

# GREEK ATROCITIES IN TURKEY

## Second Book



"GULSHEN,, wounded from her head and arm while attempting to take water to her fatally wounded husband.

1 — PREFACE

2 — EVENTS

3 — REPORTS and  
PHOTOGRAPHS

4 — MAPS

**MINISTRY of INTERIOR**  
**DEPARTMENT of REFUGEES**  
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# **GREEK ATROCITIES IN TURKEY**

**Second Book**

- 1 — PREFACE**
- 2 — SMYRNA REPORT**
- 3 — EVENTS**
- 4 — PHOTOGRAPHS**
- 5 — MAPS**

**CONSTANTINOPLE**  
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## P R E F A C E

In the preface of the first volume of this series, we have shown by chronological and statistical data how the Greek policy of exterminating the Moslems which began fifty years ago has continued persistently. The more overt and free-handed acts of recent dates, however, do not necessitate even the citation of such statistical and chronological data in this book. For it had become an established fact soon after the occupation of SMYRNA by the Greek forces that they were carrying out a systematic and pre-arranged policy of extermination, in all Turkish territory occupied by them up until the spring of 1921. The means by which the Greek Administration carried on this plan of extermination were : arrests on political grounds, exile to far-away Greek cities, occupation of houses, robbery of all kinds of goods, and raping. In towns and villages where no European and CONSTANTINOPLE service of information could reach, isolated or from time-to-time wholesale massacres, conspiracies, and burning of villages had become daily incidents .

Wholesale massacres of women and children, of babies yet in their cradles started by the Greek forces this spring all along the Marmara shores have been confirmed by eye-witnesses. The news of these massacres along the coast has reached CONSTANTINOPLE, but we have not been able to receive any information from the interior.

We had thought these massacres would cease after the publication of our first black book. But, it has not. This second book, unfortunately, as will be seen by its contents, is blacker than the first. The Greek soldiers attacked with all their fierceness the Turkish peasant families who inhabited the MARMARA Shores for a thousand years. After killing and mutilating the husbands before the very eyes of their wives the Greek soldiers and officers began the continuous raping of women and girls, who were forced to take refuge in the mountains and in the neighbouring forests where they were killed in turn by the Greek forces met on the way. At first it was found that the Greeks mutilated only the arms of the children, but later on they began massacring them as well.

As the news of the Great massacre became known, and the putrid odor of unclaimed for corpses which were washed ashore began to spread around, continuous appeals were made to the allied powers for sending commissions of investigation. At last on May 12-1921 two commissions of investigation set sail from CONSTANTINOPLE.

The first commission assigned to investigate the GUEMLIK, ORHAN GAZI, YALOVA, and the surrounding districts was composed of the British General FRANKS as the presiding officer of the commission, the FRENCH Colonel wig, the Italian Colonel ROLEIIO, Mr. GUERRI, the delegate of the International Society of Red Cross, and lieutenant Stone, adjutant to General FRANKS, and of Mr. AMELIO, interpreter to Mr. ROLEIIO. This commission was accompanied only by one Ottoman delegate, lieutenant MOUSTAPHA SUREYA-Effendi of

gendarmery. We succeeded in sending along with the commission REFIK Effendi of ORHAN GAZI, HAFIZ AHMED Effendi of TCHINARDJIK, TEVFIK Effendi of GUEMLIK, Imam EMIN Effendi of SULTANIEH taken from amongst the refugees in CONSTANTINOPIE in order to guide and show the members the burned villages, the ruined temples, the trenches where the corpses of killed Moslems lie, the wells and the roads and to search out and save the peasants who escaped death by hiding themselves in the hollows of trees in the woods.

The second commission assigned to investigation work at BEYCOS, PACHA BAGHTCHE, SHILEH, GUEBZEH, ISMIDT, and the surrounding districts consisted of the British Colonel Farmer as the presiding officer, the FRENCH Colonel VITOFSKY, and the Italian colonel VITELLI. No other persons were allowed to accompany the commission.

The first commission visited the nearest villages along the shore. It witnessed the tragedy, and expressed its sorrow. It set itself to work and verify these facts by the photographic pictures of the shores aflame, of the ruins of mosques destroyed by bombs, and to ascertain the means by which these were committed. Pictures were also taken by the commission, of the Greek soldiers busy stealing the household goods of the murdered Moslems and of the Greek Officers walking gallantly among the Moslem corpses they could not wholly get rid of by throwing them in the wells, in the sea, and burying them in the trenches.

The six-months old baby whose mother was carried

away was found to be still alive in the gardens where it was left. It could not cry any more. It was brought to the ship by the Italian Colonel ROLETTA, and was taken care of by the commission the first night. It was afterwards given to a mother who had lost her baby.

The commission suggested the necessity of the earliest possible transfer to CONSTANTINOPLE of the Moslem people who were still alive. For it was convinced that those who were still living would also be slaughtered. Only those who could reach the shores were being gradually transferred to CONSTANTINOPLE through the efforts of HAMID and HIKMET Beys, the noblest workers of the society of the Red-Crescent, and the humanitarian and unfailing service of the other members of the same society. It was learned that the business of murder and looting was resumed by the Greek forces after the return of the commission of investigation.

The adventures of MEHMED Oglou OMAR, and IBRAHIM Oglou HASSAN, natives of KODJA-DEREH village of YALOVA, who fled to mountains from the last massacres and existed on eating herbs, and tree barks have but confirmed the continuation of these atrocities. After having braved death and the merciless waves for two days these two peasants were finally able to reach in an exhausted condition on shaky refts the island of PRINKIPO about 21 miles from YALOVA.

The second commission at first visited BEYCOS on May 12, 1921. Heard the cases, and saw the vells filled with the moslem corpses, and began to verify the tragedy. Next it visited SHILEH, after SILEH it went to the Nabieh of AGHOWA, and lately they have been to the Kaza of GUEBZEH.

The Greek forces had retreated from certain parts of these places where the second commission carried on its investigations. Hence only in such places the massacres did not continue. Recently the YALOVA, ORHAN GAZI tragedies began to spread over to the villages of ERDEK and ISMIDT districts. Suffering caused in these places have as yet not been ascertained.

We will expose and give in the following pages the verification and the accounts of villages set to flames with their population gathered in school-houses and mosques, and the destruction and annihilation by canon and machine gun fires of the soils which have been recognized to be Turkish by the whole world.

We will present in this second black book merely part of the data and the scenes of these massacres the extent of which has not been as yet ascertained. The remnants of those who have escaped these atrocities may be seen at STAMBOUL, at the mosques, and at DAOU D Pasha barracks outside the city!

June 4, 1337, 1921.

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