

16 March 1964
**The Banishment of the Greek
Community of Istanbul through
Deportations and Expatriation**



**Ecumenical Federation of
Constantinopolitans
February 2014**

The Greek Community of Istanbul and the Lausanne Treaty

The present legal status of the Greek Community of Istanbul was established by the international Lausanne Treaty, signed on July 24, 1923, and in particular by the Annex of this Treaty on the Exchange of Populations between Greece and Turkey established on January 31, 1923. According to the second article of this Convention:

“The following persons shall not be included in the [Population Exchange]:

- a) The Greek inhabitants of Constantinople,
- b) The Moslem inhabitants of Western Thrace.

All Greeks who were already established before the 30th of October 1918, within the areas under the Prefecture of the City of Constantinople, as defined by the law of 1912, shall be considered as Greek inhabitants of Constantinople.”



According to the 1927 official census conducted in Turkey, the total Greek-speaking population was 119.822, including the inhabitants of the islands of Imbros and Tenedos. Within this population, the number of citizens of Greece exempted of the Population Exchange was 25.666.

REPUBLIQUE TURQUE - PRESIDENCE DU CONSEIL
OFFICE CENTRAL DE STATISTIQUE
RECENSEMENT GÉNÉRAL DE LA POPULATION

AU 28 OCTOBRE 1927

FASCICULE I

RÉSULTATS DÉTAILLÉS POUR LES VILAYETS

TABLEAUX RÉCAPITULATIFS

1 - DES CÔTES DES MERS DE MARMARA ET D'ÉGÉE, 2 - DE L'ANATOLIE OCCIDENTALE, 3 - DES CÔTES DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE
4 - DE L'ANATOLIE ORIENTALE ET DE L'ANATOLIE DU SUD-EST

7^{me} PUBLICATION DE L'OFFICE CENTRAL DE STATISTIQUE

STATİSTİK İNŞAN MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ NEŞRİYATINDAN 1

ANKARA 1929

REKİTARİYAT MATBAASI - DİJİTALİZASYON İSTANBUL

KADRO V
CADRE V
Vilâyet İtibarile İsmal - Récapitulatif par vilâyet
Situation relative des langues
Répartition de la population d'après les pays de naissance

VILAYETLER Vilâyet	Genel Toplam	Türkçe	Ermenice	Arnavutça	Yunanca	Sırpça	Bulgarca	Almanca	Avusturya	Polonya	Macar	Diğer
		Ermenice	Arnavutça	Yunanca	Sırpça	Bulgarca	Almanca	Avusturya	Polonya	Macar	Diğer	
İstanbul	300,203	287,136	79	4,267	1,096	131	782	259	1,010	1,225	3,062	315
YERLİK Total	300,481	287,136	79	4,267	1,096	131	782	259	1,010	1,225	3,062	315
YERLİK Total	301,896	288,312	87	4,771	1,196	180	843	300	1,100	1,320	3,260	360
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KADRO IV
CADRE IV
Vilâyet İtibarile İsmal - Récapitulatif par vilâyet
Situation des langues (Situation des langues)
Répartition de la population d'après les langues maternelles

VILAYETLER Vilâyet	Genel Toplam	LİSANLAR - Langues													
		Türkçe	Ermenice	Arnavutça	Yunanca	Sırpça	Bulgarca	Almanca	Avusturya	Polonya	Macar	Diğer	Yabancı	Diğer	Diğer
Ümumi toplam	3,025,822	2,185,260	20,480	3,721	5,280	837	66,036	1,114	52,215	43,774	580,000	5,214	12,470	11,214	34,411
Ümumi toplam	6,122,827	5,833,285	30,285	4,725	3,480	1,001	68,227	373	58,085	50,128	945,758	8,251	9,304	9,340	20,258
Ümumi toplam	11,777,810	11,803,470	4,450	7,248	1,838	134,215	1,687	110,900	93,901	118,898	1,687,000	13,465	21,774	20,554	54,669



The status of the exempted of the population exchange *établis* Greek population

According to the international Lausanne Treaty, which has been signed by ten states, the Greek-Orthodox population of Istanbul has been exempted from the population exchange, independently of its citizenship status. According to this Treaty, all the members of the Greek-Orthodox Community – either citizens of Turkey or Greece – provided they were established in the Prefecture of Istanbul before October 30, 1918 obtained the status of *établis* (a term borrowed from French). This fact is proved undisputedly by looking into the results of the first census conducted by the Republic of Turkey in 1927. The Agreement of 1930 between Turkey and Greece on *Establishment, Commerce and Navigation* is entirely irrelevant concerning the status of the *établis* Greek citizens of Istanbul. Only about 100 persons came to Turkey from Greece after 1930.



POPULATION EXCHANGE TREATY BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE

(<http://www.mfa.gov.tr>)

Article 2. The following persons shall not be included in the exchange

a)The Greek inhabitants of Constantinople.

b)The Moslem inhabitants of Western Thrace.

All Greeks who were already established before the 30th October, 1918, within the areas under the Prefecture of the City of Constantinople, as defined by the law of 1912, shall be considered as Greek inhabitants of Constantinople.

Moslems established in the region to the east of the frontier line laid down in 1918 by the Treaty of Bucharest shall be considered as Moslem inhabitants of Western Thrace.

The 1932 Law on Professions in Turkey and forced expatriation of the Greek-citizen members of the Greek minority

Despite the friendly relations between Turkey and Greece, in June 1932, a new Law no. 2007 prohibited foreign citizens in Turkey from the exercise of 20 professions. This resulted in the forced expatriation of 13.000 members of the Greek-Orthodox minority holding Greek citizenship. The remaining 12.000 Greek citizens were deported in 1964.

Professions prohibited to foreign citizens according to Law 2007/1932 of the Republic of Turkey:

Ambulant vendor, photographer, musician, barber, printer, real estate agent, producer of clothes-hats-shoes, stock-exchange broker, salesperson of state-monopoly products, tourist guide or translator, worker in the iron, wood and construction industries, transportation services, permanent or temporary occupation in the sanitary-electricity-heating trades, communication services, stevedores on land, car drivers and helpers, in general hired workers, commercial activities, guards in apartments-galleries-businesses, male or female employees in hotels-pensions-baths-coffee houses-restaurants-entertainment centers and bars (waiters and helpers) singers and casino dealers.

The mobilization of minority men aged 18 to 45 to Work Camps (1941-42)

In May 1941, just after the Nazi and fascist forces occupied Greece and Yugoslavia, the government of Turkey issued a secret decree mobilizing the 40.000 non-Muslim minority men aged 18 to 45. These persons were enrolled to work in labor battalions under extremely adverse conditions for road, airfield and building construction; they were not permitted to visit Istanbul. This event is referred to as “the 20 classes”; the exact motivation of this persecution is not known. However, the fact that the persons enrolled were demobilized with the turn of the tide of the War (in November 1942), and the rumors heard at that time about their non-return, leave the motivation open to interpretation; similar events have taken place in other regions of Europe. The older men were sent to Eastern Thrace while the younger to various places inland in Anatolia.



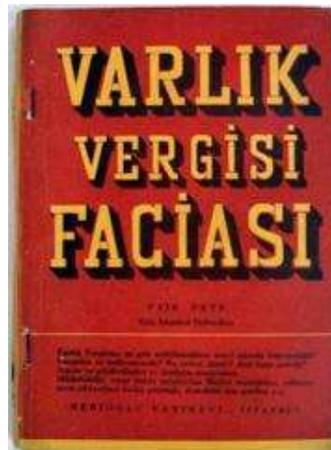
May 1941-December 1942

The mobilization of 18-45 old non-Muslim minority men to
Labor Battalions (Amele Taburları)



Capital or Welfare Tax 1942-1944

The Parliament of the Republic of Turkey, pretexting to fight the black market conditions created by the War in the neighboring countries, voted a law on November 11, 1942 imposing an extraordinary tax called *Varlık Vergisi* (Wealth tax). The Law, on paper, was to be equally applied to all citizens. However, its selective implementation was intended to economically ruin the non-Muslim minorities. Faik Ökte, the Tax Collector of Istanbul who was responsible for the application of the Law, probably feeling remorse, published a book entitled *The Wealth Tax Disaster* where he discloses the details of the implementation of the Law against the minorities. The tax to be paid was determined by the local head of the Republican Peoples' Party, the only legal party in the country. There was no right to appeal and the tax was due within ten days. In case of no-payment, the entire fortune of the taxpayer was publicly auctioned. If the funds raised were not sufficient to cover the tax, the taxpayer was arrested and sent to work in camps in eastern Turkey (where extreme weather conditions prevail) for 100 piasters a day. The number of exiled reached 2500 persons, mostly seniors. 25 of the exiled died in the camps, while many of those who returned to Istanbul with shaken health lost their lives in the months after their return. Having ruined the non-Muslim minorities, the Law was abolished in August 1944.



AĞKALEDE VARLIK VERGİSİ MÜKELLEFLERİ ÇALIŞIYORLAR!
Mihredin – Aferin Bozoracı, taşları güzel taramın etmişsin.
Bozor – Elbette papa, İstanbullulara istifiydin!

Welfare Tax

Varlık Vergisi Borçluları

Dün Gece de 16 Mükellef Nezaret Altına Alındı

Cumaya Aşkaleys Sevkleri Bekleniyor

Emniyet müdürlüğü, borçlu mükelleflerin varlık vergisi mükelleflerinden bir kısmını der topluyarak demirkapıdaki misafirhaneye yönlendirdi. Bunlar 1 kişilidir. Ervence nezaret altına alınmış olanlarla birlikte sevken hazır olan ikinci kafiye bu eylemle 28 kişiyi bulmuştur.

Dün geç vakit toplananlar, istinleri şunlardır:

Devamı Sa. 2, Sö. 4

ASKERİ VAZ

TAN

Varlık Vergisi Odenen Miktar 120 Milyon Lirayı Geçti

Ruslar Zimovnik Şehrini Geri Aldı

Fuhrer'in Yedek Ordusu

Rusların Taarruzu Her Yerde Geri Püskürtüldü



ASKERİ VAZ

Arkadaşımız KANDEMİR bildiriyor

"KOP.. HİKÂYESİ"

ORJAN KERVAN GEÇİREN İRANLILARIN CANINA TAK ETMİŞ "BÜNYA DAĞLARINDA BEKLEMİŞ ALLAR A SECDE ETMİŞ SEN HALÂ DİAD KUR-SIN" DEMİŞTİ ONUN HAKMİYETİNİ DEMİRTÖLÜ SIFRA İNDİRDİ.

Dün 16 mükellef toplama kampına sevk edildi



Meraklı 4 sual

Ne çıkacak?
Kim çıkacak?
Nerede çıkacak?
Ne vakit çıkacak?

7 gün son

Gayri Menkul Satışı İSTANBUL DEFTERDARLIĞINDAN

İspatı ile tanı	Mahallat	Şahı	No.	Cins
1- Arslan Tıpçıoğlu	Hacıoğlu Kara Mehmet	Gül emsal Ahlaklıca-papa	178	Ağaç döşekli
2- Arslan Kara Pasazıoğlu	Hacıoğlu Kara Mehmet	66	80	İpeh
	Tahtacılar	Lokale cad.	15/12	Hane
		Fahur şahin cadde	17/19-17	İki hane
		Mürşelipaşa cad.	12,14,16	Üzerinde nizam-ı depo binan

İSTANBUL DEFTERDARLIĞINDAN

The Pogrom of 6-7 September 1955

Based on recent archival research work conducted mainly in Turkey, it has been proven that the massive attacks against primarily the Greek but also the Armenian and Jewish communities in Istanbul and Izmir targeting their sacred buildings, schools, institutions, work places, houses, cemeteries, etc., very much resembling the 1938 Crystal Night in Nazi Germany, was orchestrated by the Special Warfare Service of the Turkish Army General Staff. A report prepared by the Parliamentary Committee on Military Takeovers of the Turkish Parliament published in November 2012 mentions the events of 6-7 September 1955 as the first step towards anti-democratic moves by the Army after 1945. While the material loss has been extremely high, the moral dimension of the event was also huge. Despite this, the September events had a relatively small effect on the expatriation of the Greek community; only about 10% went into self-exile.

Istanbul 6-7 September 1955

The Massive Scale of Pogrom Against the Greek-Orthodox Community of Constantinople





То едн ден во 1968 година, во 70-тите во 1968 година, во 1968 година.
The nave and the altar area of the church of St. Demetrius at Kavadarci.



То едн ден во 1968 година, во 1968 година, во 1968 година.
The interior (above) and the exterior (below) of the same church after the damage is out of the control.



То едн ден во 1968 година, во 1968 година, во 1968 година.
The destroyed nave and altar area and precious candle stands (below) of the same church.



То едн ден во 1968 година, во 1968 година, во 1968 година.
The magnificent tomb of the patriarch St. Simeon, the altar-headed with a sarcophagus and
broken to pieces.



То едн ден во 1968 година, во 1968 година, во 1968 година.
The only one remained from the burned treasury of St. Simeon.



То едн ден во 1968 година, во 1968 година, во 1968 година.
The only one remained from the burned treasury of St. Simeon.

The preparation of the Exiling-Deportation Program

The recent publication of the proceedings of the Yassiada island trial – regarding the September 1955 events – that took place after the 27 May 1960 overthrow of the Adnan Menderes Government, has disclosed that the deportation of the *établis* Greek citizens was planned as early as 1957. In the unique secret session that was held during the trial, Army General Refik Tulga testified that



The Yassiada Trials 1960-61



General Refik Tulga

the President of the Republic Celal Bayar told him that they were planning to take hard measures, especially against the 30.000 Greek citizens residing in Istanbul and possessing properties as well as the Patriarchate. “We will kick them out and will take hard measures against them.” The same year 1957, there has been a raid during the assembly of the governing board of the Hellenic Union in Constantinople: the members of the governing board were arrested, detained and deported in a few days without any accusation while the Union was closed.

In January of 1964 provocative letters were mailed anonymously to Greek houses in Istanbul trying to link the recipients to the Cyprus crisis. After strong protests by the Greek Embassy in Ankara, the mailings stopped. It should be mentioned that the letters were not written in the Greek style used in Istanbul. The contents of the letters were:

Compatriots,

The criminal actions committed by Turks in Cyprus are the climax of the repeated provocations perpetrated by Turkey against our country.

The thoughts of the Greeks are again directed towards our beloved Cyprus.

Turkey is trying to occupy the Greek island by annihilating the Greek Cypriots.

However the dark plans of the Turks will be overturned. Hellenism, in Cyprus and here, acting united like a single body is ready to carry out its duty towards the motherland. It has been recently confirmed from most reliable sources that the great powers are on our side.

Compatriots,

Our nation is living through very critical moments.

Keeping your composure, be ready to contribute to our great national cause – THE UNION OF CYPRUS WITH MOTHERLAND GREECE.

In terms of history and tradition Cyprus has always been Greek.

LONG LIVE OUR CYPRUS

CYPRUS IS GREEK COMMITTEE
CONSTANTINOPLE SECTION

ΣΥΜΠΑΤΡΙΩΤΑΙ,

Αι εγκληματικαί ενέργειαι τῶν Τούρκων εἰς τήν Κύπρον ἀποτελοῦν τό ἀποκορύφωμα τῶν ἀλλεπαλήλων προκλήσεων τῆς Τουρκίας κατά τῆς Πατρίδος μας.

Ἡ σκέψις τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἶναι καί πάλιν ἐστραμμένη πρός τήν φιλιτάτην μας Κύπρον.

Διὰ τῆς φυσικῆς ἐξοντώσεως τῶν Ἑλλήνων Κυπρίων ἡ Τουρκία ἐπιδιώκει τήν κατάκτησιν τῆς ἑλληνικῆς μεγαλονήσου.

Τά σκοτεινά ἡμῶς σχέδια τῶν τούρκων τελεικῶς θ' ἀνατραποῦν, ὁ Ἑλληνισμός εἰς τήν Ἑλλάδα, τήν Κύπρον καί ἔδῳ, ἠνωμένος ὡς εἰς ἕνθετος, εἶναι ἐτοιμος νά πράξῃ τό πρός τήν πατρίδα του μαρτύριον, ὡς ἐκείνου ἐπιβεβαιώσῃ ὅτι τῶν πλεονόμιμων πηγῶν, ἡ ὀπισθοκλίσις τῶν μεγάλων συμμάχων εἶναι μέ τό μέρος μας.

ΣΥΜΠΑΤΡΙΩΤΑΙ,

Τό ἔθνος μας διέρχεται κρίσιμους στιγμάς.

Διατηρήστε ψυχραιμίαν, ἔτοιμοι νά προσφέρετε τήν συμβολήν σας εἰς τήν ἐπίλυσιν τοῦ μεγάλου μας ἐθνικοῦ προβλήματος—ΕΝΩΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΠΡΟΥ ΜΕ ΤΗΝ ΜΗΤΕΡΑ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ.

Ἱστορικῶς καί ἐκ παραδόσεως ἡ Κύπρος ἀπῆρξε πάντοτε ἑλληνική.

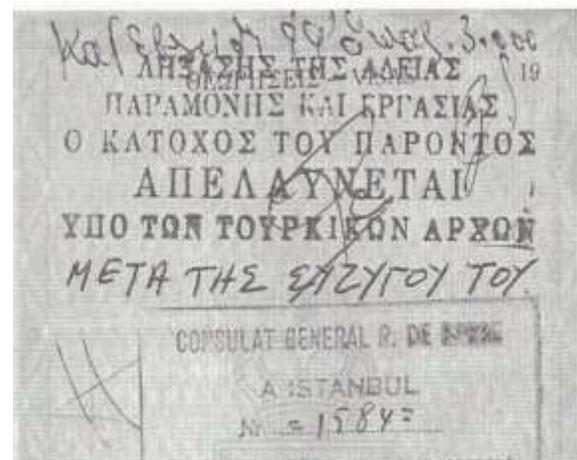
ΖΗΤΩ Ἡ ΚΥΠΡΟΣ ΜΑΣ.

ΚΗΤΡΟΝ

"Ἡ ΚΥΠΡΟΣ Εἶναι Ἑλληνική"
ΓΡΗΓΟΡΑ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΕΩΣ.

Preparation of the exile and deportation policy

The Tax authorities, starting in 1963, prohibited the Greeks of Istanbul holding the *établis* status to pay their taxes in installments and asked for prepayment of the 1964 taxes. In addition, the procedure for granting the special residence permit by the Greek consular authorities to the Greek citizens, residents of Istanbul since 1923, that was valid since 1930, was modified: these residents were required now to get a Greek Passport and were treated as usual foreigners. Both these measures, implemented while the relations between Greece and Turkey had been normalized following the agreement on the Cyprus issue in 1960, show that a preparation for deportations was underway.



The months January-February 1964

The severe inter communal clashes that started in Cyprus around Christmas of 1963, had an immediate impact on the atmosphere in Istanbul against the Greek-Orthodox Community, despite the fact that this Community had nothing to do with the events in Cyprus. The press started a massive attack of the Greek Community and its Institutions (schools and welfare foundations) and especially the Ecumenical Patriarchate, revealing the existence of a political plan against the Minority. At the same time, the law on restrictions to the exercise of 20 professions by foreign nationals – with the exception of business owners – that had been in force since 1932, was now strictly implemented; indeed, following the military takeover of May 27, 1960, the Ministry of the Interior ruling no. 41127/6837-112331 requested its implementation without any exception. On November 7, 1962, the ruling 28-4869 of the Prime Minister İsmet İnönü, established a special “MINORITIES SUBCOMMISSION” at the level of the Prime Ministry; the members of this Commission were exclusively drawn from the security forces, secret services and General Army Staff. This commission was the supreme authority for all minorities issues, was placed above all the other legislative, judicial and executive authorities and has operated as the central coordinating body for all the suppressive and repressive measures against the non-Muslim minorities till its replacement in 2004 by a commission having a political composition.

16 March 1964

The Prime Minister of Turkey İsmet İnönü on March 16, 1964 declared the unilateral abolishment of the Convention on Establishment, Commerce and Navigation that had been signed in 1930; the declaration was published in the Official Journal. Immediately, the Tax Authorities of Istanbul took under close surveillance the members of the Greek-Orthodox community holding Greek citizenship and started the fiscal liquidation of their commercial activities in Turkey. The deportations started with the publication in the press of the lists of deportees with gradually increasing numbers – in the hundreds – of persons being accused of having committed harmful actions against the Turkish state. The usual deportation procedure started with an evening visit of the police in civilian clothes at the residences of the victims who were invited to present themselves the next day to the 4th Directorate of the Istanbul Police Department. At the Police Directorate, they were, under duress, ordered to sign a paper without being allowed to read it, in which they were “confessing” that they had carried out spying actions against Turkey in favor of Greece; under strict surveillance they were treated as ordinary criminals and ordered to leave Turkey in a few days. They were allowed to carry with them only 20 kilograms of personal items and 20 Dollars. Through this procedure, 1072 persons were deported. The publication of the lists continued until September 16, 1964; after this date, the remaining Greek citizens were obliged to leave Turkey when their residence permits expired. The Greek citizens belonging to the Catholic and Protestant Churches were exempted of deportation which shows that the prime target was the Greek-Orthodox community. However, 300 Jews holding Greek citizenship were also subjected to deportation.

The Deported Greeks of Istanbul because of the harmful actions against the State of Turkey.









All the properties of the deportees were "frozen" following a ruling of the Council of Ministers in November 1964 via Secret Decree 6/3801, according to which no legal actions such as transfer or inheritance could be carried out for these properties. The transfer of property following a divorce from a Turkish citizen was also prohibited. The monthly withdrawal of a minimal allowance was granted to the spouses of the deportees. The courts, based on this Secret Decree, disallowed the inheritance rights of the deportees who had no access to the decree. This continued until 1987, date at which the Secret Decree was withdrawn when Turkey started to approach the European Union. As during the 25 years of existence of the Secret Decree the annual inflation rate in Turkey was neighboring 100%, all the bank accounts of the Deportees were annihilated.

Sizli Kararname'nin tam resmî metni
Karar Sayısı : 6/3801

KARARNAME

Yunan hükümetinin Türk vatandaşlarına Yunanistan'da sarsma edret bulunsa çeşitli tedbir ve muamelelerine karşılık olmak üzere,

- 1- Yunan uyruklu şahısların Türkiye'deki gayri menkulleri üzerinde mülkiyet ve mülkiyetten gayri ayrı haklara ilişkin ve bu sonuçla doğurabilecek sivil ve ticari tasarruflarının durdurulması,
- 2- a) Yunan uyruklu kişilerin Türkiye'deki gayri menkullerinden doğan her nevi bedel, hasılat, irat ve sairlerin istisnasız bloke edilmesi.
- b) Bu şahısların gayri menkulleri ile ilgili olarak vadiye kadar bloke edilmiş ve bu kararla bloke edilmiş paralarının (Türkiye'de bulunan bloke para şahıslarından başkası gelir kaynaklara bulunmayanlar için ayda 1500 liraya geçmeyen geçiş masrafları hariç) deblokajının durdurulması,
- 3- Kamu idarelerine ve tüzel kişilere ait her türlü vergi, resim, harç ve diğer alacakların takip ve tahsilatlarında yukarıdaki bir ve ikinci madde hükümlerinin uygulanması,
- 4- Bu gayri menkullerin kamulaştırılmasıyla bu kararın ikinci maddesinin uygulanması,
- 5- Üçüncü madde hükümlerinin kalmak ve ilana dayanarak alacaklarının tahsilatı hakkında açılan icra takipleri ayrı olmak üzere birinci maddede sözü geçen gayri menkullere her ne surette olursa olsun haciz konulmaması ve bunların cezri yoluyla satılmaması. (Türkiye'deki gerçek ve tüzel kişilerden, yetkili mali merciler tarafından yapılacak inceleme sonucunda kabulü gayet oldukları tespit edilen gayri menkuller üzerine mülkesen alacaklarının tahsilatı dolayısıyla yapılabilecek haciz ve icra muameleleri hariç),
- 6- Yunan uyruklu kişilerin hisseler buldukları gayri menkullerin, hissedarların ittifakı dahi olsa, rücaen tahkim ve ifraz edilememesi, şyumu isalesinin ancak mahkeme kararı ile yapılabilmesi ve bedelden ayrılacak paranın ikinci maddenin (a) fıkrası hükmüne tabi tutulması,
- 7- Bu kararneme hükümlerinin Yunan sivil olmayan Yunan uyruklu kişilere uygulanması,
- 8- Yunan uyrukluğunda bulunan kişilerin bu kararneme hükümlerinin yürürlüğe girdikten sonraki taahhüt ve yükümlülüklerinin nasarı itibare alınmaması,

9- Yukarıdaki hususların mahkemelerde sair sivil ve idari merciler tarafından gövde altında bulundurulması ve bu kararneme hükümlerine aykırı ilgilere muameleler tespit olmasında takdirde kararın derhal menafiki Maliye Dairesine bildirilmesi, Değişiklik Bakanlık'nın 16.9.1964 tarihli ve A.6.(22)DV.3-362 sayılı yazını üzerine; 1062 sayılı kanunun ikinci maddesine göre, Bakanlar Kuruluna 3.11.1964 tarihinde tebliğ edilmiştir.

CHUBURBAKANLI
C. ÇUBUKÇU
Bakanlar Kurulunun
İnsalari

Sayfa : 24 KESMİ GAZETE 6 Şubat 1988 - Sayı : 19717

Bakanlar Kurulu Kararı

Karar Sayısı : 66/11971

2/11/1964 tarih ve 6/3801 sayılı Kararname'nin yürürlükten kaldırılması; Değişiklik Bakanlık'nın 3/2/1968 tarihli ve E.İ.İ.İ. V/150.419/68 sayılı yazını üzerine, Bakanlar Kurulu'nun 3/2/1968 tarihinde kararlaştırılması;

Karar EYİPCN
Çubukçuların

T. ÖZAL Başbakan	K. ÖZKAN Devlet Bakanı	A. TÜRKMEN Devlet Bakanı	Y. KATIRCI Devlet Bakanı
A. K. ERDEM Devlet Bakanı	Y. S. ÖZAL Devlet Bakanı	M. T. TITİZ Devlet Bakanı V.	M. YAZAR Devlet Bakanı
A. İZCERİ Devlet Bakanı	H. KIRAZ Devlet Bakanı	M. Ö. SONGÜRLÜ Adliye Bakanı	E. İSMAYILPAŞA MİB Başkanı
C. ÖZGEN Devlet Bakanı	A. M. YILMAZ Devlet Bakanı	A. K. ALPTEKİN Mülki ve Umumi İşleri Bakanı	M. C. İZCERİ MİB Eski Genel ve Başvuru
M. BAĞCI Devlet Bakanı	B. AKARCA Eğ. ve Tok. Yarı. Bk.	A. K. ALPTEKİN Ulaştırma Bakanı V.	M. H. ÖZKAN Türk Onarı ve Ekipleri Bk.
L. S. ERGİN Rivayeti ve İktisat Bk.	L. AYDIN Çalışma ve Sosyal İşleri Bk.	F. KURT Eski ve Tıbbi Kaynaklar Bk.	M. T. TITİZ Mülki ve Umumi İşleri Bakanı

Economic boycott of the Greek businesses

The archives of the Commerce Chamber of Istanbul show that, at the beginning of 1964, the 36.000 active members of the Chamber included 1000 Greek citizens; 18.000 businesses belonged to members of the Greek-Orthodox Community holding Turkish citizenship. Just after the start of the deportations, in April 1964, nationalist, university-student organizations (with both right and left leanings), without any interference from the Government, organized a wide spread economic boycott. Printed signs (see image next) were placed at the entrance of Greek shops where one could read: "... as the money spent in this shop produces bullets used against your Turkish brothers in Cyprus, do not buy here". This campaign was implemented in parallel with the slogan "Citizens, speak only Turkish and warn those not obeying".



The Attitude of the Press



The great majority of the press in Turkey, far from producing objective news reports, became the carrier of a continuous and slanderous extreme defiance and hate propaganda against the Greek Community of Istanbul and its institutions and primarily against the Ecumenical Patriarchate and its clergymen, creating a climate of psychological violence. Systematically the human-rights violations against the Greek community were linked to the inter-communal tension and clashes in Cyprus and the differences between Greece and Turkey. The cases of very rare publications revealing human-rights, as well as constitutional and repressive measures against the Greek Minority were silenced immediately. In general, the press played the pioneering role in the planned oppressive measures against the Greek Community.



Newspapers in Turkey

1959

Milliyet
Halk Gazetesi

8 MAYIS 1964
25 KURUŞ

FANTONA SERİSİ
K. BOVİNERA İN ROMA
CUMA
12 MAYIS
1964

AYLAR SÜRATLE GELİYOR

AMERİKA ARACILIĞA HAZIRLANIYOR

Pityon hattı kaldırılacak

36 Yunan uyruklu sınır dışı edildi

İnönü, parti liderleriyle görüşti

ŞARLO CETESİ ELE GEÇTİ

Yozgat'ta 'Ben Ayta'yım' diyen kız bulundu

Alican: "AP hükümete iştirak etmemelidir," dedi

OY DAĞILIŞI

YTP

9 Mayıs 1964



(İBUÇHAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ)
Patrikhane ile Yunan Konsolosluğu arasındaki irtibatı temin eden Teologos Sifirovas'ın İstanbul dışı edilme kararı Sirkeci'den dışlanmasından önce.

Patriğin Kuryesi hudut dışı edildi

Sava Vafidis'in yurt dışına kaçmadan önce Patrikhane'de saklandığı iddiası da tahkik ediliyor

Patrikhane ile Yunan Konsolosluğu arasındaki irtibatı temin eden Teologos Sifirovas'ında bir Yunanlı dün saat 16.10'da Sirkeci'den kalkan trenle hudut dışı edildi.

Harbiye, Ölçek sokak 125 sayılı evde oturan 36 yaşındaki Yunanlı hareketleri, bir yoldaşlarıyla sınırlı polis tarafından takip edilmeyen Yunan konsolosluğundan aldığı gizli talimat ve vesikaları gü-

nün belirgin saatlerinde Patrikhane'ye götürülen Teologos'un faaliyetleri son günlerde gittikçe sınırlı polisin gücünden kayıpsızdır. Patrikhane'nin, Konsolohane tarafından Teologos vasıtasıyla gönderilen gizli talimatları harbiye yerine gönderdiği anlaşılmıştır. Nüseyir Patrik Athenagoras'ın özel kuryesi olan Teologos sınırlı polis tarafından yakalanması ve Delidilye Vakıfınının kararı ile hudut dışı edilmiştir.

PATRIKHANE HAKKINDA TAHKİKAT

Patrikhanenin son günlerde tekindiği olay ve hareketler ilgililer tarafından takip edilmektedir. Hakkında şüpheli levahı muhtemelen keşifleri mahale suçundan harbiye mevkur sınırlı kuryesi Sava Vafidis'in, sahte pasaportları Yunanistan'a çıkarmadan önce bir müddet Patrikhane'de saklanması şüphesi tahkik mevzuatıdır. Bu işlemin & Davası No. 1. 26. 5. de

AKŞAM (İLK: 2.5.2.3) Her hafta 100 kuruş, 2.5.2.3 her hafta 100 kuruş, 2.5.2.3 her hafta 100 kuruş, 2.5.2.3 her hafta 100 kuruş.

FENER PATRIKHANESİNİN İÇYÜZÜ

Anıtsız: **PAPA EFTİM**

RUM OKULLARININ AMACI TÜRK DÜŞMANLIĞINI AŞILAMAKTIR

Türk dostu öğretmenlere Patrikhane muhalefet eder ve öğrenciler düşmanlık hareketlerine karıştırılırlar

Otomobill bir büyücü yakalandı

Destansı İlye Paşa mezbûm oldu

Turfanda patlıcaan kilosu 30 lira

MOTOSİKLETİNİZİN
Ezme amentüsü almanız için mutlaka **JAWA**



TBMM dün toplanarak İstanbul ve Ankara'da skiyönetimin 2 ay uzatılmasına karar verdi

İNÖNÜ "Müdafaa tedbirleri almak zorundayız,, dedi

Muhalefet sözcüleri, skiyönetimin uzatılmasını şiddetle tenkid ettiler



İnönü, muhalefet sözcülerine, "Müdafaa tedbirleri almak zorundayız,, dedi. Muhalefet sözcüleri, skiyönetimin uzatılmasını şiddetle tenkid ettiler.

Sınırdışı edilen Rumlar Kıbrıs'ta EOKA'dan salfalarında çarpışıyor
Rumlar, Adana bulunan Yunan Alayında eğitim görüyorlar
Yeni Halkçı Bülteni

Polatlı Canavarları "Turistin kıymetini bilmiyoruk,, dedi
Kazlıören Çöller aşılacak mı ki deli kaplı, Çölde 500 İla yerine 200 İla daret önce Sava ile minikese etti

Kürtçüler idam talebiyle yargılanıyor
Sınırda, Rumlar'ın idam ve emil olmaları için emel isteniyor

Baraj Gücü Hangi hallerde silah kullanarak
Aydın'da ye girdi

Kız kendisini köy meydanında yaktı

Kıbrıs işinin içyüzü

İnönü, muhalefet sözcülerine, "Müdafaa tedbirleri almak zorundayız,, dedi. Muhalefet sözcüleri, skiyönetimin uzatılmasını şiddetle tenkid ettiler.

Yeni Halkçı Bülteni

Halk Üniversitesi ÖZGÜR KÜLTÜR (17)

İNÖNÜ YUNANISTANA VERİLECEK GÖRÜŞ: "MUNASEBETLERİMİZ KARANLIK BİR YONDE,,

BAŞBAKAN, YUNAN HÜKÜMETİNİ İTHAM ETTİ
İNÖNÜ YUNANISTANA VERİLECEK GÖRÜŞ: "MUNASEBETLERİMİZ KARANLIK BİR YONDE,,

BAZI RUMLAR KANUNLARA KARŞI GELMEĞE ZORLANIYOR
Yeni Halkçı Bülteni

Kıbrıs'ta EOKA'dan salfalarında çarpışıyor
Rumlar, Adana bulunan Yunan Alayında eğitim görüyorlar

ÜÇ KAZADA 5 KİŞİ ÖLDÜ

İNÖNÜ, Türkiye-Yunanistan münasebetlerinin karanlık bir istikamete yöneldiğini söyledi

Rum Patrikhanesi istimlâk edilecek

İNÖNÜ, Türkiye-Yunanistan münasebetlerinin karanlık bir istikamete yöneldiğini söyledi
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İMAMLIKTAN BARMENLİĞE
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İçki yüzünden imamlıktan çıkarılan genç barmen oldu

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PATRIKHANEDE TEMİZLİK: Zararlı faaliyette bulunan Metropolitler ile Sen Sinod üyeleri sınır dışı edilecek
DİN ADAMI KISVESİNDEKİ YUNAN AJANLARI DA AYIKLANIYOR

MAKARİOS ATINA'DA SOĞUK KARŞILANDI
Dr.K.Üçü, Rum hakimiyetine boyun eğitmeceğini açıkladı

O. Serengil, «Kadın sanatçıları yüzlerini yıkamıyor» dedi

5 KİTAP YENİ

Oppressive measures against the Greek Institutions

In parallel with the deportations, an extensive program of repressive measures, decided by the special Minorities Sub-Commission, were put in force:

Turkish vice directors were appointed at the Greek schools who limited the competence of the Greek directors, and all signs recalling the Greek-orthodox identity and culture were removed (e.g., signs in Greek, even cross-shaped window frames). A large number of Greek teachers were fired without any reason and justification. In a meeting held at the Ministry of Education of Istanbul near the end of 1964, the Istanbul General Director of Education told the Greek teachers that his only reason for not implementing harsher measures against the minority schools was that this was not useful to the national interests of Turkey, creating an atmosphere of panic and anxiety.

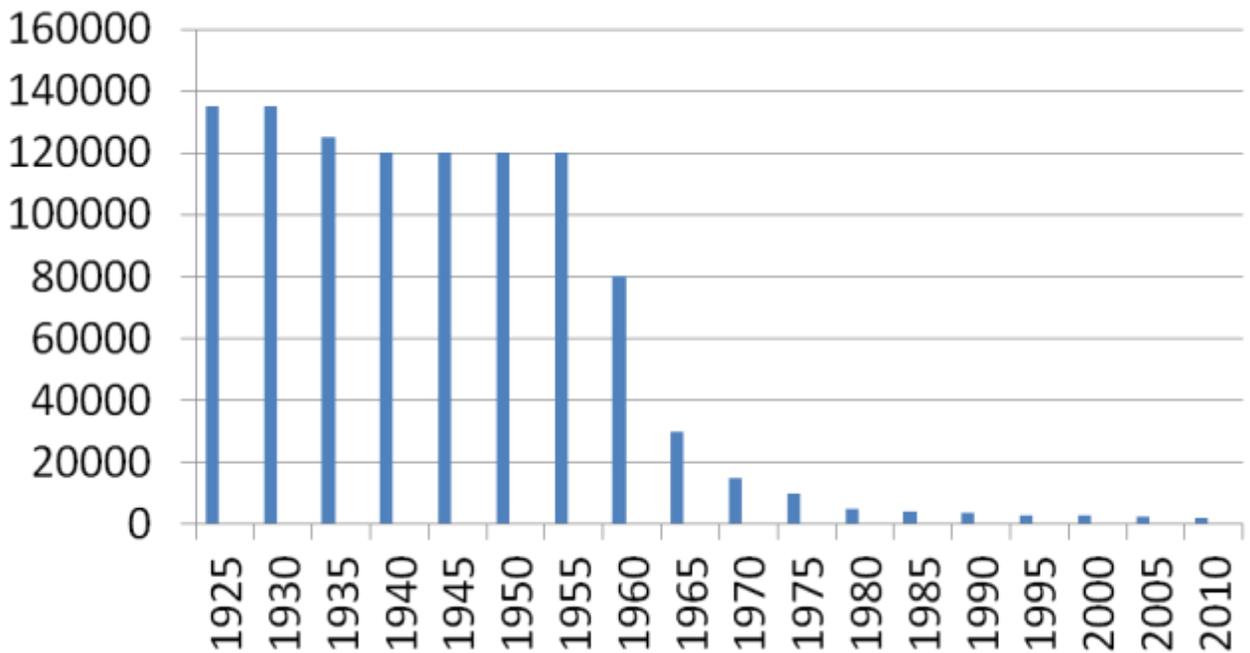
Students with Ottoman Empire ancestors from the region of Epirus – the prefecture of Arnavit (vilayeti) – who were identified in their documents as “Arnavut-Orthodox” were expelled from the Greek schools; only those identified as “Rum (Greek)-Orthodox” were allowed to stay.

The Greek schools in the islands Imbros and Tenedos, populated by Greeks, were closed in September of 1964 and a plan of DISSOLUTION-EXTERMINATION of these communities was implemented including expropriation of their agriculture lands with no compensation, the creation of an open prison for criminal convicts which were free to move within the island, the importation of populations from Kurdish and Black Sea provinces and of refugees from Bulgaria, as well as assassinations.

The consequences of the Deportations to the Greek Community

Together with the 12.500 persons having Greek citizenship who were deported, as in most cases their children and wives were citizens of the Republic of Turkey, more than 30.000 members of the Greek-Orthodox Community were directly affected by the deportations. Moreover, because of the repressive measures started at the end of 1963, in twelve months time, the Greek population of Istanbul dropped from 80 000 to 30 000 members.

The decrease of the Greek Populations of Istanbul after 1923



The Consequences of the Deportations

A report prepared in 1946 by the Republican People's Party (that ruled Turkey during the period 1923-1950 as a single party), for the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the fall of Constantinople, stated as a goal "to celebrate in 1953 without the presence of Greeks." The massive pogrom of September 1955 that took place with two years' delay did not achieve this, but 11 years later, the task was achieved to a great extent.

- The government of İ. İnönü, exploiting a pending issue regarding the persons holding Greek citizenship – whose identity as *établis* was, however, well established, implemented a deportation policy and parallel, repressive measures, well planned in advance, that resulted in a drop of the Greek population of Istanbul from 90.000 to less than 30.000 in a 12 month period.

- The anti-minority policies planned and implemented by the special MINORITIES SUBCOMMISSION resulted in an exodus of the Greek-Orthodox, as well as of other non-Muslim minorities. These anti-minority policies are not only violations of all the articles of the Lausanne Treaty (1923) regarding the protection of minorities, but also of the European Convention of Human Rights of Rome (1950). The worse persecution measure against the minorities occurred in 1974, when the Higher Cassation Court of Turkey (*Yargıtay*) issued a ruling stating that the real-estate properties registered in the name of non-Muslim foundations after 1936 should be confiscated by the State, based on the argument that the non-Muslim minorities despite being citizens of the Republic of Turkey were also "foreign citizens". This legal aberration of *Yargıtay* was abolished by several decisions or the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. However, in spite of some reparations, there are still pending serious injustices against the non-Muslim minority foundations.



The Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans, the last three years, submitted specific proposals to the Government of the Republic of Turkey regarding remedy and reparations of the consequences of the massive human- and minority-rights violations of the Greek Community of Istanbul during the period of 1923-2004, based on Resolution 60/147 of the United Nations General Assembly. The realization of these proposals will be of high value to all citizens of Turkey.

