

GREEK ATROCITIES

IN THE

VILAYET OF SMYRNA

(MAY TO JULY 1919)

INEDITED DOCUMENTS AND EVIDENCE OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH OFFICERS

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

The ancient Eyalet, which became, about three quarters of a century ago, the present Vilayet of Smyrna, is the brightest Asiatic jewel of the Ottoman Crown.

Occupied by an overwhelming majority of Turks, even previously to the Seldjoukides (Xth century) it constitutes amongst all the provinces of Anatolia, the most populous, the richest and the most prosperous. Its inhabitants are renowned for their bravery and their proverbial sturdiness. There are 1,500,000 Turks, husbandmen for the most part, as against 30,000 Greeks, traders and smugglers.

Since the re-establishment of the Constitution (1918) the Turks of Smyrna and Aïdin have been amongst all their fellow-countrymen of the Empire, those who gave themselves up the most to agricultural and industrial enterprises and thus were formidable competitors for the Greeks who enriched themselves without effort by monopolising the productions of the Hinterland by the creation of trusts of purchase and exportation.

During the two last wars—when the Greek merchants fleeing Ottoman military service as well indeed as Hellenic conscription descended on the markets of Alexandria, Marseilles, Vienna, Switzerland and America, which felt the effects of it very grievously—the commerce of the Vilayet of Smyrna passed entirely into the hands of the Turkish farmers who, in order to defend themselves against future dangers of the same sort, created numerous local banks, factories and producers' cooperative societies.

The last Greek attack launched under the protection of the armistice—which had imposed the demobilisation of the Ottoman armies whose field artillery was all confiscated—was in fact only an assault of the parasites who had been evicted

by the awakening of Turkish initiative. It was the venting of the helpless rage of the monopolizers and usurers, hopelessly dispossessed not of their own belongings, but of their ancient fields of cheaterly.

The Hellenic authorities with the profound experience that characterises them in the oppression and extermination of the allogeneous peoples who have fallen into their clutches, began, immediately after the occupation, to put into force again their former ignoble system which met with such success in the Morea, in Thessaly, in Epire, in Crete and recently also in Macedonia. It consists first of all in pouring a flood of professional bandits, of criminals of whom Greece more than any other country possesses the monopoly, into every corner of ground where a Hellenic soldier has set foot. The native Greek scoundrels are always ready to lend them a helping hand and an acute period of atrocious tyranny begins at once. While the famous agency of Athens, by a profusion of lies and slanders, of false accounts of Turkish atrocities, diverts attention and throws a thick veil over the crimes of its andartes and of its palikares, the latter more and more excited by the newspapers, assured of impunity, do not shrink from any infamy. Turkish villages burning, violations, massacres perpetrated upon peaceful Turkish inhabitants become the order of the day. The unfortunate population, persecuted, terrified, has no longer the courage to withstand such a regime: in a body they leave their homes, their villages, their crops, abandoning their fortune, their possessions, everything to save their lives and their honour. All these poor ruined fold, often bereaved of their dearest ones, are stranded miserably in the nonoccupied parts of the Mother-country. Everywhere in Turkey one meets these poor Mouhadjirs (emigrants), Cretes, Moreans, Macedonians, Epiriens, Thessalonians and others, uprooted, in quest of aid or protection, and whose tragic fate and account of their misfortunes stir the indignation of the most blasé.

The visible persecutions, the systematic atrocities only cease to give place to the subtle exactions of the administ-

trative authorities. Wise oppression, learned despotism, aiming methodically as Elysée Reclus, the eminent French geographer says, at the degradation of the allogènes, is applied with a veritable art. All that is not Greek is in fact outlawed. No opportunity is lost of making them feel the spurred heel of the oppressor. Even in the courts of justice which invariably decide against all who are not Greek! This little people, imbued with great unrealisable ambitions is of a ferocious fanaticism, an incredible cruelty, a craftiness, an unparalleled perfidiousness towards those who have the misfortune to fall under its domination.

Such is the system of government applied to the allogenes in the XXth. century, in the civilised Hellenic Kingdom; such is the people that aspires to rule in the East over millions of populations of another race, of another religion than its own. To give over a country to Greece is to doom its inhabitants to torture to depopulate it, to condemn it to moral and material ruin.

It was thus that they acted in the Morea which had three hundred thousand Mussulman inhabitants in 1830, in Thessaly which numbered a hundred and fifty thousand in 1878, in Crete which possessed 50.000 Turkish inhabitants in 1897. In the Morea and in Thessaly to-day there no longer exists a single Turkish soul. In Crete scarcely 20.000 Turks have been able to survive the painful calvary of twenty years of Greek oppression! In a short time none will be left. Macedonia, under the Greek heel, has lost in a few years the two thirds of her best sons. As for Epire if the stones of this poor country drowned in her blood, could be made to speak, one would be ashamed of being a man since the authors of these abominable crimes consider themselves also as such!

The Greek occupation with all its attendant horrors and crimes has fallen also on the vilayet of Smyrna.

Detachments of regulars and bands of Greek comitadjis have terrorised and given over to fire and sword these paradisaical regions which the Turkish regime has left free from

all incursion during five centuries. One of the rare Ottoman provinces on whose soil no fighting had been witnessed for five hundred years, has just been the theatre of a hideous invasion which in a few days reduced it to the likeness of the perpetual battlefields of Macedonia; they have transformed this marvellous country into a vast desert. Nearly 50,000 Turks have perished there in the most frightful torments, whilst 300,000 other fugitives wander about without medicaments, without shelter and without resource all round the zone of Greek occupation which has become a hell for the Mussulmans.

At Smyrna itself in the great port of the Aegean Sea, under the very eyes of indignant foreigners, no infamy has been spared the Turkish population. The reports that we have published to day throw sufficient light on the baseness of these adventurers. But two parts of this province where the crimes become of a truly revolting magnitude are Ménémen and Aidin.

Almost the whole Turkish population of Ménémen were massacred without any provocation, without any motive which even the existence of disturbances could justify. As to the tragedy of Aidin, it exceeds in horror all that can be imagined.

Nero, in setting fire to Rome, had not condemned the population to be burnt alive in their dwellings. That is however what the Greeks did at Aidin. From Smyrna as far as Nazilli all the towns, villages, hamlets are nothing but a heap of ruins and ashes. Most of them scarcely hide amongst their still smoking wreckage, the carbonised corpses, the bleeding remains of thousands of poor innocent Turks, of women, of children, of old men sacrificed to the ferocity of the Hellenic hordes. From all this devastated region, formerly one of the most prosperous, a cry of frightful distress arises to-day.

The Permanent Bureau of the Turkish Congress at Lausanne is able to publish to-day some document bearing witness in the most unquestionable fashion to the extent and magnitude of the Greek atrocities.

It cannot specially insist on the reading of such and such a paper, all without exception presenting a documentary and

historic interest of the highest importance on an unexampled calamity that an error of political appreciation has let loose over a part of our unhappy country.

Nothing can compare with this pitiless and bloody hounding down of the Turk, which from the admission of English, French, and Italian witnesses characterises the Greek occupation and the systematic destruction of our dear province.

Women of the high Greek society, elegant ladies of Smyrna have given proof of a Kaffirlike bestiality taking delight, even taking part with songs and laughter in the most abject mutilations.

But bloodshed is never forgiven and justice works out her ends.

Under whatever regime we may live our dead will always have a hold over Hellenism.

The victory of the allies cannot be regarded as a victory of the Cross over the Crescent. The Mussulmans who fought in the ranks of the allies would be surprised to learn that they had shed their blood in such a cause. Quite otherwise were the affirmations solemnly made to them when they were invited to enrol themselves under the banner of the Entente.

In submitting these reports and testimonies to the superior fraction of public opinion which professes the same humanitarian interest towards all the oppressed without distinction of race or religion, we appeal to the impartial opinion of Europe and of America that justice nothing but justice—may be rendered to the rights of an overwhelming Turkish majority and that the Turkish province of Smyrna may be for ever cleansed from the pollution of a multitude of criminal adventurers.

**Translation of the letter No 1/24516, dated 26th
June 1919, addressed by the Colonel Kemal, Commandant
General of the Gendarmerie, to the French Colonel
Foulon, Inspector General.**

Since the signing of the armistice, the various events which take place in the different parts of the Empire as well as the crimes committed there are regularly communicated to you by the report which the Commandant General receives daily from the commandants of the Gendarmerie units.

You must certainly have remarked that it is the Turks who suffer the most from these events and from these crimes. The reports that you yourself receive from the foreign officers attached to the reorganisation of the gendarmerie only corroborate the events which are notified to me by the commandants of the aforesaid units, whose reports are submitted to you in the original.

The Greek bands which are formed everywhere are continually attacking the lives, the property and the honour of the Turks. The gendarmerie at whose reorganisation numerically as well as from the point of view of quality you also work with such great ardour, is overcoming the great difficulties it encounters from this cause. It carries out its service with zeal and the last reports that reach us, denote that its activity is crowned with success in a certain measure.

Only when the gendarmerie is overwhelmed by events whose extent is beyond its means to control, inevitably, nothing can be done to prevent these criminal acts.

Thus for instance, in the course of the occupation of Smyrna and during the days which followed this occupation, the Hellenic soldiers to whom the native Greeks had formerly joined themselves, committed crimes against the population. The officers and men of the Ottoman gendarmerie were not spared. Those of our officers and gendarmes who are now at Smyrna and its neighbourhood continue to be exposed to bad

treatment and in consequence are prevented from carrying out their service.

It stands out from the reports which I have the honour to forward you, respecting the occupation, under atrocious circumstances of the Cazas (districts) of Ménemen and Bergamo, coming after that of Smyrna, that the massacres carried out by the regular Hellenic troops in conjunction with the native Greeks were of such a bloody nature that they form a blot on the history of the twentieth century. According to these reports the number of victims, including women, children, old men and sick and infirm people, massacred at Ménemen by the Hellenic regulars by the native Greeks is estimated at a thousand Mussulmans. The deputy governor of the Caza as well as most of the functionaries of the local authorities were abominably massacred without any reason.

It results from the reports that I receive on all hands that the Turks who from the large majority of the population of the Cazas in question have had to leave in a body, to the number of eighty thousand, their villages, their homes, their crops and even their children of tender years and to emigrate to other regions in order to save their lives and their honour, and not to share the dreadful lot of their co-religionists.

I am absolutely convinced that the great nations of Europe and America, whose generous and humanitarian sentiments are well known, will never permit this unhappy and innocent population, which after all forms part of the human race, to be thus continually and savagely threatened, its property pillaged and destroyed and its honour sullied.

It is beyond all doubt that the crimes every day more numerous, committed by the Hellenes, who glory openly in having occupied Smyrna by the decision of the Powers of the Entente, would be severely repressed and their authors punished, if they could be brought to the notice, with all their details, of the governments which represent the great, just nations of Europe and of America, Indeed I am convinced that all sorts of artifices are employed to prevent the crimes

committed being brought to their knowledge. I have then recourse to your great generosity, which every day manifests itself afresh, and beg you, in order to save my unhappy nation from the unbearable calamities under which she is overwhelmed to point out these crimes to the powerful personages who hold in their hands the destinies of the world and to inform the civilised universe that the Turks and the Mussulmans are being slaughtered like sheep and that their existence, their property and their honour are being annihilated.

Your compassionate intervention will perhaps contribute to put an end to the injustices to which is exposed an unhappy people which, like every other nation has a right to existence. Though I am at the head of an organisation charged with the protection, the life, the honour and the property of the population, I unhappily do not succeed in fulfilling this mission. Thus I sincerely trust, that with your highly humanitarian sentiments you will fully share the profound grief that I feel at seeing the innocent blood of my nation shed every day and that you will receive my solicitations favourably.

The Turkish people which cherishes in its bleeding heart a well founded hope in you, which awaits with impatience the results of the steps which you will surely not fail to take for its protection and the defence of its just cause, is ready to inscribe in its glorious history in letters of gold your venerated name.

I take this opportunity Sir of begging you to accept the expression of my gratitude.

The Commandant General of the Gendarmerie,

(signed) The Colonel A. KEMAL SIRRI.

The Tragedy of Smyrna

MEMORIAL

Presented on the 13th of June 1919 by the Committee for the Defence of Ottoman Rights in Smyrna to H. H. Tewfik Pacha, Ottoman Plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference.

Your Highness,

We notice with regret that the high political spheres act under the instigation of certain ambitious and unscrupulous politicians who, to aid them in their designs of appropriating to their own advantage our legitimate rights, do not hesitate to compromise the Turkish good name by slanders and falsehoods. It is moreover in this disloyal manner that they sow mistrust amongst the civilised world as to our present or future conduct, which cannot but be in conformity with the conception of liberty and of justice that characterises the new era. Thus the Committee for the Defence of Ottoman Rights in Smyrna begs Your Highness to be pleased to present, with all the earnestness they deserve, our complaints here set forth, to the attention and to the spirit of equity of these high political Spheres.

At the moment when one is still mourning the torrents of blood lavished in profusion, one must confess that this general war, the responsibility of whose declaration and prolongation ought to fall upon the directors of certain States, who by all sorts of means were able to stifle the voice of their people, had everywhere given birth to the hope of the establishment of a lasting peace, based upon the true principles of humanity and of justice. Your Highness is aware that the first unexpected blow which gravely shook this hope in our

country was the occupation, with premeditated savagery, of Smyrna by the Hellenic troops.

This occupation is effected with the aim of preparing a propitious ground, under the yoke of an insignificant Greek minority which one seems decided to strengthen by Hellenic measures, for a policy of rapid extermination of the enormous Mussulman majority inhabiting the Vilayet of Aïdin.

Effected in defiance of the national self-respect of the right to existence and of the sentiment of the Turks, it has brought out it is true, the profound difference of conception which separates the Ottoman Sovereignty from the brutal Hellenic domination, but has justly plunged the whole Mussulman population into an alarming anxiety as to their ultimate safety. The robberies, pillages, outrages, murders and barbarities of which Smyrna and her dependencies were, and still are the theatre since this fatal occupation, were never experienced for a single day under the Ottoman sovereignty. The Greek army has not hesitated to commit against the Mussulmans acts of an ignominy that would have been repugnant even to the barbarian hordes of antiquity carrying a town by storm at the cost of heavy and bloody sacrifices.

The native Greeks who have lived for centuries in tranquillity and opulence, thanks to the benevolent attitude of the Turks and to the privileges they were granted; these people who more than any others have enriched themselves and profited by the economic resources of the Empire while the Turkish people shed its blood freely in order to maintain the order and security of the country; these false brothers for whose prosperity and development we have been drained to the utmost, were the first to give the bad example to their Hellenic co-religionists.

The uniforms, fez, turbans, even the pictures and works of art representing national subjects were the object of the destructive rage of the Greek soldiers and civilians. Today the Mussulmans of the occupied territories enjoy no liberty at all. The governmental correspondence is under a severe control,

the Turkish newspapers are under an inexorable censorship and the Turks are under the continual menace of Greek ruffians. The revolting events which took place at Smyrna having had for disgusted witnesses all the foreigners and the naval forces of the Entente, we judge it unnecessary to recall them here; moreover the precautions taken by the Greeks to prevent all communication, have deprived us of the details upon the inhuman crimes committed by the Hellenes. We shall content ourselves here, with giving a brief summary of the events which took place at Bournabat, Bosyaka, Djuma-Ovassi, Heuredjé, Nife, Sivri-Hissar, Ourla and also a very incomplete list of the human losses and of the Turkish houses and shops pillaged.

In the course of the occupation all the drawers, cupboards, safes of the Government were broken open and the contents scattered everywhere in the hope of finding paper money; besides that, all that the employes had on them, even their clothes, their overcoats and other things were stolen. From the vali to the humblest clerk all were driven along the quay in a scandalous manner, their hands up, and commanded under pain of death to shout «Zito Venizelos»; at every step they received showers of blows from the butt ends of guns and from bayonets. A large group of schoolmasters was conducted to the ship «Patris» with the same revolting ceremonial to be interned there. Among the officers who were in the barracks fourteen were killed; amongst others the Colonel Fethy Bey, Nadir Bey, Fahreddin Effendi, Ahmed Bey, etc. The student Ihsan Effendi No 30 of the school of Arts and Crafts was murdered by evzones in front of the Banque Agricole. The mahalebidi (milkman) Ahmed Aga of the Djedit quarter was cut to pieces. The agents of the Central police office were savagely killed at their posts by the soldiers. The police superintendent de Nourla Hussein Effendi was also cut to pieces in front of the Banque Agricole. The proprietor of the newspaper Houkoukou Bécher (The Rights of Man) Tahsin Redjeb Bey was killed in his house. Two young printer lads of the newspaper Keuylu were assassinated. Refik Effendi

military policeman was killed in a horrible manner. At the military hotel opposite the Government buildings eight persons, men, women and children were assassinated. Halid Effendy a police functionary was killed. Saghir Hassan and Cavass Ahmed de Sparta were victims of the son of the keeper of a house of ill-fame a certain Iskona Marianti. About fifty mussulmans, boatmen of the place called Passports, were chained together and drowned in the sea. Their bodies with those of a great number of other victims were gradually washed up along the coast. The tax-gatherer of the Tilkilik quarter, Noury Bey, was riddled by bayonets and finally succumbed before the printing-house of Keuylu from the effects of about fifty wounds. The former police officer Ahmed Effendi was cut to pieces by Greek soldiers. The boatman Tatar Hussein was murdered. Many families whose names we refrain from mentioning were dishonoured. The following houses, shops, hotels, casinos establishments were pillaged and sacked : The casino du Parc, the café and Hotel Askeri. The Han d'Evliia Zadé, the restaurant Boloulou Mehemed, the bookshop Ahmed Ragbib frères, dairy and pastry cook's Ibrahim Hakki, the chemist's shop Chifa, the Club "Foyer du Droit" of Ekmekdji Bachi Han, the shoemaker's shop Hadji Hafiz Mustapha Frères, the restaurant Ismail Effendi and his house at Caratache, the shops of Taschdji Osman Effendi; Hadji Hafiz Fikri and Selanikli Hafiz Hussein, the Bazaar of Ala-Chéhir, the shop of the shoemaker Hakki Austa, the carpets and sedjadés of the mosques Hissar and Beulcuk Bashi, the casino of the officers of reserve opposite the Passeports, the shop of the watchmaker Tewfik at Odoun Bazar, at Arasta and in front of the old law court about 120 mussulman shops, the shop of Kérestedji Djihan Bey, the house at Kilidj Ali of the Superintendent of Police Mehmed Effendi, that of the agent Mustapha at Dibek Baschi, the shop of Ali Haydar, the house of the census director Hassan Bey at Alay Bey, at Karatach not a stone was left standing of the house Noury Bey, at Gueuz-Tépé of the house of the watchmaker Hafiz Mehmed Effendi, of the house of the late Baldji Zadé Hamid Bey; at Karantina of the house of Lieutenant Colonel Tahir Bey and

that of Captain Hilmi Bey; in the street Mektoubdji the house of the ex-commodore, that of the secretary of the vilayet Ahmed Bey the house and the shop of Akardjali Zadé Hadji Bekkir Effendi, the house of the ex-director of the central prison Noury Bey, the house at Bozyaka of Hussein Rifat Bey, all the house of the quarter Eshref Pacha under pretext of searching for arms. In the street Franque, the private hospitals of the doctors Mehmed Ali, Essad Nazif, Cherif, Fuad, Djevdet, etc.

At Bournabat on the 16th May 1919 the mussulman population was the object of the fury of the venizelits who attacked their houses, stripped them of every object of value and threatened them with the worst reprisals if they were denounced. Here is the list of the proprietors whose houses were sacked. Dr. Ghalib Bey, the retired Major Tahsin Bey, Ahmed Effendi of the Banque Agricole, the retired Hussein Hussni Effendi, Aidinli Karanfil Noury Bey, etc... The losses of these persons amount to about 5000 Turkish pounds. From Ghalib's wife and daughters the jewels and precious stones they were wearing were brutally torn away. A large number of cattle and flocks of sheep were carried off. Implements of husbandry to the value of 18.000 pounds were destroyed. Among the inhabitants one named Sadik aged 55 years and one named Hadji Omer Oglou Hussein (45 years) were killed and thrown into a well. Dibagh Ali and five soldiers who could not be identified at Palamouth, and the workmen Ali and Hadji Mehmed Agha were shot by ignoble assassins; the native of Crete Emin and his son Mouhareem were strangled with a cord and thrown into a well. At Palamouth, Merdjan and Tchoban Hussein were gravely wounded. Besides these fourteen other persons were killed by firearms. On Sunday, by order of the Greek Commandant, the mussulmans were forbidden to open their shops before the services in the Christian churches are over.

3. The region of the villages of Gueuredjé and Djouma Ovassi were pillaged and burnt; the inhabitants have all emigrated abandoning their homes.

4. At Nife, it is an escaped convict named Cassaross, condemned for assassinations and various crimes to 15 years hard labour, who today in Greek uniform is charged by the Greek authorities, in company with some of his former companions in crime, with the maintenance of order and security. The molestations of the mussulmans by these brigands have reached a point that baffles description. Seven Musulmans arrested by these vagabonds were left 3 days without anything to eat or drink. The houses of the village of Kara-Tcham were pulled down to be used for fire wood by the Greek soldiers sent to look for wood.

5. At Vourla a certain Mehmed died in consequence of ill-treatment inflicted by the Greek soldiers. A great many of the Houses of the caza were pillaged whilst those of the surrounding villages became the prey of the flames.

6. At Sivri-Hissar the gendarmes and officers were locked up for there days in the Greek school and at the residence of the Caïmakam, respectively, after which they were sent on food to Smyrna. The inhabitants under the futile pretext of searching for arms were imprisoned and beaten. The notabilities Mehmed Bey and Behdjet Effendi were maltreated all along the way to Smyrna, where they are still in prison. The latter who is major of the commune of Doghan was the lauhingstock of his warders, who made him sweep the streets of Vourla.

7. Not content with these cruelties and attacks upon honour, liberty of conscience was also trampled under foot and Mussulmans were forced to conversion by their executioners. We can mention here the policemen of the Karakol of Fassoula. Chefket and Ramezan effendis who were named respectively Lefter and Dimitri.

Your Highness,

These facts that we have just related and those of which we have not yet been able to get information, these barbarous and ignoble acts, perpetrated under the very eyes of the foreigners, of the forces of the Entente and of their comman-

dants including the admiral in chief Calthrop, justify the anguish of the Turkish population which sees its honour, its life and its prosperity in danger. The Hellenic policy which has reduced to nothing the Turkish population of Thessaly, which in the isle of Crete has reduced it from one third to one tenth, which even in such a short space of time has succeeded in reducing it by one half in Macedonia this policy is calculated to drive to despair even the most short-sighted of optimists.

We beg you consequently to present these facts to the attention of the Peace Conference and to make it clearly understand that the Mussulman population which composes the 85 % of the total population of the Vilayet of Smyrna, that is the overwhelming majority will never be able to admit nor accept a peace which would rob it of the smallest portion of these countries in order to give it unjustly to any other nation, above all to the most cruel and intolerant among them. In giving this mandate to Your Highness we are supported by the express will of the inhabitants of the whole vilayet, a will which is entirely confirmed by the resistance they oppose to the Hellenic intrusion.

Copy of the report addressed to the Ministry of War by the General Ali Nadir Pacha commanding the IVth Army corps of Smyrna.

May 20th 1919

1. I had informed your Excellency of the official communication made to me by the English Admiral Calthrop the 14/5/1919 at 9 h. in the morning, and announcing to me the occupation of the fortified positions of Smyrna by the forces of the Entente according to the clauses of article seven, of the armistice. It informed me also that this decision had been brought to the knowledge of the Sublime-Porte. Your Excellency had replied that naturally must conform to the clauses of the armistice, and not give ear to the persistent rumours of the annexation of the town of Smyrna to Greece, rumours that I had also not failed to communicate to Your Excellency.

2. The same day at 11 h. 30 a. m. the admiral Calthrop communicates to me the following note :

"According to the seventh article of the armistice and with the consent of the Powers of the Entente, Smyrna will be occupied by the Hellenic troops. The transports which are to convey them will begin the landing tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock. From 7 o'clock detachments of Greek sailors will occupy the landing stairs. To prevent any regrettable incident and any misunderstanding, all the troops in the quarter of the Passeports, as far as the point, except the posts of police and gendarmerie, must concentrate at the barracks and conform to the decision of the commandant of the occupation corps. The Telegraph and Post-Office will be immediately occupied by an English detachment to prevent all communication with the exterior."

The note ended with the threat that if necessary order and tranquillity would be maintained by means of the naval forces of the Entente present in the port. The case was brought to Your Excellency's knowledge the 15/5/1919 at 1 h. p. m. and orders were immediately given to conform to the prescriptions of the note and for the maintenance of order.

3. The 15/5/1919 the Greek detachment having landed marched to the barracks at 11 o'clock in the morning. At the head of the troops, a large Greek flag was carried by native Greeks who surrounded and preceded them in a compact body, shouting «Zito Venizelos» and applauding frantically. It was in this state that the crowd and the soldiers began to march. In the barracks the officers and men of the army corps of the recruiting office of the 56th division, of the regiment of cavalry and of divers bodies of troops were at their posts. The procession had already passed and turned round the barracks by the tramway street when a shot went off, fired very likely by a Greek maniferster. The Greek troops then immediately took up their position against the barracks and opened a steady fire; a light machine gun posted not far from there also took part in the fusillade. The officers surprised by the sudden-

ness and energy of the attack assembled in the corridors of the building where the firing did not take much effect.

Convinced that incident provoked had been premeditated with the object of disorganising the Turkish administrative machinery, and of profiting by that to injure the rights of the peaceful inhabitants, and understanding moreover that to remedy this state of things the only means was to stop the firing, I did my utmost to bring this about. But every attempt on our part only had the effect of redoubling the fusillade. As a last resource I had a white flag fastened to a long pole and following it, I proceeded in person towards the Greek troops. I then saw them, officers and soldiers alike, rush upon us with fixed bayonets. Moreover to prove that we had absolutely not returned fire and to leave no room for doubt I and my followers were unarmed. There I stopped. Our presence which ought to have imposed calm upon the least disciplined of armies, exasperated them on the contrary and the firing continued for some time.

4. From the moment that we crossed the doorway of the barracks there began for us a series of crimes and insults such as has never been recorded in history up to now. Never has the dignity and honour of governments as well as soldiers been attacked in the way the Greeks attacked ours. Without any distinction of rank or grade, myself included, the disarmed officers were attacked with the grossest insults. Under a rain of blows from bayonets and butt ends of guns, they were searched, everything found on them was stolen, handkerchiefs, watches, pocketbooks, snuff-boxes, rings, money etc. Our military head dresses were slashed and trampled upon. Then surrounded by a crowd spitting out the foulest insults, this unhappy convoy was marched off. The Hellenic officers who were there, far from preventing these unworthy abuses, on the contrary excited by their attitudes and gestures this coarse populace and their low instincts.

5. Then a most horrible spectacle, a scene to make the most hardened, the most blasé heart shudder with indignation,

took place all along the road. The troops of occupation ranged on both sides and the Greek populace armed with revolvers fired at a venture on the convoy and at every step struck the officers with sticks, with daggers and anything they could lay hands on. People who were on the Greek boats anchored in the port, on the balconies of the houses and apartments, in cafés or elsewhere, all native Greeks or Hellenic soldiers, all participated more or less in some way or other in this frightful ordeal. Officers with their hands up were forced to cry "Zitos", Many of them as well as of the soldiers succumbed beneath the blows or were killed or wounded by the firearms. It was in front of the Oriental Bank and near a Greek torpedo boat moored to the quay that we were the most exposed to the fire. All this went on under the eyes of the foreigners, of the officers and soldiers of the naval units of the Entente, present at this moment. Although our losses have not been entirely determined one may count more than 40 killed and 60 wounded; among the victims may be mentioned the head of the recruiting office of the IVth. Army Corps, Colonel Suleiman Fethi Bey, the staff Colonel Ali Bey, the head doctor Lieutenant Colonel Chukri Bey, and the chief of staff Abdoul Hamid Bey and many others.

6. In the boats more than thirty evzones, ordered to search the officers afresh, behaved as was to be expected in the vilest manner. They spared them no insult, no humiliation.

7. All the officers including myself were driven into the holds of the boats beside the animals. After 6 or 7 hours of ill-treatment and imprisonment, I, the chief of staff Abdoul Hamid Bey and the ommandant of the 56th division were led to the harracks with the object of completing in a delay of two hours the evacuation of the town.

8. The officers remaining in the boat were much later, led by degrees into the second class cabins. In these cabins which held at the most thirty persons, were crowded about a hundred and fifty officers and a great number of the policemen and civilians who had been arrested. During the 48 hours which elap-

sed before the arrival of the allied officers absolutely no food was given them, and after that they received only dry bread, cheese and a few figs. The wounded officers were bandaged very carelessly and one of them whose condition was very serious was left for two days without care and without bandages. They could only breathe fresh air for a few moments every three or four hours when they were allowed to go up on deck. I spare you all the details of the frightful misery endured by the body of officers during their internment.

9. As a result of our continual efforts we managed the 15/5/1919 to remove the officers from this painful situation: they were taken back to the barracks, from where some hours later, the married men were able by means of permits delivered by the Hellenic military authorities, to return home while those who were unmarried were kept at the barracks.

10. Here is a summary of the occurrences that took place in the barracks and other military buildings.

The whole barracks were the object of attacks and robberies; the safes of the Army Corps. the Recruiting office of the 56th division, and of the engineers' battalion containing more than a hundred and fifty thousand pounds were completely pillaged. All the effects of the soldiers and officers were stolen.

11. The soldiers and officers belonging to bo bodies of troops stationed outside the barracks, were arrested separately, beaten, insulted, robbed and the safes of these establishments were likewise pillaged.

12. The officers thus stript of all they had on them, find themselves in a state of complete destitution. Besides the houses of most of them have been completely sacked. A certain number of officers' families also underwent outrages at the hands of Greek bandits. In consequence all the officers of Smyrna are today prostrated, destitute and profoundly afflicted.

13. The regiments of Aivalik, of Magnesie, of Aidin, of Sauké and of Anatolia belonging to my commandment have

not so far been able to communicate with me. I shall inform you as soon as it is possible for them.

I beg your Excellency to accept etc.

Ali Nadir Pacha.

Cipher report addressed the 20/5/1919 to the Minister of War by Ali Nadir Pacha, commanding the 17th Army Corps at Smyrna.

The victims of the tragic events of Smyrna are the following : Among the superior officers and subalterns :

Killed : The head of the recruiting office Suleiman Fethy Bey, the clerk of the third class of the first section of the Staff Nadir Bey, the clerk of the third class of the first section of the commissariat Ahmed Hamdi, the regimental secretary Fethy Bey, the Lieutenant Major of the second section of Commissariat Hussein Nedjati Bey, the head-doctor of the Army Corps Lieutenant-Colonel Chukri-Bey, the head-chemist captain Ahmed Effendi, the Lieutenant Faik of the engineer company and the captain Nazmi of the recruiting office.

Wounded : The head of the surveying office Colonel Ali Bey, of the same office Lieutenant Colonel Djemal Bey, the chief of staff Abdul Hamid Bey, the secretaries Sadeddin, Zihni, Haïri, Nazim, Akif, Ibrahim, effendis, the Lieutenant aide de camp Néchet, the colonel in chief of the third division Abbas Beys, The aide de camp of the army corps Behaeddin, the Captain Nassouhi the Lieutenants Galib and Djemal, the Telegraphic-Engineer Selaheddin, the Lieutenant of Commissariat Zin, the Engineer-Captain Haïri, the Lieutenant attached to the staff of the 56th division Rifat and the Lieutenant Mehmed Ali Effendis.

Missing : The cavalry Lieutenant Chukry, the secretary Halit, the Captain Mehmed Noury, the Major Houloussy Bey, the Lieutenant-aviator Osman, the Lieutenant Ihsan, Ibrahim

Hakki, Kutchuk Haïri, the Battery Commandant Major Aziz, the artillery Captain Hassan Fehmi, the artillery Lieutenant Surrouri Haïri, Edhem and Halid, the Lieutenants Chukri, Hamid, Murteza, Kémal, the adjutant Ali Yaver, the Commandant of the field howitzers Major Mahmoud Nedim of the same Army Corps, the Captains Seid Ali, Djelal, the Lieutenants Tewfik and Aziz and Ghalib Effendis.

Up to now we do not know if those officers are dead or alive. I shall not fail to inform you as soon as I receive any information about any them.

Ali Nadir Pacha.

Report sent to the Commandant General of the Gendarmerie at Constantinople by the Officer of Commissariat of the Governor General of Smyrna.

In my quality of officer of Gendarmerie and Commissariat of the Governor General of Smyrna, I consider it as a military and patriotic duty to set forth to you, herewith, in detail, the events which took place in the course of the occupation of Smyrna by the Hellenic army, as well as the cruelties and injuries of every sort to which our civil and military functionaries were exposed and especially the officers and men of Gendarmerie as well as the Mussulman population including women children and old men.

On the 15th of May at 10 h. in the evening. Admiral Calthrop sent a note to the Governor-General informing him that on the morning of the 16th Smyrna and its surroundings would be placed under Greek military occupation. Very early that morning indeed, more than twenty transports were to be seen which had conveyed the first Hellenic division to the port. Thereupon a proclamation was issued written in Turkish and in Greek and signed by the Colonel Zaffirion.

The first detachment of the occupying forces which landed on the quay went to occupy the police transport office. The

policemen and gendarmes who were in this office were consequently withdrawn and taken back to the offices of the Commandment of the regiment of gendarmerie. They had scarcely arrived when one saw advancing along the quays in the direction of the barracks a battalion of Hellenic evzones preceded by its Commandant on horseback and followed by an officer of lower rank bearing the Hellenic standard. A great number of women and children preceded and accompanied this battalion. The representatives of the Greek army as well as a great number of members belonging to the organisation of the "Megali Idea" (Great Idea) also followed it revolver in hand. The crowd like the Greek soldiers passed before the barracks with order and in perfect tranquillity. At the moment when they were turning the corner of the street and were about two hundred meters away from the barracks a report was heard. It was one of the individuals armed with a revolver and who accompanied the Hellenic battalion who must have fired; he may even have done so involuntarily, by accident. However that may be the shot spread panic amongst the Hellenic troops and, officers and men alike began to flee in all directions and principally in that from which they had come. The detachment which followed them, then took up their position in the garden situated between the Governor General's palace and the barracks and taking for targets the doors and windows of the barracks they opened a very heavy fire. It was not returned from any side. Nevertheless the fusillade was kept up for more than half an hour. Some Turkish women and children who were there, seized with terror, had taken refuge in the staircases at the entrance of the Banque Agricole, thinking to be more or less sheltered from the fusillade; they were massacred without pity. Literally streams of blood were flowing down the steps of the staircase of the Bank, forming a pool in front of the building.

In the proclamation which he had had posted up early in the morning the Commandant of the Hellenic troops of occupation invited the administrative and judiciary functionaries to continue to exercise their functions as in the past.

Trusting to the terms of this proclamation all the functionaries of the Turkish Government were at their post. But when they saw the Greek soldiers mounting to the floor of the military casino, situated opposite the Government palace, and from there direct a lively fusillade on this palace, all those people in danger went and grouped themselves instinctively round the Governor General to await the course of events.

The room where the Vali and the functionaries as well as the officers of gendarmerie were assembled was in the part of the Konak (the governmental Palace) comparatively the least exposed. It was decided to make the Greeks understand by means of a white sheet hoisted on the façade that there was no firing from the Konak and that the fusillade should be stopped at least on that side. But it was of no avail. The firing continued more violently than ever and when at last it ceased outside, we suddenly heard shots coming from the lower floor of the Governmental Palace. The assailants had penetrated into the Konak. But imagining—wrongly however as we saw only too well later on—that there would certainly be an officer at the head of these assailants who could be brought to hear reason, we opened wide the doors of the Governor General's room and in Greek, we invited the soldiers who were already mounting to come in. Two evzones with fixed bayonets penetrated into the salon. They were told several times that this room was the seat of the Government and that the Governor himself was there in person. But the two soldiers began to utter threats and insults in Greek and in Turkish and ordering us to hold up our hands obliged us all to descend. On the staircase outside the room where we were assembled other evzones with fixed bayonets had ranged themselves. Everyone filed past these brutes. Without regard to their rank even the highest functionaries were struck with the butt-ends of guns, pricked with bayonets and several were seriously wounded.

On the lower floor, the Greek soldiers first of all obliged the functionaries to trample on their fez and their calpaks (headdresses). Those who hesitated had their headdress taken off on the points of bayonets. It was thus that many of them

were wounded in the head and in the face. The native Greeks having likewise joined the Hellenic soldiers, the civilian functionaries were for the most part violently beaten with blows from guns, pieces of wood or bars of iron. On the pretext of looking for arms they were searched, and of course robbed of all they had on them. The Hellenic soldiers tore their uniforms from our officers of gendarmerie who were, like the others, the object of odious treatment. Encircled by several soldiers who guarded them when with fixed bayonets, all those people were conducted to the quay. They were forced at the bayonet's point to cry: "Zito Venizelos!" With hands up and bare heads, this sorry convoy—which certainly does no honour to the Hellenes who organised it—was thus driven along for some time.

A certain distance had already been traversed, when the representative of Greece arrived in a motor-car and took the Governor General and his son away with him. The others were without rhyme or reason, beaten, insulted, wounded with bayonets and even killed. Dragged along the quay, the most important thoroughfare of the town, no injury, no humiliation was spared to these poor people. The military representatives of the Powers of the Entente who were in the battle-ships moored in the port, the foreigners and notabilities inhabiting the buildings on the quay were witnesses of these crimes.

Several of our officers and functionaries disarmed and defenceless, escorted by Hellenic detachments were massacred by them under the very eyes of the foreigners. The native Greeks, had armed themselves for the occasion with pieces of wood, bars of iron, chains and all sorts of instruments of violence. When a group of officers under escort arrived in front of the customhouse offices the Hellenic regulars and the Greek natives fell upon them in a body showering blows upon them. The adjutantmajor Nedjati Effendi, was thus assassinated with incredible tortures, his son of 8-10 years who was with his father that day was dragged along with him and witnessed his tragic end. Mad with grief, in convulsions

of tears, and with cries of anguish he threw himself on the bleeding and mangled body of his father. It was a horrible sight, the unhappy child also received a bayonet thrust! No humane feelings touch a Greek heart, they have given ample proof of it. Our officers and our functionaries divided into several groups were, during the whole passage from the Konak and the barracks to the custom-house offices, the object of the coarsest insults from the Greek populace. Greek ladies, fashionable members of their high society drew special attention by their enthusiasm, and their zeal in uttering the vilest insults. They threw whatever they could lay their delicate hands on, stones, lumps of earth, broken tiles etc. Some even fired revolvers the better to prove that they were the worthy wives of the modern Greeks.

Besides the functionaries and officers all the Turks and Mussulmans who were met that day in the streets and in the country, little children not excepted, were arrested and imprisoned in different places with the same proceedings. The young pupils of the school Sultanié (high school) situated beside the Konak were also imprisoned and victims of the same treatment. These unfortunate children were beaten and martyred in a truly inhuman fashion. All the prisoners were confined in groups at the Corn Exchange, at the flour depots, in empty shops and in cattle depots. They were left for three days without food. And when they were set at liberty, several amongst them, fathers of families went home to find themselves in presence of a second tragedy.

The day and the evening when the functionaries and the inhabitants were thrown into prison, the native Greeks, led by Greek Boy-scouts penetrated into the houses of several officers and State employés. Besides pillage in the due form no crime was neglected. A Mussulman whose name and address are known to us, saw his wife violated before his eyes by the Hellenic soldiery. The Mussulman market, as well as the Mussulman shops in the quarters inhabited by christians were completely pillaged, the safes broken open and emptied of their contents. The offices of the authorities were completely

ransacked. The drawers of the desks were forced open with bayonets all documents destroyed. All the strongboxes belonging to the different administrations of the State were burst open by means of special instruments, and their contents stolen. Nothing was left. Even pens and inkstands were carried off. The morocco arm-chairs which were in the Governor's room were cut up in order to carry off the morocco leather. All the telephone apparatus were destroyed or rendered useless. All the furniture of the barracks was thrown out of the windows, and so broken as to be of no use.

Moreover during this fatal day the Greeks massacred all the isolated policemen and gendarmes in the interior or exterior of the town. A fortnight after these events several dead bodies were still washed up by the sea. The decomposed bodies of three policemen, bound together by chains passed round their necks, were thrown up by the waves upon the quay du parc, opposite the Government Palace. This occurrence attracted serious attention.

At the place called Boz-yaka nine persons, and at Seidi-Keuy and its vicinity several Mussulmans whose exact number has not yet been ascertained, were massacred and their remains left for several days without burial. No Mussulman dared to bury them.

The Colonel Suleiman Fethy Bey, president of the recruiting Commission of the 4th Army Corps, the Vice-Major Nedjati as well as Thasin Redjeb Bey, proprietor of the newspaper Houkoukou-Bécher (The Rights of Man) who was cut to pieces on the quay itself are the principal martyrs of note known to us. Amongst the killed there are many others of our co-religionists whose identity has not yet been established. There are besides many who were killed by stray bullets.

I should fail in my duty if I did not inform you of a regrettable observation that I made in the course of these events. As I have already said, all these crimes and offences were perpetrated in broad day-light under the eyes of thousands of foreigners of the diplomatic and military representatives

of the Entente The American officers rode about on horseback all over the town, and were like many others eye-witnesses of all the ignoble acts of which these people were guilty. I regret to state that not even by a gesture did they do anything to prevent them.

The 6th. June 1919.

**Report of the Turkish Military Commission at
Smyrna addressed to the Ministry of
War at Constantinople**

I have the honour of communicating to you herewith a summary of the regrettable events of Smyrna :

1. A violent fusillade having been directed by the Greek troops landed at Smyrna, against the façade of the barracks, the Turkish officers and soldiers who had assembled there according to the instructions of Admiral Calthrop, took refuge in the passages and sheltered parts of the barracks. After numerous difficulties, to prove that they had no intention of defending themselves, all the officers of the army corps were led in a convoy to the Greek transport "Patris". During the walk which we were obliged to take along the quay, pursued by the hoots and jeers of the Greek populace, many officers and soldiers were killed or wounded by shots fired by Greek soldiers and civilians, as the commandant of the Army-Corps has informed Your Excellency in detail.

The same day more than seven hundred civilians, tradesman and others, who had been arrested by the Greek military authorities in different quarters of Smyrna, either in the streets or in the hotels, inns or shops, were also brought on board the same ship and imprisoned in the hold.

The Commandant Ali Nadir Pacha, his chief of staff, the Major Abdul Hamid Bey, the Commandant of the 56th division Hussein Bey and the Lieutenant Enver Bey, the Commandant's

officer of Commissariat, were released at six o'clock in the afternoon.

II. The next day the Greek Colonial Zafirion, Commandant of the Hellenic troops of occupation came on board the "Patris" and asked to speak with one of the imprisoned officers in order to inquire into the incident which had taken place the day before; I volunteered to present myself to him. Here is the summary of our conversation :::

1. "After having received me very courteously, he told me that the chief cause of the incident had been that we had fired from the barracks with the intention of defending it, upon the Greek companies advancing in marching order and that the soldier on the right wing of the first company was mortally wounded. He said that the bravery of the Turkish army was well known, and that during the Balkan-war having been continually in contact with it, he had appreciated its fighting value and its virtues and made me a heap of compliments on this subject. He said next that he had occupied Smyrna on the decision of the Powers of the Entente and that the Greeks and the Mussulmans ought by their respective situations to live on brotherly terms whether in Greece or in Turkey; he added that he sincerely regretted the incidents that had taken place and that he was very much affected by them.

"I then replied, that the commandant of the army corps had received the night before the notice of Admiral Calthrop and that he had immediately informed the subaltern authorities of it : that he had ordered the battalion (Bat. 2. Regiment 133) which was at Pounta and all the officers then in Smyrna to assemble at the barracks by 5 o'clock in the morning and at the same time, had taken measures to prevent the occurrences of any incidents.

"We saw indeed, said I, that a battalion of evzones advanced from the direction of the landing-place of the Hellenic troops, and that the three companies of this battalion had already passed the barracks and turning round it, had even

taken the street of the tramway leading to Kokar-Yali; the head of this detachment had already reached the Banque Agricole when a shot went off from the direction of the Greek crowd massed opposite the Konak and the barracks, fired by an unknown, who surely could only be a Greek. The companies which followed this detachment immediately spread out in the rear, and having taken up a position near the Park, opened a steady fire on the barracks. In consequence, if you say the van-guard of the battalion advancing towards the barracks had been fired upon, the three companies of this battalion would not have turned round it to take the tramway road. On the contrary the first company exposed would have taken up position and opened fire.

2. Admitting that the occupants of the barracks had made use of their arms to defend it, their bullets should have left traces in the Park where your soldiers had taken up their position.

3. The Turkish officers, setting aside their military technical instruction, have acquired during these five years of war, a great experience in innumerable combats on the various fronts. Can one believe that any Turkish officer would attempt such an illogical and mad adventure as to defend the barracks built near the sea, against a force of twelve thousand men, having their armaments, munitions and equipment complete?

All the more that an Entente fleet was in the port of Smyrna precisely to support the Hellenic forces advancing towards the barracks and ready to second them. It is very natural that under these conditions no Turkish officer should ever have dreamt of defending the barracks. We also regret these events and are as much affected by them as you can be; considering especially that the other allied detachments which occupied the fortified regions of the town the day before effected their landing quietly whereas the occupation of Smyrna by the Greek troops was followed by these incidents.

"I thank you for your kind remarks respecting the Turkish army, I said to him. We also, during the different cam-

paigns in which we had occasion to come in contact with the Greek army, had the opportunity of appreciating the moral and humanitarian merits of its officers and soldiers; we were all convinced of its quality, as a civilised army. Therefore we were painfully surprised at the inhuman and unworthy conduct of your officers and soldiers towards ours, brought yesterday, surrounded by bayonets, from the barracks to this ship. The Turkish officers while deploring that the Hellenic authorities should have let themselves go to such excesses, trust that you will not fail to repair immediately this incorrec-tion".

With these words I left the Commandant of the Hellenic army of occupation. Having been again summoned later on. I went to him once more on board a small tug sent specially to the "Patris" to bring me. Our second conversation turned solely on the liberation of the officers and soldiers detained on board the "Patris". The mode of their liberation was thus decided and I was able to insure the transfer to the barracks by a tug which was to be sent the next day for all the officers and soldiers. So that four days after the incidents of Smyrna the officers could be transferred to the barracks and those who were married could go home.

All the safes belonging to the army corps or to the contingents and different services of the army corps which were in the barracks, having been ransacked and their contents rifled and moreover the money, watches, and other valuables which the officers had on them having been stolen by the Greek soldiers at the moment of their imprisonment, the Turkish officers, married or not, found themselves in a state of complete destitution. Consequently we were obliged to distribute among them, for their most pressing needs, a certain sum that the army corps possessed at the Bank.

The third day after their transfer, the officers who were obliged to report themselves at the Greek barracks every day, were suddenly prevented by the Greek soldiers from coming out once they had gone in. All who heard this news would

not come to the barracks any more. They were sought out, arrested and brought by force to the Greek military authorities, and a second day of insults was thus imposed on the Turkish officers.

Meanwhile I had another personal interview with the commandant of the occupying forces. It was decided that the unmarried officers and soldiers should be sent to Moudania on board Greek transport, and that five days should be given to the married ones to prepare their departure for the same destination. This was carried out. The families of the officers martyred during the Smyrna incidents were also aided by us in a private manner.

III. The commission left at Smyrna for the services of the army corps is composed of three persons, but owing to the overwhelming amount of work it is necessary to increase the number. Unfortunately all our applications to the Greek commandant on this subject remained without effect. Our Commission has many difficulties to contend with in the accomplishment of its task. Amongst others it is impossible for us to put our hands on the stores of provisions and of equipments as well as on the industrial and other institutions of the army corps. We have made serious applications to the Greek authorities by the intermedium of the English, for the handing over of these stores and institutions. We have only been able to obtain in this manner those which were in the barracks itself. We managed thus, under the superintendence of the English, to distribute a few provisions to the families of the martyred officers.

All the official registers, the account-books and other documents were ransacked, destroyed and burnt by the Greek soldiers when these incidents took place. I try to collect at least the remains of them. I shall send you shortly the list of all that had been pillaged, destroyed or stolen by the Greeks.

IV. A detailed list of the sums stolen from the safes has been handed to the allied representatives, to the Governor of Smyrna and to the Greek Commandant. Another list of all the

money and objects stolen from the officers by the Greek soldiers has also been remitted to the allied representatives. The animals belonging to the contingents of cavalry and artillery of the army corps were collected by the Greeks in the court of the barracks and were nearly dying of starvation. Steps have been taken for their maintenance.

The list of robberies performed by the Greeks is sent you herewith.

Kindly accept etc...

(signed) Lientenant Colonel Süleyman FEHMY,
Chief of Commissariat of the XVIIIth Corps.

Summary of the enclosed list.

The Greeks have pillaged 20 safes belonging to the different services of the army corps. Have been noted :

Piastres	5.809.728.15	in receipts,
•	17.240.093.25	in bank notes,
•	17.269.20	in copper money,
•	16.605.—	in silver money,
•	59.027.20	in gold.

That is in all, money to the value of 23 millions, 142 thousand 690 piasters and a quarter. Which amounts in round figures to 5 millions 250 thousand francs.

Extracts from the report of a delegate of the Ottoman League.

The day of the occupation, the Greek soldiers after having wounded and killed two unfortunate women in front of the barracks drove into the Government Buildings eight hundred functionaries and Turkish inhabitants of the town. Then they

put them in ranks and marched them through the town, loading them with blows and insults and forcing them to shout "Long live Venizelos". Those who refused to do so were killed on the spot. Amongst the number they noticed that Colonel Suleiman Fethi Bey, head of the military division of the IXth Army Corps refrained from shouting. They reported the order to him and on his refusal to obey pierced and cut him to pieces with their bayonets, on the quay before thousands of spectators. During the march they took the purses, watches and other valuables of all the Turks who made up the sad procession. All these people were imprisoned in the building of the Exchange. The number of Turks arrested on the most futile pretexts the first day of the occupation amounted to 26,000 persons.

The day of the occupation a sergeant and four Turkish soldiers wearing the armet of the Red Crescent were arrested by the Greek soldiers. Dragged before the great building of the Oriental Carpet, they were pierced from behind with bayonets and killed under the eyes of hundreds of foreigners massed in the streets and at the windows. The sergeant is a Turkish chemist well known in the town. This murder is recorded in the report sent to his Government by the English Colonel Lymping, who went himself to the house of the poor victimized chemist and gave 50 Turkish pounds to his family and children.

At the time of the massacre of the Turks at Ménemen by the Greeks, the English Colonel Smith was going from Constantinople to Smyrna. Having heard the outcries, he got out of the train and accompanied by two English soldiers went into the town; he arrived just in time to see the Greeks in the act of massacring. The Greeks pretended that a rising of the population had obliged them to act thus; but none in the town was armed, except the four gendarmes and the governor whose bodies were lying in front of the government building. The Greeks had two whole battalions against these four armed gendarmes. The reports of the international inquiry commission and of the American doctors confirm this fact. They only found eleven wounded to treat as against 759 Turkish corpses

and they did not scruple to call the Greeks' attention to this revolting disproportion.

The day of the occupation about fifteen Greek ruffians and soldiers penetrated into the house of the former secretary general of the province and violated one after the other his wife and his two daughters. The same disaster overtook the former commandant of the port Sinan Bey.

If personages so highly placed suffered such treatment one can easily imagine what was the lot of persons of less importance.

One hears frequently at Smyrna the inedited accounts of numerous similarly ignominious actions.

The Mussulman Defence League (33, Palace Street, Westminster) forwards to the Ottoman League by the intermedium of the Anglo-Ottoman Society of London, the following letter from a British officer who was witness of the events in Smyrna.

"Smyrna, May 21st, 1919.

"I am writing to you about affairs in Turkey. I hope you may be able to get friends in the House to ask questions about the perfectly scandalous happening at Smyrna when the Greek troops landed. I arrived at Smyrna the following day, and had plenty of evidence, both English and Turkish, of what had been going on.

"The Turkish authorities issued a General Order the day before landing instructing all officials to see no resistance was offered, and troops and officers were ordered to be at certain barracks at a certain time, which was also named for handing over G. H. Q.

"The Order seems to have been obeyed, but the Greek troops broke into some of the places where Turkish officers were gathered and shot down all who refused to cry *Zeto Ve-*

nizelos. I am told that between 200 and 300 officials were killed, but am not able to substantiate the statement as to numbers.¹

"Officers were stripped of their uniforms by Greek soldiers and left in their shirts and pants. Their boots the soldiers put on themselves. The Vali was dragged along the quay with his hands up and carried prisoner on board a Greek ship. His fez was taken off and trampled under foot.² His wife (a *pardah* lady) was hurt and his house looted. The Chief of the Turkish Staff was bayoneted in the face and thrown into the hold of a Greek cattle ship, among the animals.³ The senior doctor of the Turkish Army Corps was murdered and on Monday last the body had not been found.⁴ The Chief of the Artillery was also murdered—his brother, a young doctor, was robbed of everything, even to his wedding ring; he showed me the mark made to get it off, and said in some cases fingers had been cut to remove rings.⁵ His wife, though a Russian, was robbed of everything too.

¹ The Bureau is in possession of a list, which though incomplete contains the names of nearly a hundred superior officers and others. The Turkish military authorities not having the means at present of making inquiries on the spot, the names of many officers who were at Smyrna on garrison duty or on leave and who were assassinated by the Greeks do not figure on the list. Similarly the Police and Gendarmerie agents and officers especially marked down by these assassins are not quoted. The number of three hundred reported in the letter of the English officer is thus below the reality.

² The General Ali Nadir Pacha, commanding the Turkish army corps underwent the same treatment, without regard for his uniform or his rank. He was struck by a Greek soldier in the open street. We particularly draw attention to this fact. It denotes the degree of discipline and the chivalrous spirit of this horde.

³ Lieutenant-Colonel Abdul-Hamid Bey.

⁴ The doctor Lieutenant-Colonel Chukri Bey, His body attached to a stone was thrown into the sea and only recovered twelve days later, that is after the publication of the English officer's letter.

⁵ Several commandants of artillery were killed or disappeared. Probably this letter refers to Major Mahomed Nedim Bey, commandant of the heavy artillery and who was assassinated in a cowardly manner.

"A Turkish lieutenant-colonel, whom I met at the hospital, told me he hadn't the price of a meal left in the house—every stick of furniture had been taken—his wife looted of every scrap of jewellery she had on.

"These are only a few cases I saw myself—everywhere it has been the same. In the villages not only have the houses been looted, but burnt and pulled down. In the better-class houses, which were too solid to pull down, doors and windows have been removed, and in some cases the roofs.

"What the Allied Fleet was doing to allow this sort of thing to go on I don't understand; for the Greeks, both military and civil, took a hand in it—and—it was not until they were attacked that the Turks showed fight. The Greeks claim that Smyrna is Greek—as a matter of fact, Christians are in a majority here, but not Greek Christians. Of Ottoman Greeks and Ottoman Turks there are more Ottoman Turks.

"In other places, such as Manissa, which I understand Greeks are to occupy, four-fifths of the population is Moslem.

"There are a few purely Greek villages near Smyrna, but the population as a whole is Moslem. Can nothing be done to get a Commission of Inter-Allied Commissioners, who know the country, sent to report on the population?

"If Mr. Wilson's idea of self-determination is to be applied it should be applied to this country as to any other. The people should be allowed to select their mandatory—if it is considered absolutely necessary to separate them from Turkey.

"Also there are British and other foreign rights to be considered in Smyrna. Under the system of capitulation and extraterritorial rights enjoyed by foreigners in this country, they have built up a very flourishing commercial community,

^a Whole villages were thus sacked or razed to the ground. At Biroun-Abad, for instance, a charming suburb of Smyrna, inhabited by the English Colony, most of the Turkish houses were pillaged under the eyes of the English. Djouma Ovassil, in the neighbourhood of Boudja, another suburb of Smyrna, Gueurédjé and many others were completely devastated.

of which some of the leading houses are British. Are we, who spent much blood and treasure in the conquest of Turkey, to allow our own nationals to be ruined by Greek misrule? It is a known fact that in Greece itself British houses have been unable to succeed.

"In Turkey taxation is light—in Greece taxation simply kills everything. Is it right that the commercial community should be exploited for the benefit of Greece? Also what about the Indian Army? What will the Moslem section of it say when they learn that they and their friends have fought and died to hand over a large number of their brother Moslems to their bitterest foes and the most fanatical people who call themselves Christians? As I am serving I am not allowed to write to the papers, and I have very few friends who know or care anything about Turkey, and, of course, the country is in disgrace for her misdeeds. But still one would like to see justice done, and if you have any friends who can do anything to wake up public opinion do try and get them interested. It certainly won't make for peace to leave this place in Greek hands without a most stringent control of some sort."

—From a British Officer.

Note from the League :

Three questions were in fact put in the House of Commons by the members Aubrey Herbert and Kenworthy in reply to which Mr. Harmsworth, under secretary of State at the Foreign Office, recognised in principle the justice of the accusations brought against the Greeks and promised to make an official inquiry.

It was in consequence of this declaration and the complaints made by the Schikk ul Islam that an interallied inquiry Commission was appointed to go and study the matter on the spot; that the general Paroskévopoulos was recalled from Smyrna and that superior Greek officers were condemned before the Commission had even begun its work.

Note from the Bureau :

The commission in question having, after an impartial inquiry, finished its work, presented its report to the Supreme Council. In this report the interallied Commission affirms the authenticity of the Turkish version and all the ignoble Greek misdeeds and declaring the landing to be quite without reason it begged the Supreme Council to order the evacuation of Smyrna.

M. Pierre Loti communicated to the Ottamon League the following personal letter which he received from one of his comrades of the French Navy, referring to the landing of the Greeks at Smyrna : he adds that all the other French officers relate this incident with the same indignation but that the censor forbids its publication in France :

"On the 15th of May, at 7 h. 30 in the morning, the Greek battle-ships Avéroff and Limmos, followed by several transport vessels anchored before Smyrna, and without any notice of this strong measure having been given to the Ottoman authorities, the Hellenic troops began to disembark, under the command of the Colonel Zaphiriote. These troops were composed of a regiment of evzones and of the 40th and 50th infantry.

An immense crowd had assembled on the quays. The Metropolitan had thought it his duty to come and stir up the enthusiasm of the orthodox populace by religious manifestations of a doubtful opportuness.

The Turks meanwhile had opposed no resistance to the landing, their troops remaining shut up in the barracks. But they had prepared long beforehand the little incident which was to permit "the proud conquerors" to give themselves up with impunity to long premeditated cruelties upon the Muselman population. How could this desired incident fail to be produced?

The hired instigators were all at their posts, and to make still more sure, the Hellenic Red Cross had armed the two most ignoble bands of comitadjis in Macedonia, and these had been transported to Asia-Minor by Greek tropedo-boats. It is established by the reports of the different authorities that the Greek brigands of Smyrna, who had come to welcome the Hellenic forces and had encircled them, all carried revolvers openly. Whether intentionally or accidentally a shot was fired from their ranks, causing an indescribable panic among the "proud conquerors" newly landed, the brave evzones fleeing in all directions firing shots, which increased the disorder. It was then that other Greek troops who followed the first contingents opened fire against the undefended Turkish barracks. In spite of all the signals that were made to them, in spite of the white flag immediately hoisted, the Greeks continued to fire on the Turkish officers disarmed the day before.

By dint of provocation and blustering they managed to make the Turks lose patience; a few shots fired or said to have been fired from their ranks, gave the expected signal for the massacre. The Greeks rushed upon the barracks whose occupants were killed or wounded.

On the quays the Turkish women are uncoiled, insulted. The Greeks ery out to the Mussulmans : "I... thy prophet and thy religion". The word "Naycow" is frequently on the lips of the Greks. They are obliged to take off their fez and trample them under foot. If they refuse, they are thrown into the sea or run through with bayonet.

In their blind fury, the Greeks massacre about fifteen of their compatriots who wear the Ottoman fez in their quality of functionaries; they assassinate the French station-master, two Italians and an English subject etc.

The Hellenic commander having decreed a state of siege, murder and pillage are henceforth under the protection of armed force. The 40th regiments hasten to imitate them. The Turk are imprisoned in a body and their houses sacked.

But the Greek do not attack only the property of the Muslims; they pillage the depot of the Ottoman Bank, the storehouse of the French-Consulate etc.

They went so far as to give arms to the Palikares in other words to the bandits who form the Greek populace of Smyrna. They gave them to their wives too, and the latter used them to outrage the corpses of the Turks, piled up at the Ottoman hospital.

The streets continue to be the scene of every crime and cowardly deed imaginable.

An old Turkish Colonel, ill and quasi impotent, is encountered by the Palikares (taht is to say bravas); he is riddled with bayonet wounds. At the gates of the town, three unarmed gendarmes are driving home peaceably, quite unaware of what is going on in Smyrna : they are massacred with every refinement of cruelty.

In another place, an officer of our navy sees a Greek patrol leading away an old man, a corporal striking him on the head with the butt end of his gun.

"Why are you striking an old disarmed man like that? he asked the corporal."

"Because he is a dangerous man. Arms were found in his house."

"What arms?"

It turned out that these arms consisted of 200 grammes of small shot, 100 grammes of shooting powder and two empty cartridge cases!

Sometimes, Mars must give place to Mercury. As patrols were circulating in the streets, honest Greeks would offer to guide them to the house of such and a dangerous man, whom they would indicate. As this dangerous man, by some happy chance, always turns out to be the creditor of his denouncer, his account is soon settled.

Meanwhile the Turks who had been taken prisoners, receive nothing to eat or drink. English officers going to visit them, protest against this inhumanity. Alarmed the Greek military authorities allow the Turkish women to carry food to the captives; when they present themselves with their provisions, Greek youths jeer at them, unveil them and only let them pass if they carry in their hands a paper flag with the glorious colours of the Hellenes.

Such is the truth about the ambushade of Smyrna, and we hope that it will be brought to light in spite of all those who gain by its being hidden under a bushel. The balance sheet of the entry of the Greeks into Smyrna amounts to 300 Turks dead and 600 wounded.

This is how the French papers relate this memorable day :

"The Greek troops landed at Smyrna in the midst of universal enthusiasm."

However the enthusiasm of the first moment beginning to cool down the commander of the Hellenic troops began to wonder if in spite of the blind philhellenism of the Entente, the affair of Smyrna might not revolt the public, if the latter came to know what had taken place. So it thought it wise to forestall its critics, and published an order blaming the conduct of "some vagabonds" to whom the Council of War would see that justice was done. We are quite certain that these vagabonds have nothing to fear either from the rope or the gallows, richly as they have deserved them, and that on the contrary, they will henceforth live honoured and free from care.

The events of Smyrna, wrote the Turkish journal "Hdissat" on this subject, have shown that Greece is not only incapable of undertaking a mandate over another country but that she herself needs to be controlled".

If we wish to know the opinion of an Armenian who can hardly be suspected of a great partiality for the Turks, this is how he appreciates the exploits of the descendants of Pericles.

"We have often been assassinated, says he naïvely but never have the Turks treated us as the Greeks have treated them and never have they insulted our beliefs in such a manner.

Let us leave the final word to the chief of one of the divisions of the squadron, whose report concludes thus :

"The conduct of the Greeks was ignoble."

The Events of Magnésie.

To Their Excellencies the High Commissioners of
Great Britain, of the United States of America,
of Italy and of France at Constantinople.

The atrocities of all kinds undergone daily by our fellow citizens living in the Hellenic zone of occupation, reach a pitch which ought to make the most blasé shudder with indignation. Upon the most absurd pretexts the Greek court-martials judge and condemn to death numerous Turks. The abominations which took place, when the Greek troops entered Manissa (Magnésie), still continue worse than ever. Foreign functionaries who are not blinded by any partiality naturally observe these doings and make a note of them.

To give only a few examples of the crimes of the Greeks, we shall cite the following facts.

M. Moustapha Bey, son of Chukri Bey, one of the notabilities of Manissa, was assassinated in a cowardly manner, his body was found outside the town.

M. Memmed Bey, flour merchant, met the same tragic end. His body also was recovered at some distance from the town at Kirtick.

Behlul Hassan, of Molla Chaban and his five companions who were going to work in their vineyards were arrested and beaten by Greek soldiers. After having undergone various tortures the unfortunates were shut up in the underground dungeon of the central police station of Osmanié at Manissa and remained there, without bread or water for three days. The Greeks wished to banish Behlul Hassan and his friends from the occupied zone and send them to Panderma. But having

neither the physical strength nor the pecuniary means necessary for this journey, they took refuge at Ak-Hissar; and reported with tears in their eyes the odious treatment which they had suffered from the Hellenes.

A notability, Mehmed Bey Bachzadé, was severely beaten and is still confined to bed.

The day of the perquisition of arms were also beaten with incredible violence : M. Hussein Adanali Zadé, notability of Manissa, Kiamil Mufti Zadé, notability, — Ibrahim Mufti Zadeé deputy major, — Bolghour Hussein, Kadri Ghiritli Zadé.

This last grievously wounded in the head fainted. The Greeks thinking him dead, turned out his pockets, stole his money, (500 p. Tk. and besides sacked his house. Kadri Ghritli Zadé is now undergoing treatment at the hospital of Smyrna.

We add to the present letter a list containing the names of other notabilities and intellectuals of the country who were arrested without any plausible reason.

So many crimes committed, so many tortures inflicted naturally exasperated in the highest degree the Mussulman inhabitants of our commune. Nevertheless the latter, giving proof of the noble character of the Turkish nation, preserve a patience truly most wonderful. But it is to be feared that the continuation of the Hellenic atrocities may overexcite public opinion and finally oblige the Mussulmans to abandon their passive attitude. The responsibility of such a rising could therefore only be imputed to the Greeks alone.

We protest then energetically and with indignation against the doings of the Hellenic army which since its landing, has not ceased a moment from perpetrating the most unheard of abominations.

In the name of justice and humanity we adjure the Great Powers to use their authority to order the evacuation of our beloved country, that we could never bear to see submitted, even temporarily, to foreign domination.

Follow 60 signatures...

VIOLATED MOSQUES

All the mosques and religious institutions of Menissa, numbering about 150, have been violated by the Greek army, their doors were forced in and their floors torn up, their carpets stolen or soiled, their windows broken and their inside walls defaced, The worst damaged mosques of the town are the following :

Servili mesdjid.	Guné djami.
Tchatal djami.	Dilchikar.
Kenzi djami.	Deré mesdjid.
Mouradié.	Nifli Zadé.
Ak mesdjid.	Hadjdja-djlar.
Ayvaz Pacha djami.	

The convents Kenzi, and Kabak Hadjé.

The schood of Theology Sinan and the cemetery Tehatal, Kabristan, are violated, defiled and deteriorated.

Telegram from the Deputy-Governor of Ak-Hissar dated 3rd July 1919.

In the night of the seventh instant, Halid Pacha and five of his friends who were in a farm, were killed in a tragie fashion by a detachment of Greek troops, reinforced by considerable forces drawn from the neighbouring Greek villages. The body of Halid Pacha had been severed in two, and bore thirty-seven wounds inflicted with knives and bayonets, his fingers had been cut off and his eyes put out. His friends had their ears and noses cut off, and their eyes put out. The goods found on the premises, as well as the implements had been pillaged and the farm then set on fire. The bodies of Halid Pacha and of his friends so tragically assassinated were taken to the chief town of the Caza to be buried. Besides this event I have also to inform you that fifteen women of the neighbourhood of Ghédiz-Tchaï who were going to their work were also assassinated and their bodies thrown into the river.

The Massacres of Bergamo and of Menemen

Memorial upon events of Bergamo.

The Greek contingent advancing in the direction of Mémen occupied without resistance, on the 12th June, the town of Bergamo and the overlooking heights.

The commandant of this small detachment having given assurances that the Hellenic Government assumed the moral and material responsibility for any losses and ill-treatment which might be caused to the population, private persons as well as functionaries continued to go about their business.

On the application of the local Government a Turkish gendarme was attached to be the Greek military patrols charged with the preservation of order in the town. Although all went normally during the actual occupation, the Greek soldiers, the officers setting the example, began from the first days to perpetrate crimes, pillages, and assaults on Turkish women.

The day following the occupation, they killed Mehmed Emin, mountar of the village of Tekely, half an hour's distance from Bergamo and carried off the cattle they found in the village and in the neighbourhood of Bergamo; they sequestered and took possession of all the cereals belonging to the population and destroyed what they could not take. A patrol of Greek soldiers fell upon the farm of Touzdji Mo-ustapha near the town and pillaged his furniture, carried off his cattle and destroyed his crops. Near the town they killed, riddling them with bayonets, four unfortunates whose identity

could not be established so terribly were they disfigured. Some Greek soldiers arrested Abdurrahman Agha who was going to his fields and extorted from him 180 Turkish pounds in bank notes; 30 pounds in gold were stolen from one person and the ring from another.

In the villages of Tcham-keuy and Sendel the women were assaulted and all the cattle belonging to the peasants stolen.

In presence of these ignominies the population telegraphed on the 15th. June to the representatives of the Entente at Smyrna and demanded justice and protection. No reply was received.

Then oppression and tyranny began to be exercised with more force than ever. Bands of Greek brigands, who had accompanied the troops or had landed at Ayazmend, Dikili and elsewhere, began to pillage all the surrounding villages, carried off all the animals or anything else they found and them to Metelin.

Following on these events the population of Bergamo, whose lives and honour were threatened, rose in a body and in spite of inferior numbers and the precarious state of its arms succeeded in driving out the Greek battalion, which had to leave hurriedly in confusion. The glorious Hellenic soldiers then took revenge by massacring the innocent inhabitants, by destroying the Turkish villages, on their line of retreat. More than two thousand Mussulmans were thus assassinated.

The day after the Greek retreat from Bergamo a force of four thousand bandits was landed from Metelin, at Dikili where it first killed several hundred Mussulmans; amongst others the well known merchant Faik, the telegraph director Assim, the stock-broker Ali and his son Halil, the Arnavoud Sadi etc.

This force marched on Bergamo pillaging, sacking, massacring all on its way. Thus the villages Kiriklar, Saghandji, Sakkeuy, Kalarhga, Tcham-keuy, Aladjalar, Tekely, Sendel

were devastated to such a point that even their sites were undiscoverable and all their inhabitants, even to the babies in the cradles, were put to the sword.

The population of Bergamo, on their approach fled to Soma; the old and infirm who could not leave in time were massacred without pity. On entering the town the Greek bandits set fire to it both ends, and then advanced towards Touranli setting fire on their way to the villages of Kachikdji and Dundarly and massacring their inhabitants. They pillaged all the depot, sheds, shops and other places and sent all the objects to Metelin.

The Greek soldiers who occupied the caza of Bergamo were led by their officers and committed all these offences and crimes under their orders. Neither sex, age nor illness could prevent their brutality. Several Greeks violated a woman of sixty five years with the sole object of dishonouring her, while her grand daughter of twelve years succumbed with pain under the same outrages from a swarm of brutes.

They bombarded from a distance villages that they had not had the time to burn, and the Greek artillery had also its share of glory in this ignoble brigandage. Amongst others the villages of Achaghi Bey, Djengué, Djoumali, Keutsche-Beyli, Youkary Bey and many others were destroyed in this manner.

Thus the population of the seven communes and 183 villages of the caza to the number of 80.000 souls had to flee to the rugged regions of the interior, to the mountains, where in frightful distress they are now undergoing the most dreadful misery.

This is what the *civilising Hellenic occupation* has cost the caza of Bergamo.

EXTRACTS FROM A REPORT ADDRESSED TO THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

Some details concerning the Greek atrocities in the surroundings of Bergamo and Aivalik.

First Occupation :

1. The first day of the occupation, half an hour after the entry into Bergamo of the Greek forces, five cavalry and twenty foot-soldiers sent to Sépalti immediately killed the major Mehmed Emin and took possession of all the live-stock of the village.

2. The first day of the occupation likewise, Houloussi, son of Kardji Mehmed who was in the Sélimié café, was arrested and taken before the commandant of the troops of occupation. The corpse of this man was found the third day in front of the offices of the battalion. The head was severed from the trunk and the eyes put out.

3. Kurd Hussein of the village of Achaghi Kiriklar was killed for no reason and his home pillaged.

4. Aïcha, wife of Ismaïl, inhabitant of Bergamo, as well as one of her friends was outraged with violence.

5. Two little girls, refugees from Salonica, were violated in a part of Bergamo called Pigmenié.

6. The second day of the occupation, in the plain of Arabli situated in the neighbourhood of Bergamo, the Greek soldiers pillaged the property of Touzjou Moustapha Effendi, and killed all the live-stock. They fired shots at the proprietor but he was able to escape unhurt.

7. They destroyed the carriage of Ahmed Effendi, partner of Hadji Niazi Effendi and killed his horses which were burnt with the debris of the carriage.

8. Were killed for no reason. Djafer, son of the Wéli of the quarter of Tchakirlar : Kementéli Mehmed, Haïreddin, son

of Ibrahim Ousla : Pacha Zadé Ibrahim : hte shoemaker Moustapha, native of Alaiye; the tailor Moustapha, native of Kozak; Ali of the village of Okdjilar, Ibrahim, son Ali Effendi of the quarter Hadji Ilias, Hadji Mehmed of the quarter of Atmadji and Aïcha wife of Molla Hussein.

9. Were assassinated Hassan Oglou of the village of Korkalli and Mehmed Djémeï Oglou of the village of Boz-Keuy.

10. The daughter of Ali Molla of Salihler was violated : Gulsoum, wife of Moustapha, was killed after having been outraged.

11. Were killed for no reason : Alim Effendi, head of the telegraph office of Bergamo and Hafiz Effendi, immam of the mosque of Eumer Sultan.

SECOND OCCUPATION :

1. The first day of the occupation, at Dikili, Molla Mehmed, son of Tekidj and eight of his friends were shot.

2. The same day in the village of Dogandji, Hadji Mehmed Ali and ten of his friends were summoned to go to Bergamo in order to be questioned by the Commandant. They were all killed on the way in spite of the permit which had been granted them.

3. At Bergamo Hadji Ahmed, son of Dilsiz and his wife were assassinated in their house and their corpses are there still.

4. Were butchered at Bergamo, Hafiz Raghib, son of Madan, his mother Gulsoum and his wife Zehra.

5. An old woman of fifty years, the mother of Hafiz Halid lecturer of the mosque Yéni-Djami, was killed because she resisted outrage.

6. Ibrahim Agho, major of the village of Kiriklar, was summoned by the commandant to Bergamo where he was assassinated.

7. Hadji Osman Effendi of the quarter of Faïka was killed with his family.

8. They put out the eyes of Véli Effendi, former judge of Soma and killed him there days later. Before his death his daughter aged sixteen years was violated. This was because he had complained to the English Inquiry Officer of the Greek atrocities.

9. The Greek soldiers cut off the feet of Mehmed Ismaïl and of his son Moustapha with a wav.

10. At the bridge of Nésil, in front of the brickfield, Salih, son of Halil, was tied to a tree and shot.

11. Suleiman, son of Molla Hussein of the village of Boerler was shot in front of the government Residency at three o'clock.

12. The Greek soldiers killed : Kodja Emin, of the village of Korkalli; Hassan Ali Tchaouch, Halil, Akcham Oglou and Moustapha Tchaouch.

13. Ali, son of Salih, refugee of Salonica was killed on the bridge of Kestelli at Bergamo. His sheep were seized.

14. The Greek forces carried off Hadimli Emin Effendi, his son Hafiz Hamdi, his wife Fatma, his brother Suleïman's wife, his son Enver, his daughter Nazmié. Their fate is unknown.

Villages destroyed :

Tcham-Keuy.	Achaghi Kiriklar.
Yénidjé.	Réhadjié.
Kizil-Tchoukour.	Tépélni.
Kodja-Oba.	Chakran.
Kosak-entirely.	Egri-Gueul.
Aladjalar.	Boz-Keuy partially.

The population which was not able to flee was either burnt or shot by the Greek soldiers in attempting to escape. The ruins will afford ocular proof to the honourable inquiry commission if it travels through this district.

Properties set on fire and pillaged :

That of Eumer Agha, situated between Bergamo and Dikili; that of the Albanian Moustapha, that of Molla Ismail, of Kodja Oba; that of Dévéli Ali, that of Essé Bey, that of Sardar-Zadé, that of Ibrahim Effendi, son of Hadji Molla, that of Bektach Hussein Agha, that of Mahmoud Effendi were entirely burnt with all the crops.

Atrocities committed in the neighbourhood of Kinik :

1. Was burnt to death, Kassab Oglou Himmet, of the village of Hamzali.

2. Were killed by Greek cavalry at Kinik, Hussein, native of Kara-Zeibeck, his wife and his two daughters.

3. Were killed at Kinik, Tinkali Suleiman and his family.

4. The wife of Kassim of the village of Buldjuk was outraged, the daughter of Touzdjou Hafiz Halil was carried away.

5. At Tchengué a woman whose name has not been able to be identified was outraged by twelve persons who also broke one of her legs. She is now in the hospital of Soma. The French and English officers who have visited this district saw her personally and took note of her statements.

These are only a very few facts of which we have been informed. They are proved by the evidence of a great number of people bearing witness upon oath. We have made a point of reporting only those facts whose veracity has been categorically established. However if the inquiry commission examines them with justice and good-will it will judge from these examples to what savage and blood-thirsty troops of occupation has been delivered the unfortunate Turkish population which forms an overwhelming majority of 85 % in the vilayet of Aidin.

Continuation : To corroborate the inquiries we notice also the information gathered from official reports.

19th June : The Greeks, retreating towards Dikili set fire to the Mussulman village of Kiriklar.

19th. June : The property of Bektach, situated between Dikili and Bergamo, was burnt by the enemy.

21st June : A regiment of Greek infantry occupied, after a combat lasting from the 19th to the 20th June 1919, and set fire to the villages and fields lying between Dikili and Bergamo.

21st June. It was proved from the interrogation of Eumer Loutfi Effendi by the English Commandant Mr. Huthinson that the villages of : Achaghi, Kiriklar, Kalarga, Tcham-Keuy, Tépehni, Baba-Keuy, Ham-Zéli had been burned and that the women of those villages had suffered outrages.

22nd June. We hear that, besides those who had emigrated to Balikessir and Smyrna, twenty thousand Mussulmans were living in a state of complete destitution under trees and in tents at Soma.

4th July : According to the declarations of the inhabitants of the village of Hamza who emigrated on account of the atrocities, the enemy cavalry extorted money from the inhabitants, at the time of the occupation of the village.

10th. July : The enemy partly burnt the villages of Djumali and Tchenguéli. At Tchenguéli a woman was wounded in two places. At Djumali an old man was killed and burnt, another old man was killed, a woman had her eyes put out. Two days before the attack, at Hamzali, an old man was killed and two others wounded; these wounded are now being cared for in the village of Boldja. These crimes were noted on the spot at eleven o'clock this morning by the commandant of the region and the English investigating officers.

13th July : Yesterday at nine o'clock the quarters of the refugees situated to the West of Bergamos, were burnt.

An Appeal to Justice from the Survivors of the Massacres of Menemen forwarded to the Representatives of the Allied Powers at Smyrna.

We address to your Excellency our protestation on the subject of the massacres perpetrated on Tuesday 17th instant by the Hellenic troops and native Greeks upon the Mussulman population of Ménemen, and beg you to submit it to the superior judgment of your Government whose protection we demand.

On the 22nd of last May, the deputy Governor of the Caza Kemal Bey had warned the population of the imminent occupation of Ménemen by the Hellenic troops and had exhorted us to calm and tranquillity. This occupation was effected in the most absolute calm. We even hastened to hand over our arms spontaneously to the Hellenic commandant.

Unfortunately we were terribly deceived and our resignation was very differently rewarded. It is in fact affirmed that the monstrous crime committed afterwards had been duly premeditated as is proved by the arming of the native Greeks, and by the special signs fixed to the walls of Turkish houses by Greek Boy-Scouts. One morning in the midst of the calm and tranquillity which had not ceased to reign, a sudden fusillade broke out in the town, killing hundreds of Turks, and wounding many others. Scared, we took refuge in our houses; and all that day, and all the following night, our houses were broken into, pillaged and everyone even women and children put to the sword. The Deputy-Governor Kemal Bey was assassinated in his room in his night-shirt. He who had always reassured the population was the first victim of the crime premeditated by the Greek commandant and executed by his tools. The pretended attempt at revolt is a pure invention and the clearest proof is, that not a single Greek soldier or civilian had even a scratch.

The following facts fully prove the premeditation of these massacres :

1. The eve of the crime the Turkish houses were searched on pretext of looking for arms.

2. The Greek battalion retreating from Bergamo withdrew to Deyirmen Dag to hold council with the native Greek bandits.

3. The night preceding the crime the Konak of the Government was occupied by a strong Greek detachment which assassinated the Deputy-Governor and six gendarmes who were there.

4. The Mussulman population did not use arms since no Greek, either civilian or soldier, was even wounded.

5. The use of explosive bullets as the subsequent inquiry proved.

6. The insulting behaviour of the Greeks, who even assaulted the Greek Metropolitan (bishop) Monseigneur Nikolaïdis in the church itself, because he opposed the massacres of the Turkish population.

7. The sign of the cross affixed to the shops and houses of the non-Mussulmans on the eve of the events, which resulted in the sacking of those belonging to Mussulmans.

8. The confession of the Greek merchant Anania who confessed in the shop of Chukri Effendi and before witnesses that the young Greeks wished to massacre the Turks, but that he and the Metropolitan opposed it.

9. The warning given by Saboundji Panayot to his Mussulman friends that they would be massacred and that they should escape as soon as possible.

10. The corpses of most of the Mussulmans were thrown into the river Mermmus.

11. Many Turks were assassinated at Kizkapou and Tcherkess Mahallé.

12. A certain number of corpses were cremated in the quarter Kouhadji-Bachi and many others buried clandestinely in different places to destroy the proofs of these savage deeds.

The instigator and organiser of those horrible crimes is the Commandant in person of the Hellenic forces. We demand before all the exemplary punishment of this monster.

Next we demand protection for our honour, our life and our property exposed at every moment to the danger of these bandits. If the civilised world will not recognize our right to existence and to a life of security, we beg you to pronounce our death sentence so that we may prepare for it. But we trust that your Government and your nation will not permit the continuation of such crimes.

Once more we invoke the aid and protection of the great nations of Europe and of America. We beg them to spare us after these painful events the horrors of guerrilla warfare which will end by completely ruining this rich region.

Summary of the report of the Special Commission of Judiciary Inquiry into the Events of Menemen.

Having been informed of the massacres and extortions committed at Ménémén we the undersigned Governor-General Yzzet Bey, Public Prosecutor Hilmi, the Officer of Public Health the Chief-Police Magistrate Salaheddin, the doctors Djémal and Fikry Beys, the English Officers Captain Charns and Lieutenant Lorimer and the medical delegates of the English and Italian Consulates, went to Ménémén on Tuesday the 17th of June 1919 to carry out the inquiry into the events which took place there.

Immediately on leaving the train after having remarked in a ditch close by several corpses in a state of putrefaction amongst others those of the family of Arnavoud Salih, we proceeded to the government house where, on the tiles and flooring of several rooms, the bloodstains, resulting from the assassination of the Governor Kémal Bey and of the Turkish gendarmes, were plainly visible in spite of the attempts which had been made to efface them. The bloodstained uniform of one of the gendarmes was hanging in one room. The Greek commandant of occupation, interrogated by the Commission,

stated that the Greek troops had been fired upon and that in the scuffle which followed the Governor Kémal Bey and some other persons were killed by mistake, that pillaging had taken place but that the guilty persons were prosecuted and brought before the Court Martial. After having taken note of the Greek commandant's statements it was the turn of the Mussulman notabilities amongst others the Mufti Ibrahim Effendi, the mayor Suleiman Bey, Halil Habib, hadji Mous-tapha, Abali Zadé Kemal etc.

From the unanimous declaration of these notabilities, questioned separately by the Commission, it stands out clearly that the Mussulman population of Ménémén gave a perfectly correct reception to the Hellenic occupying corps and that far from provoking them to the excesses, which would have been reprehensible in any case, it remained absolutely calm and tranquil. The Greek commandant's allegation regarding the shots fired on the Hellenic soldiers is denied upon oath by all the witnesses without exception. Besides, the arms which might have been in the hands of the Turks had been collected and all the Mussulman houses had been searched. The non-existence of Greek wounded, either civilian or military, as against a thousand Turkish victims, confirms the veracity of the evidence. The massacres, the destructions and the extortions committed at Ménémén by the Hellenic soldiers and the native Greeks can only be imputed to a vile spirit of vengeance and cupidity. It results indeed from the inquiry that this coup-de-main, prepared long beforehand at the instigation of unworthy passions, was opposed by the Greek clergy, the Metropolitan and by M. M. Anania, Lava and other wellknown Greeks of the town. They warned several of their Turkish friends and opposed it as far as they could even at the risk of their lives. But nothing could check the rapacity of the populace aided and supported by the regular Hellenic forces.

This first point elucidated, the Commission investigated the atrocities and iniquitous crimes committed by these wretches. Certain details were of such a horrible nature that the

members of the Commission felt revolted notwithstanding that they had been prepared to hear of the most incredible horrors.

All sorts of people; women, girls, children down to babies, more than a thousand persons were basely assassinated. During the few hours of its stay at Ménémén the Commission was able to draw up a list, which though incomplete, contains the names already of more than five hundred unfortunate victims. The Hellenic agent having opposed a thorough investigation, and the exhumation of the hundreds upon hundreds of corpses buried clandestinely by the Hellenic military authorities, the identity of the other victims could not be established on the spot the same day.

The number of killed and wounded would certainly have been several times greater had it not been for the humane intervention of two French officers who, arriving that day at Ménémén interposed energetically with the object of stopping the massacres. These two brave Frenchmen, of whom all the witnesses speak with the greatest gratitude behaved in a truly admirable manner, going from place to place and checking at every step these brutes, that bloodshed and carnage had stirred up to the highest pitch of bestiality. They managed thus to save many persons and to send many others into the zone of their own conscription. All the same there are more than a thousand killed and several hundred wounded.

The Greeks to hide the proofs of their guilt, wanted to destroy the corpses. But the number of the latter being too great, for lack of time they piled them by tens into hastily dug trenches, insufficiently covered with earth. Most of these trenches were to be seen and the Commission took note of several.

The massacres were not confined to the town. They extended also to the surroundings, to the fields, the mills, the farms where another thousand of victims may be counted. All the buildings outside the town, as well as several hundreds of houses in the town itself, were pillaged, sacked or destroyed. This is what the Greeks themselves while admitting, do not

succeed in justifying in spite of their zeal in explaining the events in their own fashion.

Telegram from the Mudir of Ayazmend dated 23rd July 1919.

As it appears also from the information furnished by the commandant of the region of Aivalik to the competent authorities, on the 7th instant, at the time when I was at Pishaya on official business, a band of four or five hundred Hellenic horsemen came to the village of Salihler which had been evacuated by the inhabitants the same morning. After having attacked this village, they killed Tirtil Hussni, son of Selim and forced to flight by firing on them about fifteen persons who had not emigrated. Then they occupied the chief town of the Nakié with considerable forces.

Villages destroyed.

The following villages of Bergamo one of the richest and most prosperous regions in the world are completely burnt and destroyed by Greek hordes :

Kirikly.	Kodja-Oba.
Kalarga.	Merkez-Kozak.
Djame-Keuy.	Aladjalar.
Eminly.	Achaghi-Kiriklar.
Mouhadjir.	Rechadiyé.
Baba-Keuy.	Tepeleni.
Hamzaly.	Chakran.
Korkally.	Eyri-Gueul.
Eyry-Keuy.	Boz-Keuy.
Yénidjé.	Djournali.
Kizil-Tchoukour.	Tchenguely.

Report to the Minister of Justice addressed by the Public-Prosecutor of Tiré, the 8th July 1919.

I inform you herewith of the manner in which the Greek troops occupied the Caza of Tiré, in the province of Aidin, and of the events which took place :

The Caza of Tiré was occupied on Thursday 29th May 1919 by the soldiers evzones, under the command of Captain Alexandros and accompanied by armed Greeks of the Cazas of Tiré and Baïdir. On the 31st May 1919 the Greeks on their way to Eudémich to occupy it, encountered, near the village of Hadji Ilias, situated four hours from Tiré and in the Caza of Eudémich, at a place called Zindjirli-Eouyou, the "Zeibecks" of the Caza of Eudémich. Then they killed in an extremely tragic manner, four Mussulmans of the Caza of Tiré, who were employed in agricultural work in the plain and took possession of the cattle and property of the population of Hadji-Ilias. The Greeks of Tiré and of Baïndir took part in these persecutions.

The 2nd of June 1919 the Hellenic troops of occupation having announced that the population was to hand over its arms, and the deputy governor having published separate intimations, the population of the town and of the villages was disarmed. Ten days having elapsed, and under pretext of an encounter with another band of "Zeibecks" in a place situated eight hours from Tiré, outside the commune of Erbeyli of the Sandjak of Aïdin, acts of incendiarism, pillage and massacre occurred in several villages of the commune of Kara-Pounar whose names have not been able to be determined.

On the 22nd of June 1919 early in the morning, the seat of government and the gendarmerie station were invested by Greek troops armed and provided with machine guns; the Mussulman quarters of the town were strictly watched. A search was made for arms and though none were found the Mussulman population and the notabilities of the country were dragged from their houses, imprisoned in the recruiting office and in the basement of the Greek school, situated in the quarter, where they were beaten and tortured.

At three o'clock in the afternoon and during these hours while the deputy-governor Ahmed Dourmouch Bey with other companions were in the gendarmerie bureau, the functionaries and the gendarmes were prevented from going out. The Cadi,

the president of the court of justice and other functionaries whose houses were at some distance from the government buildings were also kept prisoners at home. The Mussulmans whose name figured on the lists that the Greeks of the country held in their hands were arrested by Hellenic soldiers. The police magistrate of the Caza of Tiré, Ahmed Hamdi Effendi, was apprehended at the gendarmerie station, where he was in company with us, by the soldiers armed with bayonets, and one native Greek; on his return he declared to have been heaped with insults and threatened with death.

The families of those who had been arrested applied to the deputy governor and to me, to demand the liberation of their husband, father and son. The deputy-governor at my urgent request addressed himself to the commandant of the troops of occupation, urging him to put a stop to this state of things. But as fresh appeals, arrests and tortures continued, and it was not in our power to save the Mussulman population from the misfortune which had come upon them, as these persecutions extended to the functionaries also, the aforesaid police magistrate fled to Smyrna.

The commandant of the troops of occupation carried off the arms destined for the guards of the gendarmerie, and those found at the court of justice as proof of guilt. The atrocities which continued rendering insecure the life, honour and property of the functionaries as well as of the Mussulman population, the former began to withdraw. (The native Greeks had been armed with the weapons taken from the population.) Murder, pillage, torture and incendiarism had reached a pitch far exceeding the cruelties of the Inquisition. As I felt myself incapable of assisting at such tragic spectacles, as the right to live existed no longer in the occupied districts, I was obliged to leave my post on the 29th of June 1919. I was able to take refuge with great difficulty at Karassi, I submit the causes of my departure to your appreciation and await your orders.

The Horrors of the Valley of Meandre, Aïdin, Nazilli Denizli.

Memorial on the Greek atrocities during the occupation and evacuation of Aïdin and of Nazilli.

1. In the evening of the 15th May 1919, the unexpected news which reached Aïdin by telegram of the occupation of Smyrna by the Hellenic forces, caused a very lively emotion among the Mussulman inhabitants. But the excitement reached a still higher pitch, when immediately afterwards tidings came of the crimes committed by the Greeks upon the Turkish population of the great Aegean port.

The commandant of the Hellenic troops announced in his first proclamation that he would only occupy Smyrna and her immediate surroundings, but made a point of the historic ties which he made out to have existed between Greece and the region of Smyrna for there thousand years! The second proclamation however was addressed "to the population of the whole Vilayet".

The Turks of Aïdin were not deceived as to the intentions of the Hellenic Government and the consequences which could not fail to follow. Fore-seeing the danger, they addressed themselves to the Allied representatives and while protesting against this arbitrary claim, declined beforehand all responsibility for subsequent events so long as the authors of the ignominies committed upon the Turkish population of Smyrna and the neighbourhood had not been punished.

On the repeated assurances of the English military representatives at Aïdin, that the occupation had a purely military

and temporary signification and would be limited to the surroundings of Smyrna only, the population gave up all thought of armed resistance to this unjust invasion.

2. On Monday 27th. of May the Greeks occupied Aïdin without any resistance. On the 4th. of June, they arrested at the station of Balatdjik the profesor Ahmed Emin Bey, the notability Kiamil Effendi, the lawyer Réchid and his brother Assim, the notability Chefik Safi; Réfik Cehevket and Omer Lutfi Beys lawyers of Nazilli. They were accused "of not desiring the presence of the Greeks at Aïdin". These doings alarmed the people indeed, but all the same they did not despair of the justice of civilised Europe.

3. The following night, the tenth after the occupation, six of the most respected notabilities who were going home, were mortally beaten by a Greek officer. The same night and the next day, Greek soldiers broke into Turkist houses, which they pillaged, and violated the women they found there. From that time, pillage, murder and assaults on the honour of families continued worse than ever. The native Greeks outdid the Greek soldiers in ignominy. An employé of the stock exchange Nouri Effendi, Kavass Zadé, Mehmed Effendi, his brother Moustapha, Yuzbachi Zadé Bahri, Hadji Ibrahim Effendi Zadé Yeyzi, Diri Zadé Moustapha Effendi were beaten and wounded; the mother and sister of Hafiz Mehmed Effendi of Karadja Eurène and others were violated.

4. On Tuesday 3rd, of June the Greeks also occupied Nazilli. On this occasion they forced the Turks, on pain of death, to march past the photograph of Venizelos with bowed heads.

5. Nazilli remained 17 days under the Greek occupation. During this time they pillaged the Turkish houses, dishonoured the women, arrested, beat, wounded many people. Under their heel, the Mussulmans could not but resign themselves to their terrible fate.

6. On Tuesday 19th at one o'clock in the morning they suddenly evacuated Nazilli, taking away with them about forty

Turkish notabilities with handcuffed wrists, whom they assassinated at some distance from the town.

7. On Saturday 21st of June the English officer Mr. Hoder accompanied by Abdurrahman Bey, governor of Aïdin, Hakki Bey, president of the Court of appeal, and by the notabilities Izzet Bey, arrived at Nazilli. By a lucky chance the Italian Commandant of Gendarmerie Mr. Carvissini was also there. Together they made an inquiry into the Greek atrocities. Besides the evidence of the Christians themselves, they could see on their passage heaps of Turkish corpses torn to pieces by Greek soldiers. The facts were so revolting that Mr. Hoder could not help expressing publicly before a large audience at the town Hall, his indignation at the unjustifiable ignominies perpetrated by the Greek commandant and soldiers.

10. The Mussulman population expected to see these Hellenic criminals punished. Quite on the contrary from the 21st to the 30th of June the Greeks gave free course to their villainies, and the town of Aïdin became the frightful theatre of the most odious crimes that the annals of past eras have ever registered. Fires, destruction of towns and villages, people maltreated, mutilated, wounded, butchered, burnt alive, torn to pieces, nothing was wanting. They massacred fifty Turks at Kermendjik, butchered like cattle other six in the train going to Aïdin, throwing out their dead bodies all along the railway line. They burnt all the villages of the region, massacring their inhabitants. Only a few of these poor terrified peasants were able to save their lives by taking refuge in the rugged mountains. At Aïdin in the open street, they stopped the peasants, showering blows on them, riddling them with bayonets under the very eyes of the inhabitants. They shut up the poor creatures in underground cellars without air, light or food for several days. To these horrible deeds are added the villainies of native Greek bandits armed by Hellenic authority. Safety no longer existed. The Turks closed their shops, left their affairs, and each tried to take shelter in his own house. A delegation sent to the Greek Commandant

obtained no reply. Then began an exodus in mass of the Turkish population.

11. Other signs also foretold the coming destruction of Aïdin and the massacre of its inhabitants. A native Greek shoemaker, Mihalaki, who was persona grata with the Hellenic authorities said to Djanbaz Zadé Ali Effendi on this subject that "the Greek Government would perhaps evacuate Aïdin, but that those who would occupy it, would find not a man living nor a house standing". Moreover, some other native Greeks amongst them Dr. Harilaridis, Dr. Ourgandji-Oglou, the merchant Théocharis repeated on all hands: "Ah, you await the help of the Italians, you will see how you will be punished". The Greeks having isolated Aïdin, ordered the non-musulmans, Jews, Armenians and others, to exchange their fez (Turkish headdress) for hats. They declared that they would accept no responsibility for the life of those who did not comply with this order.

13. On Thursday the 26th of June, the Greek commandant assembled the Turks in the court of the government buildings and summoned them to hand over within 18 hours the six thousand rifles which they should possess. "If a single one is missing, you will all be shot", he told them. And in a threatening tone he added "the Greek occupation is not at all of a temporary nature, it is the definitive annexation of Aïdin to Greece". The governor Abdurrahman Bey, promised him to do all in his power to collect the arms that the population might possess, but he drew the attention of the Hellenic commandant to the massacres and systematic exactions which continued, both in the town and in the villages, and observed that the circulation of armed native Greeks and their constant misdeeds were not likely to facilitate his tasks. The Greek commandant, without denying these crimes only said that his resolution was taken and his order categorical.

13. On Friday the 27th of June, the ushers of the government offices and the next day the governor Abdurrahman Bey, the president of the Court of Appeal, the public prosecu-

tor, the notabilities Izzet, Hadji Ahmed Beys and the surveyor of taxes Omer Bey, the Dr. Noury Bey and many other persons were arrested. The dead bodies of most of them were found some days later in the mountains, but the fate of the other unfortunates remains unknown to this day.

14. On the 29 th. of June the Greek commandant having tried to encircle by surprise the national Turkish forces, concentrated to the south of Méandre; a battle began. On Monday, June 30th at 11 o'clock in the morning, after a combat of forty hours, the national forces entered the town. The calvary of the Turkish inhabitants of Aïdin during these two days cannot be described. The Greek soldiers, aided by the native Greeks set fire to the Turkish quarters, shot with rifles and machine guns, all the unfortunates, women, children, old men, who tried to escape from the fire and who succumbed in the midst of the flames. It was one way of getting rid of their corpses, the irrefutable proof of their monstrous ignominy.

15. Hundreds of poor people took refuge in the French Girl's School; four French officers of gendarmerie, the honorary consul of France, Mr. Vasilaki, a native Greek, the sisters of the Catholic School, as well as Mr. Hoder were eye-witnesses of these incredible crimes.

16. In spite of the complicity and association of the native Greeks in the perpetration of these crimes, the national forces on retaking the town, did not attempt to avenge themselves on these perfidious and murderous compatriots. On the contrary they procured shelter for them in the towns not occupied by the Greeks, as their own testimony proves. perfidious and murderous compatriots. On the contrary they procured shelter for them in the towns not occupied by the Greeks, as their own testimony proves.

17. The president of the Tribunal Hakki Bey, the attorney-general Chevket Bey and the notability Izzet Bey who had been taken away by the Greeks, were assassinated by them, to destroy the proofs that these unfortunates had been so ill-advised as to collect concerning the crimes of Nazilli and the

surrounding villages. But they were not the only witnesses, and the English officer Mr. Hoder is also well informed about them. The victims of the town of Aïdin, number about 4400, more than 4000 of whom are Mussulmans, and only there or four hundred non Mussulmans. The material damage is valued at more than 12 millions of Turkish pounds, that is more than 250 millions of francs.

We bring to the knowledge of the civilised world these acts of atrocity and of barbarism. From Smyrna as far as Nazilli all the towns, villages, hamlets are but a heap of ruins and ashes. Most of them scarcely hide amongst their still smoking debris, the carbonised corpses, the bleeding remains of thousands, of tens of thousands of poor innocent people, of women, of children, of old men sacrificed to the ferocity of the Hellenic hordes. Hundreds of thousands of refugees still more wretched, are now wandering in the mountains without shelter without resting-place, without food, morally and physically cast down, living proofs of the Greek crimes. And from all this devastated region rises today a cry of terrible distress. They appeal for aid and protection, but the dead as well as the living demand one thing above all; justice.

Letter addressed by Chukri Bey, commandant of the national forces, to the commandant of the Italian contingents of Tchiné, to be forwarded to the Representatives of Italy, the United States, England and France.

The Greeks, who have occupied Aïdin and the surrounding region, have begun after a short period of calm, to practise with an unheard of savagery the policy of the extermination of the Turkish element, with the object of being able to claim and annex these countries the 95 % of whose population are Turks and Mussulmans. The massacres, the abominable offences, the burning of whole villages and of Turkish quarters, all these crimes perpetrated by the Greeks constitute a disgrace for our era of civilisation. To have been the victims of such

odious acts what faults could possibly have been committed by these women, these children, these poor innocent people who were only going about their own business? They have been fired upon with bombs, rifles and machine guns. They have been cast into burning houses and burnt alive; they have had their eyes put out, their heads smashed, they have been thrown into wells; Turkish travellers were taken out of the trains, the women and the young girls were violated under the eyes of their husbands and parents, the men assassinated in a body; and following on this reign of terror, because of these crimes and these massacres the Mussulman population of Seuké as far as Aïdin, stripped of its belongings, suffering from hunger and poverty, has had to take refuge in the Italian zone to the south of the Méandre, while a part have taken refuge in the mountains. Why this savagery? What Christian was ever molested in these regions by the Mussulman population of Aïdin that the latter should have deserved such odious treatment? The few Greeks come from various directions and established at Aïdin and the neighbourhood from the best off and happiest class of the population. This happiness, this wealth are they not the fruits of the good understanding with, and benevolent assistance of the Turkish mass? Who could deny this evidence? Are the Turks creatures outside the pale of humanity that they may not be defended against unjust aggressions? We ask this of the conscience of humanity. I call to witness the Italians, the French, the English who live at Aïdin and who always have been treated not as foreigners but as compatriots.

I exhort them to say if the Turkish villages have their equals amongst their neighbours for calmness and gentleness of behaviour. A prey to perfidious attacks and to an ignoble oppression, the Turks to-day have naturally recourse to arms, and are determined to defend their lives and their country against the savage incursions of the Greeks.

In the name of the human conscience I beg you to take action so that the question of Aïdin may be studied from a hu-

manitarian point of view and that the population may be delivered from the barbarous regime of the Greek occupation; that the inhabitants may regain their rights and their liberty. I propose also that the French, English and Italians established at Aïdin, the gendarmes, the French vice-Consul and the Catholic sisters should be asked to tell with what kindness the Greek population was treated when the town was re-occupied by the civilian forces fighting under my orders. The Greeks even those who have personally taken an active part in the crimes and offences of the Hellenic soldiery, had their lives protected from the vengeance, justifiable indeed, of the Turkish population so diabolically martyred. The Greeks had even massacred infants in the cradle. They thought it to their interest to kill everyone they met.

I beg you to be so good as to inform the Great Powers of the Entente that we pray them in the name of humanity to restore calm and order to this country by putting an end to the ignoble regime of Greek adventurers and by withdrawing the Hellenic forces of occupation. Thus the return home will be rendered possible to a numerous Turkish population which has suffered the torments of hell.

I beg you Sir to accept etc.

(signed) Chukri..

Commandant of the National Forces
of the Region of Aïdin.

Telegram dated 2nd July 1919 from the Governor of Denizli.

I submit to you herewith the text of the telegram addressed to the English Naval Attaché at Constantinople by the English Lieutenant Hoder who, being at Aïdin during the events, was witness of them:

"The situation at Aïdin has become very critical. A Mussulman and Christian population of ten thousand persons is homeless. The Mussulmans have been very patient so far, and have respected the English rights. I beg you to take immediate steps. Inform Sryrna of the facts.

Another Telegram from the same Governor sent in July 1919.

Continuation of yesterday's telegram. I present below a textual copy of the telegram addressed by Mr. Hoder, who is at Aïdin, to the English naval commandant at Smyrna. In a telegram addressed to... at Constantinople he begged the latter to communicate the affairs of Aïdin to the naval commandant of Smyrna.

"In consequence of the battle which took place between the Hellenes and the Turkish civilians and which lasted from the 28th to the 29th July, the Hellenes have had to leave Aïdin.... More than half the town is burnt. Ten thousand persons, Mussulmans and Christian are homeless. The Christians are in safety. The government assures their tranquillity and their alimentation. But, I beg you, so that the life of the Christians and of the whole population may not be endangered, to forbid the return of the Greek troops to Aïdin and the surroundings. The Hellenes having done much harm to the Mussulmans, the security of the Christians could no longer be assured. To remove this fear from the Christians, I await your assent."

Report of the Governor of Aïdin.

In my quality of governor having remained at Aïdin during the Hellenic occupation, I hereby report in what manner the massacres of Aïdin were prepared and carried out by the Greek military authorities.

1. The Greeks from the first day exacted the handing over of the arms of the Turkish population and proclaimed

that those who did not comply would be shot. With the arms thus collected they armed the whole local Greek population.

2. They made the wearing of hats compulsory for all the non-mussulmans, Greeks, Armenians and Jews. This measure tended to avoid all error at the time of the massacres; all those wearing the fez (Turkish national headdress) were designated as sole victims.

3. They ordered the sign-boards over the Greek and Armenian shops to be replaced by sign-boards in the Greek language. This to prevent the molestation of the non-Turks when the town was pillaged.

4. They cut the water pipes in the Turkish quarters to prevent the extinction of the fires they intended to light.

5. They strictly forbade the Christians to protect or to shelter a single Turk. It was thus impossible for any Turk to escape the general massacre that was premeditated.

6. Having thus taken the necessary measures, they only awaited the propitious moment to perpetrate the horrible deed. The approach of the Turkish forces when they made their counter-offensive against the Greek advance towards the bridge of the Méandre was the expected signal. They first of all set fire to the four corners of the Turkish quarters and by machine guns, or armed Greek soldiers and civilians, posted at the corners of the streets, on high buildings and minarets they opened fire on the Turkish civilian population who terrified tried to flee from the flames. The dead and wounded, who fell thus in the streets were thrown back into their burning dwellings and many poor people, old men, women, children of tender years were burnt alive.

7. When the fire approached my house we retired into the neighbouring one with my family. Including women and children we were twenty-five persons. An hour after sun-set, the door was forced and about ten Greek soldiers and some local Greek ruffians entered the house. After having robbed and stripped all who were there they were going to carry off

four little girls under fourteen years of age. At the supplications and lamentations of these poor children and their parents they began to insult us in Turkish in terms of an incredible grossness. They then began to torture and massacre those poor creatures. When they had already killed three women, two men and four little girls, I took the members of my family and escaped by a door of communication into the neighbouring house which had already caught fire. It was only with the most terrible difficulty that we managed to save ourselves. In the course of these events the Greeks robbed me of nearly a thousand Turkish pounds, of which the greater part belonged to my mother-in-law and other Turkish persons, and of jewels to the value of more than five hundred pounds.

It would take whole volumes to describe all the crimes and offences committed by the Greeks. These champions of civilisation gloried in the slaughter of children, in cutting off ears, noses, hands, feet, in thrusting all kinds of things, into the congenital organs of women and exposing them to the mockery of their Greek fellow-countrymen.

Telegram sent from Tchinéby, by the Commandant of the 57th Brigade.

"It is confirmed that the Hellenes after the departure of the Lieutenant Velsagrاند living in Aïdin, made preparations for the massacre of the population of the Sandjak, and especially of the town of Aïdin. They began by secretly murdering certain Musulmans under the apparent pretext of conveying them to prison. This audacity continues and is increased, with the participation of native Greeks, by such deeds as; penetrating at night into Mussulman house, outraging the women and girls before killing them, at the same time preventing by means of sentries the Mussulman population from going out of the houses. The Greeks ordered the non-Mussulmans, Armenians and Israelites to leave off wearing the fez and to wear hats, to mark their houses and shops in a manner to distin-

guish them from those of the Mussulmans. It appears that this is with the object of preserving them from massacre. The Mussulmans are ordered to give up within twenty four hours, six thousand fire-arms, and those who do not comply are threatened with death. In different parts of the Mussulman quarters are placed cans of petrol, guarded by Greek sentries. A water pipe supplying the Mussulman quarters having been destroyed these quarters are deprived of water. The Hellenic attack of the 28-6, 1919 against the Méandre bridge took place for no reason. The Greeks who numbered four thousand and possessed the materiel and moral superiority deliberately retired towards the town and carried the battle into it. The national forces were scarcely at a kilometer's distance from the town, when the Greeks set fire to the Mussulman quarters at two or three points, and on the side from which the wind was blowing. The innocent population trying to save its life by coming out into the streets was shot down by rifle and machine guns fire and by bombs; those who did not dare leave their houses, fell a prey to the flames. All the Mussulmans would have been killed in this manner, if the Hellenes, who were fighting against us, had not been beaten by the Mussulman population, who hastened to the rescue from all sides.

The crimes committed in the villages are not included in the details supplied :

1. The lives of the native Greek population and of foreigners are in safety. Greek men who assassinated Mussulman women and children figure amongst them. As the trial of the latter has become very difficult, immediate proceedings have been taken by the court martial commission of information.

2. The Greeks arrested and took away with them : the governor of Aïdin : Abdurrahman Bey, the public-prosecutor, the president of the court of justice, a notability Izzet Bey, the officer of gendarmerie Mehmed Arif Effendi, and other persons who fell into their hands, I am personally replacing the governor.

**Telegram from the Deputy- Governor of Aïdin
dated 22 July 1919.**

According to inquiries made, the number of inhabitants of Aïdin and surroundings who have emigrated, been killed, or whose fate is unknown is as follows :

Mussulman emigrants : thirteen thousand; non-mussulman emigrants; one thousand two hundred; Mussulmans killed by the Greeks : 80.500; those whose fate is unknown : 1500. About 8000 emigrants are dispersed in the directions of Tchién, Moughla, Milas, Kotchari, and about 6000 went to Yeni-Bazar, Nazilli, Denizli or farther into the interior of the country. The population is in great distress. I solicit the speedy sending of the aid, requested by my telegram of the 19th July 1919, and of a Red Crescent Mission.

**Telegram of the 26 July 1919 sent by the Deputy-
Governor of Aïdin.**

Continuation of the Telegram of 8th July 1919.

After the Greek troops having crossed the Méandre from the Tchiné side, had set on fire the villages of Balta-Keuy, Emir-Assi, Savran-Déréssi and Béch-Pounar, pillaged the furniture, carried off the cattle, the Italian troops occupied the bridge and assured the retreat of the Greek troops. The impotent and the old people and children who could not leave Aïdin in time were killed, and the property of those who had fled precipitately taking nothing with them, was completely pillaged. Young girls were assassinated in the presence of the commandants of the Italian troops who had gone as negotiators. A great number of corpses of innocent Mussulman were seen along the road. From Ayaslouk as far as Aïdin and Nazilli the following villages were set entirely on fire :

Balat-djik.	Viran-Kapou.
Kilis-Keuy.	Sandibeli.
Déré-Keuy.	Kizildja-Keuy.
Ahrés-Keuy.	Imer.
Naïbli.	Kadi-Keuy.
Kizildjé-Pounar.	Alhour-Keuy.
Abdurrahman.	Arabkapoussi.
Hizirlikli.	Ichikli.
Alkeuyly.	Osman-Yorghli.
Eumerbeyli.	Yeni-Keuy.
Tahtadji.	Tépédjik.
Euruklutékéli.	Tcherkess-Keuy.
Bey-Keuy.	Ema-Keuy.
Djiksouret.	Sertché-Keuy.
Hadji-Ali.	Tahtadjilar.
Karapoumar (town).	Tomalan.
Karabagh.	Pounar-Déressi.
Ikiz-Déré.	Kala-Keuy.

Guermen-djik (chief-town of the Nakié of Aïné-Abad).

The inhabitants were massacred, their goods pillaged, and their cattle stolen. The plain of the town of Aïdin surrounded by gardens and fig-trees is devastated : all the gardens, all the houses and their inhabitants have been burned. Fresh fires are seen at Aïdin. From Omourlou to the Méandre the population left alive which had assembled at Omourlou have made a rampart of their bodies against the cannons, guns, machine-guns, bombs of the Hellenes and do not cease to fight. From time to time the Greeks who attack are repulsed as far as Aïdin with losses. We have no news of the other villages of the plain and of the mountains, nor of the atrocities that their inhabitants undergo. More than fifty thousand persons having received no favourable reply to the reports presented, destitute of everything necessary for human life, condemned to perish, await from the civilised world and from the Ottoman government the expected aid. They are enabled to exist thanks to what is sent them by the governor of Moughla, and

the honourable population of this Sandjak, though it is not sufficient. The sick are cared for in the hospital and in the military hospital of the Brigade which already existed, but which wants medicaments.

Delegations arrive from Nazilli and from Yéni-Bazar to beg the Italian commandant that the Hellenic cruelties may not penetrate into their country. How long will this tyranny last? The Wilsonian principles, the resolutions of the peace conference and of the league of nations will they be applied to the decomposed corpses of the innocent and persecuted inhabitants of Aïdin who were burnt with their houses? I beg to inform you, that I am awaiting speedy, good and sympathising news from the Ottoman Government and that the communications of the ministry may be made via Dénizli, Tavas and Moughla.

**Telegram sent from Tchiné by Nouroullah Bey
Head-Book-Keeper of Aïdin.**

The crimes and atrocities, such as the assassination (directly by the Hellenes or by organised bands of native Greeks) of a great number of innocent Mussulmans and even of children, the violations, the massacres of Mussulmans, the intentional setting fire to the Mussulman quarters will be regarded by the civilised world as a form of barbarism. The bombardment from the minarets and other high places of the town, the fire which resulted from it, and the fires lighted without reason behind the Mussulman quarters have destroyed more than the half of the town. The Mussulmans, children and women, who came out of their houses to escape the flames were killed by the machine-guns and those who were afraid to come out were burnt with their houses. The same acts of barbarism were performed behind the town, so that the whole region is only a heap of ruins. The high functionaries including the governor Abdurrahman Bey the president of the Criminal

Court, the Prosecutor and a great number of notabilities disappeared by the hand of the Hellenes. All the functionaries are in distress. They were obliged to leave Aïdin and come to Tchiné. At present there exists at Aïdin neither government representative nor population. As the Greeks have also occupied the territory between Nazilli and Aïdin, the atrocities are just as common in these regions. Everywhere in the plain, on the mountains and in the houses the Mussulmans have had to undergo the same infamies and massacres. Those who were able to escape have retired to the mountains and to the south of the Méandre. These people are in a miserable state and there is no possibility of bringing them back to the regions occupied by the Greeks, nor of securing the safety of their lives. There is a pressing need for provisions, medicaments and tents. It is impossible to procure them on the spot. We urgently beg that help may be speedily sent, that the population may be restored to its country, and that the Greek occupation may be brought to an end.

When the fatigue resulting from having been obliged to come on foot from Aïdin to Tchiné, and the horror with which my heart was filled at the sight of so much infamy and barbarism have subsided, and as long as I stay here, I shall keep you informed of the atrocities which take place.

**Report of Mr. Stamath, Greek Ottoman Judge
at the Law-Courts of Aïdin.**

Entry of the troops of occupation into Smyrna, cause of their advance towards the interior, and the manner in which this advance was carried out, atrocities committed.

June 8th. 1919.

Giving as pretext the encounter which had taken place in the vicinity of the government buildings, and which was caused by the entry of the Greeks into Smyrna, in a manner

that none could have imagined, the latter had insulted and killed a great number of officers and soldiers who, it was said, had made use of their arms. This news having spread to the interior of the country a national desire to prevent the Greeks from penetrating any farther had awakened amongst the population of Aidin which, amongst all the other Sandjaks is distinguished for its bravery. But letters sent by influential notabilities, who had gone to Smyrna to get information as to the events and had there endured many insults and impertinences, had caused this desire, which would doubtless have prevented the atrocities which took place later, to remain inactive. From fear of a repetition of the painful events of Smyrna and as result of the numerous consultations between Greek and Mussulman notabilities, it was agreed that a delegation should go to meet any Greek troops that might come to Aidin, and that they should on no account be attacked. This is what took place. The native Greeks after the arrival of the Hellenes at Smyrna having addressed repeated telegrams to the representatives of the Powers of the Entente and of Greece, to tell them that the lives of the Christians were threatened by a supposed project of massacre organised by the Mussulmans, a delegation having even been sent with this purpose, the Greek troops without being attacked by the Mussulmans and unprovided with food hastened to penetrate into Aidin one evening and a few days later into Nazilli. They fed themselves for one or two days with bread which they procured at the houses of the Greeks and with the cattle of the later which they slaughtered. The Hellenes, with the object of conciliating themselves with the Turkish race, of suppressing the misunderstanding and mistrust that existed, behaved correctly for five or six days. But certain soldiers giving way to their natural instincts, attacked some of the Mussulman houses, incited and led on by native Greeks, the Hellenes arrested some respected notabilities of the country with the vile purpose of satisfying their revenge. These regrettable deeds and others naturally angered the mussulman population which again raised complaints. Lofty desires to defend the country and the rights of the pe-

ople by arms were reawakened. At this moment the Greek commandant declared that for military reasons the troops that were at Nazilli, and even if need be those at Aidin would retire to Smyrna, in order to avoid the events which had taken place at Bergamo. Other declarations coming from the circle of the commandant alarmed the native Greeks. Thereupon it was heard in town that the Greeks having left Nazilli by night, were retiring upon Aidin, killing a great number of people by shots fired right and left, and setting fire to houses. It was even heard that some notabilities of Nazilli carried off as prisoners had been massacred. Public opinion was extremely moved by this. At the same time bands, which had been organised, and formed themselves in all parts and whose numbers were increasing, as the Greek commandment had been informed, were approaching the town: encounter lasting a few hours had taken place once or twice in the neighbourhood of Telli-dédé. Meanwhile the Hellenes asserting that bands were hidden in the houses and had fired upon them, set fire to the neighbouring villages. Those who were returning from the battle and especially those inhuman barbarians, those blood-thirsty mountaineers and nomads bearing the name of Evzones, killed or inflicted injuries worse than death on all whom they met wearing the fez and whom they called "Turks", pillaged villages, carrying off the cattle, horses all the animals and all the property which they sold in town for next to nothing. I feel obliged to relate the following fact as a living proof of their fanaticism. The evening of the encounter five Greek soldiers with fixed bayonets came to me and paper in hand, told me that they had heard from a sure source that a great number of Turks were hidden in my house. They told me I should be bayoneted without mercy if a single one were discovered. My house having been searched several times, I found myself obliged to take refuge in the cellar of my neighbour Ohannes Effendi, as the servant of the latter, Maria the wife of the shoemaker Panali and all the inhabitants of the house can bear witness.

Another fact :

I was invited by the governor Abdurrahman Bey to translate the speech of the Greek commandant which had to be read in front of the government buildings. With the sole intention of not wounding the feelings of my Mussulman compatriots, I translated the passage written in large characters and saying : "The Hellenic troops have come to Aïdin with the consent of the Powers of the Entente and will remain there permanently" by "The Hellenic troops have come to Aïdin and will remain there only temporarily". Two Greeks standing beside me said : "No the translation is false, pay attention to that point". This excited the Greek element and they began to show me ill-feeling. I was summoned to the office of the Greek commandant's aide de camp, where I was insulted, while they declared to me "You are for the Turks, you are not with us. Why did you translate permanently by temporarily? Take care". As if that were not enough even the private soldiers had been informed against me. One day as I was going towards the avenue of the Government buildings, I was begged by an old man, named Ali Agha I think, in front of Ali Effendi the shoemaker's shop, to come to the rescue of the son of the watchmaker Ahmed Effendi, who was being beaten by Greek soldiers. I entered the shop where I saw a soldier in the act of raising his gun to strike the child. I tried to hold the gun saying : "I beg you to pardon him to please me, Dont hurt him. Besides the child is an epileptic. He ought to be excused even if he has done wrong." The soldier fixing his bayonet, rushed on me in a furious rage, crying out "I will do for you". I had to fly to save my life, but I learnt from the same soldier whom I met the next day, that his attitude towards me had been the result of the unfavourable opinion in regard to me with which he had been inspired beforehand. This soldier had no sooner perceived me, than he threatened me saying : "Why did you take hold of the gun?" You protect the Turks. Besides I have been told by many Greeks that you have Turkish sympathies. Take care not to protect the Turks.

Take off your fez too, if you don't want it to be found in the street some day.

The gardener Dimitri will bear witness that it was with the greatest difficulty that I escaped his hands.

I shut myself up at home for two days, to avoid the attacks of the Evzones, who wished to make me take off my fez : I quote the fact to show their contemptible intentions.

Then began the tragic event of Aïdin. Alas and alas! This dark event could only be depicted by dipping a poisoned dagger in human blood. He who proposed to overthrow the majestic tree of Islamism deeply rooted by its foundations and traditions for so many years, he who had the intention of suppressing the Mussulman world, instead of fighting bravely and respecting military dignity and moral laws, cast thousands of projectiles on the houses and setting fire to the quarters of the Mussulmans, fired with machine guns on the population living there, which was thus wiped out even to the infants in the arms of their mothers. Heaps of skeletons were formed of their bodies. It is beyond doubt that any description of these devastations would come short of the truth. At the moment when this state of things was going on and when the Mussulmans were agonising, divine justice made its appearance, extinguishing the fires lighted by the oppressors and silencing their arms. Victorious Turkish bands penetrated into the town, amazed and overcome by the indescribable atrocities that met their eyes. Although provoked to the highest pitch, yet in spite of their ignorance they did not forget their moral and religious qualities, and did not take revenge upon innocent Christians. The Christian population which had taken refuge at the Catholic Sisters' School was transported with the object of protecting it, to the government building; then, regularly provisioned, it was taken by train to safer quarters in the interior. But some young men, ungrateful traitors of low instincts, having ambushed themselves in houses from whence they fired upon the bands repeatedly and steadily, the latter fired back. The fire which took place destroyed the Greek

quarters. The result is that the pretty town of Aidin presents a ruined aspect. Unfortunately the voices imploring help do not reach the just and charitable ear of the Powers of the Entente. No glance is cast on this sombre spectacles, as if the annihilation of Anatolia had been decided on. That is the civilisation of the twentieth century, its works and its charms. Alas!

Deeply dejected I have summed up what I have seen in five pages without deviating in the slightest degree from my conscience, and I present my evidence to the governor in the interests of humanity.

Stamath.

I add a few facts that I had omitted in my report, my mind being perturbed at the time I drew it up.

The following facts are established :

The Greek troops of reinforcement seeing, after the encounter which took place with the bands at Erbeyli, that some Evzones had been killed, arrested and killed some notabilities of Erbeyli, Hizirbeyli, Kermendjik and Kara-Pounar and set fire to the villages. After the painful event of Aidin the president of the Criminal Courts, the Prosecutor, the notabilities Hadji Bey, his son Chabir and other persons, the numbers and names of whom will be established later on, were arrested and taken away. The arms of the policement and gendarmeries were carried off the day before the event. The arms of the Mussulmans having been confiscated, these were used to arm the native Greeks. In proof of this I can testify that when I found myself as a refugee at the Catholic Sisters' School some French gendarmes declared that they would make a report concerning some guns of large calibre taken from native Greeks and which in my quality of judge they showed to me as witness, and also that I heard shots fired in the interior of the town from Greek houses. As for the propagation of the fire, in the Greek quarter, that took place before the arrival

of the bands, and because the fire lighted by the Greeks in the Mussulman quarters of Duban-eunu spread to the house of Filiden, who lives in the Greek quarter and from there to the other parts. And even when hidden at the Catholic Sisters' School we were conveyed to the government building by the bands to be protected from the fire which had nearly reached us.

**To the managing treasurer of the sous-préfecture
of Aidin.**

On the arrival of the Hellenic forces of occupation in the commune of Iné-Abad, the local population had manifested no resistance towards them. In spite of that when the occupation was extended as far as Aidin and Nazilli the conduct of the Greek soldiers who had remained in the stations of Baladdjik, Kermendjik, Erbeyli, Kara-Pounar and in the surrounding villages was more than brutal with regard to the population. They began by taking possession of all the domestic animals belonging to the people; by insulting the Mussulmans in the streets and public places; by extorting money from peaceable labourers going to their fields; by attacking the honour of the women they met alone in the gardens. Then it became dangerous for the inhabitants, to go freely about their affairs in their grounds and properties; public order and safety were gravely compromised. These crimes committed against the population increased every day.

The clock placed in the police station at the government buildings and the equipment of the gendarmes were taken by the Greek soldiers; the clock was recovered at the moment when it was being sold at the market and the arms were found later. Greek bands even had the audacity to approach the outskirts of the town and killed in one day eight peasants who were employed in sowing their fields. In consequence of all these facts and other ignoble doings, distrust increased

amongst the inhabitants and each thought only of securing his own safety.

Following on a fresh aggression, I learnt that certain persons had defended themselves by firing on the Greek soldiers at the station of Erbeyli. The next day Greek forces at Kermendjik collected together 70 to 80 innocent inhabitants of the surrounding villages. The women and children were saved thanks to my intervention but out the 52 men, the 36 quite innocent youths were massacred with the bayonet in the station of Erbeyli itself and the twelve others old and ill were sent as prisoners to Aidin.

This last ignominy having terrified the population of the commune to the highest pitch, it was difficult to prevent an exodus in mass and all the villages along the railway were completely evacuated by their inhabitants. Later on when the Greek columns concentrated at Aidin were reinforced, an important detachment was sent to Kermendjik. The commandant of these forces had me imprisoned for no reason at the station. There, the Greek soldiers and Greek bandits acting in concert with them robbed me of all I had on me, taking even my shoes. I was horribly ill-treated, insulted and beaten during two days. Meantime another group of assassins composed of Greek ruffians of the region and of the Hellenic soldiery, fell upon my house. They stole and pillaged furniture, money, jewelry all that I had been able to accumulate during my twenty years working career. My old mother, my wife were beaten, my daughter wounded with a sword thrust; my little daughter of eight and my son of four years old, were killed under the eyes of their mother with bayonet wounds and unthinkable tortures. Assaults on private houses, pillage, massacre and torture were extended to the other inhabitants. A crowd of people, old men, women, children most of the villagers of Nechétié, who were working in the fields or passing along the roads on each side of the railway after Balladdjik were all arrested by the Greek soldiers; the director of telegraphs of the commune was amongst them; they were led away in a body and incarcerated in the Han d'Ismail Agha at Ker-

mendjik. The lack of all news as to the fate of these poor people forces the belief that they were also assassinated.

During my arrest and at the time when those events were taking place, I was called upon to give some explanations to an English Colonel and to Mr. Hoder who had come to the station of Kermendjik to get an idea of the situation. I was taken before them. I recounted to them in detail the cowardly aggressions of which my person, my family and the inhabitants in general had been the objects: I explained to them the terror and the exodus of the population towards the mountains as a result of the insecurity and alleging the danger to which my own life was exposed I told them that I would not leave them nor the train in which they were. They took me with them and I arrived at Aidin with them.

I made my report to the Sub-Prefecture and not finding means to return I remained that day at Aidin. The next day the offensive being taken by the Greek forces, there was a battle between them and the population which defended the bridge of the Méandre. I took refuge and hid myself quite alone in the empty house that Moustaphe, exciseman at Kermendjik, possesses at Aidin. The fire lighted by the Greeks having reached this house also, I fled into the street where thank God I was not hit by the balls from the machine-guns which the Greeks turned on all those who attempted to fly from the fire.

The Greek forces in retreat after the battle of Méandre pillaged, set fire to, and completely destroyed the towns of KaraPoumar and Kermendjik, the villages Réiss, Hizir-Beyli, Sandonkli, Mamouré-t-ul Hamid, Kipti-Muslim, Sinir Tekké, and massacred the whole population of these towns and villages, old men, women, children without exception. Out of the 12,000 inhabitants that the commune counted, the 1600 who not had the time or the means to fly were thus annihilated. The possessions and estates of those who remained were pillaged and set on fire; thus they also are ruined. Those who were spared from the hellenic scourge could save only their lives;

they took refuge in the zone occupied by the Italians in the communes and Kazas of Sobidjé, Seuké, Tchiné and to the south of Méandre. They are all in an indescribable state of misery and despair. And this comuna, the most thickly peopled and the richest of the Sandjak, is no more than a great desert, a heap of ruins.

In these conditions, as there no longer remained any functions to exercise in the commune and my house besides being burnt, my belongings pillaged, my family dispersed and disappeared, I left the commune and started to look for them. I found my family at Kotcharly and we are installed at Kir-Obassi, chieftown of the Kaza of Tichné; from where I address this report to your Excellency.

I beg you, Sir, to accept etc.

The Governor of the Commune of Iné-Abad

Mehmet Emin.

Protestation of the Turkish Inhabitants of the Regions devastated by the Greeks.

We denounce to the civilised world the policy of extermination of the Turkish element, practised, especially since the departure of the English representatives, Mr. Whitall and Lieutenant Grant, by the Greeks and by the Hellenic authorities who have occupied the Sandjak of Aïdin contrary to the decisions of the Powers.

130 Turkish travellers who were forced to get out of the train at the station of Azizié were led to a ravine near the station where, after having first violated the women under the eyes of their husbands and parents, the Greeks massacred them all with incredible tortures. The Greeks set fire to all the towns, villages of the zone of occupation and killed, burned alive or piled up in wells, women, children, old men, in

short all the Turks who fell into their hands. They assassinated on the way, along with other unfortunates, all the notabilities whom they took away from Nazilli and elsewhere; they assassinated in the open street a crowd of poor people who had been arrested on futile pretexts and whom they pretended to be taking to prison. They entered houses by force, violated women and young girls, killed the husbands and children; the functionaries and notabilities were not spared on any consideration.

The wearing of hats was made compulsory for the non-mussulmans; cans of petrol were placed in different parts of the Turkish quarters; water was cut off from the mussulman quarters; special signs were put on the houses and shops of the non-mussulmans; all that foretold a general massacre of the Turkish population in the town of Aïdin.

On the 28th June the Hellenic troops without any reason attacked the out-post of the national forces which guarded the bridge of the Méandre. They retired intentionally, so as to give themselves up to the combat they had provoked in the town of Aïdin. By placing machine-guns on the minarets and buildings more or less elevated, by setting fire to the Turkish quarters, by employing even artillery in the town, they made the battle degenerate into a general massacre. The Greeks besides shot down with rifles or machine-guns posted at every corner the poor unfortunates, men women, and children who tried to escape from the flames; many of them thus prevented from coming out were burned alive in their houses or carbonised under the ruins. As for the buildings which the fire had not reached they were all riddled by shot from the artillery and all who were inside were killed or wounded.

This murderous combat which lasted three days was by divine mercy put an end to by the hurried retreat of the Hellenic hordes before national forces inferior in numbers and equipment, and the survivors of the massacres were thus saved from the Hellenic ferocity. On the other hand, the English, French, Italian, private persons, and the foreign official

personalities and even the Greeks themselves can bear witness to the kindness with which the Turks behaved to the Greeks, to these very assassins who, barricaded in the church or in their houses, were expecting the just punishment of their ignoble crimes.

But the Hellenic hordes routed at Aïdin, having received reinforcements from Smyrna and elsewhere, have returned to the charge and practise their crimes and their ignominy with more audacity than ever. These hordes have advanced upon Aïdin burning, destroying, pillaging, killing on their passage all that remained all that had been able to survive the preceding massacre.

The Mussulmans of Aïdin and the region round it who were able to escape in time have taken refuge in the mountains, the deserted parts of the valleys and in the Italian zone of occupation to the south of Méandre. The 95 % of the population of the Liva of Aïdin are Turks. Does the civilised world approve of the barbarism of the Greeks and the massacres perpetrated by them in order to destroy this overwhelming majority? The Turkish population of Aïdin had however conducted itself with benevolence towards the Christians in general and the Greeks who lived peacefully amongst us to this day. The mussulmans are persuaded that humanity and the civilised Powers cannot approve of these barbarous practices unprecedented in history.

To save the lives of hundreds of thousands of peaceable inhabitants who have taken refuge in the mountains and neighbouring regions and who are in a state of indescribable destitution and distress, we beg you to put a speedy end to the Hellenic occupation of the Sandjak of Aïdin.

Here follow some hundreds of signatures of deputies, of members of the General Council, of the President and members of the Municipality.

Address presented by the population of Aïdin.

While awaiting every moment the evacuation of our country by the Greek troops, we observe with profound grief and regret that our State and our people, who have abandoned the defence of their rights at the just decision of the peace conference are daily exposed to numerous atrocities. The Greeks, who found it necessary to evacuate the town of Nazilli, assassinated on leaving the town forty-two Mussulman notabilities. Up to the time they left Aïdin they killed an incalculable number of Mussulmans of which the English representative Mr. Hoder acquired the conviction with his own eyes, and related in his reports. The popular troops of defence who had assembled at Aïdin and the surroundings to prevent a great number of painful atrocities and who had proposed the evacuation of the town twelve days before, a proposal which had not been accepted, had to undergo at 12 km. from the town a steady fire from the official Greek troops; after the defence thus imposed and the bloody battle which lasted three days the town was conquered. But the incendiary shells fired deliberately by the Greeks upon the Mussulman quarters during the battle had produced their effects. In particular the Hôtel de Smyrne and several houses, notably that of the ex-president of the municipality Ahmed Bey, were set on fire by means of rags soaked in petrol. The fire thus produced from four sides still continues without possibility of being extinguished. The retreating forces accomplished not only such atrocities; shooting the unfortunate Mussulmans, women, children and old men who tried to come out of their houses to escape from the fire; nailing women to walls by their eyes; assassinating young girls after having outraged them in presence of their parents; cutting off the breasts and arms of women and thrusting them into the sexual parts; but the same troops assassinated a large number of functionaries and notabilities who did not manage to hide them selves, they burnt with the same atrocious proceedings all the Mussulman villages lying along the railway, among which :

Méchétié.
Kadi-Keuy.
Emir-Agassi.
Yeni-Keuy.
Kizildja-Keuy.
Ikiz-Déré.
Kérankoua.
Ahir-Keuy.
Kara-Poumar.

Erbeyli.
Tékéli.
Karabagh.
Eumerbeyli.
Guermendjik.
Hizirbeyli.
Seuztékéli.
Reiss-Keuy.

These same retreating forces having received reinforcements, tried to recapture Aïdin from the Mussulmans. Although the latter managed to save their lives by flying from the mountains, invaded the plain and massacred with their machine-guns a great number of the fugitives, women, and children. After a bloody battle lasting forty eight hours the town was cleared of enemies; but a considerable part of what remained of the town was set on fire by the latter. The obvious rights of the Mussulman population, reduced to have recourse to various means in order to save its life threatened by this barbarous tyranny to which it will not be able to accustom itself for many reasons, cannot fail to attract the attention of the conference. We beg that effective measures may be taken against these painful atrocities which are always increasing, and that impartial mission may inquire into these events. Those who were able to escape, completely destitute, have taken refuge in the zone occupied by the civilised Italian government and, having fled from the fire, are reduced to living under trees and bushes in frightful misery. We beg that the obvious rights as well as the life and future of fifty to sixty thousand Mussulmans, who form the seven-eighths of the population may be assured. The seed of discord cast between us cannot in any way affect the good relations established with the Greek race, and we shall continue to live on good terms as we have done for centuries. We have the honour to inform you that once the disastrous Greek occupation has ceased we shall resume the cordial relations in conformity with our national customs and sentiments.

Reports of the survivors of the Quarter of Debbagh at Aïdin.

On the 22nd of July 1919 at 8 o'clock in the morning, at the time when the Hellenic troops were fighting against the national forces outside the town, some Greek soldiers first of all set fire by means of oiled rags to the house of Yozgadli Hassan Effendi, situated in the quarter Debbagh, and filled with wood and dried herbs.

The little Fatma Dinarli Kizi who tried to save herself by running out of the house, was thrust through with bayonets and thrown back into fire where she was burnt. In the same quarter, another girl Eminé Hanoum, daughter of Hafiz Moustapha Effendi who was fleeing from the fire in the same way was also wounded and prevented from going out.

Other Greek soldiers and ruffians entered Ali Effendi's house. After having killed his two sons Djemal and Raghîb, they set fire to the house and incinerated amongst the ruins the corpses of these two unfortunates.

They carried off Zehra and Ismet Hanoums the wife and daughter of Moustapha Effendi, who were in the same house. To this day no news has been received of them. The Greeks moreover set fire with incendiary bombs to the house of Peshtemaldji Zadé Houdayi Effendi and wounded his servant Ibrahim. Thus the whole quarter was burnt by the Greeks and those who tried to escape were shot or thrown back into the flames. So that in our quarter alone 1483 persons were shot, killed by the machine-guns or by bombs.

Extracts from a report on the atrocities of Nazilli.

The Greek troops of occupation suddenly began a retreating movement on Thursday 19th of June at midnight. Going to all the houses of the Christians they ordered them to accompany them declaring that the Turks would kill them. They assembled at two o'clock in the barracks square, disarmed the

Ottoman gendarmes in the neighbourhood of the barracks, and sending in front of them the whole christian population and taking with them Kenan Bey who had been their prisoner for these days as well as about thirty Mussulmans whose hands they had bound, they left Nazilli and started for Akteké.

When morning came and everyone was stirring a national force was immediately organised and the defence of the town was entrusted to honourable personages, worthy of confidence who were charged to accomplish their patriotic and humane duty. To complete the restoration of order thus established, an attempt was made to telegraph to invite the regular Turkish troops of the neighbourhood; but this could not be done, the telegraph wires having been cut by the Hellenes and communication interrupted on all sides.

In spite of that order was perfectly well maintained with the national forces which had been constituted.

Later on the national forces led by Hamdi Bey, as well as the cavalry placed under the orders of the commandant Hakki Bey having arrived, this tranquillity could be extended to the villages and communes; the stolen property was in part recovered from the different places where it had been hidden and the rest was regained possession of by degrees.

Though the occupation of the Caza of Nazilli by the Greek troops was accomplished without incident and was accepted with resignation and confidence in the justice of Europe, and though no material resistance was offered, yet from the day of the occupation, Greek soldiers attacked Mussulman women, and carried indecency to the point of committing acts such as would revolt the most obscene beings, as exhibiting their genital organs in the open street. They wounded the religious sentiments of the Mussulman population by crying to the muezzin who summoned them to prayer "Don't bray like an ass".

The Hellenic commandant tolerated the robbery every day of one or two shops with the complicity of the Greeks of the

country, the seizing of property without compensation, or again the deliberate emptying of sacks containing cereals. Every day several highly respected persons were arrested on futile pretexs like the formulas : "You do not desire the Hellenic occupation" "or else" You would have requested an English. French or Italian occupation". Two days before withdrawing the Greeks imprisoned without any right or reason, simply because they formed part of the honest and intellectual class, the retired commandant Kémal Bey, the exoise-man Chukri Bey, Hafiz Mehmed, Hadji Mehmed, the tax-gatherer Riza and about thirty persons. On their departure they took away all the prisoners having bound their hands, except Chukri Bey who was necessarily released as an employé of the administration : Kénan Bey and Hadji Hamdi were severely wounded. The others, as well as the numerous Mussulmans who were arrested on the way were massacred and their corpses flung into ditches.

(signed) The Mufti of Nazilli : **Salih.**
The Mayor : **Mehmed Emin.**
The Lau'yer : **Ilhami.**

A d d e n d u m .

1. The train going from Denizli to Smyrna was stopped at Ephesus and the 90 Turkish travellers, men and women who were in it ordered to descend. And there in the open street, under the eyes of their husband, father or brother, the women without distinction of age were violated, and then all the travellers were massacred. Amongst the latter the Lieutenant Salih Effendi, a native of Tripoli, and a captain whose name is not known, and to whom the Hellenic authorities had given safe conduct, were killed with specially atrocious tortures.

2. Before the battle, the wife of the lawyer Enver Bey coming from her garden was maltreated by Greek soldiers, she was even stript of her garments and her servant Assié was violated.

3. The two tax-gatherers Mustapha and Ali Effendi were killed in the following manner : their arms were bound behind their backs with wire and their heads were battered and burst open with blows from the butt end of a gun.

4. During the firing of the town eleven children, six little girls and five boys, fleeing from the flames, were stopped by Greek soldiers in the Ramazan Pacha quarter, and thrown into a burning Jewish house near bridge, where they were burnt alive. This fact is confirmed on oath by the retired commandant Hussein Hussni Effendi who saw it.

5. The clock-maker Ahmed Effendi and his son Sadi were arrested and dragged out of their shop. The son had his eyes put out and was then killed in the court of the Greek Church but Ahmed Effendi has been no more heard of.

6. At the market, during the fire, two unknown people were wounded by bayonets, then bound together, thrown into the fire and burnt alive.

The Greeks killed also many Jews. These are the names of some :

Mopssa Malki, shomaker	killed.
Bohor Lévy, tailor	"
Bohor Israël, cobbler	"
Isaac Calvo, shoemaker	"
David Aroguété	"
Moussa Lerosse	"
Gioia Katan	"
Meryem Malki	"
Soultan Gharib	"
Isaac Sabah	wounded.
Moché Fahmi	"
David Sabah	"
Moïse Bensignor	killed.
Sarah Bendi	"
Jacob Jaffé	wounded.
Aslan Halégna	"

APPENDIX.

1. It is established by various witnesses that a woman of the quarter Terziler had an arm cut off and thrust into her sexual organ, and one breast cut off and put in her mouth.

2. The corpse of another woman, naked and the right side burnt, and with bullet wounds below the breasts, was seen near Pechtemaldji Tcherkese by Captain Behaeddine Effendi of the 56th division.

3. The corpse of a man whose feet and wrists were bound with telegraph wires, and who had been killed by having the arteries of his legs and arms cut, was brought to the court of the Head-Quarters of the division.

4. A Mussulman was butchered in the justice hall of the building belonging to the Hellenic Commandment at Aidin. This poor man, whose identity could not be established had his head cut off on a chair with incredible tortures. The thing was seen by Captain Hussni Bey of the Staff of the 57th division.

5. The waiter of the Hôtel de Smyrne, Hassan and one of the guests Moustapha Effendi were killed while fleeing from the fire. Their corpses were shown to the English Agent, Hoder by the proprietor of the Hôtel.

6. Quarter Dukkan Eunü; they entered the house of Hadji Yahya Effendi, an old man, one of the best known notabilities of Aidin and after having taken all the money and valuables he possessed, they butchered him with his wife.

7. Arabe-Hadji-Hafiz of the Koz-Dibi quarter, assassinated while going to his field.

8. In the same quarter, Hadji Rachid Effendi and his wife were killed while flying from the fire.

9. Zehra Hanoum sister of Ahmed Effendi proprietor of the Hôtel de Smyrne killed on fleeing from the fire zone.

10. The wife and mother of Moustapha Effendi, employé at the law-court of Chéri, killed in the same circumstances.

11. The lawyer Edhem Bey, the best known notability of the town, belonging to an old family, was taken from his house with his wife and his five children to the Greek quarter. And there, his four children aged one, three, seven and nine years were cruelly butchered and torn to pieces. Edhem Bey and his wife were saved by the arrival of the Turkish forces which occupied Aïdin.

12. Kadi Keuylu Mehmed Ali Effendi, of the Ramazan Pacha quarters was killed by bayonet wounds and his corpse thrown into his own house, which was on fire.

13. The two brothers Djemal and Raghib beys, sons of Ali Effendi after having their eyes put out, were killed by the bayonet and their corpses burnt.

14. Nakié Hanoum, aged twelve years and daughter of Cheikh Aziz, another notability of Aïdin, was killed in trying to escape from the fire in the Débaghli quarter.

15. The doctor Ismaïl Bey, his wife and his two children, aged from two to five years, were led by force to the Greek quarters, where after having submitted Madame Ismaïl Bey to the worst outrages, slaughtered the children before their parents, the poor couple were in their turn shot near the bridge of Nazilli.

16. The sister of Hussein Effendi of the bureau of military circumscription was violated and then her throat was cut.

17. In the quarter Dukkan Eunu some Greeks broke into the house of Kildji Zadé Ismaïl Effendi and after having outraged his wife butchered her with her young children.

18. Hafiz Emin Effendi of the same quarter killed. Of the same quarter Hafiz Ahmed Effendi, son of Hadji Yahya Effendi whose murder along with his wife was related above, was also killed.

19. The retired Lieutenant Adali Zia Bey and his brother assassinated and his wife baptised by force and called Maria was outrageously violated and killed.

20. Hassib, son of Moustapha, of Orta Mahallé killed in fleeing from the fire.

21. In the Djouma quarter, Batikdji Oghlou Suleiman and his wife murdered in their house.

22. Of the same quarter Hammal Kadry killed in his house.

23. Of the same quarter Ali bin Hadji Suleimen killed in his house.

24. The daughter of Hussny Bey killed.

25. In the quarter Kémer, Abdi and Dana Mehmed were taken from their house, and after having put out their eyes, cut off their noses and cut the skin from their faces, the Greek soldiers killed them with the bayonet.

26. Imam Oghlou Mehmed killed.

27. Ibrahim, servant of Houdayi Effendi killed.

28. At Dukkan Eunu, Greeks entered the house of the grocer Mehmed, violated his wife and daughter and killed all three.

29. The woman Zéliha killed at Ak Mesdjid.

30. Aiché, the daughter of Hadji Mehmed killed.

31. At Djouma, the charcoal-burner Mehmed killed with his mother aged 60 years, whom he was carrying away on his back to save her from the fire.

32. Dervish Arab a poor seller of amulets, native of Benghazi was killed at Tchaouch Keupru.

Report of the doctor Mazhar Bey, inhabitant of Aïdin.

The Greeks learning that the inhabitants of the surroundings of Aïdin alarmed and excited by the acts of the Greeks at Aïdin, had taken up arms with the intention of defending themselves, advanced in the direction of the Méandre where a battle began which gradually reached as far as the town. Taking advantage of that, the Greeks turned the machine-guns which they had placed on the minarets and high places, against the houses, kindled fires with the aid of rags soaked in petrol and of a blue substance which they used, and caused the poor women and children who tried to flee from the fire to be shot by Greek soldiers posted for that purpose. The murders and violations whose reality is proved by the evidence of the emigrants who were able to take refuge at Dénizli have been summed up in this second list :

1. The clerk of the religious court Moustapha Effendi saw two evzones and two native Greeks coming out of the house of Hadji Yahia Effendi—after having cut the latter to pieces with their bayonets along with his wife, his son and his daughter—laden with a basket containing pieces of gold and a bag containing bank-notes.

2. The same clerk coming out into the street accompanied by his wife and his mother because the fire had caught the next-door house, his wife was wounded in the chest and his mother in the leg by bullets, fired by the Hellenic soldiers, and are to-day being treated at Dénizli. The aforesaid have been seen by the commandant Labon, French military representative.

3. In the same quarter two Greek soldiers penetrated into the house of Aïché native of Ourla, to carry off his daughter, who is very beautiful. She not being there, the Greeks murdered her mother.

4. The woman Zéliha of the quarter of Djouma was killed with bayonet wounds in the open street.

5. Again in the quarter of Djuma they carried off the daughter of the grocer Djénan and killed the latter and his wife.

6. They killed in the street with bayonets Hadjer, the wife of Ahmed, native of Sparta and living in the quarter of Djuma, as well as her child aged one year and a half, who were both fleeing from the fire.

7. At Dénizli at present undergoing treatment, there is the daughter of the shoemaker Hadji Mehmed, native of Ed-rémid, Aïché who is seriously wounded in the chest. The latter has been seen by the French military representative the Commandant Labon, who aided her pecuniarily.

8. The wife of the charcoal-burner Mehmed, of the Djuma quarter, aged seventy years and impotent, whom her husband was carrying on his back in order to fly from the fire was killed by a ball, and he himself was slightly wounded.

9. Two native Greeks and two Hellenic soldiers having penetrated into the house of Hafiz Ismaïl, son of Fildji of the quarter of Dukkan-Eunü, stole all his money and murdered his wife and child, and also the chemist of the municipality Essad, his wife and his sister-in-law, who were visiting them.

10. In the quarter of Djuma the door of the house of the ex-forester Arif Bey having been destroyed by means of a bomb he himself was butchered.

11. As the mother, the son-in-law and the young child of Loutfi, soap-merchant, had come out into the street to escape the fire, the mother and the young child were killed. At the same moment the two children of Faldji-Arab also fell victims to the balls.

12. In the quarter of Djuma Hafiz, son of Ishac, was murdered, his money stolen and his house set on fire.

13. In the quarter of Djuma, the wife of the cook Mehmed was assassinated and his daughter wounded with bayonets,

after having been violated. In the same quarter Mehmed Ismaïl, son of Pazarli was murdered in his house.

14. In the quarter of Djuma, Hadidjé, wife of the chestnut-seller Mehmed, was outraged and killed.

15. In the quarter of Djuma Mehmed Bey of Sultan-Hissar, was killed in his house.

16. In the quarter of Djuma Helvadji-Oglou-Isaïl, was killed in the house.

17. In the quarter of Djuma Hafiz Emin Effendi was killed in his house.

18. In the quarter of Djuma Ali-Dédé was murdered and his house burnt.

19. In the quarter of Djuma Kemedji-Hafiz was murdered and his house burnt.

20. In the quarter of Djuma, the tailor Kara-Ahmed and his son Mehmed were butchered.

21. The shoemaker Noury of the quarter of Djuma was murdered and his house set on fire.

22. The saddler Mehmed of the quarter of Djuma and his family were assassinated.

23. Suleiman Effendi of the quarter of Djuma guardian of the Banque Agricole was assassinated and his house set on fire.

24. Tchakirlarin Salihé of the quarter of Djuma was outraged and then murdered.

25. Hafiz, native of Stan-Keuy and living in the quarter of Djuma was assassinated.

26. In the quarter of Djuma, Djiguer-Oglou-Ali, his wife, his son and his son-in-law were assassinated and burnt.

27. Zia Bey, native of Kouch-Ada and living in the quarter of Djuma and his brother were assassinated and burnt in their house.

28. Tezkiahtar Oglou, of the quarter of Djuma, his wife and his daughter were killed while flying from the fire.

29. Were assassinated the blacksmith Moustapha, native of Kémer, Karavali Hassan of the quarter of Mechroutié and his brother Arslan and Moustapha son of Ibrahim and his brother of the same quarter.

30. Were assassinated Hodja-Kizi Hafizé, his daughter, the milkman Dourmouch, his wife Eminé, Hadidjé wife of the gardener of Ali-Tchaouch, all of the quarter of Orta; Zélihan of the quarter of Djuma. The daughter of the latter, wounded, is under treatment in the hospital of Nazilli.

31. In the quarter of Tchicourt : Hafiz, son of Kalbour, his daughter Mérieme, his six sons — Moustapha, Tchakir-Osman, Bozdoganli-Ahmed-Tchaouch, Osman Yuklu Ibrahim, Bourgas-Mehmed, Moustapha son of Gheuk-Oglan as well as his daughter, his son and his wife, whose body was ripped open, were assassinated and burnt.

32. Aiché, daughter of Defterdji, Doudou, daughter of Guiridli and Hussnié were outraged, then killed and their bodies ripped open.

33. Kara-Demirdji and his family of five persons of the quarter of Kémer; Moustapha, son of Tchakir, the wife of Mehmed Ali, son of Tchiftidji, of the quarter of Tchicourt; Dana Mehmed Ali, of the quarter of Kémer, whose ears and nose were cut off, were assassinated.

34. In the quarter of Tchicourt : Hassan-Tchaonch Mehmed-Salih, Mehmed, son of Hadjé-Salih, Eminé, daughter of Hamourdji, the mother and daughter of Hekim-Guélin, Hadidjé, daughter of Emirler were killed and burnt.

35. Were killed, at Dukkan Eunu : Mehmed, son of Tchakir and his wife Djémilé; at Tchicourt : Fatma, daughter-in-law of Nébi, the husband of Zahiré, Kadaïfdji Suleïman; at Kémer : Karasli Suleïman, his wife his daughter and his sons, Hussein, son of Dagli Hussein, Fatma, mother of Arpazli-Og-

lou; at Koutbi-Ala : the porter Kadir, Mouïtab Ibrahim; at Djama : Emir Aïché, daughter of balikdji, the wife of the charcoal-burner Mehmed.

36. Were killed in the quarter of Hassan : Mehmed, son of Arab-Ogliu, his two sons and his daughter; at Tchicourt : Abdurrahman, native of Ikiz-Déré, Hassan de Konieh, Mehmed, son of Kara-Ali, his wife and son, Hodja Youssouf Effendi and his daughter Fatma wife of Résoul-Oglou; Ismaïl of Baram was wounded.

37. In the quarter of Koutbi-Ala : Kildji Ibrahim; in the quarter of Kaïnak : Arab-Salih; in the quarter of Kozdibi : the taxgatherer Habil Effendi; in the quarter of Orta : the wife of the tanner Abdullah; in the quarter of Dukkan-Eunü . the muezzin Molla Mouhsin; in the quarter of Bagdjilar : the lawyer Mehmed Hilmi Effendi; in the quarter of Koutbi-Ala : Cherif Ali, native of Tépédjik; in the quarter of Bagdjilar : Mehmed Emin Effendi father of Kiamil Effendi native of Kadi-Keuy; in the quarter of Ramazan Pacha : Mehmed Effendi son of Anbarli, the notability Nedjib Bey had their dwellings pillaged, their money stolen, and assassinated, were burnt in their houses.

38. Were assassinated : the chemist Ali Effendi, his two sons and his daughter, Aïché the adopted daughter of the Cheih Aziz Effendi, the mother and son of Ibrahim Effendi native of Kouch-Ada.

39. Hafiz Halil, of the quarter Djuma, fleeing with his wife and his children, a ball shattered the arm of his son Mehmed aged seven years who died later at the charity hospital. His daughter Latif, aged eleven years, was wounded in the left groin and was seen at Denizli by the French military representative Labore : Out of four women and children assembled at the place where the fusillade was directed upon them, twelve fell dead on this spot; some of them who were able to flee, wounded, were treated at the hospital of Nazilli.

40. The bodies of Emin, son of Atdjali-bir-Oglou, Ahmed, son of Karchi Yakali and his son, of the quarter of Karadja-

Ahmed; Minarédji Moustapha, his mother Fatma, and his daughter, of the quarter of Karadja Ahmed were found cut in quarters at the place called Kepez.

41. At the same place were found the corpses of seven Mussulmans whose names are unknown.

42. The wife Hadidjé and the daughter Hourié of Salih-Effendi of the quarter of Karadja- Ahmed were carried off by neighbours who were Greeks and their corpses were found having been ripped open.

Another report of the doctor Mazhar Bey living in Aïdin.

1. On the pretext that they had conversed, before the occupation, with two Italian officers who had come to visit Aïdin, Chefik Safi Bey, Kiamil Emin Bey and Eumer Bey were imprisoned and tortured.

2. The muezzins were prevented from issuing their calls to prayer and were beaten. The muezzins of the ancient and of the new mosque of Riza Pacha were beaten and had their watches stolen.

3. A Greek officer wished to take to some place unknown, Mehmed Effendi, son of Ahmed Effendi Kavaszadé who was at the Casino. Being young he was afraid and refused politely. The officer split open his head, and beat his brother as well as the stockbroker's clerk Noury Effendi. Although the Greek commandant announced that this officer had been degraded he is still to be seen employed at his post.

4. In the neighbourhood of Ghul-Bagtché the wife and daughter of the lawyerBey were outraged and had their jewels stolen.

5. The wife of the upholsterer effendi was outraged in her house.

6. The wife Effendi attacked in her vineyard.

7. The daughter of was carried off from her house during the night and underwent outrages.

8. The youths wearing hair-caps or long boots were horribly tortured, on the pretext that they belonged to committes. The prisoners received neither bread nor water for several days.

9. The merchants who did not sell their goods at the prices fixed by the Greek officers and soldiers were imprisoned. Amongst them was the matchmaker Ahmed and his son the shoemaker Ismail.

10. At the vegetable market a Hellenic doctor having come to the rescue of the butcher Ibrahîm, whom some native Greeks were beating a soldier evzone beat the officer and carried off Ibrahîm whom he killed with a revolver, in sight of hundreds of people, on the bridge of Nazilli.

11. The commissary of the municipality Moustapha Effendi, the driver of the rubbish cart Ali baba, were killed on the bridge of Nazilli.

12. Arabe Hadji Hafiz of the quarter of Kosti, who was returning from his vineyard was killed at the entrance of his house.

13. Vehbi, son of Kouléchinli Ibrahîm, who was carrying wood was killed at Pounar-bachi.

14. The Hellenic governor and his two aides de camp having seen some Hellenic soldiers beat the porter Ali to death at the market, the aides de camp rewarded the soldiers by taking their arms.

15. The Deputy Director of Public Funds was beaten before the government buildings by evzone soldiers accompanying an officer.

16. Having decreed a state of siege and collected the arms the native Greeks were armed. Priests from Tiré and the sur-

roundings walked about with armed Greeks in the market. Several armed Christians who obviously were not Anatolians strolled about in the Mussulman quarters.

17. The Hellenic soldiers who evacuated Nazilli blew to pieces with machine guns at Kiosk thirty eight Mussulmans whom they had taken at Nazilli, except three of them who were able to fly and save themselves.

18. They assassinated eleven inhabitants of Kiosk, two women and a child amongst them, whom they met in the neighbourhood.

19. At Oumourlou and the surroundings they killed four and wounded six persons. They set fire to the building situated on the route Oumourlou-Aïdin.

20. The brother of the commissary Mehmed Effendi, Ali Effendi was assassinated while working in his garden. The Greek commandant forbade his remains to be brought into the town.

21. They assassinated, and threw out of the train thirty eight Mussulmans, whom they were taking from the, Villayet of Erbeyli and Déghirmendjik to be questioned, and also ten travellers.

22. They murdered eight old men who had not been able to flee with the Mussulmans of Kara-Pounar, and set fire to the village. The cattle were taken away to Aïdin, and distributed among the Greeks.

23. The villages situated in the neighbourhood of Aïdin, of Yeni-Keuy, Kadi-Keuy, Eudé-Imry, Kizildja-Keuy, were set on fire, their inhabitants massacred and the cattle carried off to Aïdin.

24. The Mudir of the commune of Kermendjik was imprisoned and beaten. They tortured his family in order to get his money and jewels and wounded his daughter in the head.

The frightful atrocities committed without reason during the occupation of Smyrna by the Greek troops had extremely moved the inhabitants of Aïdin and the announcement of the occupation of Aïdin itself added to their affliction painful fears. They thought, in presence of this accomplished fact, and in their anxiety not to share the dreadful fate of Smyrna, to receive the troops of occupation with great calm and dignity. And indeed it was thus they acted. They were not left long in doubt. After the occupation a great number of honourable and well-known young men began to be arrested. The native Greeks, who already before the occupation had begun to give open proof of animosity towards the Mussulmans, went beyond all bounds and began, in concert with the Hellenic soldiers to tear off the head-dresses of the Mussulmans at the market and in the streets, to insult their nationality and their religion. Going still further, they warned some Armenians and all the Israelites who still wore the Fez, that they must wear hats in order to avoid the massacre of the non-Mussulmans. Istamat Effendi, member of the tribunal, and the Israelitish notability Bohor Effendi who had received this warning addressed complaints in the presence of a group of Mussulmans to the commandant of the Hellenic troops of occupation. In spite of the commandant having sworn on his honour as a soldier, and promised in a declaration addressed to the people, which he read at the government buildings, that he would punish the evil doers amongst the soldiers, and that he would prevent thenceforward the renewal of the infamies practised on the Mussulmans, and at which he was as much affected as they themselves, the offences against life and honour increased, the number of those who disappeared in a single day exceeded a hundred. I have divided into two parts the heartrending atrocities and impudicities, of which I was myself witness, or that I have established from the evidence of hundreds of witnesses; I have inscribed in the first list those, that one thought fit to inflict on the persecuted population of Aïdin, which had preserved a calm attitude, and in the second the crimes committed after the battle.

Villages destroyed.

The following villages of the valley of Aïdin, one of the richest and most prosperous regions in the world are completely burnt and destroyed by Greek hordes :

Kara-Poumar.	Kadi-Keuy.
Kara-Bagh.	Osmonyulki.
Nechétié.	Seuztekely.
Sinir-Téké.	Tekely.
Hidirbeyley.	Balta-Keuy.
Eumerbeyly.	Demir-Agassy.
Reiss-Keuy.	Guulhissar.
Kerankova.	Bartdjik.
Ikiz-Déré.	Kilis-Keuy.
Kizildja-Keuy.	Déré-Keuy.
Ahir-Keuy.	Ahres-Keuy.
Eymir.	Naïbly.
Yeni-Keuy.	Kizildja-Poumar.
Abdurrahman.	Mamouret-ul-hamidié.
Altikeuyly.	Hadji-Osman-Abassy.
Tahtadji.	Kirly-Fetwa.
Bey-Keuy.	Karabach.
Tchiksouret.	Kemer-Achkly.
Hadji-Aly.	Abdallar.
Virankapan.	Kutch-uk-Gueurenler.
Sandikly.	Hadji-Keurtler.
Arabkapaussy.	Altgueuyly.
Ichikly.	Balatdjik.
Osmanyorgui.	Kilissa-Keuy.
Tépédjik.	Mehmedler.
Tcherkes-Keuy.	Uzumly-Hamidler.
Imakly-Keuy.	Achaghi-Balta-Keuy.
Sertché-Keuy.	Thaghbalissa.
Tamalan.	Emir-Beyly.
Poumar-déréssy.	Andon-Agha.
Kala-Keuy.	Siksor.
Imam-Keuy.	Erkek-Keuy.

Danichmen.	Deurt-Keuy.
Kalfa-Keuy.	Kara-Agatchly.
Kodja-Keuy.	Arzoular.
Ohamry.	Issa.
Tchéchté Osman Yoly.	Sighirlar.
Tchariklar.	Guumuch-Keuy.

AT DENIZLI.

**Protestation of the Greek and Armenian Religious
Chiefs of Denizli remitted to the High Commissioner
of the Entente in Turkey.**

The offences committed by the Hellenic occupying forces in the region of Aïdin and its neighbourhood constitute crimes of an atrocity inconceivable and without parallel in history. Villages and towns of considerable importance, immense riches and thousands of innocent human beings have been given without mercy as a prey to the flames. The ravages of this murderous hand which continues to perpetrate horrible crimes are acquiring a greater extension, whose fatal consequences threaten public safety and harmony existing between the different elements of the country. We, who for more than six hundred years lived happily under the shield of the Ottoman Empire, cannot tolerate the continuance of such criminal acts. While the Hellenes are spreading horror by their crimes quite close to us, we are enjoying the benefits and the high protection and aid of the Ottoman Government and not one of us has been the object of the slightest attack.

It is with horror and indignation that we reprove the misdeeds of this Hellenic force of occupation, whose sole object is to pursue a policy of extermination in the country.

In the name of humanity and of public safety we appeal to the high benevolence of the Great Powers begging them to take into serious consideration, so as to put a stop it as soon as possible, this horrible carnage.

**Locum tenens of the Metropolitan and President of the
Greek Community of Denizli,**

The Prelate, HRISSOSTOMOS.

**Locum tenens of the Metropolitan of the Armenian
Community,**

The Prelate, BABKEN.

**Circular of the Ottoman League, dated May 31st 1919.
Sub. No 20.**

The flagrant contradiction existing between the declarations of the High Commissioners of the Entente at Constantinople relating to the temporary character of the military landing at Smyrna, and the categorical reply of Venizelos to Boghos Noubar as well as the grandiloquent proclamations of the commandants of the Greek detachments hailing as an accomplished fact the return of this town to her so-called mother-country; the continual advance of the Hellenic army in the Hinterland of the vilayet; the occupation of Torbali, of Aïdin and of Magnésie; the massacres, the deportations and the arbitrary arrests of Turks by the Hellenic troops, who after having in the most cruel fashion stifled ab ovo the legitimate attempts at resistance, seek to mislead public opinion by alleging that they meet with no opposition; all those recent facts make it our duty to note the lies and baseness of which the Mussulmans are still victims and to draw once more and more seriously than ever, the attention of Europe and of America to a state of things likely to engender grave perturbations in the East.

Grece, who, as even the most ardent Hellenists allow, does not dispose of an up to date personal government not of an administrative framework adequate for her own territory of before 1912 and who lives herself under foreign protection, could not without danger for the tranquillity of the Mussulman world extend her domination over an Asiatic territory inhabited by a million and a half of Turks as against only three hundred thousand Greeks.

The systematic extermination of the Turks of Thessaly, of Macedonia and the Islands, of whom more than a million have disappeared in the space of twenty years, not counting those who have been forced to emigrate to Anatolia; the proposal officially made by Venizelos, accepted and partly executed, to exchange these mussulman populations with the Greeks of the sea-board of Asia-Minor, the quite recent massacres of Mussulmans in Crete which excite the indignation even of the Greek newspapers and the murder of hundreds of Turkish students at Smyrna give unfortunately only too striking proof of the notorious incapacity of the Hellenes to administer Mussulmans especially and the absolute incompatibility of their political regime with the racial existence of the Turks.

Particularly in a province like that of Smyrna which the Turks constitute nearly the four fifths of the population, cultivators and possessors of the soil for nine centuries—that is to say from a period dating from long before the Ottoman conquest—it is utterly impossible that the latter should tolerate under any from whatever, not only the domination but even a mere Hellenic intervention. Should this be attempted the inevitable working of social dynamics would insure the restoration of our rights; but that would necessarily imply immense sufferings for the peoples, which no doubt it is the desire of the Conference to spare them.

The Turks of Smyrna and Aïdin are of all the elements of the Empire the most jealous of their independence, so much so that the Ottoman governments themselves have often had

difficulty in dealing with them. If the slightest doubt could subsist in the mind of the Conference as to the proportion of Turks and Greeks who people this vilayet, we should demand an impartial plebiscite. The result of which could but confirm the overwhelming numerical superiority of the Turks.

Even the temporary occupation of Smyrna as well as of her Hinterland by the Hellenes will create a never-failing source of conflicts of every kind and of permanent anarchy for all Asia-Minor of which this port is the indispensable natural outlet and the principal gate to the Mediterranean; all the principles invoked by the conference in favour of Dantzic and of Fiume argue with greater reason for the maintenance of Smyrna under Turkish rule.

Besides the mere presence of Hellenic troops on Ottoman territory exposes all the Greeks to the inappeasable reprobation of a numerous Turkish population saturated with the spirit of hatred and vengeance which characterises especially with regard to the Hellenes, the millions of Mussulmans of Thessaly, Crete, Macedonia and Epire who after having endured there indescribable martyrdom and the most frightful persecutions recorded in part in the Carnegie report—have not been able to do otherwise than expatriate themselves and emigrate to Anatolia under the most miserable conditions.

The disorders which were cited with hue and cry to bring about the Greek landings are pretexts which have no real existence; but it is certain that the ostentatious presence of Greek troops provokes at this moment the most bloody disorders which the government and Venizelist press now think it their duty to conceal.

Hellenic imperialism in the East, since the independence of that nation till the annexations of Thessaly and of Crete, has never been able to exercise itself except with the aid of the tutelary intervention of some protecting Power. Thus the Turks are persuaded that the Greeks will not dare undertake anything if Europe withdraws from them her encouragement

and support.. The hope given to the Greeks of dominating the Turks, whilst flattering the megalomania of the former and exasperating the latter tracked to their last refuge, would henceforth render illusory all attempt at a common existence for these two elements condemned however geographically, to live together or as neighbours.

Feeling these dangers as Ottomans and with the consciousness of, and regret for all the misfortunes of the past we earnestly beg the Peace Conference to prevent future misfortunes still greater, by ordering the re-embarkment of the Greek troops without delay; and as further proof of the earnest character of this respectful and sorrowful warning, we are forwarding a copy of this appeal to all the representatives of world opinion.

**Appeal published by the Bureau the July 1919.
The Greeks at Smyrna.**

The occupation of Smyrna by the Greek troops revolting in itself has given rise to such inhuman acts, that the conscience of every sensible and intelligent person is revolted.

Hardly debarked the army which was supposed to assure order gave way to the worse crimes : chained wounded, were precipitated into the sea and the schoolboys who refused to cheer Venizelos were shot. That was at the beginning : since then the Hellenes have done better.

Their conduct was so outrageous that French and British Officers horrified at the action of those vile allies of the last hour, and listening to their conscience declared that the crimes committed were worse than anything heard of before and that fifty thousand Turks, had been done to death by the undisciplined Hellenic troops.

But alas! that is far from being the real number. The number of crimes given were those one could not hide. They were committed in the town of Smyrna and her suburbs to everybody's knowledge. At Aïdin, Ischesme, Carabouroum. Vourla. Bergamus and particularly at Hirmen.

The crimes surpassed everything imaginable. But when a quantity owing to the sly Greeks have been hidden.

They have taken in fact great care to hide the truth from the foreigners : Young Turkish girls they have themselves assassinated are exhibited as a proof of Turkish savagery. They thus show proofs which are false. The day when the occupation of Smyrna is far behind, we shall ask that full light be thrown on these happenings. For the moment we ask impartial persons and correspondents of papers, to visit the unoccupied districts of the Vilayet of Smyrna.. They will see lots of families without shelter, turned out of their homes dying on the streets and on the roads from want of food and medicine. It is there, that their correspondents will see for themselves what our enemies are capable of Two thousand refugees, victims of an inconceivable megalomania are actually exhausted in the vilayet of Brussa. They are expecting day by day to return to their liberated country. Others have taken refuge in the zone occupied by the Italian troops, pending their return home. The Hellenic troops have gone to Smyrna without the remotest right even without the right of conquest; with the pretext of assuring order. And the result has been to turn the richest province of Turkey into a bloody desert.

Greece has proved, she was not worthy of this mission. Papers like the "Morning Post" the "Information" and the Italian press in general, prove these facts.

It is thus of the utmost necessity that this painful situation should cease. Peace in the near East is indispensable for the whole world, and can only be had, by putting an end to the Greek occupation. The prudent and late collaboration of Greece, is surely not worth the sacrifice of hundreds and thousands of human lives.

More than once during the world war has Europe proved the interest she took in human lives.

Would it not be right for her to take the same steps to protect the Turks of Aïdin, victims of such awful crimes? These people (who perhaps have the misfortune of being Moslems) are they not worthy in their capacity of living creatures, of such a protection.

What we simply cannot understand is the silence of the British Government, the British Empire being the largest Moslem Empire.

Appeal published by the Bureau the 20th October 1919.

Appeal to the Great Powers and to the World's
Opinion in Favour of the Refugees of Smyrna.

Winter is here, as severe in Anatolia as in Northern regions.

Now if ever would be the moment for nearly two hundred thousand Turks, driven out of Smyrna by the Greek occupation, wandering about the roads and in the streets, stripped of everything, exhausted and ill, to be restored to their homes. But that cannot be till after the withdrawal of the Greek troops who retain the country unduly and devastate it while inflicting the most odious tyranny on the people. Their delegates repeated this recently once more to Colonel Anderson, chief of staff to General Milne, the commander in chief of the allied forces in Anatolia.

It is in vain that the pan-Hellenic propaganda services seek to hide the situation and to make believe that the Turks themselves demand the maintenance of the Greek domination and long to become fellow-citizens of Venizelos. The manifes-

tations invoked in support of this theory are only unworthy trickery whose falsehood is sometimes diverted by ridicule without being rendered more plausible.

In its support here is one episode amongst others: The French press generally better advised, thought itself called upon recently to call attention to a pro-Hellenic manifestation by Cheyki-Bey, mufti of Aïdin. Now the mufti of Aïdin is called Hadji-Moustapha-Effendi.

In these circumstances they had simply taken advantage of the journey of Hadji Moustapha Effendi to Constantinople, having as object to communicate to the allied high commissioners the Greek misdeeds, and by confusing the titles, to raise a manifestation in the name of his functions against which he could not protest until after a delay favourable to the falsifiers.

But these doings deceive no one, the Ottoman Greeks less than anyone; and even as regards these last the Greeks of Hellade have wasted their time. One of the Ottoman Greek parties does not wish to change its political status, Ottoman they are, Ottoman they intend to remain. It is sufficient to read the report published by the honourable M. Stamat, judge at the law courts of Aïdin and a Greek by nationality, to be completely convinced on this point. And the Ottoman Greek refugees themselves will not return to their homes as long as the Greeks of Hellade are there. Of these there are 400 at Burhanié and 500 at Dénizli.

Are the foreigners more inclined to pass from Ottoman "barbarism" to Greek "civilisation"? Not at all. And that not even the Italians, French, English, Americans, all natives of countries with traditional pro Hellenic sympathies, who are unanimous in claiming that the fate of Smyrna should not be different to that of Asia Minor. The English Chamber of Commerce at Smyrna has taken the decision to do its utmost to prevent Smyrna's being separated from Asia Minor. Thus the families, heads of their respective colonies, the Guiffretand Girods of France as well as the Whitals of England and the

Grynnns of America. And passing from wishes to actions, and from words to deeds, they have sent delegates to Paris and to London, to demand a thing so simple and yet it seems, so complicated in these days of the peoples' right to self-determination that Turkey should remain in the possession of her children, and to obtain the solution which alone seems to them just and profitable, the maintenance of Turkey. That of which they are daily the helpless witnesses is besides scarcely likely to convert them; all kinds of misdeeds, pillaging, nothing is wanting to complete this "peacable occupation"!!! Not even forced hypocrisy, since to complain is a crime and to protest in the face of civilised humanity, one still greater! The mufti of Magnésie, who thought it his duty to present a report to the Inquiry Commission of the Entente and who was obliged on that account to flee in haste and whose possessions were plundered, could say something about it.

And meanwhile in the midst of this pretended civilised culture, one of the countries blessed by humanity and one of the most indispensable to its reconstitution after the horrible catastrophe of the world-war, threatens to fall. The English of Smyrna estimate at 80 millinn pounds sterling the damage sustained by the province of Smyrna since the beginning of the Hellenic occupation.

That is not enough to bring out the whole truth. Thus on the rights and the deeds in the question of Anatolia we demand the complete publication of the reports of the Allied Inquiry Commission at Smyrna. If they are communicated to the Greeks the most elementary justice demands that they should be so also to the Turks who do not wish there to be any mystery when for them—unlike their adversaires—there is no longer any question of the luxury of imperialism, but of the imperious necessity of independence.

But whatever resistance the Greeks may make, in the end truth will out. Intelligent people will not let themselves be taken in by bluff and many among them can see in spite of all the efforts made to blind them.

Of this number is the loyal Commander of the French cruiser "Democracy" who forwarded to Paris a report crushing for the Greeks and their methods of occupation.

Let us proclaim aloud, that this independence they will never give up to submit to the Hellenic yoke never, so long as the last Turk has not fallen by the eastern shores of the Aegean-Sea, will the Greek reign there in peace. For the tranquillity of the near East and at the same time for that of Europe, it is necessary that the Powers should insist without delay on the withdrawal of the Greek army from Asia-Minor where it has nothing to do for the security of life and the safe guarding of property, and where it has established itself in defiance of the convention of the armistice and one of the strongest principles of the rights of man.

Telegram sent on the 10th November to the Superior Council by the permanent Bureau of the Turkish Congress of Lausanne.

At the moment when the Council is examining the question of Smyrna it is our desire respectfully to present to it our wishes which are identical with those of the whole Turkish nation. We trust that the Council will put an end to the occupation which has taken place without reason and the results of which have been to fill the country with bloodshed, as has been reported by the inquiry commission and also to create enmity between two races destined to live together. The Turkish people will never tolerate an uncivilised domination in every point inferior to its own, and so long as a single Greek soldier remains on the sacred soil of the father-land, the last Turk left alive will continue to fight.

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