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Mudanya Armistice

The **Mudanya Armistice** (Mudanya Mütarekesi) was signed by the victorious Allied powers of the First World War and the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on 11 October 1922, in the Turkish town of Mudanya (on the Sea of Marmara, approximately 25 kilometres northwest of Bursa). The first treaty between Turkey and the Allies after the Turkish War of Independence (1919–22), it primarily aimed at stopping military operations between Greek and Turkish forces and was signed after discussions that lasted from 3 to 11 October. The Greek delegation included General Konstantinos Mazarakis (d. 1949) and Colonel Ptolemaios

Sarıyannis (d. 1958), though they did not attend the meetings. The Allied delegation comprised the commanders of the occupation forces in Istanbul: General Charles Harington (d. 1940), Great Britain; General C. Antoine Charpy (d. 1941), France; and General Ernesto Mombelli (d. 1932), Italy. General Mustafa İsmet İnönü (d. 1973) served as chairman of the Turkish delegation, which also included General Asım Gündüz (d. 1970), Lieutenant Colonel Tevfik Bıyıkhoğlu (d. 1932), and the vice president of the Turkish Red Crescent, Hamit Hasancan (d. 1943). The French politician Henry Franklin-Bouillon (d. 1937) attended the meetings as an observer.

The Turkish War of Independence ceased temporarily after Turkey's decisive offensive against the Greek army between 26 August and 9 September 1922. Although the Greek occupation of Anatolia ended with this campaign, Allied and Greek forces remained in eastern Thrace, the Turkish Straits, Istanbul, and Gallipoli (Gelibolu). On 7 September, during the offensive, the Greeks asked the British to propose a ceasefire to the Turks. On the same day, the Turkish commander-in-chief, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (d. 1938), replied that Turkey had already liberated Anatolia and a truce would only apply to eastern Thrace. On 13 September (after several fruitless debates in Izmir), the Turkish First and Second Armies advanced on Gallipoli and Istanbul, which prompted the French and Italians to pull back across the Dardanelles on 20 September, from the Asian to the European side, leaving British forces isolated in Anatolia. Subsequently, the Allies met in Paris (20–3 September) and proposed an armistice conference to the Turks on 23 September. Mustafa Kemal halted Turkish military operations on

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