

national aspirations. He would, however, accept some such phrase as "national and economic progress."

This was agreed to.

It was also agreed to omit the words "without humiliation," on p. 4.

Lord Curzon explained that in the third paragraph on p. 4 he wished particularly to emphasise the retention by Turkey of the whole of Asia Minor in unimpaired sovereignty.

M. Poincaré suggested that it was unwise to imply that the Allies were unable to turn Greece out of Thrace, on p. 7.

Lord Curzon pointed out that Marshal Foch had agreed with him in the discussion on the previous day that this was in fact the case, but he would agree to the change "accordingly," i.e., instead of "in these circumstances" at the beginning of the paragraph on p. 7.

Some discussion followed as to the description of the frontier of Eastern Thrace to be inserted in the draft.

M. Poincaré objected to the precise description given to the proposed line, and the mention of Ganos as the starting point on the coast, and Tsnikigori as the point of termination on the Bulgarian frontier. He said that he had only agreed on the previous day to the line originally proposed by the military advisers (i.e., that running from Hora on the coast through the towns of Baba Eski and Kirk Kilisse, being deflected north of the railway).

Lord Curzon said that he understood from his military advisers that after the principle of pushing the frontier to the eastward of the line originally recommended by the military advisers to the conference, namely, east of Kirk Kilisse and Baba Eski, had been accepted by the conference on the previous day, the military experts had drawn a new line on the map, which, south of the railway, followed the crest north of Ganos instead of the plain north of Hora. Marshal Foch had admitted to him that this was a better strategic frontier, and he was quite prepared to accept the Marshal's ruling on the subject.

M. Poincaré regretted that this was the first time he had seen the new *tracé*, and he would require to study it further with his military advisers.

Lord Curzon said that he would not at the moment argue the point further, though he had no doubt as to the line which had been proposed and accepted, but he was willing to describe the point of departure from the coast as a point "in the neighbourhood of Ganos," and the point where the Bulgarian frontier was reached "as the western part of the Stranja mountains."

This was accepted.

On p. 10 of the draft it was agreed to omit a reference to "the three months from the entry into force of the treaty," and to say "will be altogether withdrawn after the ratification of the Treaty of Peace." In the last paragraph on p. 10 Lord Curzon suggested that it would be better to indicate one figure as the total Turkish force including Turkish gendarmerie, instead of saying "75,000" to "85,000" men as proposed in the second recommendation of the military advisers.

It was agreed to take 85,000 as the total.

Lord Curzon proposed that a paragraph should be inserted giving the main lines of the financial decisions.

After a discussion in which Signor Schanzer asked that some formula should be accepted to cover his proposal, which had already been agreed to, as to consultation between the Liquidation Commission and the Turkish Ministries dealing with concessions, a paragraph drafted by Lord Curzon was inserted and accepted.

Lord Curzon pointed out that his draft specially emphasised the abolition of the Financial Commission.

On p. 14, M. Poincaré raised the question of the translation of the word "summarily" before the word "rejected." He proposed to translate it "de parti pris," as the French translation of "summarily" was stronger than the English.

Lord Curzon agreed.

The draft was then accepted (see Annex 2).

Lord Curzon suggested that the whole draft should be sent with a covering letter signed by the three Ministers to the Greeks and Turks, and, at the same time,

telegraphed from Paris to Athens, Constantinople and Angora. The covering letter should invite the parties to a conference which might take place at Constantinople in three weeks' time, seeing that the communication was to be made by telegram.

M. Poincaré thought that Constantinople, if mentioned in the invitation as the meeting place, might be regarded by Angora as prejudicing their position. He suggested Brusa as a suitable meeting place.

Lord Curzon pointed out that this was still in Greek occupation.

M. Poincaré said that he would have an annex to Lord Curzon's note prepared, containing a summary of the resolutions passed by the conference.

It was agreed to meet again at 9.45 p.m. to consider the French translation of Lord Curzon's communication, the text of the covering letter, which would be prepared meanwhile by the French Foreign Office, and the communication to be made to the press.

ANNEX 1.

The Foreign Ministers of the Allied Powers of France, Great Britain and Italy, having during five days in succession discussed every aspect of the situation in the Near East, having consulted at each stage the military and financial experts who were summoned to Paris for the purpose, and having further enjoyed the advantage of communicating beforehand with the representatives both of Turkey and of Greece, have unanimously arrived at the following conclusions, which they offer as the most equitable solution that it is in their power to offer of the Near Eastern problem.

The principles which they have throughout borne in mind, and which are the bases of their proposals have been as follows:—

1. They desire to re-establish peace between the conflicting armies of Turkey and Greece, but to deal fairly with both parties, and to impose upon neither conditions of discomfiture or defeat.
2. They desire to re-establish the Turkish nation and the Turkish dominion in the areas which may legitimately be regarded as their own, with the historic and renowned capital of Constantinople as the centre, and with such powers as may enable them to renew a vigorous and independent national existence.
3. They desire to secure full and fair treatment to the followers of the creed of Islam and to maintain the secular and religious authority of the Sultan of Turkey.
4. They desire to compensate the Greek nation for the great sacrifices which they have accepted during the war in the cause of the Allies, and to leave them such scope for their national and economic development as is demanded both by their achievements and by their legitimate aspirations.
5. They desire to enable both peoples, in regions where they are contiguous or where their populations are intermingled, to live in future in conditions of mutual confidence and self-respect.
6. They desire to provide for the protection and security of the various minorities, whether Moslem or Christian, or of other races and creeds, who, whether in Europe or Asia, find themselves placed in the midst of larger political or ethnic aggregations.
7. They desire to prevent the recurrence of armed conflict between the Turkish nation and the European Powers with whom it was recently at war.
8. They desire, above all, to find a solution that shall not be suspected of partiality to one side or the other, but shall endeavour with firm hands to hold the scales even between the two.

With these ends in view, the first object of the Allied Powers has been to bring about a suspension of hostilities between the confronting armies in Asia Minor, in order to enable the counsels of peace and the prospects of an amicable settlement to prevail. They have therefore proposed the conclusion of an armistice to the Governments of Turkey and Greece, subject to conditions which are scrupulously fair to both parties and which are defined by the military authorities under the presidency of Marshal Foch.