

# 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**  
Publication N° 5

# **GREEK ATROCITIES IN TURKEY**

**Second Book**

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

**CONSTANTINOPLE**  
**Imprimerie AHMED IHSAN & Cie**  
**1921**

## 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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# The Testimony of the Allied Governements.

(Translated from the French original.)

Constantinople, October 12, 1921.

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**Interallied Commission of investigation on the Greek occupation of Smyrna and the surrounding territory.**

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## Definition of responsibilities.

No 1.— Investigations carried on proved that the general situation of the Christians in the Vilayet of AIDIN was satisfactory. Their safety was not menaced.

If the order concerning the occupation of SMYRNA was given by the peace conference on inexact information, the first responsibility of the events would rest then either with the individuals who or the governments which established or transferred information of this kind without verifying their truth, as it was verified in the fact mentioned in the first article of these points. (The general representing Italy has specially emphasised in this case as well the reservations inserted in the minutes of the 37th session.)

No 2.— The fundamental cause of these events should be searched in religious hatred. The Greeks have done nothing to prevent the manifestations of this hatred. **Their occupation far from being the execution of a civilised mission has taken on the aspect of a conquest and a crusade.**

No 3.— The responsibility of the events which



took place in SMYRNA on May 15 and 16, as well those in the surroundings of the city succeeding the first few days of this landing would rest with the supreme Greek military command and with some officers who failed in the performance of their duties. The Greek Government has admitted these responsibilities by the sanctions given by her

Part of the responsibility also would rest with the Turkish officials who took no measures to prevent the escape and the arming of prisoners of common law before the Greeks arrived.

No 4.— The responsibility of the serious troubles which resulted in blood-shed by the march of Greek troops in the interior of the country would rest in the person of the High Civil Authority representing the Hellenic Government, and consequently in the Greek Government for the following reasons:

A.— The above mentioned authority has not conformed to the instructions of the Supreme Council wired on May 7-1920, by Mr. VENIZELOS. Without further asking any authority from the Entente Representative he permitted the military Commander to give order on May 10, 1920, to send troops to AYDIN, MAGNESIA, and KASSABA, outside the limits of the Sandjak of SMYRNA.

B — The same authority has voluntarily kept the people in ignorance of the limits of occupation. And he has thus helped to increase the over-excitment of the Moslem population and consequently the resulting disorders.

No 5.— Higher Greek authorities are held responsible by the fact that they have allowed armed civilians to circulate in the country for some of their

military operation or the policing, they have also tolerated the help of these armed civilians along with that of regular troops.

No 6.— The chief cause of troubles which took place in the surroundings of MEANDRE was the result of unjustified occupation.

The regrettable events which have accompanied the march and establishment of Greek troops were the result of the state of war which the country found itself in as soon as the Greek troops began to advance.

The hatred which existed for centuries between the Turks and the Greeks have unquestionably increased in frequency and savagery.

The Greeks alone, to be just, should not be solely held responsible of this.

The same considerations are to be applied as well to the events which took place in PERGAMUS region, and the surroundings of MAGNESIA and EUDEMICH.

No 7.— The Greeks, on the contrary, are solely responsible for the massacre of MENEMEN. This massacre was not planned out previously. But the Greek commander who knew the state of excitement of the Greek soldiers caused by the PERGAMUS affair should and could take the necessary measures to take in hand the troops, who by enervation, fatigue and fear have committed without any provocation a real massacre of defenseless Turkish civilians.

The Greek officers at Menemen have completely failed in the performance of their duties.

No 8.— In spite of the fact that the present situation is better, order is not as yet established in the vilayet of AYDIN.

Almost all commercial transactions with the interior of ANATOLIA have ceased.

This situation is undisputedly the result of occupation and the state of war which persists between the Greek soldiers and the Turkish irregulars in spite of the fact that the Greeks have no further extended their zone of occupation.

The leaders of the Turkish national movement who act in unison with the old bandit chiefs do not always have sufficient power upon their forces to always prevent them from making incursions. Consequently it follows that part of responsibility of the present situation of the country also would rest with these leaders.

Back of their responsibility appears that of the Turkish Government which up to the present day had no power over the leaders of the Turkish nationalist movement.

**The members of the Commission**

*Signed*: BRISTOL, BUNOUST, HARE, DALL'OLLIO.

**Conclusions Submitted by the Commission.**

I. — The situation created in SMYRNA and the vilayet of AIDIN by the occupation is abnormal, because :

A. — The occupation which in principle had no other aim than the maintenance of order presents in reality all the phases of an annexation. Only the Greek High Commissioner exercises an efficacious authority. The Turkish officials who have remained in office have no power whatsoever. They receive no longer any orders

from CONSTANTINOPLE, and because of the almost total collapse of the Turkish police and gendarmery they no longer have any means of enforcing their decisions.

B.— The occupation imposes upon Greece considerable military sacrifices out of proportion with the mission she is to perform, if that mission is to be temporary and should not have other aim than the maintenance of order.

C.— The occupation in its actual form is incompatible with the return of order and tranquility which the people menaced with famine are so much in need of.

2.— The commission considers:

A.— That if the military occupation of the country has no other aim than that of the maintenance of security and public safety, this occupation ought not to be confined to Greek troops but to allied troops under the authority of the supreme command of the Allies in ASIA MINOR.

B.— That the sole occupation of the country by the Greeks should not be maintained unless the peace conference decides on the complete and definite annexation of the country to Greece.

In this case liberty of action to deal with the Turkish forces should be given to the Greek commander.

C.— That the above mentioned pure and simple annexation would be contrary to the principle of respecting the right of nations, for with the exception of the city of SMYRNA (1), and the town AYVALI the predominance of the Turkish element over the Greek element cannot be disputed.

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(1) The number of Christians living in Smyrna is high, but the number of Christian Greeks compared with the Turks, is much less.

It is the duty of the Commission to call to attention the fact that the Turkish nationalist sentiment which already has manifested its resistance shall not accept this annexation. It will yield only to force, that is to a military expedition which Greece alone could not carry on with some chance of success.

3.— Therefore, the commission proposes the following measures:

A.— The removal at the earliest possible moment of all or part of the Greek forces, and replacing of them by the Allied forces much less in number

B.— If in order to safeguard the amour-propre of the Greeks it is decided that a part of Greek soldiers cooperate in the occupation, to distribute them only within the zone of occupation in order to prevent their coming into direct contact with the Turkish nationalist forces

C.— To demand from the Turkish Government the reorganisation of gendarmery under the direction and command of allied officers as soon as the country is occupied by the Allied powers. This gendarmery should be placed as soon as possible in a position to assure order in all the regions of occupation and to replace with that of the allied detachments.

D.— Along with the reorganisation of the gendarmery the Turkish Government should restore the civil administration.

N° 4.— As the leaders of the nationalist movement have repeatedly declared that their opposition was directed only against the Greeks, these measures should remove all the causes of their armed resistance, and restore to the central CONSTANTINOPLE Government the power which it no longer has

No cause will then exist for not demobilizing the irregular forces.

If the contrary takes place then the allied powers will know the degree of pledges of loyalty of the Turks, be they leaders of the national movement, or the members of the government.

**The members of the Commission :**

**The delegate of the United States of America**

Signed: BRISTOL

**The French delegate**

Signed: BUNOUST

**The delegate of Great Britain**

Signed: HARE

**Italian delegate**

Signed: DALL'OLIO

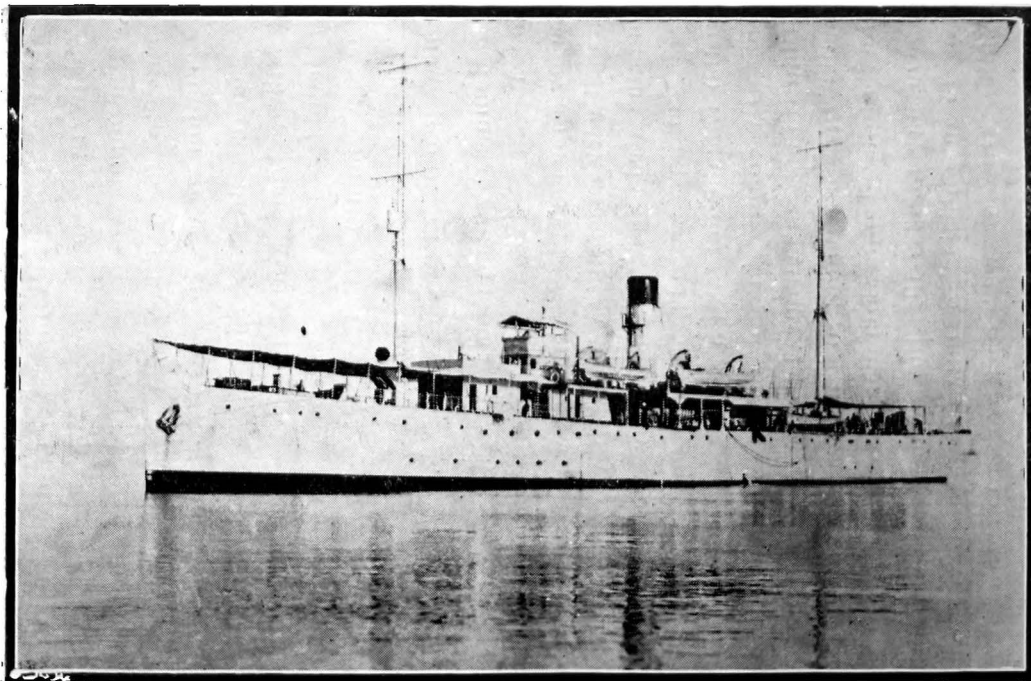
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### Events.

Following is the copy of the report handed by the gendarmery Lieutenant SUREYA Bey, REFIK Effendi of ORHAN GAZI, Hafiz AHMED Effendi of TCHINARDJIK, EMIN Effendi of SULTANIEH, and TEVFIK Effendi of GUEMLIK, who accompanied the commission sent by the Allied powers to make local investigations of atrocities such as murder, pillage of goods, raping of women and girls, destruction and the burning of cities committed by Greek soldiers in GUEMLIK, ORHAN GAZI, YALOVA and the surrounding districts. We publish this report, dated May 23, 1337-1921, the original of which we keep in our files, because of the importance it bears in confirming the important events dealt with in this book.

### To the honorable Direction of Refugees.

We, the undersigned, were ordered to accompany the commission of investigation decided upon by the allied Powers for the purpose of locally investigating the atrocities committed by the Greeks. We joined the commission on Thursday, May 12, 1337, 1921, on the quay of Tophaneh. Then the whole company got on board on the same day at 11.30 A.M. the steamship Brylie hoisting the British flag and reached GUEMLIK at 3.00 P.M. The commission was composed of the French Colonel WIG, Italian Lieutenant-Colonel ROLETTO, Mr. STONE, aid to General FRANKS, and Mr. GUERRI of Switzerland, the delegate of International Red-Cross Society, and of Mr. AMELIO, interpreter to Mr. ROLETTO, as members.



The British Battleship «Brylle» which took aboard, on May 12, 1921 from Constantinople,  
the Commission of Investigation under the presidency of General Franks.



During the trip for GUEMLIK we came in contact with the commission and gave them detailed information of atrocities and events which had recently taken place. Upon our giving this information of atrocities we were asked by the commission to come in contact with the Moslem population on our arrival at GUEMLIK, and then submit to them all the supplementary and detailed information we would receive from them.

The commission landed at GUEMLIK on May 12, 1937-1921. Upon hearing of the arrival of the delegation the helpless peasants, who on account of continued atrocities committed in their villages had taken refuge in such public places as mosques and mosque schools, came in groups to the landing place.

Members of the commission and specially the Italian delegate and the delegate of International Red Cross Society approached the refugees with great interest, and listened very carefully to what they had to say concerning the atrocities to which they were subjected. The Greek soldiers at one time attempted to arrest Hafiz AHMED Effendi and take him to the commander of the place. By coming in contact with the refugees Hafiz AHMED Effendi endeavoured to receive all supplementary details that he could; but he was released upon the intervention of the Commission.

On May 13, 1937-1921, the members of the commission went in automobiles to ORHAN GAZI and returned in the evening. On our way back we stopped at the village of TCHILTIKDJI having seen it aflame. Here the commission witnessed some Greek soldiers who were busy in wrapping some household goods in SARI BAKIR's house and that of MOUHARREM across the way. Whereupon

the commission questioned them and took their pictures. Many skulls and jaw-bones were seen on the way to and in the neighbourhood of GUEDELEK.

All the houses except five were found to be totally burned down in the same village of GUEDELEK which is the center of the Kaza and has 1000 houses. The members of the delegation took separate pictures of the mosques and temples destroyed with bomb fire in this ruined village.

The honorable Mr. Guerri of Switzerland visited on the same day the mosques and the mosque-schools wherein the sufferers were gathered, and heard their cases one by one. Among these he specially took notice of and photographed a 12 years old girl, the daughter of MAHMOUD Passlioglou, native of GUEDELEK by the name of GHEZBAN who was raped and her chin cut off. The Greeks left her behind thinking she was dead. But later on she was picked up by the peasants, and taken under great difficulties to GUEMLIK. He also took the photograph of another woman HOURIEH Hanoum, 60 years old, of ORHAN GHAZI who was dishonored by a number of Greek soldiers. Mr. GUERRI that very night informed the delegates of these facts.

On the return trip of the commission from ORHAN GAZI the gendarmery lieutenant MOUSTAPHA SUREYA Bey and the civilian REFIK Effendi who were accompanying the commission, were attacked in the outskirts of the village by some native Greeks and Armenians. They were saved of a sure death only through the effective intervention of the delegation.

May 14, 1921. Led by Honorable Mr. GUERRI, the Red-Gross representative, the delegates spent the day at

GUENLIK and visited the mosques, the mosque schools and occupied themselves with the verification and classification of established atrocities.

May 15, 1337-1921. At 6 30 A. M. the delegates were informed of the burning of the towns of NARLI, KAPAKLI, KARADJA ALI and after having watched the fires for some time with glasses, the steamship again set sail and stopped first at KARADJA ALI where the members landed accompanied by their attaches. On their return they brought aboard with them two wounded Moslems in an unconscious state. It was found out from the reports of the delegates and of the fainted peasants who in a short time came to, that the Greek soldiers entered their village accompanied by Greek bandits and demanded a very large sum of money. At the same time taking along with them some fifteen to twenty persons out of town shot and bayonnetted them to death at the cemetery out of the village. From amongst them only the above mentioned two peasants succeeded in escaping with their lives. It was found out that the bandits who entered the village, dishonored and raped the women and girls. The rest of the people fled and hid themselves in the woods.

The repetition of these atrocities was prevented by the steamer anchoring there that night and keeping the village under watch by means of search lightse until morning.

The people seeing that she had anchored and was inspecting the shore, flocked ashore, and told that their lives were wholly in danger, and begged the commission very pitifully to ship them CONSTANTINOPLE, not to leave them in their present condition.

May 16, 1337-1921. The steamer set sail for KAPAKLI. When it came near it was seen that the village was in flames. On the suggestion of the Italian delegate, who was watching the shore with glasses, that he saw two persons close to the flames, the boat stopped and the membres stepped ashore. In truth, a shepherd came out from amongst the trees, walked to the shore and after having explained in full the atrocities and the events committed there he showed to the commission the mutilated corpses of many unfortunate people. During these observations a six months old baby was found in a garden who had lost its voice, and was taken aboard. It was found out according to information given by the same shepherd, and the observations made by the members of the commission that the Greek soldiers who were accompanied by Greek bandits invaded the village that morning and on the pretext of searching arms and money entered the houses and took along with them all the money and the valuable property. They violated the women, raped the girls, killed some of them and set the houses on fire with bombs, and taking out of the village all the men, women, and children they could catch, slaughtered them as though they were sheep. A Greek officer violated the mother of the baby found lying in the gardens and took her away. Hundreds of corpses were found lying in the gardens of the village and along the mountain sides. The members of the commission actually witnessed in one place alone with their own eyes still unburied the corpses of eight men, six women, and two girls. Some of the people who fled and hid in the woods seeing that the boat had stopped hastened to the shore in the most miserable condition and they all told their tale of tragedy one

by one' to which they were subjected. The corpses were buried by the help of some soldiers despatched from the steamer. After the commission occupied itself with such matters for the whole day, the delegates came back to the town of KUTCHUK KOUMLA and spent the night there

May 17, 1337-1921. We tied the barks to the steamer at KOUMLA and left for KAPAKLI. Leaving the barks under the guard of some British soldiers at KAPAKLI we left with the steamer for FISTIKLI. It was observed that the whole Moslem population here was in a state of excitement. After having heard the collective statements of all the peasants to the fact that every Greek detachment which came to the village, looted the houses on the pretext of searching arms, robbed all the live-stocks, and also having heard that their lives were in danger at present, the commission left for ARMOUDLI. The members landing ashore went to the Nahieh center of ARMOUDLI, found out 440 persons of SELIMIEH, LUFFIEH, IHSANIEH, FISTIKLI and MEDJIDIEH villages, who on account of persecutions to which they were subjected had taken refuge at ARMOUDLI

It was heard that the Greeks attempted not to allow any of the people both of the surrounding villages and of ARMOUDLI Moslems to come in contact with the commission. The Italian delegate who specifically took notice of this point ordered to have a Moslem delegation immediately and in perfect freedom to be sent before the commission in order to hear their cases. In spite of the order of the commission of investigation the Greeks only sent four persons. It was found out according to their confidential statements that their villages were attacked at different dates, their women and girls were



A group of the Moslem peasants detained and not delivered by the Greeks at **Ak-Kouy** village in the Kaza of **Yalova** in spite of the efforts made by the commission of investigation

dishonored and raped, that many of the people were killed, all their property pillaged, and that they themselves took refuge at ARMOUDLI under most trying conditions.

It was further found out from the measures taken by the Greeks that if the arrival of the commission was delayed by a few days all the Moslem refugees at ARMOUDLI would have suffered the same fate. It was also found out that it was a routine for the Greeks even at ARMOUDLI to enter freely into any house they wished and violate and rape the women and girls, beat and insult any Moslem they came across. The commission listened to all this information with interest and under great excitement, and advised them to be patient and wait for better days. The boat leaving ARMOUDLI came to KAPAKLI, and there after taking the people left in the barks returned to KOUMLAH, and spent the night there. KOUTBOULLAH, one of the wounded taken on board died of his wounds that night, and after due religious ceremonies were performed, he was deposited into the sea.

May 18, 1337-1921. — Arrived at GUEMLIK. After coming in contact with the vice-KAIMAKAM and some of the refugees, the whole delegation returned to KOUMLA. As the condition of the wounded Kurd MOUSTAPHA became serious he was left at the GUEMLIK hospital.

May 19, 1337-1921. Four steamers came from CONSTANTINOPLE for the purpose of transporting the refugees. After getting the refugees at KOUMLA on board these steamers, the commission of investigation returned to GUEMLIK. While the refugees were being taken on board the other three steamers, the Greek commander picked out 130 young men and did not allow them to leave. In spite of the detailed explanations given to

the members of the commission to the fact that the separation of these young men would ultimately cause great misery and suffering to many families at CONSTANTINOPLE, by thus depriving them of a productive and earning member, they were not allowed to leave. After the rest of the refugees were taken on board our steamer sailed for TOUZLA, and remained there until May 21, 1921 to receive orders, and on the same day we sailed for YALOVA.

On our arrival at YALOVA, the delegates landed ashore and met the KAIMAKAM at the municipality. While our companion Hafiz AHMED Effendi who was accompanying the commission was at the municipality some English soldiers came and took him to KAIMAKAM's room telling his presence with the members caused misunderstanding among the Greeks and Armenians. On his return to the boat accompanying the commission some Greeks and Armenians snared at and insulted him, and it was with great difficulty that he reached the boat under the protection of the British soldiers. While Hafiz AHMED Effendi who is of the origin of YALOVA was on his way to the steamer his son accompanied him to the boat. He was not, however, permitted to get on board and instead was taken ashore by the motorboat and handed over to the Greek commander. The delegation visited TCHINARDJIK on the same day. This village has also some Greek inhabitants. Greek population as well were heard concerning the atrocities which were committed at the village. Some of the corpses were seen directly by the members, and dried-blood drops and stains were noticed in the houses which escaped ruin and the flames. It was found out that on the day of the massacre in this village the Moslem men, women, and children who were caught



here and there were gathered in the houses of Hafiz AHMED Effendi, who accompanied the commission and the house of Molla HAKKI both of which were set afire with the people inside. Those who attempted to jump out of the windows were one by one shot down to death.

From here the commission went alone to the village of KODJA DEREYI-BALA and VIZIR and returned after two hours. It was found out from the statements of the members of the commission on their return, that they saw and took notice of all the above-mentioned villages which were totally burned down, that their helpless Moslem population were gathered in the houses and mosques and killed in the most tragical way, that they had also seen under the ruins and taken the photographic pictures of many human skulls and limb-bones.

On the return of the commission from YALOVA to CONSTANTINOPLE the Hon. French Colonel WIG, and the Hon. Mr Guerri, the red-cross delegate, asked us to give further information about the other burned villages of the YALOVA Kaza, upon which we submitted to them all the known and recorded events about which we had knowledge. These gentlemen pointing out their cameras they were holding in their hands while further details of atrocities were being explained to them said that the photographic pictures they have taken of the crimes committed, were the most living and sufficient documents to enlighten the public opinion and we ought to be sure that they would duly submit to their respective governments with perfect clearness all the data of crimes and atrocities which the Greeks have committed in these places.

We arrived accompanying the commission to CONSTANTINOPLE on May 22, 1921.

**MOUSTAPHA SUREYA**

**Hafız AHMED**

No. 1555, First Lieutenant of gendarmery. Attached to the Commission of Investigation of the Allied Powers.

Attached to the Commission. Native of Tchinaradjik district of Yalova.

**REFIK**

**TEVFIK**

Attached to the Commission, Native of Orhan Ghazi.

Attached to the Commission, Native of Cuemlik.

**EMIN**

Attached to the Commission, Native of Sultanieh village within the Armoudll district.

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( We publish below the copies of petitions submitted by the people to the commission of investigation consisting of British General FRANKS as the president, the Italian Colonel ROLETTA, the French Colonel WIG, and Mr. GUERRI of Switzerland, the delegate of the International Red Cross society, lieutenant Stone, aid to General FRANKS, and Mr. AMELIO, interpreter to Colonel ROLETTA, sent to GUEMLIK, ORHAN GAZI, and YALOVA districts for the purpose of investigating the Greek atrocities committed in these districts.)

At 9. 30 A M. on Wednesday morning, May 11, 1337, 1921, three Greek officers and about 200 Greek soldiers came to HAMIDIEH village of BROUSSA on the pretext of collecting arms. They surrounded the whole village. They gathered the people around the mosque and the coffee-house. Insulting our people in every possible way and robbing them of everything they had, stripped them all naked and beat them very dangerously with sticks. Then the soldiers scattering around the streets broke the house doors and began looting. They subjected all the women and girls to the vilest possible insults and persecution incompatible with any form of civilisation. They searched the women, and robbed all the money and jewelery found on them. They beat them with rifle buts and threatened them, pulled and pushed them here and there prostrate on the ground. They did everything that was contrary to the rules of morality and honor. We have been looted and pillaged, and all our lives-stock taken from us, and yet we are not sure of lives. As long as these conditions persist, it will be impossible for us to live. Not a soul dares to go out of the village to the market place and the town for the purpose of buying food stuffs. Thus the public safety is in danger. We beg you, therefore, in the name of justice and civilisation to assure us our lives and existence.

May 14, 1337-1921.

KAYA BEY, the Mouhtar  
On Behalf of the people of HAMIDIEH  
village of GUEMLIK.

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No 2.— On Thursday May 12, 1337-1921, at 3.30 P. M. a lieutenant colonel, a first-lieutenant, and two second lieutenants accompanied by 300 armed Greek soldiers came to our village. They gathered the town people to the coffee-house on the pretext of collecting arms. They took the rest of our families to the mosque. They set machine guns on the three sides of the mosque and the coffee-house. After a tin of petroleum was brought from the grocery shop of RUSTEM, the lieutenant-colonel said to the people: "I will burn you now.," He ordered the soldiers to beat the naked bodies of some Moslem youths with sticks. This beating can be proved by physical examination. Soldiers looted all our household goods. They took away six persons on the order of the commander. We have no news of their safety or death. Jewellery and watches belonging to women were also forcibly taken away. They robbed us of all our live-stock as well. We feel obliged to appeal to your honorable commission, and beg the consideration of our statements in order to prevent the recurrence of such acts, and assure to us our rights for existence.

May 14, 1337-1921.

The council of elders of the Oba MOURAD of GUEMLIK Imam SEIFI, Mouhtar ALI, HUSSEIN HUSNI, MEHMED, members of the council

No 3.— On wednesday, May 11, 1337-1921, approximately 300 soldiers came to our village. They surrounded the village on the pretext of searching arms. A commanding officer calling the Mouhtar and the village council asked them: "Where are your young men?" The soldiers

gathering the whole village people beat very severely their naked bodies with sticks. They robbed us of all our money and valuable property. Later on the soldiers entering our houses pillaged all our house hold goods, jewelery, and watches etc. attacking our daughters and women they violated and raped them, they persecuted them leaving their bodies in burns and bruises. All these can be verified by physical examination. They also forcibly took 170 goats and two horses of ABDI Oglou HASSAN Agha, native of our village. The next day the soldiers took by force the rest of the things that had escaped pillage. The rest of the people of our village who could no longer bear the persecutions and atrocities were forced to emigrate.

We beg to state that we are forced to take refuge at your commission, and ask you the consideration of our statements so that our rights for existence may be assured.

May 14, 1337-1921.

The council of elders of the KATIRLI village of GUEMLIK.  
On behalf of the people.

Omar, the Mouhtar, ABDI Oglou HASSAN, IBRAHIM Tchaouch, Koum Oglou MEHMED, members of the council of elders.

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# The Atrocities of the Kaza of Orhan Gazi

*The partition of stolen and forcibly taken goods among the Greeks soldiers and the Greek bandits; the burning of the Kaza center of ORHAN GAZI, and of its villages ; deportation and murder.*

The followings are extracts taken from (1) the documents No 200, dated May 11, 1337-1921, received from Sublime Porte, and (2) from written petitions, dated April 21, 1337-1921 and May 8, 1337-1921, submitted to the representatives of the Allied Powers at CONSTANTINOPLE, and (3) from the statements, the originals of which are kept and recorded by the government, of MEHMED Effendi, the mayor of ORHAN GAZI, HASSAN TAH SIN Effendi, the ex-mayor TAH SIN Effendi, a notable, HAKKI and HAI-REDDIN Effendies of EVREGUEL village, SHERIF and SU-LEIMAN of TCHAKIRLI village, TEVFIK and EDHEM Effendies of TCHILTIKDJI, and Hadji IBRAHIM and AHMED Effendies of KORSAK villages who saved their lives by fleeing from their villages which were subjected to atrocities of pillaging, massacring and burning committed by the Greek soldiers and bandits, fed and armed by them.

I.— The town of ORHAN Gazi (PAZAR KEUY) was burned down with its 1000 houses, its official and religious buildings. The majority of the people were killed and their house-hold goods were pillaged.

During their occupation of ORHAN GAZI district, the Greek soldiers with their guide of atrocities the native armed Greek bandits entered the houses by force on the pretext of searching arms Besides beating and insulting many persons for no reason whatsoever they shot and bayonnetted to death some 14 persons of whom one was a woman and whom they met on the streets and in the neighbourhood of the district. They also killed

some others by cutting them to pieces with swords after having stripped them naked. Besides arresting all the government officials and beating them on March 20, 1337-1921, they also bayoneted to death a 70 years old woman by the name of SEBILEH.

Deporting the whole population under guards with fixed bayonets to GUEMLIK on Saturday April 16, 1337-1921, and killing some on the way, they also violated and raped the young women and girls. Those who managed to reach GUEMLIK are living in a state of misery and hunger in the mosque and the market-place at GUEMLIK. After the deportation of the people to GUEMLIK the soldiers collected with their conspirators the bandits all the household goods of the town in several houses and divided them among themselves. Later on they burned the whole town with its more than 1000 houses, 3 big mosques, 3 schools, 12 mosque schools, 2 baths, one silk and four olive factories.

Following is the list of the natives of ORHAN GAZI, who were killed by the Greeks and whose names have been verified up to the present:

Name	Age	Where killed	How killed
IZZET Oglou AHMED	45	South of DJEDID village	with rifle and bayonet
AZIZ his son	13	" " " "	"
HASSAN, son in-law of the Sheik of RESSHADIEH	30	" " " "	"
Madjr Kehkek OMAR son of MEHMED	47	while working at his field	"
Tchakal OMAR oglou Ahmed	25	in the neighbourhood of the village	naked body bayoneted



Name .	Age	Where killed	How killed
Kiro MOUSSA, his brother in law	35	in the neighbourhood of the village	naked body bayonet
Karadjia HALIL Oglou ALI	25	"	"
AHMED Oglou MEHMED	21	"	"
AHMED Oglou MEHMED	16	"	"
Madjir OSMAN, driver	27	in the town of DJEDID	naked body bayonetted and with rifle
MEHMED, his son	30	in the neighbourhood of the town	"
IBRAHIM Effendi, the census clerk	30	while being deported to GUEMLIK	"
Hafiz HASSAN	32	"	"
Wife of MEHMED Tchaoushim HALIL	27	"	"
ESMA, wife of LIMON Dayi	60	South of DJEDID town	with rifle
ABDUL RAHIM Oglou MEHMED	30	neighbourhood of town	with bayonet and rifle
EMIN Oglou AHMED	27	South of DJEDID town	"
SEBILEK Hanoum, the second	70	on her house	"
MEHMED step son of MEHMED		while being transfered	"
ALI Ousta	17	to GUEMLIK	"

## 2.— The Evregul village.

The Greek soldiers and the native bandits who invaded the village of EVREGUL pillaged everything, killed the people, burned the whole village with its 90 houses.

*Following is the list of the natives of Evregul, who were killed by the Greeks and whose names have been verified up to the present :*

Name	Age	Where killed	How killed
MOUSTAPHA the veterinarian	60	in his house in the village	bayonet and rifle
PENBËH, wife of		"	"
BERBERU OGLOU	65	"	"
HANIFEH, mother of Hadji ALI the Berber	70	"	"
HANUM, mother of YOUS-SOUF	65	"	"

### 3.— The TCHAKIRLI<sup>2</sup> village.

The Greek soldiers and the native bandit groups attacking the village of TCHAKIRLI on October 16, 1336-1920, started killing the people who desperately began to run about with bayonets and bombs.

Very few persons managed to save their lives by taking refuge in the woods during the pillaging, the burning of the houses and the massacring of men and women.

This village, like all the other villages, was totally burned down with its 120 houses and has thus experienced all kinds of atrocities which characterise the Greek nature.

Following is the list of the natives of TCHAKIRLI, who were killed by the Greeks and whose names have been verified up to the present:

Name:	Age	Where killed	How killed
HASSAN Aga, a notable	65	South of DJEDID village	with rifle
Arnaoud OMAR, live-stock dealer	27		
HASSAN Oglou NOURRI	35	In the mosque of the village	with bayonet and rifle
Topli ESSAD	40	"	"
Kurd MEHMED	35	"	"
OSMAN Dayl Oglou IBRAHIM	50	"	"
Berber ALI	50	"	"
Kahondjou Oglou ALI	25	"	"
OMAR Oglou HASSAN	30	"	"
Arnaoud SHERIF	35	"	"
VELY Oglou YOUSOUF	50	South of DJEDID village	hands cutt off and rifle
VELI Oglou ALI	50	"	"
ALI Oglou MEHMED EMIN	25	"	"

PENBEH, wife of Hadji BEKIR	60	In her house in town	with bayonet and rifle
Indjeh HUSSEIN	45	» » »	» »
Wife of Kodja ALI	40	» » »	» »
Kodja Oglou SHERAFEDDIN	16	» » »	» »
kahondjoglou FAHREDDIN	45	» » »	» »
Tayareh AHMED Oglou OMAR	40	In the mosque	» »
BAKI ALI Bey	16	At HARMENIER	» »
Indjeh Badjak HALIL	20	» »	» »
ISMAIL brother in law of ARIF	26	» »	» »
Hanim AII	37	In his house	» »
Demirli HASSAN	38	» »	» »
Koniali MOUSTAPHA	26	At HARMENLER	» »
HUSSEIN Aghanin HASSAN			
Oglou MEHMED	40	» »	» »

#### 4.— The village of TCHILTIKDJI.

The village of TCHILTIKDJI with its 150 houses has also like the other Moslem villages been the victim of Greek atrocities. The people of the village were murdered, all the property and live-stock completely pillaged and the village itself partly burned down

Following is the list of the natives of TCHILTIKDJI village who were killed by the Greeks, and whose names have been verified up to the present.

Name	Age	Where killed	How killed
Hadji RASHID Agha	70	Highway of GUEMLIK	with bayonet and sword
AII, his nephew	25	» » »	» »
Hodja ALI Effendi	70	» » »	» »
FATIMAH his daughter in law	17	» » »	» raped
Kureleh EMEH Kadine	35	» » »	» violated
Muezzin SALIH	35	GUEURELEH bridge	with bayonets

EMIN Aghanin AHMED	30	Highway of GUEMLIK	» » and rifle
» » SALIH	20	» » »	» » »
MEHMED apprentice of Hadji			
RASHID	12	» » »	» » »
Mehmed of RASHADIE	18	» » »	» » »
HALIL Aghanin Kurd			
MEHMED	35	» » »	» » »
FATIMAH, mother of RASSIM	75	In her house in town	» » »

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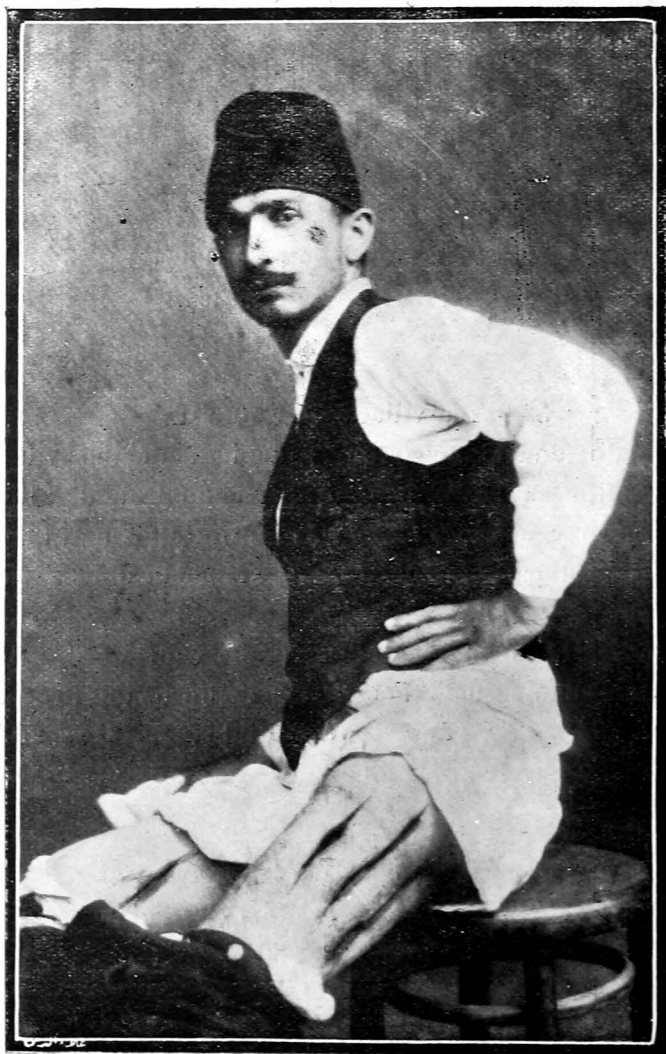
#### 5.— The village of KOURSAK.

The Moslems who compose the half of this village of sixty houses were beaten, persecuted and killed. Their property were pillaged. On account of half of the population being Christians, only the Moslem houses were destroyed.

The natives of the KOURSAK village who were killed and whose names have been verified up to the present:

Name	Age	Where killed	How killed
Mother in law of Hadji IBRAHIM	55	In her village	with bayonet and rifle
OSMAN her nephew	15	In his »	» »
Omour Beyli AHMED	36	Highway of GUEMLIK	» »
IBISH Oglou AHMED	20	» »	» »
Ghurdji EMIN Effendi	55	» »	» »
ZIA AMEDIN Bekari HUSSEIN	20	» »	» »

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—Halil Oglou Zeinel,,  
wounded by the Greek soldiers in the village of Tchakirli.

Natives of the surrounding districts of ORHAN GAZI, who have been killed by Greek soldiers, and whose names have been verified up to the present :

Town	Name	Place	How Killed
DOUTLIDJAH	Keur ISMAIL	the village	50 years old ISMAIL was killed by having his arms, and legs torn to pieces, and rocks placed over his body.
"	4 women	"	Killed by having their breasts and hands cut off because they did not consent to be violated
"	2 "	"	Were violated and forcibly carried to the mountains
"	3 "	"	Bayoneted and then burned because they did not consent to be violated.

Town	Name	Place	How Killed
Doutlidjah	11 men and women	"	With bayonet and rifle
DJIHAN	NEDJIB Effendi	the village road	" " "
"	EMRULLAH	his house	" " "
"	his wife	her house	" " "
"	his son	his house	" " "
"	daughter in law	her	" " "
"	another	"	" " "
"	HALIL kavassin HALIL	"	" " "
RESHADIED	ZIADEN Effendi	ORHAN CAZI road	" " "
"	ALI, brother of MEHMED	"	" " "
QUEMITH HADJI RASHIDIN	Bakari	"	" " "
"	MOUSTAPHA	in the village	" " "

The photograph of ZEINEL son of HALIL of the TCHAKIRLI village, who was wounded with rifle during the above-mentioned atrocities, is enclosed.

Following is the list of unfortunates killed in different places :

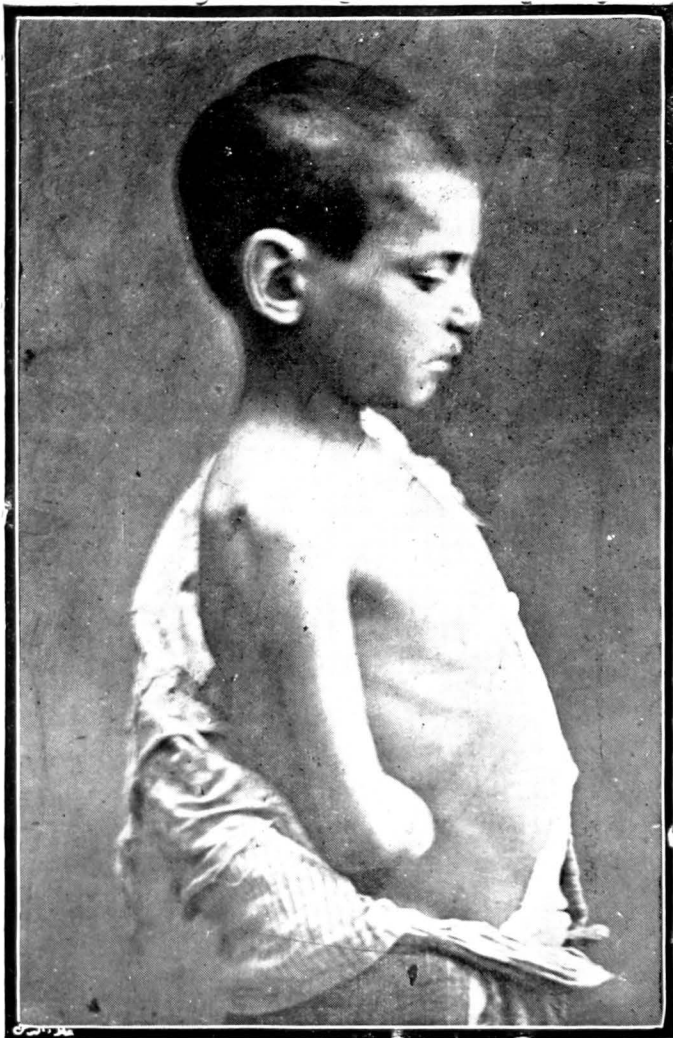
Topal HASSAN son of OSMAN.  
Wife of DJIRDJIZ Bey of SIROZ.  
Gendarme MEHMED son of TAHIR.  
HAMDI, Agha of SIROZ.  
BAHRIEH Hanim daughter of MEHMED ALI.  
Kara ALI Oglou MEHMED.  
AHMED of KASSIM BABA village.  
Bosaguidji AHMED Oglou AHMED.  
»           »           » MEHMED.  
Berber MEHMED, the Mouhtar.  
Tcholak ALI of Taban MEHMED Oglou ABDULLAH  
HALIL Oglou FAIK.

Followings are some of the names which I have been verified up to the present of the 30 persons killed between Kassaba and YENI-KEUY :

Hadji MEHMED Effendi, son of Hadji HASSAN.  
HASSAN Agha of TCHAKIRLI village.  
Arnaout OMAR and his shepherd.  
Hafiz ZIA Effendi, the teacher and his two companions.

9— Years old Dourmish wounded from the shoulder  
and an arm cut off at the elbow; slaughtered  
women and girls

According to the documants received from the Sublime Porte, dated May 5, 1337-1921, compiled from the statements, the originals of which are kept by the government, based on the actual observations and the testimony given by SHERIFEH, the daughter of YOUSSEUF, Hadji IBRAHIM Oglou, who managed to reach CONSTANTINOPLE



9 years-old **Dourmouh**  
wounded with rifle fire from shoulder and an arm cut off  
at the elbow by the Greek soldiers in the village of **Tchakirli**.



after having remained hungry for days on the mountains by fleeing from the Greeks and saving her 9 years old child from a trench where he laid wounded from his shoulder and with an arm cut off at the elbow during the atrocities the Greeks committed at TCHAKIRLI village within the Kaza of ORHAN GAZI four hours from YALOVA.

On October 16, 1920, a detachment of approximately 150 Greek soldiers under the command of a Greek officer and accompanied by the native Greek bandits of YENI-KEUY, TCHENGUILER, ORTA-KEUY and KIR-DEVRANI villages armed by the Greek soldiers, attacked the village of TCHAKIRLI an hour before sunrise, broke the house-doors with rifle butts, and gathered a part of the male population in the mosque under all kinds of torture. Having robbed them of their money and other valuable property they subjected them to a volley fire. Out of those only a few persons who escaped through the mosque windows managed to save their lives. They killed with bayonets the men who hid themselves in the houses, and those who attempted to run away with volley fire. While this was going on SHERIFEH the daughter of YOUSSEF fled from her house accompanied by six other women and his relatives AHIF Oglou BALABAN, IZZET Oglou MEHMED, HUSSEIN of KASTAMONI,, KARA VAKIL OGLU OMAR, and NAMI of CONSTANTINOPLE who had taken refuge with her. They were held up on their way by Greek soldiers who separating the men and women shot HUSSEIN of KASTAMONI and OMAR KARA VEKIL OGLU to death in the midst of wild cries of women. Under the effect of this tragedy SHERIFEH mad with anxiety for saving her child, found her 9 years old DOURMISH exhausted with blood all over, along the side of the village river wounded from his right shoulder

and with an arm cut off at the elbow. During this event PENBEH, the daughter of SHERIF was shot to death and HADJAR 10 years old daughter of HUSSEIN of KASTAMONI was wounded from her hip while fleeing.

At the same time it was found out that the Greek soldiers pillaged all property, ruined and burned the whole village with bomb. Only a few persons could manage to save their lives.

The photograph of DOURMOUSH is enclosed.

**The tragic fate of Yenikeuy, Doutlidja, and Reshadieh  
villages of the Kaza of Orhan Gazi.**

Extract taken from the official document No 241, dated June 7, 1337-1921, received from Sublime Porte, and from the statements and observations of the refugees whose names have been recorded. On the demand made by the mixed commission of investigation which had gone under the presidency of the British General FRANKS to ORHAN GAZI and the surroundings of YALOVA for the purpose of investigating the atrocities committed by the Greek soldiers and by the armed Greek population. These refugees were transported to CONSTANTINOPLE by the Department of Refugees through the initiative and guidance of the Red Crescent Society, and are at present sheltered in the DAUD PASHA barracks:

**The village of YENI-KEUY.**

**The Greek soldiers who occupied the Kaza of ORHAN**

GAZI in the August of 1337-1921, pillaged the whole village after they drove the people out of town on the pretext of transferring them to ORHAN GAZI.

During the burning of the town of ORHAN GAZI and the extermination of its people by the Greeks in the April of 1337-1921, Demirdji AHMED of ORHAN GAZI, AZIZ, his 6 years old boy, and HASSAN Agha were slaughtered like sheep. Berber ALI, another ALI of TCHAKIRLI, and the son of HALIL Agha were shot to death.

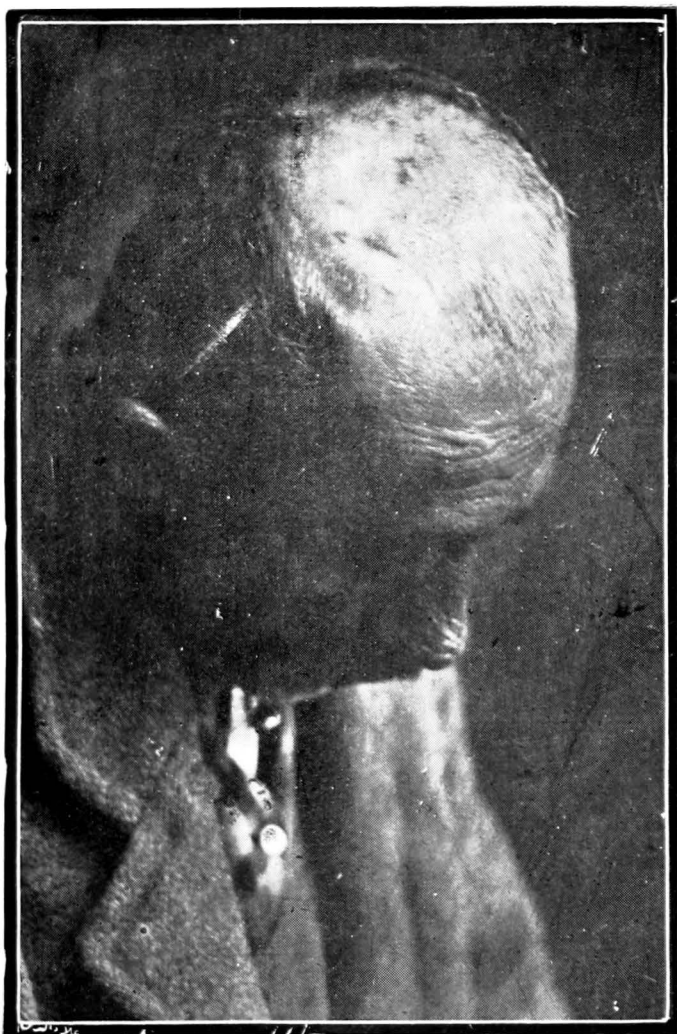
Thousands of Moslem families which were being transferred from ORHAN GAZI to GUEMLIK were attacked by the Greek soldiers and bandits who killed many persons, violated the young women and raped the girls at DEYIRMENLI BOGHAZI

The photograph of YAKOUB Oglou AHMED Tshaoush of YENI-KEUY, who after being attacked at GUEMLIK and dangerously wounded, was left behind thought to be dead, reached GUEMLIK in company with the group of other desperate refugees.

#### The village of DOUTLIDJA.

The village was attacked by the Greek soldiers and their conspirators during the month of April, 1337-1921, and the male population were killed by having their ears and noses cut off and their eyes taken out of their sockets. The young girls were raped, women violated, and then all of them were shot and bayoneted to death.

Putrid Moslem corpses were found in the streets. The village was pillaged and burned.



**Yakoub Hodja Oglou Ahmed of Yeni Keuy**  
wounded with a bayonet at **Guemlik** in several places of his  
head by the Greek soldiers.

### The village of RESHADIEH.

The population of the village numbering 1250 frightened of atrocities which had taken place in the neighboring villages fled leaving all their household goods behind. The village was pillaged and then burned down.

The school teacher ZIA Effendi and Hafiz MOUSTAPHA Effendi, the son in law of the Sheih of the village, were murdered by being torn to pieces.

### The village of DJIHAN-KEUY.

During the month of April of 1337-1921, the Greek soldiers attacked the village, pillaged the houses, massacred the people, raped the young girls and violated the women.

Following is the list of these poor unfortunate people who were killed by having been torn to pieces, and whose names have been verified up to the present:

- 1 - EYOUB Tchaoush.
  - 2 - YOUSOUF, his brother.
  - 3 - HAIRIEH, 15 years old daughter MEHMED.
  4. - EYOUB Tchaoush Oglou of EMRULLAH.
  5. - His daughter in law
  - 6 - SAADIEH, his wife.
  - 7 - VELIEH, his daughter in law
  - 8 - ALI Kavaz.
  - 9 - MOUSTAPHA Oglou HUSSEIN.
  10. - REDJEB, and his daughter NADJIEH
  - 11 - BARRIEH, sister of IBRAHIM Agha
-

# The Atrocities of the Kaza of Guemlik

*KAPAKLI* village which as a result of repeated Greek invasions had its population massacred, and its household goods pillaged, and which also was visited by the commission of the Allied Powers on May 16, 1337-1921, which observed and carried on local investigation of atrocities.

Extract taken from the documents received from Sublime Porte, numbered 208 and 212, dated May 15 and May 17, 1337-1921, and from the statements of MOUSTAPHA, the Mouhtar of *KAPAKLI* village, another MOUSTAPHA, the MOUHTAR of *KARA ALI* village, and from the civilians IRFAN, GHALIB, AHMED and Imam HUSSEIN Oglou HASSAN whose places of residence are recorded and who saved their lives from the atrocities committed by the Greeks and by native Greek bandits armed by the soldiers, having managed to flee to CONSTANTINOPLE.

On Sunday, May 1, 1337-1921, at 3 P. M., some Greek soldiers and a group of twenty-five Greek bandits consisting of the native Greek population of ARNAOUD-KEUY, KATIRLI, and ARMOUDLI, fed and armed by the Greek soldiers, attacked the *KAPAKLI* village situated along the shore and within the Kaza of GUEMLIK, and suddenly began to shoot at the unfortunate Moslem population consisting of children, men, and women. These unfortunate Moslems frightened of the crimes committed in the neighbouring villages had barely saved their lives by coming to *KAPAKLI* and who partly had gotten in the boats for the purpose of going to CONSTANTINOPLE and partly were waiting for their turn at the landing place.

Upon this shooting AHMED Effendi, the Imam of *KAPAKLI*, Hadji Oglou HUSSEIN, the Mouhtar, and ZEINEL

Oglou HASSAN who had gone to plead for mercy were wounded and shot to death. As a result of this shooting EMINEH, the pregnant wife of the boatman HASSAN oglou TEWFIK, and another EMINEH, daughter of Arnaoud MEHMED were also killed. As the people who were waiting on the landing place became frightened of this incident and started promiscuously to run about, the bandits began to fire at the barks and wounded some and killed others.

Fire was ceased at this time on the signal given by a Greek steamboat which had come to the shore. Ten Greek soldiers landed ashore from the steamboat and after talking with the bandits, pillaged the goods left by the people at the landing place, and took some of it with them to the boat, and tying the barks full with persons among whom there were also some wounded and killed, left in the direction of MOUDANIA.

The Greek soldiers and the bandits besides pillaging the village carried away all the live-stock with them, and threatened the people that they would burn the village on their return.

The Greek soldiers and bandits who again came to village on wednesday, May 11, 1337-1921, carried by force to the mountains and violated the daughter of AHMED Tchaoush, and EMINEH, the daughter of MOUSTAPHA Bey, with ten other young women and girls. They killed very tragically all the men, and women found in the village whose names are given below, and then burned down the buildings.

The Allied commission of investigation which had come to the village by sea on May 16, 1337-1921, witnessed through the guidance of a Kurdish shepherd many unburied bodies in the gardens, and in one place alone



they saw and counted the corpses of 8 men, 6 women, and two girls. They also found in one of the gardens and took with them to the boat a 6 months old baby still alive, with its voice lost.

Besides these the British soldiers have aided greatly in the burial of hundreds of corpses which were found to be lying in the neighborhood and surroundings of the village.

The arrival of the Allied commission of investigation has made possible the transfer of 150 people to CONSTANTINOPLE who managed to save their lives by hiding themselves in the mountains. Else, they too would have undergone the same fate that approximately 190 murdered unfortunates of the village have suffered. Those who were killed were thrown in the KAPAKLI river.

Following is the list of the people killed in KAPAKLI, and whose names have been verified up to the present:

- 1.— Hamal ALI
- 2.— Kurd ALI.
- 3.— SHERIF Agha.
- 4.— Kodja HUSSEIN MEHMED.
- 5.— FISTIK, mother of Kadi Oglou AHMED.
- 6.— FATMA, mother of ADIL Effendi
- 7.— HANIM, wife of Kadi MEHMED.
- 8.— Tchakir OSMAN Oglou VAHID.
- 9.— HALIL IBRAHIM, the son of ALI of PAZAR KEUY.
- 10.— MOUSTAPHA of TCHALIDJI village.
- 11.— MEHMED ALI, the son of MEHMED of PAZAR KEUY.
- 12.— AHMED, the son of HASSAN Tchaoush of Tekeh quarter.
- [ 13.— Hadji HUSSEIN, the son of MEHMED ALI of Tekel quarter.

- 14.— REDJEB of GULSHEN village.
- 15.— OSMAN Oglou MOUSTAPHA.
- 16.— ESHREF, the son of MEHMED of DJAMYI KEBIR quarter.
- 17.— MEHMED, the son of MEHMED of DJAMYI KEBIR quarter.
- 18.— HASSAN, the son of MEHMED of KAVAZ of Tekeh quarter.
- 19.— AHMED Oglou IBRAHIM.
- 20.— KIAMIL of the Black Sea.
- 21.— ALI DAYI Oglou ALI.
- 22.— SAFVET, the daughter of KARA AHMED.
- 23.— MEHMED, the son in law of KARA AHMED.
- 24.— KARA AHMED Oglou AHMED.
- 25.— HUSNIEH, the wife of OSMAN of TCHAKIRLI.
- 26.— KARA AHMED Oglou KARA HUSSEIN.
- 27.— EMINEH, the wife of KARA AHMED.
- 28.— HANIM, the wife of KARA IBRAHIM.
- 29.— SHERIFEH, the wife of Madjir ADEM.
- 30.— HASSAN of YABAN OVA village.
- 31.— IFAKET, the daughter of OMER.
- 32.— Kodja MEHMED Effendi.
- 33.— EMINEH, the wife of HUSSEIN.
- 34.— ISMAIL, his son.
- 35.— SIDIKA, the wife of MEHMED.
- 36.— HUSNIEH, the wife of TCHAKIR REIS.

Following is the list of those who were violated and raped:

- 1.— HADJER, the daughter of MAHMOUD REIS.
- 2.— PENBEH, her daughter, raped.
- 3.— PENBEH, the wife of MAHMOUD.

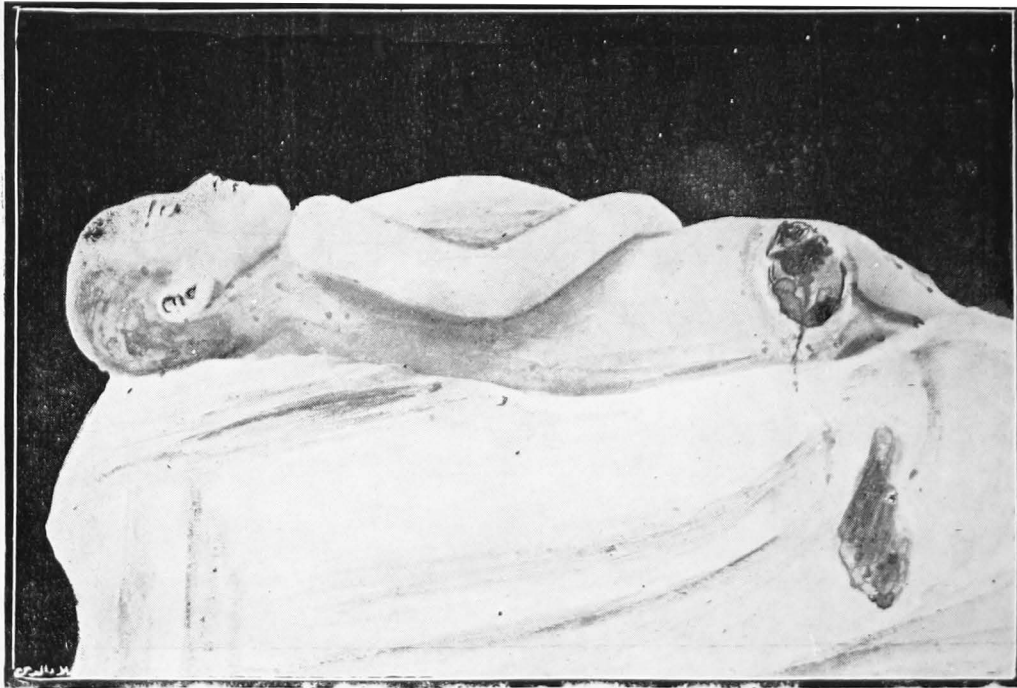
4. — Daughter of BAYRAM MAHMOUD.
5. — HADJER, the daughter of Arab HUSSEIN.
- 6 — PENBEH, the daughter of SARI Oglou, 11 years old.
- 7 — AYISHEH, the wife of Kara HODJA
- 8 - and 9 ASSINEH and HADJER, the daughters of HALIL
10. — SHERIFEH, the daughter of Arnaoud HSSAN.
- 11 — PENBEH, the daughter of AZIZ

Following is the list of unfortunates who were wounded by the Greeks with bayonets and rifle butts, and whose names have been verified up to the present:

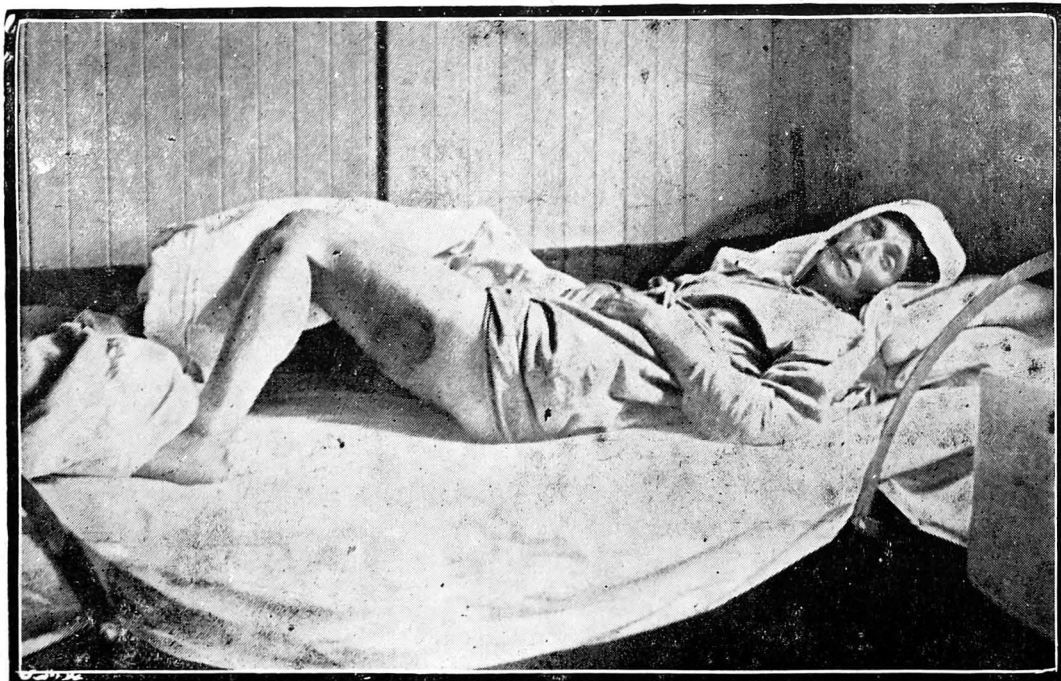
- 1 — Keur TEWFIK
- 2 — EMINEH, the daughter of MEHMED.
3. — FATMA, the wife of AHMED of ALI Onbashi.
- 4 — FATMA, the wife of OMER of Kara AHMED.
- 5 — EMINEH, the wife of Arnaoud MOURAD.
- 6 - EDHEM Oglou HASSAN, 9 years old.
7. - ELMASS, the wife of HASSAN.
- 8 EDHEM Oglou HASSAN died at the HAMIDIEH Hospital for the Infants at CONSTANTINOPLE.

Medical report No. 3 of this incident, dated May 31, 1337-1921, is kept on our files.

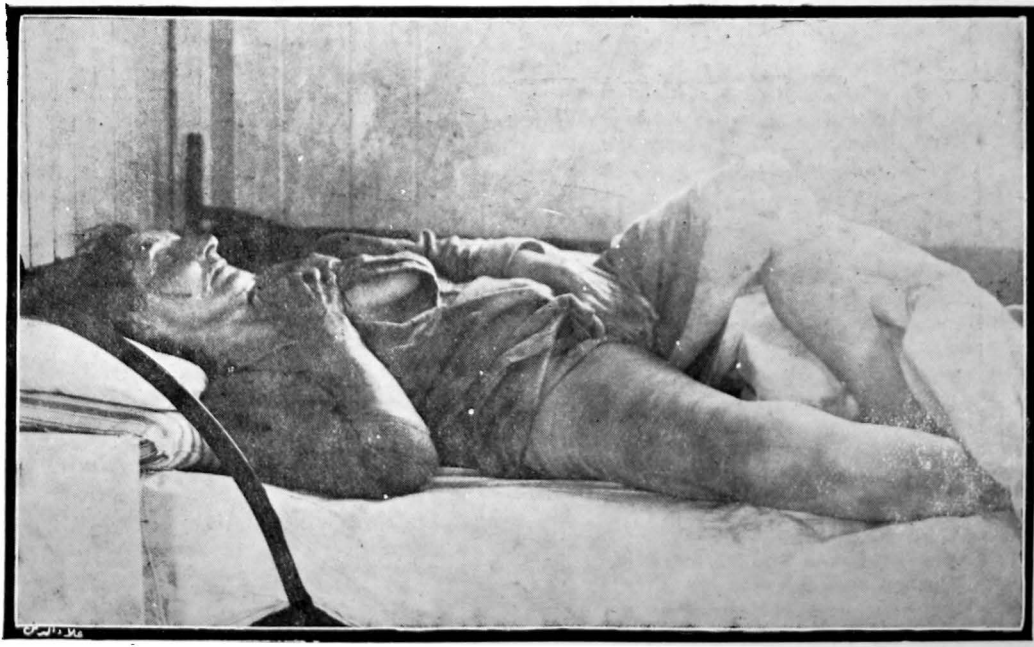
The photographs of FATMA, the wife Kara AHMED OMER, and another FATMA, the wife of ALI Onbashi, wounded with DUM-DUM bullets from her leg, and EMINEH, the daughter of MEHMED beaten with rifle but, and the 7 years old EDHEM Oglou HASSAN who died at the HAMIDIEH Hospital for the Infants in CONSTANTINOPEE are enclosed.



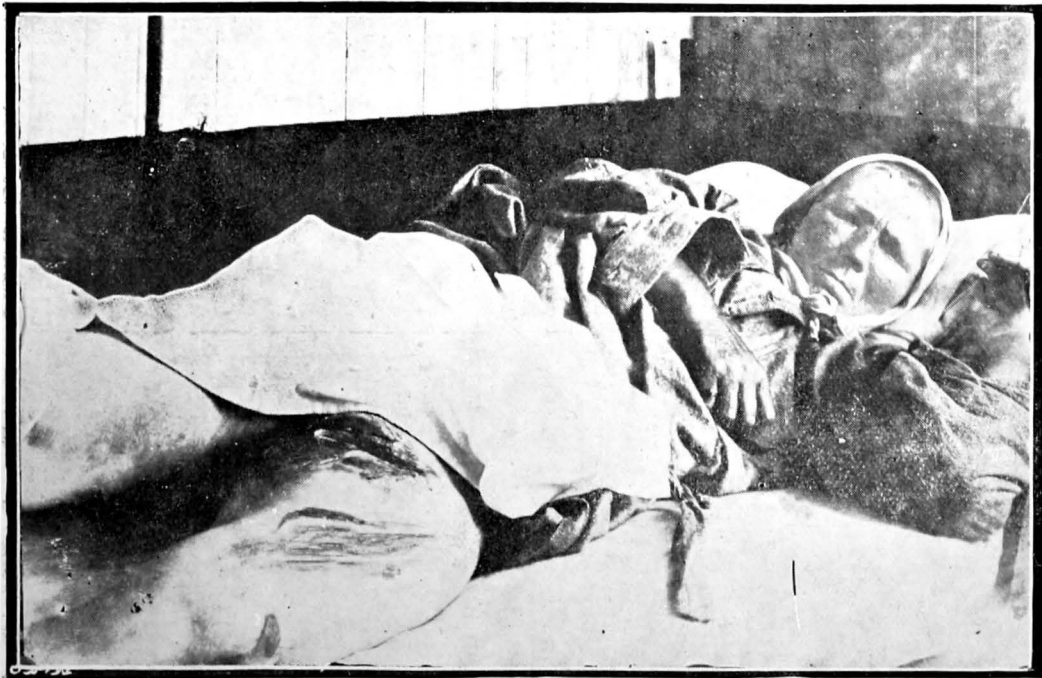
Seven years old **Hassan**, son of **Agha Mehmed Oglou Edhem**, wounded by the Greek soldiers in the last massacre of **Kapakli**, and who died after his transfer to **Constantinople** with the other refugees at the **Hamidieh Hospital for the Infants**.



**Fatmah**, the wife of Ali Onbashi of **Kapakli** village,  
wounded from her leg by the Greek soldiers.



**Eminob, the wife of Arnaoud Mourad, severely beaten on her legs with rifle butts while running away from her house set afire in the village of Kapakli.**



**Emineh, the daughter of Mehmed of Kapakli, wounded with dum-dum bullet  
by the Greek soldiers.**



**Fatmah**, the wife of **Kara Ahmed Omar**, wounded with bayonet by the Greeks in the massacre of **Kapakli** village.



*The village of Kradja Ali the people of which were massacred with rifle fire and bayonets; goods pillaged, girls raped by being taken to the mountains all of which were actually witnessed locally by the commission of investigation sent by the Allied Powers.*

Extract taken from the official documents N° 243, dated May 24, 1337-1921, received from SUBLIME PORTE, and from the recorded statements made before the commission of investigation by the remnant of unfortunate refugees coming from KARADJA ALI village of GUEMLIK district and accompanying the refugees who were brought to GUEMLIK shores in order to enable local investigation. These refugees desperately had fled to the mountains from the villages burned down by the Greek soldiers and the armed native Greeks who cooperated with them in their policy of extermination.

The village of KARADJA ALI within the GUEMLIK district was attacked on Saturday, April 16, 1337-1921, by more than 100 Greek soldiers and Greek bandits accompanying them who started massacring the people and pillaging the town.

Some of the soldiers entered and violated the women hidden in the houses, and some raped and then carried by force to the mountains Sherifeh, the 14-years old daughter of HOURSHID Oglou HUSSEIN and the 13 years old daughter of ESSAD, and EMINEH, 18 years old daughter of MOURAD, and ALIEH, the 10 years old daughter of HUSSEIN and SHAHENDEH, the daughter of Hadji MOUSTAPHA.

A large crowd of men and women who were fleeing madly here and there were killed with rifle fire and bayonets, and the streets were obstructed with bodies of killed

and wounded. While the Greek soldiers were committing these crimes they also set fire to the houses with the small children who could not flee and the bodies of wounded and killed. Very few persons managed to save their lives by hiding in the trenches and taking refuge in the woods and the mountains.

Following is the list of women and children murdered between GUEMLIK and KOUMLA, and whose names have been verified up to the present:

- 1.— KHADIDJAH, daughter of ALI Hodja.
- 1.— ILIASS, wife of MOURAD.
- 1.— EMINER, daughter of MORUAD.
- 1.— AHMED, his son.
- 6.— HAJER, wife of MEHMED with her five children.
- 1.— EMINEH, wife of Hadji NOURI
- 1.— HALID, her son.
- 3.— MAKBOULEH, wife of IBRAHIM, with her two children.
- 1.— AYISHEH, wife of OSMAN.
- 1.— BEHDJET, her son.
- 1.— Wife of ALI Hodja.
- 1.— Imam, wife of EMHAN.
- 1.— SERVER, sister of her husband.
- 5.— GUL HANIM wife of MEHMED, with her four children.
- 1.— SHERIFEH, wife of MEHMED.
- 1.— SHAHENDEH, daughter of Hadji GUSLSHEN.
- 1.— ELMASS, daughter of ESHREF.
- 1.— ZELIHA, sister of KOUTBOULLAH.
- 1.— ZEINEB,       »       »       »
- 1.— HADIDJAH, daughter of BEKIR.

---

32. Total.

Some of the unfortunates people of KARADJA ALI village who were killed by the Greeks, and whose names have been verified up to the present

- 1 — Hadji MEHMED, collector.
  - 2.— Bekar IZZET.
  - 3.— FETTAH Oglou Hadji HUSSEIN.
  - 4.— Hadji Oglou ALI of NARLI
  - 5 — Kurd BEKIR.
  - 6 — Tchaouch Oglou ABBAS
  - 7 — Imam ALI GHALIB.
  - 8.— MEHMED Tchaouch, forest guard.
  - 9 — ARIF Agha OMAR.
  - 10.— HALIM Oglou HUSSEIN.
  - 11.— SABITEH, wife of Pilavdji TAHIR.
  - 12 -- GHUL HANIM, wife of HOURSHID.
  - 13.— EVINEH, wife of ALI Hodja.
  - 14 — HANIFAH, wife of TAHSIN of NARLI.
  - 15 - YAHYA, her son.
  - 16 - YASHAR, her daughter.
  - 17 - Wife of Hadji ALI of NARLI.
  - 18 -- GHULLI of NARLI.
  - 19 - Three children of Hadji ALI of NARLI.
  - 20 - Hadji MEHMED of Ouzon IBRAHIM.
  21. - Tatar Kourid Molla.
  - 22.— Tchoban MOUSTAPHA.
-

*The Greek gendarmery commander have the people robbed by divers devices; the Greek soldiers surrounding village murder the people with machine guns.*

Extract from the official document No 208, dated May 15, 1337-1921, and from the statements made by SADREDDIN, ISMAIL, ALI Bey Oglou HUSSEIN, Saboundji MOUSTAPHA, and HUSSEIN Oglou VAHID, natives of KUTCHUK KOUMLA within the GUEMLIK district who managed to save their lives by fleeing from atrocities committed by the Greek soldiers and the armed native Greeks

Boulgourdji VASSO, Mili APOSTOL, HABALAMBO of GUEMLIK and YORGO the carpenter, natives of GUEMLIK and armed by the Greek forces came with the knowledge and advice of the Greek commander of gendarmery and informed the people that they would guarantee their safety on a monthly payment of 500 Turkish pounds.

The village people were forced to give a goat to the Greek patrol each day.

BEKIR Tchaouch who had gone out to the country after the 45 heads of cattle of ALI Effendi of KUTCHUK KOUMLA with his arms tied up was beaten very severely and then thrown in the wood.

Although it was forbidden to go to GUEMLIK many business men of KUTCHUK KOUMLA who hearing of the false proclamation given out by the Greek commander to serve his ends to the fact that he would issue permits to those who intended going to GUEMLIK for the purpose of buying food stuffs for sale, trusting their permits had set out with large sums of money, were attacked by Greek soldiers waiting them at ambush at an hour's dis-

tance from the village. The soldiers robbed them of their money and then took them to the prison-house of GUEMLIK.

On Sunday, April 23, 1337-1921, more than 70 natives of the villages of KUTCHUK KOUMLA and TCHAVDAR, who got in the barks for the purpose of going to CONSTANTINOPLE, were stopped out in the sea by a bark of armed Greek soldiers who robbed them of their money. YORGO of GUEMLIK, and his companion VANGUEL Oglou ANASTAS accompanied by Greek soldiers visited the village and received from each boatman 60 pounds on the pretext of assuring the safety of journey.

Greek gendarmery patrol assigned to KUTCHUK KOUMLA was later abolished, and the Greek soldiers invading the village on May 11, 1337-1921, robbed the people of their jewelery and their money.

Greek soldiers surrounding the village on May 12, 1337-1921, used machine guns against those who frightened from the atrocities committed in the neighbouring villages a day ago attempted to flee, and slaughtered many helpless innocent men and women.

Sixty of those who managed to flee on the mountains were also murdered by machine gun fire.

Following is the list of those killed by Greeks at KUTCHUK KOUMLA, and whose names have been verified up to the present:

- 1.— NADIREH, mother of NADJIEH wife of BALLI HUSSEIN.
- 2.— AHMED father of the wife of BALLI HUSSEIN.
- 3.— DJINANI, aunt of the wife of BALLI HUSSEIN.
- 4.— RASHID, husband of the aunt of the wife of BALLI HUSSEIN.
- 5.— SEADET, 11 years old nephew of RASHID.
- 6.— MOUSTAPHA Bey, brother of NOURI Pacha.

- 7.— MEHMED, of HUSSEIN REYISS.
- 8.— Mouhtar MEHMED, the son of AHMED and son in law of Onbashi.
- 9.— ASSEF Agha, the boatman.
- 10.— DOUF ALI Oglou MOUSTAPHA.
- 11.— MIKHALIDJLI Oglou ABDOULLAH.
- 12.— SHAABAN Oglou MOUSTAPHA.
- 13.— Dombay Oglou REMSI.
- 14.— RAIF Oglou HASSAN, his son in law.
- 15.— ASIEH wife of Tchoban REDJEB.
- 16.— BAHRIEH, daughter of Tchoban REDJEB.
- 17.— SABITEH, another daughter of Tchoban REDJEB.
- 18.— HIKMET, another daughter
- 19.— GULZAR,       »       »
- 20.— Mouhtar MEHMED Aga.
- 21.— ABDOULLAH Tchaouch.
- 22.— HASSAN REMZI.
- 23.— ASSAF, boatman.
- 24.— Boshnak YOUSSEUF.
- 25.— FATMAH, wife of IDRIS of TCHILTIKDJI.

**The wounded:**

- 1.— LUTFIEH, wife of Kurd ABDURAHMAN.
- 2.— HADIDJA, wife of kadi kiran Oglou.
- 3.— KADRI, nephew       »       »       »

Following is the list of refugees who on account of KOUMLA atrocities fled to the mountains and who while they were being transferred to CONSTANTINOPLE by the Society of Red Crescent were taken out of the boat by Greeks.

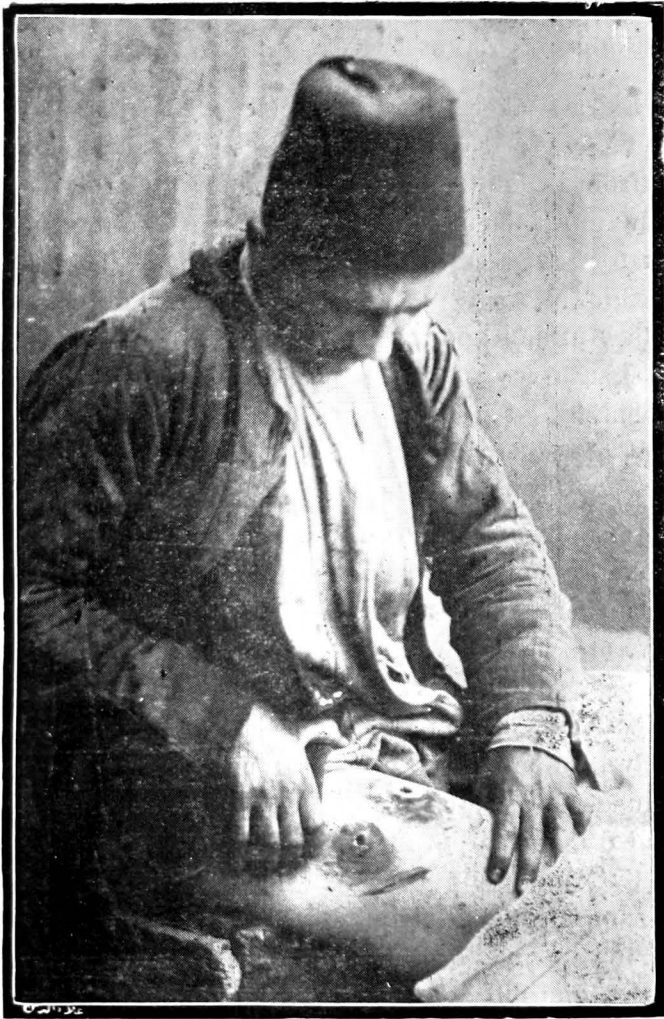
1. — DJEMAL AHMED.
2. — Kurd Devash DJEMAL.
3. — Yeghen Oglou ABDOULLAH AHMED
4. — Kurd ALI of Tcheukush.
- 5 — Ghako Oglou ALI.
6. — Thahir AHMED MEHMED.
7. — Kalaydji Oglou HUSSEIN.
8. — Tchoban IBRAHIM, son of HUSSEIN Tchaouch.
- 9 — Kurd AHMED, ZULFIGHAR Oglou.

Some of the villages which were burned down, pillaged and the people of which were massacred :

1. — The village of HAIRIEH.
  2. — » IHSANIEH.
  3. — » TEWFIKIEH.
  4. — » LUTFIEH.
  5. — » MEDJIDIEH
  6. — » AK-KEUY.
  7. — » UVEZ PINAR.
  8. — » SOOUK SOU.
  9. — » GEUKDJEH DEREH.
  10. — » ORTA BOUROUN.
  11. — » ZINDAN.
  - 11 — » TCHINARDJIK.
  13. — » FISTIKLI.
-







**Mehmed Emin Oglou Moustapha Hilmi**, 16 years old, wounded with rifle fire by the Greeks while fleeing from the village school which the Greeks had set on fire after gathering the people in, during the tragedy of **Zindan** village.

**Atrocities of Sultanieh village in the Armoudli District.**

Extract taken from the official document number 20, dated May 7, 1337-1921, received from Sublime Porte, and from the statements, the originals of which are kept by the government, based upon the observations of Hadji AHMED Oglou EMIN, the Imam of the village of SULTANIEH, and SHUKRI, native of the same village and the son of Hadji AHMED Oglou HASSAN, who on May 2, 1337-1921, managed to save their lives by taking refuge at CONSTANTINOPLE from the atrocities they had experienced at the hands of the Greeks.

A Greek band of ten persons consisting of the Greeks of ARNAOUD KEUY and KATIRLI villages together with SIMON, brother of DJANBAZ FOTI, YORGHI, the son of ALEXI the butcher, and FOTI, the brother of YORGHI of ARNAOUD KEUY, attacked the village on April 15, 1337-1921. They beat very severely and persecuted Hadji AHMED Oglou HASSAN, EMIN Oglou OSMAN, and then asked the peasants to pay 1000 pounds. On their refusal to pay the money because they were unable to provide it, the soldiers invaded their houses, and after having broken the doors and the windows to pieces they threw the women out of the houses and forcibly took all the valuable property. The town people frightened on hearing of incendiarism, murder, and pillage of goods in the neighbouring villages committed by the Greeks, left all their household goods and everything else behind and fled to FISTIKLI village.

During the attack on April 21, 1337-1921, on FISTIKLI by the Greeks, Hadji AHMED Oglou HASSAN, AHMED Agha, the son of KAYA, and SABRI, the son of MEHMED



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

natives of SULTANIEH village, were shot to death, and BEHLOUL, the son of OSMAN, was severely wounded.

While GULSHEN, the wife of Hadji AHMED Oglou HASSAN, hastened to take water to her fatally wounded husband on his request was shot at her head and a finger was cut off by a bullet.

The photograph of the unfortunate woman who was prevented with rifle fire from taking water to her husband in agony is enclosed.

**Greek Atrocities in the Village of Fistikli of the  
Kaza of Guemlik.**

Extract taken from the official document number 98, dated May 10, 1337-1921, received from SUBLIME PORTE, and from the statements of ALI Oglou HUSSEIN Tchaoush, the Mouhtar of FISTIKLI, MEHMED SHERIFF Agha, and of MAHMOUD Oglou HALIL Agha, who under trying conditions managed to save their lives by fleeing from the crimes and atrocities committed by Greek soldiers and native Greek bandits who cooperated with them, by taking refuge at CONSTANTINOPLT where their statements are kept and recorded:

On Friday, April 22, 1337-1921, a group of bandits numbering approximately 150 people consisting of Greek soldiers and the native Greeks of KATIRLI and ARNAOUT KEUY attacked the village, arrested and imprisoned the people at the oil factory and robbed them of their cash. Then they entered the houses, and pillaging every valuable property they found, carried away all the live-stock of the village to an unknown direction. They killed Ghurdji Hadji AHMED Oglou HASSAN Agha,

Ghurdji AHMED Agha, MEHMED Oglou SABRI and AYISHEH, the wife of HASSAN Agha, with rifle butts and sticks, and wounded severely Molla OSMAN Oglou BEHLOUL.

**Massacre and pillage in six more villages of the Kaza of Gueulik, and of Yalova surroundigns.**

Extract taken from the official document number 206, dated May 10, 1337-1921, received from SUBLIME PORTE, and taken from the statements and observations, the originals of which are kept by the government, made by ISMAIL HAKKI Effendi, pensionned from the presidency of Nigh-teh Normal School, and who is residing at HAIRIEH village in the Kaza of GUEMLIK accompanied the 22 natives of the same village who barely managed to save their lives and thus reached CONSTANTINOPLE by fleeing from the atrocities committed by the Greeks.

On April 15, 1337-1921, the news spread among the village people that the Greek soldiers accompanied by the native Greeks of KATIRLI, ARNAOUT FEUY, ENGHEREH, and ARMOUDLI were burning, pillaging and massacring all the towns and villages within the Kaza of GUEMLIK. The frightened population were deceitfully calmed by the native Greeks.

Greeks attacking the SULTANIEH village on April 15, 1337-1921, IHSANIEH village on April 17, 1921, MEDJIDIEH village on April 18, 1921, ARMOUDLI village on April 19, 1921, AL-DEREH village on April 20, 1921, and the FISTIKLI village on April 21, 1921, murdered the population under great torture, and pillaged all the property.

It is specially important to note that KAYA Bey Oglou AHMED Agha, HUSSEIN Agha of SULTANIEH, OSMAN



Some of refugees waiting for relief.

Oglou PEHLIVAN, MEHMED Oglou HAIRI of IHSSANIEH, and Kara Oglou SULEIMAN of AL-DEREH, his brother ABDULLAH and their father Kara-Agha were killed with great cruelty, and the wife of HASSAN Agha of SULTANIEH was dangerously wounded.

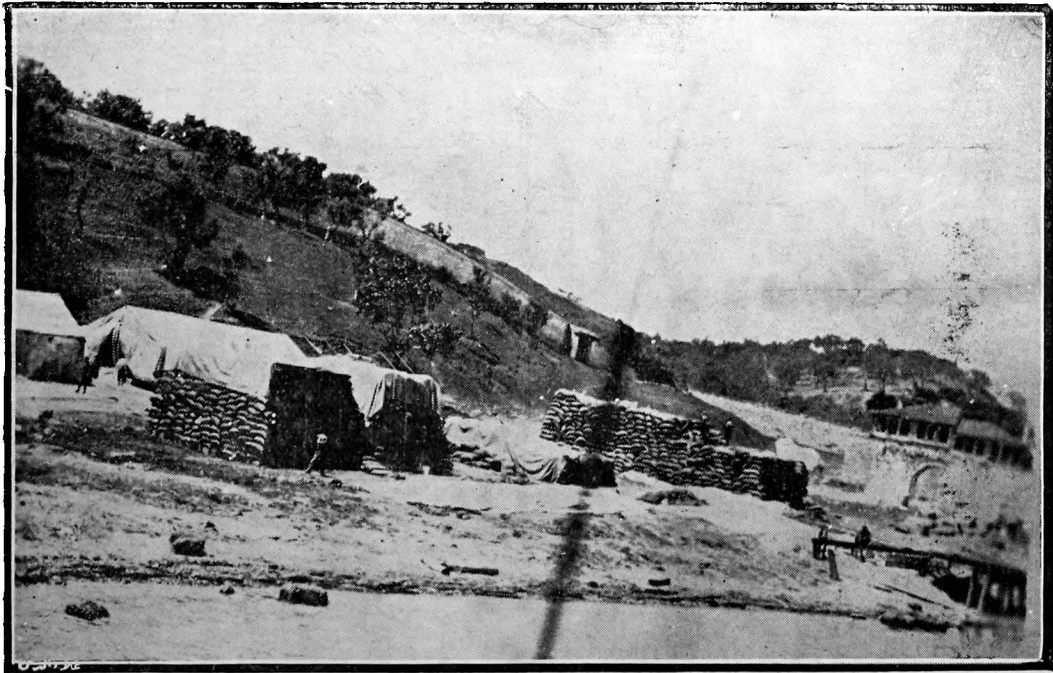
As the people, whose villages were quite near to FISTIKLI, learned of FISTIKLI atrocities left all their things and live-stocks behind and fled from the village at night in order not to suffer the same fate. It was found out that all men, women and children with the exception of those who managed to flee from the above-mentioned villages were wholly killed and exterminated.

#### Atrocities of the village of Teshvikieh.

Lieutenant Todoraki; people gathered in the school-house and burned; robbery and murder; burning of villages.

Extract taken from the official document number 210, dated May 10, 1337-1921, received from Sublime Porte, and from the certified statements, the originals of which are kept by the government, made by MEHMED Efendi, the son of ALI, the MOUHTAR of the village, 16 years old MOUSTAPHA Oglou AHMED, and 15 years old ALI Oglou ILYAS, who managed to flee from the atrocities and take refuge at CONSTANTINOPIE

On April 24, 1337-1921, a Greek detachment, of 50 soldiers under the command of lieutenant TODORAKI among whom there were the bandits NICO, ANASTAS, LAMBO, ENTIMO and his brother TANASH, native Greeks of TCHINARDJIK, KATIRLI, ENGHEREH, and [ELMALI, and YORGHY of KONIA residing at [ARMOUDLI], all of whom were armed by



Greek ammunition at **Guemik** being transported to the Moslem villages.

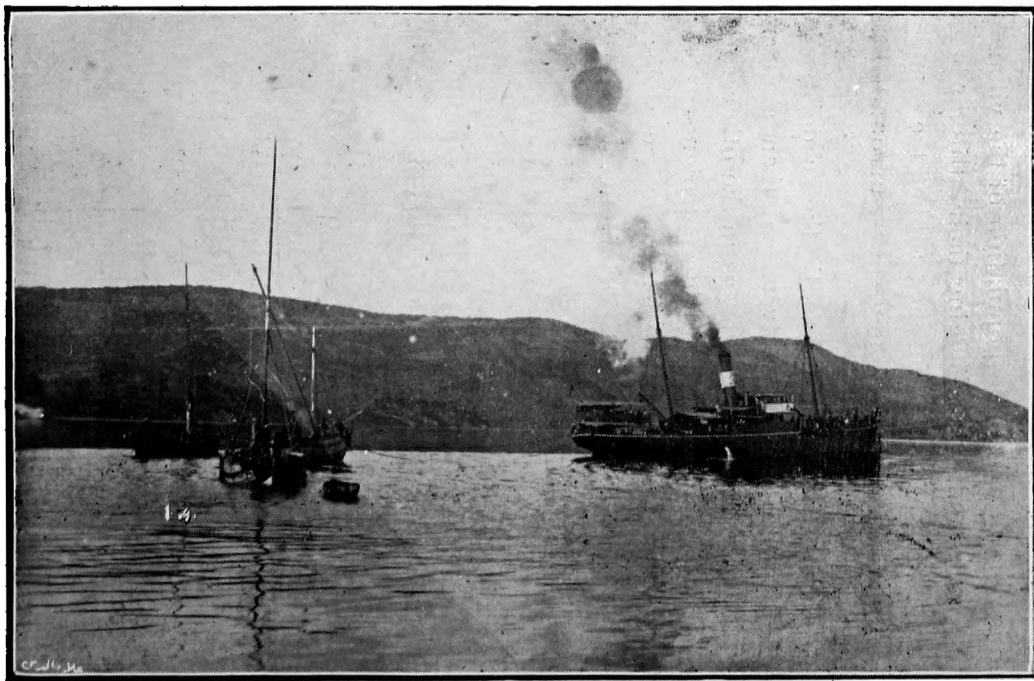


the Greek forces, came to the village and addressing the people by such words as «have no fear of us; do not run away; get in the school-house, we have proclamations to make» gathered all the male population of the village in the school-house, and then changing their attitude began to insult and beat them. Having then robbed the innocent Moslem population of their money, they surrounded the school-house.

First of all they shot to death the school teacher HAFIZ IBRAHIM Effendi with revolver, and then gathering his bedding and the straw mattresses in the other rooms to the center of the school and pouring petroleum on them they set the school house on fire. They also shot to death those of the innocent people, who frightened by the sudden burst of flames attempting to save their lives hopelessly jumped out of the windows. After a while the Greek soldiers who saw that the school-house did not burn down fully, and because they could not enter the building on account of the dense smoke within, they began to fire through the doors and windows.

After the departure of the detachment NAILEH, the wife of HUSSEIN Oglou MEHMED ALI, and other four women coming near the school-house began to shout: «All those who are alive may come out.» Only MEHMED Oglou ILYAS, MOUSTAFA Oglou MEHMED, managed to save their lives with their clothes burning. The brave NAILEH also managed to flee, but the other four women were found out to be killed with bayonet and rifle fire.

The houses of DJEVAHIR, mother of SALIH Oglou MAHMOUD, and her daughter HADIDJA who somehow managed to save their lives from the above-mentioned event, were set on fire while they were in. Thus the whole village was pillaged and burned down, its population wholly



The steamship "Ineboli,, before **Guemlik**, while transporting refugees.

murdered with bayonets, rifles, and by being burned alive.

It was found out that the villages of PURNAK, KATCHIK, GHEUKDJEH-DEREH, DELI-PAZAR, KIRAZLI, ORTA-BOURON, TCHALIDJA, KELEK, KODJA-DEREYI ZIR, KODJA-DEREYI BALA, PASHA-KEUY, UVEZ-PINAR, and some others have suffered the same fate.

Following is the list of the members of the family of MEHMED Effendi, the son of ALI, the Mouhtar of TESFIKIEH village, who were killed and burned alive by the Greeks on Sunday, April 24, 1337-1921 :

1 —	FATMAH Hanim	his wife	50 years old
2 —	SHUKRI	his son	22 "
3 —	HADIDJAH	wife of his son SHUKRI	14 "
4.—	AHMED	his son	16 "
5 —	OSMAN	"	14 "
6 —	SULEIMAN	"	12 "
7 —	KIAZIM	"	6 "
8 —	ZEHRA	his daughter	8 "

*The 16 years old Moustapha managed to flee with his clothes burning, and saved his life on April 24, 1337-1921.*

*Following is the list of the members of his family who were killed:*

	Names	Relation	Age	How Killed.
1. —	SARI Oglou GHUL AHMED	his father	70	was killed
2 —	DJEVAHIR	his mother	50	was burned alive
3 —	MERYEM	his sister	25	"
4. —	ABDULLAH	[sister's son	10	"
5.—	AYISHEH	his wife	16	"
6.—	HASSAN	his brother in law	32	"

*Some of the innocent people who were killed alive in the school-house, and some of those who were found wounded on the streets and whose names have been verified up to the present:*

	Names	Age	How Killed
1 —	Ghnmush MEHMED, member of council	50	was burned alive
2 —	HASSAN Oglou HASSAN	50	severely wounded
3 —	RASSIM, his son	15	"
4.—	HUSSEIN, the son of DOURAN Agha	35	"
5 —	KEUSSEH Oglou AHMED	60	was burned alive
6 —	HADJI Oglou OMAR	50	"
7 —	HUSNI, his son	14	"
8.	DJ VAHIB, the mother of SALIH Oglou MEHMED	60	burned in her house
9 —	HADIDJAH, her daughter	14	"
10 —	NOURIEH, wife of Ghezli Oglou MEHMED	52	was burned alive
11. —	SALIH Oglou ARIF ISMAIL	30	killed while fleeing "
12 —	HADIDJAH, mother of HUSSEIN Oglou RIZA	60	was burned alive

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## The Atrocities of the Kaza of Yalova.

The burning of **Kodja Dereyi Bala**, and **Kodja Dereyi Zir** villages; children thrown into the fire on bayonet points and burned alive; women murdered after being violated; massacre and pillage.

Extract taken from the official documents number 202 and 208, dated May 12 and 15, 1337-1921, received from Sublime Porte, and from the recorded statements, the originals of which are kept on the files, of Molla AHMED HUSSEIN and his son, YOUSSEUF DOURSOUN, MEHMED Oglou MASSOUM, HASSAN Oglou HASSAN, ISMAIL Oglou IBRAHIM Aghas, natives of Kodja Dereyi Zir and Kodja Dereyi Bala villages, situated at four hours distance from YALOVA, who managed to take refuge at CONSTANTINOPLE by fleeing from the atrocities committed by the Greeks in their villages .

*The village of Kodja Dereyi Bala.*—LIGOR, the Mouhtar of the Greek village of ENGEREH at half an hour's distance from KODJA DEREYI BALA, came to the village and said: « If you wish to live in peace, come to our village, give me money and provisions, and I will get a written order from the Greek commander that no harm will come to you. » The people listening to his words went to Engereh.

The next day he sent the men to KODJA DEREYI BALA in order to keep guard in the village. And about this time two Greek detachments one of about 100 and the other 200 together with bands formed of Greeks of ENGEREH attacked the village, began insulting the people and pillaging the jewelery and other valuable property found in the houses. Of those whose names have been identified in this attack ISMAIL Reis, the 70 years

old boatman, was killed tragically with an ax. Ayisheh, wife of Yuruk HUSSEIN, over 80 years old, was killed with continual hits of sticks in four and half hours; the town teacher Hodja HASHIM Effendi was also shot at and killed by having his head crushed with stones; Kurd MEHMED, Feizi, Kurd DJEMAL, Arnaoud HASSAN were killed by having their intestines pulled out with axes; Bayirli MEHMED and Kurd MEHMED were killed with rifle and bayonet.

Ayisheh, the wife of Madjir ABDULLAH was first robbed of her 12 pounds which was all the money she had, then she was violated and finally burned down within her house which was set on fire

AYISHEH, the daughter of Kurd MEHMED, was wounded in different places and killed by having her head chopped off with bayonet.

All the women and girls of the village after having been stripped, violated and raped, were gathered in their houses and then tragically burned to death within their houses set on fire Those who attempted to flee were shot down.

Thus the village after being pillaged, its population killed, its buildings burned down, presented nothing but a ruin. Very few persons saved their lives of this tragedy.

*The village of Kodja Dereyi Zir* — The people of KODJA DEREYI ZIR who on wednesday April 27, 1337-1921, got into two barks in order to take refuge at CONSTANTNOBLE were attacked all of sudden by Greek soldiers and Greek bandits acting in unison with them, and the barks which were exposed to volley fire were sunk with people in them with shrieks, screams and desperately calling for help.

The other Moslems who stayed in the village were gathered under rifle butts and bayonets in the village mosque and bombs were thrown on them, and those who attempted to flee after the explosion were shot to death.

Following this tragedy a big bonfire was set up in the village square into which innocent and little children unaware of anything passing in the world were thrown on bayonet points Their mothers who were stripped naked, and saw the burning of their children were violated in each other's presence and then killed with bayonets and rifle fire.

Thus the Greeks after pillaging, put on the finishing touches to the barbarism implanted in their nature by burning the whole village down which they filled with the corpses of innocent people they murdered.

The **Yalova** Greek Commander, on the request and pleas of the Moslem people postpones the matter for two days, that is to the day of massacre.

Extract taken from the official document number 11, dated May 11, 1337-1921, received from Sublime Porte, the original of which is kept, and from the recorded statements of Hafiz YOUSSEUF Effendi, the Mouhtar, ALI Oglou ILLIAS, his son HALIL HOURSHID Oglou AZIZ, ALI Oglou ASLI, his brother DJELAL, ALI HASSAN and his son VEISSEL, and another VEISSEL the son of REDJEB, natives of YALOVA.

During the attacks made on the village on April 13, 1337-1921, and the cruelties committed by the Greek bandits, Hafiz YOUSSEUF Effendi, the Mouhtar of the village,





**"Doursou,, native of Orta Bouroun village,  
wounded with rifle fire from his leg by the Greeks.**

was sent to the Greek commander at YALOVA who requested the commander to be protected against the cruelties of the bandits. The commander recommended them to wait for two days. Two days later, on April 15, 1337-1921, a Greek band under the command of TOMA of ELMALIK and with his conspirators consisting of YANI, MIHAL, the son of VASSIL the contractor, SERAPHIM, the son of YANKO of YALOVA, NICOLI, the brother of KOKORZ, attacked our village and gathering the men, women, and children in the mosque, burned them down and shot to death those who attempted to flee.

Besides our village also the villages of KELEK, ZINDAN, KODJA DEREYI ZIR, KODJA DEREYI BALA, TCHINAHDJIK, Muslim, TCHALIDJI KEUY, GUEKDJEH DEREH, UVEZ PINAR, Deli BAZAR, PASHA KEUY, SOULIKDJAK, DAGHISTAN, RESHADIEH, KIRAZLI, YORTAN, GHATCHIK, were wholly burned down and most of their population murdered.

Following is the list of the unfortunates of ORTA BOU-ROUN village, who were murdered with rifle fire and bayonets, after their arms tied up, and whose names have been up to the present :

- 1.— KESKIN Bey.
- 2.— Delikanli ARIF.
- 3.— Kourd Oglou MOUSTAFA
- 4.— Zabit Oglou DOURSOUN.
- 5.— ALI Oglou IBRAHIM.
- 6.— IBRAHIM Oglou MOUSTAPHA.
- 7.— Molla IBRAHIM.
- 8.— Sari Oglou YOUSSEUF.
- 9.— HUSSEIN Oglou HASSAN.
- 10 — AYESHEH wife of Molla IBRAHIM.
- 11.— AHMED Aga Oglou HUSSEIN.
- 12.— Keur AHMED.
- 13.— Sari Oglou OSMAN Tchavoush
- 14.— Molla MEHMED,

The photograph of Doursoun who was wounded from his leg during this massacre is enclosed.

**Pillage, murder, and burning in the village of  
Hamid Abad.**

Extract taken from the official document number 205, dated May 12, 1337-1921, received from SUBLIME PORTE, and from the recorded statements, the original of which is kept by the Gouvernement, of AHMED Oglou ALI Agha, 42 years old of HAMID ABAD village in the Kaza of YALOVA, who under trying conditions managed to take refuge at CONSTANTINOPLE by fleeing from the atrocities committed by the Greek soldiers and the native Greek population armed by the Greeks:

On April 14, 1337-1921, the village of ORTA BOUROUN very close to the village of HAMID ABAD of YALOVA was attacked by Greek bandits who set the houses on fire. The frightened people of the village fled to the mountains. It was found out that during their flight Pir Oglou AHMED, 65 years old, and his son YOUSSEUF Agha, 35 years old, were shot down by bullets and that the whole village was pillaged and then burned down.

**The Burning of the village of Uvez Pinar of the Kaza of  
Yalova; Pillage and looting; beating and wounding.**

Extract taken from the official document number 209, dated May 10, 1337-1921, received from SUBLIME PORTE, and from the recorded statements made unanimously, based on the observations of the chiefs of 27

families and of the poor helpless refugees who were inhabited at GULHANEH by the direction of Refugees at CONSTANTINOPLE, of SADIK Oglou RASHID his son AHMED, his brother YOUSSEUF, Kashli Zadeh ISMAIL HAKKI, the Imam of the village, his brother HAARON and POMAK Oglou SAID, the son of ALI who fleeing from the atrocities committed by the Greek soldiers and their conspirators, the native Greeks armed by and cooperating with them, barely managed to save their lives and reach CONSTANTINOPLE.

On Thursday, April 14, 1337-1921, a detachment of 100 Greeks accompanied by their conspirators the native Greeks of KADIKEUY, ZAFRAN, HADJI MEMHED, KORI, TCHINARDJIK, ELMALI villages who under the command of TOMA of ELMALIK and also commanded by CHRISTO, MICHAL, VANGHEL Oglou NICOLA, Keumeurdju Oglou YANAKLI, Gurdji Oglou HRISTO, natives of Hadji MEHMED village, and with the notable of KOROU village, SOTIRI and Tchakir Oglou CHIRISTO, attacked the village of Uvez Pinar. They got hold of the 15 years old HALIL, the son of Kashli Zadeh SAYD, beat him very severely and threatening asked him about the people of the village and entered the village after driving the boy away. Forcibly taking away all the live-stock belonging to Kashli Zadeh ISMAIL, his brother HAROUN, Mayak Oglou SAID, ISMAIL Oglou AZIZ, Keusseh Oglou OMAR, Keusseh Oglou MOUSTAPHA, ALI of IRHAD, and Ousta Oglou REDJEB Onbashi and taking their money, watches and clothings, they beat them all with rifle butts and sticks until they bled.

Besides these they robbed and beat very severely HAKAN Oglou AHMED, his nephew IBRAHIM, Kashli Zadeh ZIA, Kashli Zadeh FAIK, whom they met on the way, and wounded AHMED with a knife, and declared that the

next day they would again come to the village and burn it. Upon hearing this, the people already excited and frightened from the pillaging, burning and massacring which they found out that the neighbouring villages were subjected to, and seeing that it would no longer be possible for them to live in the village left everything they had behind and fled to the woods.

It was found out that the Greeks who returned two days later burned down the whole village with its 50 houses which they had pillaged.

**Killing of the people under torture; the destruction and burning of the villages of Ak Keuy, Pacha, Tehalidja, Samanlı, Soghoudjouk and of Kourda Keuy of the Kaza of Yalova.**

Extract taken from the official document number 242, dated June 7, 1337-1921, received from Sublime Porte, and from the statements and observations of refugees whose names are recorded and kept, and who on the necessity felt by, and the recommendation of the mixed commission sent to GUEMLIK, ORHAN GAZI, and surrounding districts of YALOVA under the presidency of the British General FRANKS for the purpose of investigating the atrocities committed by the Greek soldiers and by armed native Greek population, were transferred to CONSTANTINOPLE through the guidance of the Society of the Red-Crescent and who were inhabited by the department of Refugees at DAOUD PASHA Barraks:

*Ak-Keuy.*— During the month of April 1337-1921, Greek bandits armed by Greek officers and soldiers, attacked the village of AK KEUY which has 550 population,

and calling the rich people of the village and tying up their arms one by one, out amongst these they killed ISMAIL Tchavoush, his son HAKKI, and another little brother with bayonet, and then began looting.

Sixty persons of the village people were killed on the streets by being torn to pieces with bayonet and rifle, and the whole village was then pillaged

The remnant of the people gathered by the commission of investigation were transferred to CONSTANTINOPLE.

*Following is the list of those killed from the Ak keuy vilage, whose names have been verified up to the present:*

- 1 — HUSSEIN Oglou MOURAD of BARTIN
- 2 — Baghtchevandji Oglou TEVFIK.
- 3.— HUSSEIN, the coffee-house keeper
- 4 — KOUSTAK Oglou HASSAN
- 5 — His son HASSAN MOUSSA.
- 6.— MOUSSA Oglou KADIR.
- 7 — The son of Kaba ISMAIL
- 8 — HADJI Oglou Molla SULEIMAN.
- 9 — His son DJEMAL
- 10 - REDJEB, the son of Yazidji YOUSSEUF Agha
11. - The inn keeper ILLIASS Tchavoush
- 12.— Kouri HUSSEIN.
- 13 — His son OSMAN
- 14 — Laz HASAN Ousta
- 15 — His son MOURAD
- 16 — EMINEH, his daughter in law
- 17 — NOUMAN Tchavoush, his son in law
- 18 — ALI Oglou NOUREDDIN Tchavoush.
- 19.— RUSTEM.
20. — ISMAIL, his son.
- 21.— Molla HUSSEIN, the son of ALI Ousta

- 22.— YOUSSEUF, his brother.
- 23.— KIAMIL, the son of YOUSSEUF.
- 24.— The son of Molla HASSAN.
- 25.— HASSAN Onbashi, the son of KADIR Oustah.
- 26.— DOURSOUN Oglou YOUSSEUF of ORTAKEUY village.

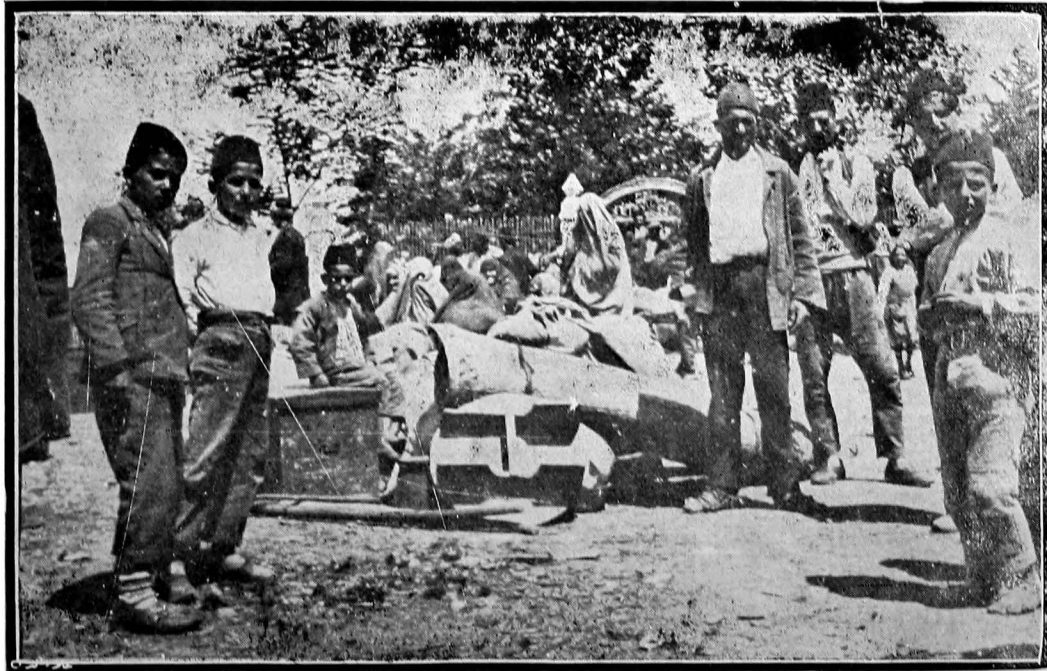
*The village of Pacha.*— The village of Pasha which has a population of 350, was attacked on April 2, 1337-1921, by Greek soldiers and bandits who gathered the people to the mosque, robbed them of their money, pillaged the goods, killed with bayonet all the people they met on the way and finally burned down the whole village setting the buildings on fire with benzene. Only 10 persons managed to save their lives from these atrocities.

Those murdered in the Pasha village whose names have been verified up to the present are :

HALIM, the son of Hadji ALI, Hadji ISMAIL Oglou OMAR Onbashi, merchant, his brother ARSLAN Onbashi and SALIH Ousta.

*The village of Tcholidjah.*— This village with more than its 250 population was also attacked by the Greek soldiers and bandits during the month of April 1337-1921. The people were gathered and killed tragically and some of them were burned alive in the fire. Out of 250 persons only 15 managed to flee. The rest of the unfortunate people were massacred. The village was pillaged, ruined with bombs and burned down.

*The village of Samanli, Soghoudjik and Kourd-Keuy.*— SAMANLI with 150, SOGOUJIK 250, and the Kourd KEUY village with 400 people were attacked during the month of April 1337-1921, by the Greek soldiers. Some of the people were burned alive and some killed with



Some of the unfortunate Moslem peasants picked up by the commission of investigation at **Yalova** and surroundings.



bayonets and rifle fire. All property were pillaged. Nothing but ruin remains of all these three villages.

Very few persons managed to save their lives.

Those murdered and whose names have been verified up to the present are:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 — Hadji MOUSTAPHA OF KOURD KEUY                                   | Murdered with several bayonet wounds                                     |
| 2.— RASHID, the son in law of Hadji HASSAN of SOGHOUDJIK            | "  |
| 3.— IBRAHIM, the son of Molla HASSAN of SAMANLI                     | "  |
| 4.— MOUSTAPHA of AMASSIAH   | "  |
| 5.— ILIAS Effendi, the son of JUDGE OSMAN Effendi of GEUKDJEH DEREH | Murdered with bayonet and rifle after being deceitfully called to YALOVA |
| 6.— ADIL, his brother   | "  |
| 7 — AHMED Reys Oglou Molla HUSSEIN                                  | "  |
| 8.— Oda Bach Oglou MEHMED   | called deceitfully to YALOVA and murdered with bayonet and rifle         |
| 9.— Kethuda Oglou IBRAHIM of GHADJIK village                        | "  |
| 10 — IDRIS Oglou ALI  | slaughtered with bayonet like sheep                                      |
| 11.— Kissa Badjak YAKOUB Tchavoush                                  | "  |
| 12.— MEHMED Kurd Gharib   | "  |

The allied Commission of investigation locally learns about the atrocities which have taken place; officials of the society of the Red-Crescent sent to transfer the population exposed to atrocities; most important sections of the reports confirming the atrocities; steamer fired upon by the Greeks with refugees on board.

To the Honorable Presidency of the Society of the Red-Crescent.



**Hamid** Bey Effendi, one of the noblest sons of the Red-Crescent Society who won the love and the gratitude of many wounded and orphan moslems awaiting relief at the shores of **Yalova** and **Guemlik**.

First trip: Koumla.

The steamer: *INEBOLI* with a brak attached to it.  
Wednesday, May 18, 1921.

On a telegram sent on tuesday, May 17, 1337-1921, by Mr. GUERRI, member of the commission, from the steamship *Bryelie*, which had taken on board the commission for investigating the atrocities which the Greeks had committed at the GUEMLIK bay district, to the society of the Red-Crescent requesting the immediate despatch of a steamer for the purpose of transporting the one thousand people gathered at KOUMLA, after the due permits were obtained from the British Embassy, we set out for KOUMLA on wednesday, May 18.

We started promptly at 3 o'clock and passed the control at 3.30. Passing the Boz BOUROUN at 7 o'clock, we entered the bay. After ARMOUDLI, just as we passed the Yassi Bouroun, big volumes of smokes were seen. According to information we received later on we found out that the villages of NARLI and KARADJA ALI were being burned by the Greeks, the people of which were also partly massacred.

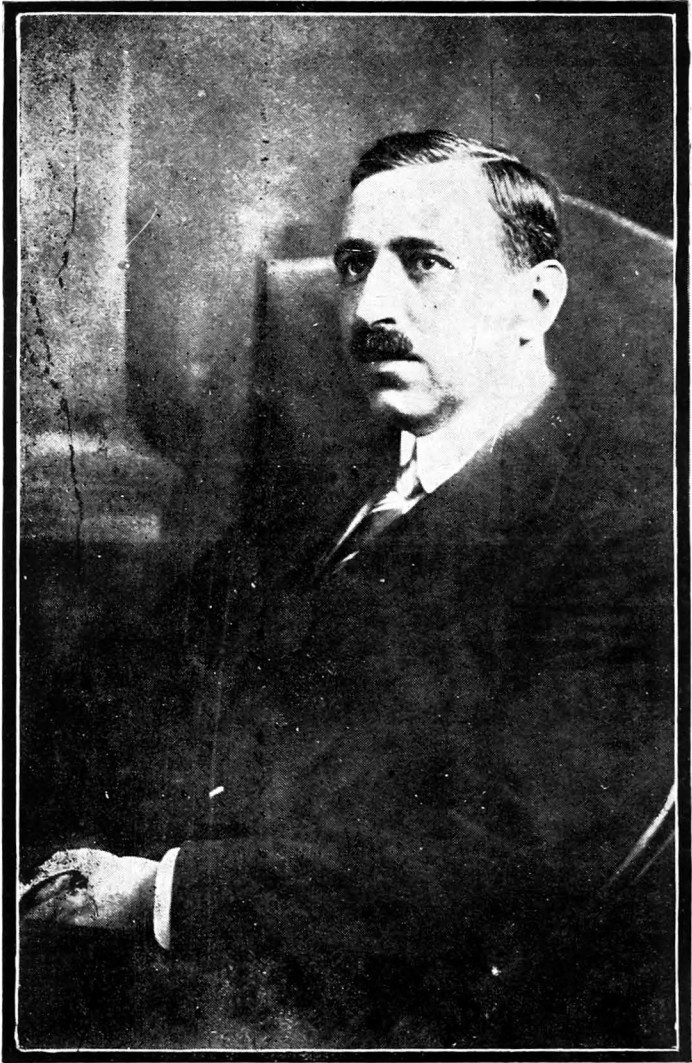
At 9 o'clock we perceived the searchlight of the battleship which had the commission of investigation on board. After a quarter of an hour we anchored at a little distance in the rear of the steamship *Bryelie*. Five minutes later an interpreter came with a motor-boat from the battleship and said that the General wished to meet the president of the Society of the Red Crescent. A short while after General FRANKS, the British delegate and the president of the commission, the French delegate Colonel WIG, the Italian delegate Colonel ROLETTA, Mr. GUERRI,



**Djelaleddin Mouhtar Bey Effendi,**  
one of the noblest sons of the society of the Red-Crescent,  
who rendered very valuable service to many poor  
refugees transported to **Constantinople** from  
the **Guemlik** and the **Yalova** shores.

the delegate of the International Society of the Red Cross, lieutenant Stone, attached to the commission, and the Captain of the steamer entered the saloon where I was received. Starting the conversation, the general said that besides the 1200 people at KOUMLAH there were also at GUEMLIK, hungry and naked, 2000 people who had come from the neighbouring villages, and who if not taken away a day earlier would also have their lives endangered.

The other members of the commission confirmed his words, upon which I requested to be permitted to send a telegram to the Society of the Red Crescent asking for another steamer to accommodate 2000 people. My request being granted the General ordered the Captain to write out a telegram and then sent it with his attache to the wireless office to be despatched. The general suggesting further said that because the boat we had come with was small we should at once begin, if possible, getting the people on board and sail immediately so that we might return the next day. In answer, we said that there was no reason why we should not begin work right away. While we were about to leave, the French delegate Colonel WIG added that the boats which are to come to take the refugees at GUEMLIK must for sure enter GUEMLIK before dark and get the refugees on board, else it was probable that they might be exposed to the attacks of the native Greek population and their goods pillaged. Mr. GUERRI suggested, if possible, to have the 7000 tons steamship Vigber owned by the Society of the Red Cross, and which was then in the harbour of CONSTANTINOPLE ready to sail for Novrossisk, be assigned to the work of transporting the GUEMLIK refugees to CONSTANTINOPLE. To assure this he wrote a letter to Mr. BOURNIEU, the



Doctor **Hikmet** Bey Effendi, one of the noblest sons of the Red-Crescent Society who won the love and gratitude of many wounded and orphan Moslems who were awaiting relief at the shores of **Yalova** and **Guemlik**.

CONSTANTINOPLE delegate of the International Society of the Red-Cross, and gave it to me. Then I left the boat. On my arrival at INEBOLI, I asked the captain to touch the landing place of KOUMLAH. We touched the landing place from the rear and started the embarkment. Besides myself, the Italian and French delegates also superintended in this operation. At 2 o'clock INEBOLI set sail with 820 refugees and two barks full of refugees tied to her.

Arriving at CONSTANTINOPLE after 7 hours, we began to land the refugees ashore on the quay of GALATA. (Thursday 9.30 May 19). On the way we distributed three times bread and olives and once milk to the refugees, and also left extra bread for those who were left at KOUMLAH on account of lack of additional room in the boat. NIZAMEDDIN Effendi and Dr. SALIM Pasha attended upon 8 wounded persons.

BECAUSE I had to take Mr. GUERRI's letter to Mr. BOURNIEH just at 10 o'clock sharp, I straightforwardly hastened to BOURNIEH's house without further superintending the landing of refugees. I gave the letter and explained the matter to him in full. At the end of my efforts made together with Mr. BOURNIEH, permits to depart were issued to the steamboats of GAYRET, GALATA, INEBOLI and GALIPOLI. We sailed from CONSTANTINOPLE at 5 o'clock on the evening of the same day.

### Second trip to GUEMLIK.

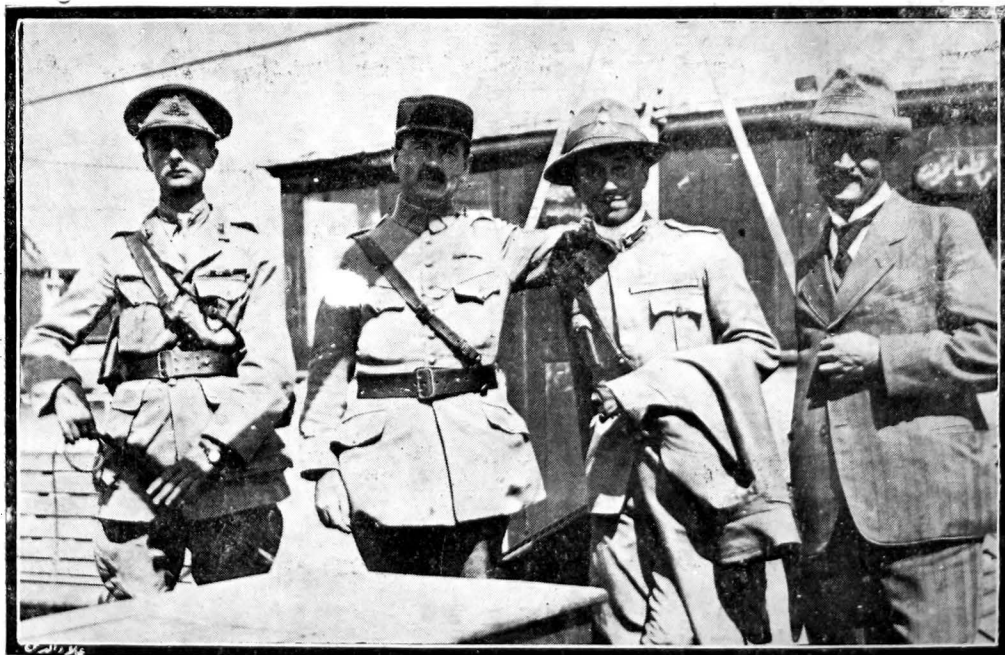
Steamships : « GAYRET, GALATA, and GALLIPOLI ».

May 19, 1921.

We left at 5 o'clock in the evening with the Yacht of GALATA on May 19, 1921. The steamship INEBOLI had set out one hour ahead of us for KOUMLAH as her destination. INEBOLI and GAYRET reached KOUMLAH at 12 and GALLIPOLI at 2. We anchored next to the british battleship. Immediately I went to the commission of investigation, explained to them why we came so late and expressed my regrets for having caused them any delay. On my insistence, t'e members of the commission postponed their departure to YALOVA for Saturday, May 21, 1337-1921. It was decided that INEBOLI should not depart after it had taken on board all the refugees of KOUMLAH but wait also to take on the surplus, which was sure to be, of the refugees of GUEMLIK. But I was informed at 2 o'clock at night that INEBOLI 'was already full to capacity before it had taken on board all the refugees at KOUMLAH. Therefore, after consulting with the General, we decided that INEBOLI should sail about 9 o'clock in the morning.

I was called to the battleship at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 20, to learn about the manner of transporting the refugees at GUEMLIK. The General informed me in the battleship that the commander of the Greek division at GUEMLIK permitted the departue of women and children, and from the men only those who were not of military age. I told him that the Greeks had no right to do this, and in spite of the strong support Mr. GUERRI



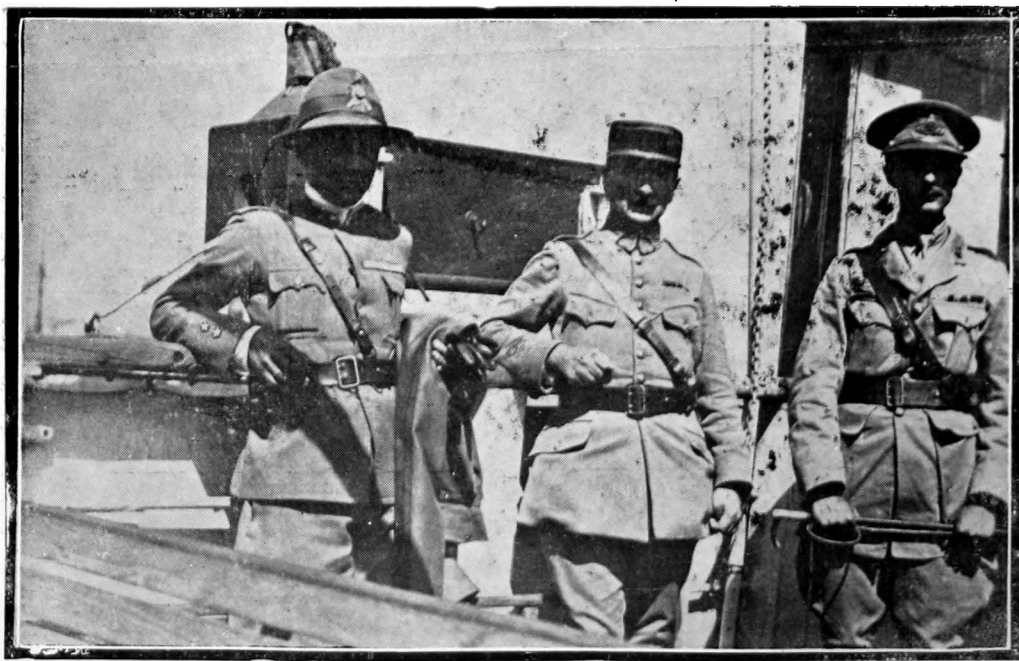


On board the steamship «Gal-Nibal». From the right: 1. - Mr. Gaerri, the delegate of the International Society of the Red-Cross. 2. - Mr. Georgio Bonaccorsal. 3. - Mr. Luca. 4. - Mr. Holland.

gave me in this matter I was not able to have the decision changed. In order to partly make up this injustice, the general proposed the detention of the young men of military age so that they might be inspected once also by the commission of investigation. Embarkment of refugees was to begin at 11 o'clock, the women, and old men were to be first taken on board. The young men were to be detained for inspection. The general asked me to get ashore once and inspect how things were getting along, and added that the commission would join me at twelve o'clock. Accompanied by a British naval officer who was given to me on my request and by Mr GUERRI, we landed to GUEMLIK which was under the Greek occupation. The boat which was at a distance came and touched the landing place of the arsenal from the rear. Embarkment began at 11 o'clock. It was supervised over by the Chief of Staff of the Greek Division, the Porte Captain of GUEMLIK, the Commander of the Place and by myself. The majority of the refugees consisted of the people who had survived the massacres of ORHAN GAZI, PAZAR KEUY and BAGHICHEDJIK. Poor families who were unaware of their young men being detained, gathered with great joy around the arsenal place. If these were to be compared with the refugees gathered on the KOUMLAH station, it would be fair to classify these as naked.

As property many of them did not have anything else other than a mere bedding. All their animals were forcibly taken by the Greek soldiers

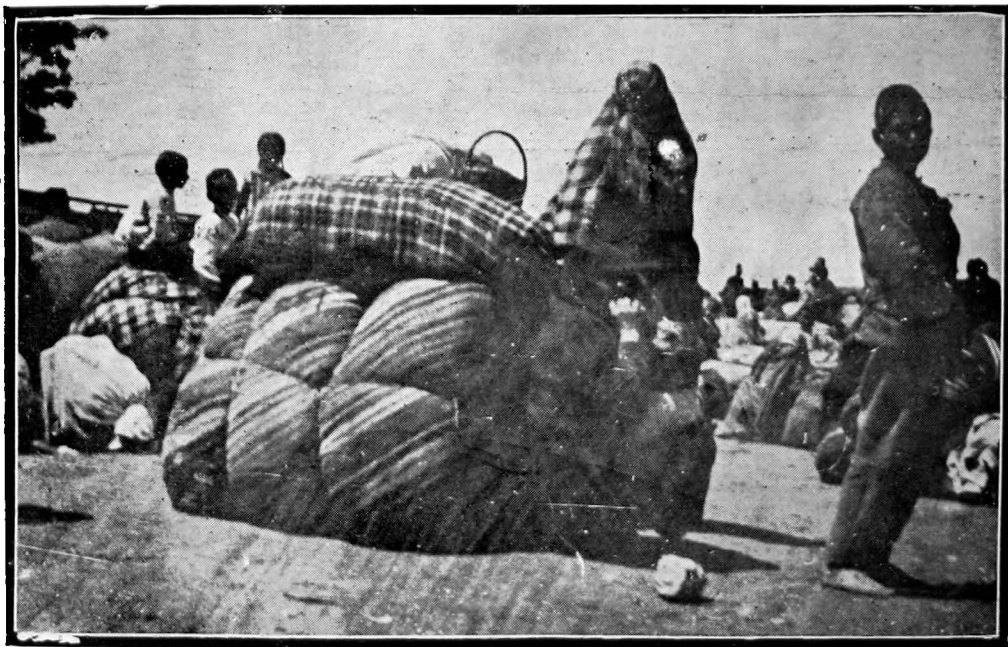
While embarkment began, the separation by the Greek officers of the young men and their detention at a place surrounded by guards under fixed bayonets, made a very deep impression on the women who until then were



On board the steamship **Gul-Nihal** at **Yalova**.  
From the right, 1— **Mr. Holland**, 2— **Lieutenant Lucas**, 3— **Mr. Georgio Bounaccorsi**

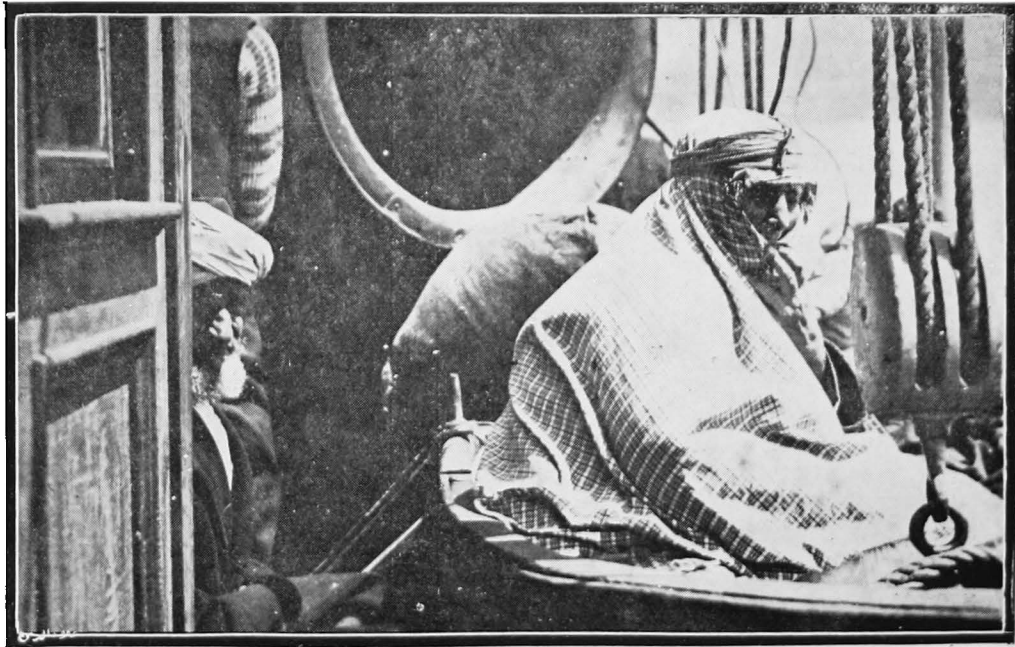
unaware of anything of the kind. Every corner then began to echo with heart-renting moans and sobs. Each family which had his young man detained, began to hesitate about getting on board. They sobbed and cried that they were going to take their men and slaughter them. All my efforts to console them to the fact that this was but a temporary separation and that the commission of investigation would also inspect them once, were futile. *We all wept on looking at this tragic scene.* At 12 o'clock sharp the commission of investigation visited the station for inspection. The women whose brothers, husbands and sons were separated, again began to sob, moan, and plead mercy from General Franks. The general who was noticed to be very much affected by the scene, began the inspection very nervously. At the end of the inspection more than thirty persons were allowed to get on board. At this time I handed to the city physician MEHMED MUZAFFER Bey, one of the medical and relief boxes on the recommendation of the general. On the demand of the General, I also promised to have medicine sent to GUEMLIK. First of all we filled the steamboats Gayret and GALATA. We embarked to these two boats more than 600 refugees. Then they moved a little farther from the shore and left their places to Galipoli.

At quarter to twelve, a Greek officer told me with quite a bitter tone «Sir, why these boats stay here after they are filled in? We are not obliged to keep guard over these. But if they stay so close to the shore there may some who may escape to the boats without passing the inspection» and added, «let nobody else except you stay on the quay, the other officials must retire.» The Greeks who hardly bore my presence on the quay could not stand me there at all after the commission had left. For, I was



Some of desperate refugees awaiting relief at the shores of Yalov..

meddling in everything and was explaining things to the General fairly well. I gave strict orders to KARA KENAN Bey, the embarkment official on the quay, who was the last man there to go under any circumstances to KOUMLAH, and take the refugees there on board as I was informed by certain sources that the lives of the last group of refugees on the quay were in danger. The sooner I left the quay I knew it would be the better for me. Besides, I had the desire to reach CONSTANTINOPLE as soon as possible and find out from NAZIM Bey, the embarkment official of INEBOLI which had sailed in the morning with the second group of refugees at KOUMLAH, whether my note of request for the return of INEBOLI in the evening was taken into consideration. Therefore, I asked NIZAMEDDIN Bey also to stay and assist KENAN Bey, and then I left with the steamboat GAYRET. We reached STAMBOUL at 7 o'clock in the evening, and because it was after the control hour we anchored in front of SELIMIEH. At twelve o'clock at night TEWFIK and MOUSTAPHA Beys of the General Direction of Refugees visited the steamers. It was decided that the boat should touch the place indicated by the control. After a while we left the steamer and together with the officials of the department of refugees we landed on the Galata quay. I visited the steamship INEBOLI which in compliance with my morning orders was getting prepared to proceed to KOUMLAH. It was found out from the statement of Kara KENAN Bey that the steamship GALIPOLI on board of which he sailed and which I had left as the last steamer at GUEMLIK, was prevented by the Greeks to touch KOUMLAH, and that it was fired upon from the land while she was passing from ARMOUDLI. The steamship GALIPOLI reached CONSTANTINOPLE at 12



Poor old woman, the only living member of a family of twelve, on board the steamship **Gayret**.

o'clock at night, several hours after GAYRET and GALATA steamers had arrived.

The steamship INEBOLI on her third trip :

INEBOLI with last remnants of refugees of KOUMLAH on board, anchored in front of MAKRI KEUY on Sunday morning May 22. It must be mentioned, however, that the Greeks just as they did at GUEMLIK, got on board the steamer before she left KOUMLAH and on different pretexts took twelve young men ashore, and robbed the men of their money. The names of the men detained both at GUEMLIK and KOUMLAH were recorded by Mr. GUERIN. Bread, olive, and milk were also given regularly and three times to the refugees on the steamships which were making trips for GUEMLIK.

Following is the number of trips made by the steamers assigned to the work of carrying refugees and the number of refugees they carried each time and the total:

KOUMLAH Line.

	Number of refugees
First trip the steamship INEBOLI	820
Second trip the » »	300
Third trip » » »	250
	<hr/>
	1370 total



GUEMLIK Line.

	Number of refugees
The steamship GALATA	250
The steamship GAYRET	300
The steamship GALIPOLI	650
	<hr/>
	1200 total
	1370
	<hr/>
	2570 <b>grand total.</b>

I beg leave to express certain points and sentiments before thus finishing this report which ends the duty to which I was assigned. It is not necessary for me to speak of atrocities which have been committed in the villages. This suffering mass of humanity which has become so dizzy and undergone such a deep consternation of wonder with the atrocities committed that it would be more than sufficient in order to understand completely the degree of their misery to look into their eyes staring hazily about with terror and staying fixed in their sockets as though they were once more watching the tragedies which were taking place. Ask, at random, any of these over 2500 refugees we have brought, you will surely find out that every one of them has left behind somewhere in the village a dead father, mother or a son. General Franks, the president of the commission always manifested good will and humanitarian sentiments, and has felt deeply with the thought of probable future sufferings to which the Moslems remaining under the rule of Greek bayonets would be subjected to. He has even told me several times that these unfortunate people should be saved under any circumstances. The General asked me whether or not the Society of the Red Crescent could



**Madjid Bey, the President of the Commission of Relief of the Red Crescent, assigned to the transportation of the refugees of Guemlik and the surroundings.**

send every ten days a commission on the pretext of treating the sick persons detained at GUEMLIK, but in fact to investigate about the safety of the Turkish population left there. He added in a very excited tone, « These things can not be left as they are, come to see me while you return to CONSTANTINOPLE. » The French delegate Colonel WIG, and the Italian delegate ROLETO, also were moved greatly with humanitarian sentiments, and their sympathy was very evident. But of all the members of the commission Mr. GUERRI has deserved the most, the love of the Turks. It is due to him that the sending of the telegram to the Society of the Red Crescent asking to send steamers to take refugees was made possible. It behooves all the Turks to be thankful and grateful to this kind and big-hearted man.

May 23, 1921.

MADJID.

The President of the Commission  
of Relief of the Red-Crescent Society.

**Trip for Yalova.**

*Tuesday, May 24, 1921.*

We left CONSTANTINOPLE at 10 30 in the morning of May 24, 1921, on board the steamship GUL-NIHAL. The allied commission consisted of Captain LUCAS, Lieutenant Holland, Lieutenant GEORGOIO BONACCORSI, Mr. GUERRI, the delegate of the International Society of the Red-Cross, of a British police and an interpreter. Our Commission consisted of Drs. KIAMURAN, NAZIM, NIZAMEDDIN, KIAMIL, and FENAN Efferdies, and a nurse



**People of Yalova and the surroundings:**

**Refugees who arrived at Constantinople on Thursday May 26, 1921,  
on board the steamship Gul Nihal being transported to Maorikeuy in the barks  
because they were not permitted to land at Constantinople .**

ALIEH Hanim, and six attendants. Mrs. and Mr. ARNOLD·Toynbee, correspondants of Manchester Guardian, also accompanied our commission. Our steamer reached YALOVA at one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The allied commission landed ashore. An hour later, on the demand made, I, as the delegate of the Red-Crescent, and KENAN Bey, as assistant led by the British Police accompanying us landed at YALOVA and joined the commission at the government building. Mrs. and Mr. TOYNBEE also, who had assisted us very greatly, landed ashore. I found out very soon that the first meeting which had taken place in the room of the commander of the forces of occupation, between the Allied Commission and the Greek Commender Lieutenant DIMITRI PAPA GRIGORIOU, had not given very good results. The lieutenant did not permit us to take all the Moslem population away, and trusting his instructions he held in his hands he said that he could only permit to leave the population of the burned villages who had taken refuge at SAMANLI, AK-KEUY, and YALOVA. While we hoped to take 600 refugees with us, the officer spoke only of fifty to sixty persons. On account of the point of dispute between the members of the Allied Commission who wished to take all the Moslem population away and the Greek lieutenant who not only did not wish to let the whole Moslem people go, but on the contrary finding thousands of objections insisted that he could refuse any refugee to depart without giving any reason, it was decided that the Greek Lieutenant should by telegram ask further instructions from the commander of Division at GUEMLIK.

The Allied Commission seeing the impossibility of doing anything right away other than wait for the answer

of the telegram sent to GUEMLIK, thought it would be better to inspect the condition of refugees already at YALOVA. Taking into consideration that the city was congested with bandits between whom and the officers and soldiers of the battalion of occupation, the most friendly and informal relations as well as conspiracy existed, I was informed it would be better for me to return and spend the rest of the day on board and not stay in the city. So my companion KENAN Bey and I returned to the boat. In a note we received half an hour later from Mr. GUERRI who was ashore, he was informing us that the commission would go to SAMANLI and AK KEUY and would not return earlier than 10 o'clock.

I found the members of the commission who returned at 1030 at night in a more nervous and desperate condition. Any way I perceived that we would not enjoy the one per cent of the facilities we had seen at GUEMLIK. The same bands which had burned, pillaged and massacred about fifteen villages were appointed as guards over SAMANLI, and AK KEUY villages which, somehow had not as yet been pillaged and burned. On account of the postponement of destruction, these villages had become a place of refuge for all the refugees. Under the threats of these guards, the refugees in these villages had expressed to the members of the commission that they did not wish to move away.

The next day it was decided to divide the commission into two branches, the one to go to the villages and take the refugees, and the other to stay at YALOVA to occupy itself with the refugees in the city and keep in contact with the Greek commander.

Wednesday, May 25, 1337-1921. In compliance with

the above decision, the commission which landed ashore at eight o'clock in the morning was divided into two branches and the first left for AK KEUY and SAMANLI villages. The first branch which visited the villages was composed of lieutenant HOLLAND, the British delegate, and NAZIM and KENAN Effendies, officials of the Red-Crescent and lieutenant GEORGIO BONACCORSI.

The report given by our officials concerning the incidents which have taken place in these villages, is enclosed.

The second branch of the commission consisting of Lieutenant LUCAS, the French delegate, Mr. GUERRI, the delegate of the International the Red Cross Society, of NIZAMEDDIN Effendi, official of the Society of the Red-Crescent, and myself which stayed at YALOVA, visited every quarter of the city accompanied by the Mouhtars of the villages and notified the refugees whose villages were burned to get prepared, and then returned to the government building.



**Ak-Keuy to Yalova.**

**Picking up the refugees from the mountains and the forests. From the left: I.— The British Police,**



At that time the captain PAPA GREGORIO, the commander of the forces of occupation of YALOVA district, who had received from General LEONARDOPOULOS, the Commandr of division at GUEMLIK, the answer of the telegram he had sent last night was impatiently waiting for the arrival of the commission. Compared with the first instructions, the answer which was received was unfortunately of a more restrictive nature. The commander insisted that the villages of GHATCHIK, YORDAN, and KIRAZLI were not burned and hence he could not permit the departure of the people of these villages, who had taken refuge at YALOVA, SAMANLI, and AK KEUY. The discussion which captain LUCAS carried on for two hours with him could not change the decision of this obstinate man. According to the Greek captain we could not take more than fifty to sixty refugees. But in the instructions given to us we were told we could take six hundred refugees. This obstinacy of the Greek officer left a very bad impression on the commission. The commander of the place openly stated that he would apply word by word the instructions given to him in the telegram, and that he could not, by appealing to his conscience, interpret the orders he had received in favor of the refugees. On this statement and despotic nature of the Greek officer it was almost impossible to get further assistance for the refugees. After captain LUCAS had expressed his regrets for this obstinacy of the officer, Mr Guerri got up to protest on behalf of the International Society of the Red Cross. "The International Society of the Red Cross,, he said, "which I represent, transferred from one enemy country of Europe to the other and to neutral countries, millions of old men, women and children during the world war. I did not

experience such obstructions even in GERMANY which had displayed exceptional severity in such cases. Anyhow, I do not believe, that this mode of action will add further honors to the Greek nation. In compliance with my duty and to my great regrets for these created obstructions I will have both to protest to the Greek Red Cross through the International Society of which I am a member, and also will have the steps taken for the very wide publicity which I will carry on in the newspapers of the two worlds." These statements seemed somewhat to impress the Greek commander. The commission seeing that further discussion of the matter was useless informed the Greek captain that until it gave a final decision at least the refugees at YALOVA should be assembled to the shore. They further said that the decision about the solution of the question of whether the few --on account of created obstructions-- refugees were to be shipped or the commission should return to CONSTANTINOPLE without taking any one on board, was postponed until the return of the British and Italian delegates who had gone to AK KEUY and SAMANLI. The captain said he regretted very much that such a misunderstanding was created and that he would again telegraph LEONARDOPOULOS at GUEMLIK for more and extensive power to act in the matter. The commission informed him that he was free to act in any way he pleased, and that the telegrams already received or would be received would have no effect whatever on the decision they would give.

After an hour the commission which had gone to AK KEUY and SAMANLI returned, and informed that all the peasants wished to come but were afraid of bandits who had become forest guards. When captain LUCAS explained to them the long and the fruitless discussion which

passed between Mr. Guerri and the Greek commander, although the British and the Italian delegates claimed that the orders they had from CONSTANTINOPLE was to transfer all the people, and hence the insistence of the Greek captain ought not to be taken into consideration, on account of the fact that we did not have any power of execution it was decided to get whatever facilities and allowances we could for the present, and on our return to CONSTANTINOPLE explain the matter fully to the Allied High Commissioners. In spite of the Greek officer's guess, at least 400 refugees were assembled on the sandy shore. There were also a great deal of goods piled up on the landing place. But many suspicious characters walked around the refugees. There was no doubt that these men who had the looks of the murderers were the bandits.

At last embarkment began. The Greek officer seemed very friendly with the chiefs of the bandits, and everybody that came along interfered with the poor and miserable peasants. Embarkment which was made so regularly at GUEMLIK, on the contrary, became very irregular, tragic, and threatening here. Each refugee who after so much trouble had at last received his pass from the officer was turned back on half way or on the gang-way either by the sergent or the bandits. The Greek commander sometimes experienced great difficulty in returning the same man to the boat. The officer talked with the bandits with reference to every peasant who came to control and was acting in accordance with their advice. Although the Allied Commission demanded two three times the removal of these civilians the Greek officer said that they were interpreters and hence necessary for him. The names of the young men who were detained on

certain unfounded reasons, and of the refugees who were prevented from going to CONSTANTINOPLE, because they were natives of GHATCHIK, YORTAN, KIRAZLI, and PAZAR KEUY villages were recorded by the British police accompanying the commission. I found out later on that Mr. KNOX, the charge d'affaires of the British Embassy has that list.

After we had saved about 300 persons from the claws of the Greek commander he received the answer of his second telegram he had sent in the morning. This one was more threatening yet. Only the refugees who had come to YALOVA not longer than two months ago from the YORTAN village which was at first claimed and held up as not to have burned and which later on was said to have burned and according to the last telegram was officially mentioned in the list of the burned villages, were permitted to leave. The departure to CONSTANTINOPLE of refugees whose arrival to YALOVA was more than two months was forbidden. If this telegram was received but an hour earlier nothing would have been accomplished. The Greek commander who relatively had quietened down up until the receipt of this telegram, assumed an absolutely preposterous attitude and wholly became a plaything at the hands of the bandits. They even dared to take out the young girls who previously were permitted to leave and were for this purpose placed in the barks in order to be taken on board. But this was prevented. The wounded persons among the refugees were examined by the commission physician KIAMURAN Bey, and specially the condition of EMINEH Hanım who was wounded with dum-dum bullet was found to be very pathetic. (1)

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(1) The photograph of EMINEH Hanım is printed with the details of the KAPAKLI village atrocities.

We were able to take 330 refugees on board. There were also several tons of goods and about 10 heads of cattle. I left 500 okes of bread, 2 boxes of milk, and some medicine with the local acting Kaimakam, and requested of the Greek commander their distribution without distinction of race and religion to any needy person.

At 9 o'clock at night our boat left for CONSTANTINOPLE. Two hours later we reached the shores of SELIMIEH. We were able only on Thursday at 4 o'clock to send the refugees to MAKRY KEUY in the barks. The people who were left at YALOVA, SAMANLI, and AK KEUY were perhaps in greater danger than those left at GUEMLIK. Not only the soldiers of the Greek company which had come to YALOVA and the surrounding villages on the pretext of establishing order were partners with the bandits but their officers as well became comrades of their chiefs. With more than 400 helpless refugees at YALOVA, and 330 at AK KEUY thus a total of 850 persons are impatiently waiting for their transfer to CONSTANTINOPLE. I am enclosing, herewith, to my report the petitions which have been submitted to me by these people.

Following is the information received from the peasants after the investigation we made, concerning the burned villages :

Name of the village	Number of houses burned
1.— PESHADIEH village	400 totally burned down
2.— GHATCHIK »	100 half " »
3 — DEREH KEUY '»	60 fatally " »
4 — SULTANIEH »	10 " " »
5 — KARA KILISA »	40 " " »
6.— YORIAN »	60 " " »
7.— KIRAZLI »	60 " " »
8.— SIGHIRDJIK »	80 " " »
9 — PASHA KEUY »	80 " " »
10.— KOURT KEUY »	100 " " »
11.— UVEZ PINAR »	50 " " »
12 — GHEUKDJEH DEREH»	30-40 " " »
13 — ORIA BOUROUN »	40 " " »
14.— KEKEKE »	50 60 " " »
15.— TCHALIDJA »	40-50 " " »
16 — The farm of SHUKRI Effendi in the neighbourhood of YALOVA	was totally burned down

*Following is the list of the persons killed at Ak keuy, and whose names have been verified up to the present:*

- 1.— ILIASS Tchaoush.
- 2.— Soudji HUSSEIN
- 3 — MOUSSA Oglou HASSAN
- 4.— HASSAN, his father.
- 5.— NEDJIB ILIAS Effendi, his son

- 6.— ADIL.
- 7.— Molla HUSSIN.
- 8.— KADIR, his son.
- 9.— KIAZIM, his son.
- 10.— Kodja ISMAIL, his son.
- 11.— Yazidji RIFAAT.
- 12.— Molla REDJEB.
- 13.— IBRAHIM.
- 14.— HUSSEIN.
- 15.— Kurd MEHMED.
- 16.— Topal KIDEM.
- 17.— Molla HASSAN.
- 18.— Oda MEHMED.
- 19.— Mouhtar HUSSEIN.
- 20.— Tudjar ALI.
- 21.— Madjir HASSAN.
- 22.— OSMAN, his son.
- 23.— KIAMIL, his son.
- 24.— Soudji IHSAN.
- 25.— Molla HASSAN.
- 26.— YOUSOUF.
- 27.— EDHEM OMAR.
- 28.— ISSHAK.
- 29.— RUSTEM.
- 30.— MEMISH OSMAN.
- 31.— NEDJEDDIN.
- 32.— KADRI, his son.
- 33.— HUSSEIN Ousta.
- 34.— Fenardji ALI.
- 35.— ISMAIL Tchaoush.
- 36.— OMAR, his son.
- 37.— REDJEB, another son.

- 38.— Kaba OSMAN Oglou ISMAIL.
- 39.— Bartinli MOURAD.
- 40.— Kodja MEHMED.
- 41.— MEHMED Oglou ISMAIL.
- 42.— KIDEN Oglou ISMAIL.
- 43.— TEWFIK ALI Tchaoush
- 44.— ISSHAK.
- 45.— YAKOUB Tchaoush.

*Followings are the names of the Greek bandits who in conspiracy with the Greek soldiers have burned down the above-mentioned villages, and murdered their people :*

- 1 — MICHAL Hadji MEHMED Tchiflikli.
- 2.— CHRISTO.
- 3.— TOMA of ELMADJIK.
- 4.— COSTY of ELMADJIK, very close and intimate friend of the Greek captain.
- 5.— COSTY of CONSTANTINOPLE

May 27, 1337-1921.

MADJID.

The President of the Commission  
of Relief of the Society of the Red Crescent.

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**Copy of the report**

To the Honorable Presidency of the Commission of Transportation of the Refugees of the Red Crescent Society on board the Steamship GUL-NIHAL.

Sir :

Landing ashore from the steamship GUL-NIHAL at 8 o'clock in the morning of May 25, together with KENAAN Bey, the Red Crescent Official, the British officer Mr. HOLLAND and the Italian officer Mr. Giorgio Bonaccorsi, and a British police, and seven armed soldiers given to us by the Greek commander on our demand for the purpose of accompanying us to and back from the villages of AK KEUY and SAMANLI, we left YALOVA and reached SAMANLI. We saw about thirty to forty children and women, and several men, natives of the villages burned by the Greeks, and the male population of which were massacred, presented a pitiful sight and all of whom had taken refuge at SAMANLI. These unfortunate people were extremely glad when they saw our commission. They begged us crying not to leave them there. We told them that we had come to take them to CONSTANTINOPLE, and that those who wished to go should get prepared and wait for our return. Then we left for AK KEUY. This village presented a more tragic sight than the others. For not only the people who had taken refuge here were greater in number and most of the villages were destroyed, but also we learned from the statements made by the Mouhtar and the Imam of the village that fifteen original natives of the village were killed by native bands organised by the Greeks, led and directed by the Greek soldiers

for the purpose of carrying out fully the policy of exterminating the Moslem population. Our commission visited the burial places in the streets of the village. We were informed by the people of the village about the operations carried on a short while ago by the forest guards of scratching and removing the blood stains from the ground and throwing earth upon the place where they had killed the poor peasants for the purpose of hiding them from our commission.

We took with us the refugees of AK KEUY together with their goods. Accompanied again by four armed civilian bandits given to us we returned to SAMANLY village and also taking the refugees who were there went to YALOVA. The natives of these two villages whom we had taken to YALOVA were not permitted to leave on the claim by the Greeks that their villages were not burned down.

Confirming the heart renting statements of these people already exposed to all possible atrocities and who will be subjected to the same fate as all the other villages have been in case they are not taken away in a few days, I am, herewith, submitting my report.

May 26, 1337-1921

NAZIM.

Official of the department of provision of the Depot of the Society of the Red Crescent, and official assigned to the duty of transportation of refugees

**Treatment of the sick and wounded refugees on board.**

«Copy.»

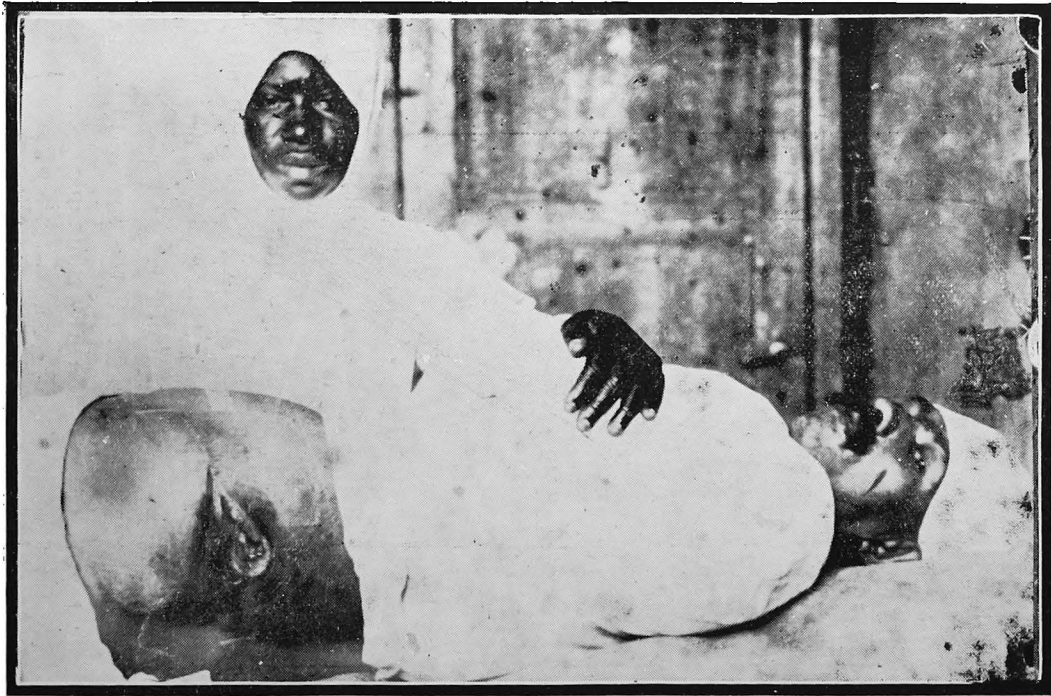
*To the President of the Commission of Transportation of Refugees of the Society of the Red Crescent, on board the steamship **Gul-Nihal.***

The first medical treatment to the wounded among the refugees who after being saved from the atrocities of Greeks in bandit operations in the neighbouring villages of YALOVA, and who were being taken on board the steamship GUL-NIHAL, was given by me and their comfort was assured by putting them in the second class cabin. The first among the wounded who was subjected to the worst means of extermination was SERVI-NAZ Hanim of AL DEREH. (1) Two wounds were observed on her body, one on the left leg, the other on the right side of her breast caused by a cutting instrument. The first wound which is deeper in comparison with the second has not healed as yet. At the same time another wound was seen at the right hand side of the shoulder caused by an exploding instrument. This poor woman who has witnessed the murder of her husband and of all her relatives, has three orphan children, one still fed on breast. Because her condition in general is somewhat serious, she must be taken to the hospital. GULIZAR Hanim is from the village of ORTA BOUROUN. She was wounded very dangerously with a bullet.

This dangerous wound of GULIZAR Hanim at first reacted in such a way as to make her condition absolutely

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(1) The medical expressions have been omitted out of regard to the readers.



Nedjef Kouli Oglou **Melmed Redjeb**, the Persian, wounded with dum dum bullet by the Greek soldiers at Kenkdjek Dereh of Yalova while being treated at the hospital.

hopeless. Her condition in general is very good now. She has appetite and no fever.

The male wounded: KASSIM MASSOUM is an old man of 55 years of age. He had calloused bruises over his body indicating that he has been beaten by several persons. Besides these two healed wounds, two other wounds were seen at his back on both sides just below the neck caused by a cutting instrument.

MEHMED REDJEB, is a Persian who had gone to GHEUKDJEH-DEREH several years ago and married there. He has two bullet wounds and three wounds caused by a cutting instrument.

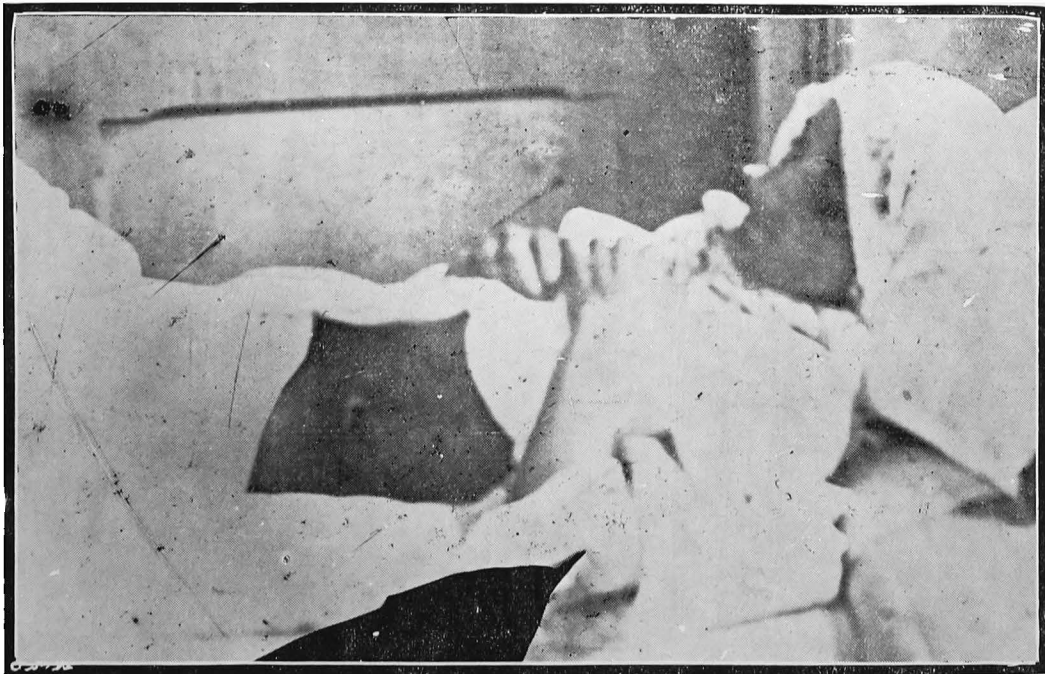
May 26, 1937-1921.

Dr. KIAMURAN KENAN,

Accompanying the International Commission of Investigation,  
and the Society of the Red Crescent.

*Following is the list of some of the villages which after their population were massacred and all property pillaged and looted were destroyed and burned down:*

Villages	No. of houses	People	Consideration
AK KEUY	130	550	The majority of the people killed. Village exists as before
TCHILTIKDI	150	700	Village burned. Part of people massacred Part is at GUEMLIK.
GHEDELEK	110	850	The village wholly burned and pillaged. 27 killed and 14 wounded



**Safnaz**, native of Curdji village  
of the Nahieh of **Armoudli**, wounded with bayonet of Greek soldiers.

Villages	No. of houses People		Consideration
DJIHAN KEUY	50	250	verified. Girls raped, and a 70 years old woman violated. A 12 years old girl after being raped had her chin torn to pieces. 13 killed and 2 wounded verified. Population fled Not known where they are.
KAPAKLI	120	450	Part of people already taken refuge at CONSTANTINOPLE. 123 killed in the last event verified. The village wholly burned, and goods pillaged. Part of people who had fled to the mountains were lately brought to CONSTANTINOPLE by the Red-Crescent.
KODJA DIRYI BALA	80	350	Village wholly burned. Goods, property and live-stock pillaged, forcibly taken away and the people massacred.
KODJA DEREVI ZIR	130	500	Village wholly burned. People massacred. Goods, live-stock pillaged.



The corpses of the Moslems -- murdered and thrown into the sea at Ismidt by the Greeks -- washed ashore.



Villages	No. of houses	People	Considération
TCHINARDJIK	125	550	Village partly burned. With the exception of 20 persons all people killed. Goods, live-stock pillaged.
TCHALIDJA	40	150	All houses burned. Majority of people killed. Goods, live-stock pillaged and forcibly taken away.
KOURD KEUY	100	400	Village wholly burned. Some of people killed, some gone to mountains. Goods, live-stock pillaged and forcibly taken away.
ORTA BOUROUN	35	150	All houses burned. 30 persons killed. Goods pillaged.
GUNLIK	50	200	All houses burned. 2 persons killed. People fled, unknown where they are.
GEUKDJEH DEREH	30	100	Most houses burned. Not known where the people are.
OUZ PINAR	50	200	Most houses burned. Majority of people killed. Some gone to the mountains.
PACHA KEUY	80	350	All houses burned. Goods live-stock pillaged 20 persons killed.

Villages	No. of		Considération
	houses	People	
SOULIDJIK	50	200	All houses burned. Goods live-stock pillaged. people who had escaped massacres not known where.
KIRAZLI	60	250	All houses burned. Goods pillaged. 20 persons killed, the rest not known where.
YORTAN	60	250	All houses burned. People not known where.
DEREH KEUY	60	250	All houses burned. People not known where.
TOWN of ORHAN GAZI	1000	4500	The center of the Kaza wholly burned. Goods, live-stock pillaged. Religious and government buildings destroyed with bombs. Part of population killed.
RESHADIEH	400	1050	Village wholly burned. Goods pillaged. Majority of people killed. Those who managed to flee not known where.
ESSADEH	40	200	The same.
TCHAKIRLI	120	550	Village wholly burned. Goods pillaged. Majority of people killed. Those who managed to flee not known where.
EVREGHEL	150	700	The same.

Villages	No. of		Considération
AKHARIM	houses	People	
	25	130	People trying to exis under difficult conditions by bribing the Greek commanders.
DOUPLIDJAH	200	850	Village wholly burned. People massacred. Goods, live-stock pillaged and forcibly taken.
NARLI	130	550	Although 250 of its people took refuge at CONSTANTINOPLÉ those staying behind killed afterwards. Goods pillaged..
FISTIKLI	130	550	Some of its people previously taken refuge at CONSTANTINOPLÉ. Some of those staying behind in the village killed. Goods pillaged.
KARADJA ALI	130	650	200 persons previously taken refuge at CONSTANTINOPLÉ. Lately the village wholly burned, people massacred. Women after being violated killed under torture.
MEDJIDIEH	30	200	Subjected to pillage and massacre.
SELEMIÉH	60	700	50 persons previously taken refuge at CONSTANTINOPLÉ.

Villages	No. of		Considération
	houses	People	
LUTFIEH	20	100	7 killed, 2 wounded verified. People subjected to massacre the village pillaged.
HAIKRIEH	35	250	100 persons previously taken refuge at CONSTANTINOPLE. People staying behind lately massacred. Village pillaged
HAIDERIEH	35	250	Subjected to massacre and pillage.
IHSANIEH	19	100	Subjected to massacre and pillage. 2 killed, 10 wounded verified.
KUTCHUK KOUMLA	400	150	Pillaged Part of people came to CONSTANTINOPLE. Over 60 killed verified.
SULTANIEH	10	70	Subjected to massacre and pillage. 1 killed; and 1 wounded verified.
BUYUK KOUMLA	120	600	People fled to mountains. Alive or dead unknown. Goods pillaged.
KOURSAC	60	120	30 of its Moslem houses pillaged and burned. People massacred.
YENI-KEUY			The Moslems of this village having Greek and Moslem people, were transferred to ORHAN GAZI. Many were killed on the way
HAMID ABAD			Village burned after people were subjected to massacre and goods were pillaged.
TESHVIKIEH			People killed very tragically; and burned alive in the fire. Village pillaged and burned.



The mosque of the Peri Hissar village in the Kaza of Yeni Shehir burned and destroyed with bombs by the Greeks.

Translated copy of the proclamation in French, dated June 6, 1921, concerning the atrocities the Greeks have committed in places under their occupation in Turkey, sent to the Universities of all Civilised Countries by the Union of Students of the University of Constantinople.

*Fellow Students:*

We felt obliged to appeal to your sentiments of humanity and mercy on behalf of a part of human beings which is experiencing to day the worst calamity that may befall a nation. We will not speak of the political situation created in Turkey after the armistice which ended the world-war. What we wish to let you know, is: The policy of systematic extermination of some people with their women, and children in Anatolia during the armistice which has lasted for three years. You heard that the Greek Army landed to SMYRNA two years ago, and from the Aegean Sea up to the shores of MARMARA, she invaded the Turkish soil; that she started a war, the equal of which history has not yet recorded, against the Turkish nation which had given up her arms during the Armistice signed with the Great Powers.

Considering a very opportune moment the misfortunes and agonies in the midst of which the Turkish nation was struggling, the Greeks attempted to deceive by every means of propaganda the public opinion of the world which had already little knowledge about the Turks. After having succeeded with their clever propaganda these deceivers began a barbaric Moslem massacre in Asia Minor.

We, the enlightened youth and the students of the

Turkish University, are appealing to your conscience and sentiments of humanity on behalf of our fathers, brothers, and fellow Moslems who were torn to pieces with Greek bayonets, slaughtered and burned alive in the villages and the mosques in ANATOLIA. The atrocities already taking place in ANATOLIA, of which we submit to you only a very little portion with the photographs and documents, are such as to make any human being, without distinction of race and religion, to shiver and shudder at.

These atrocities have also been confirmed by the commission of investigation consisting of the British General Franks, of the French Colonel Wig, and of the Italian Colonel Roletto, who have seen them locally, and found in their report General LEONARDOPOULOS, the commander of the tenth Greek division, guilty.

Your fellow-brothers of the Turkish University, who are struggling hard in the midst of every privation and misfortune for the mere love of knowledge, consider it a duty to submit these terrible atrocities to your very noble and pure conscience.

June 6, 1337-1921.

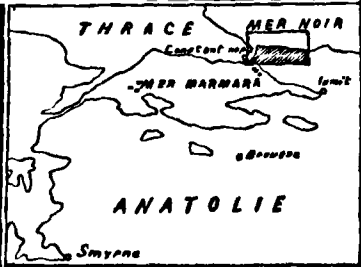
Union of the Students of the  
Literary School of the University  
of COSNTANTINOPLE.

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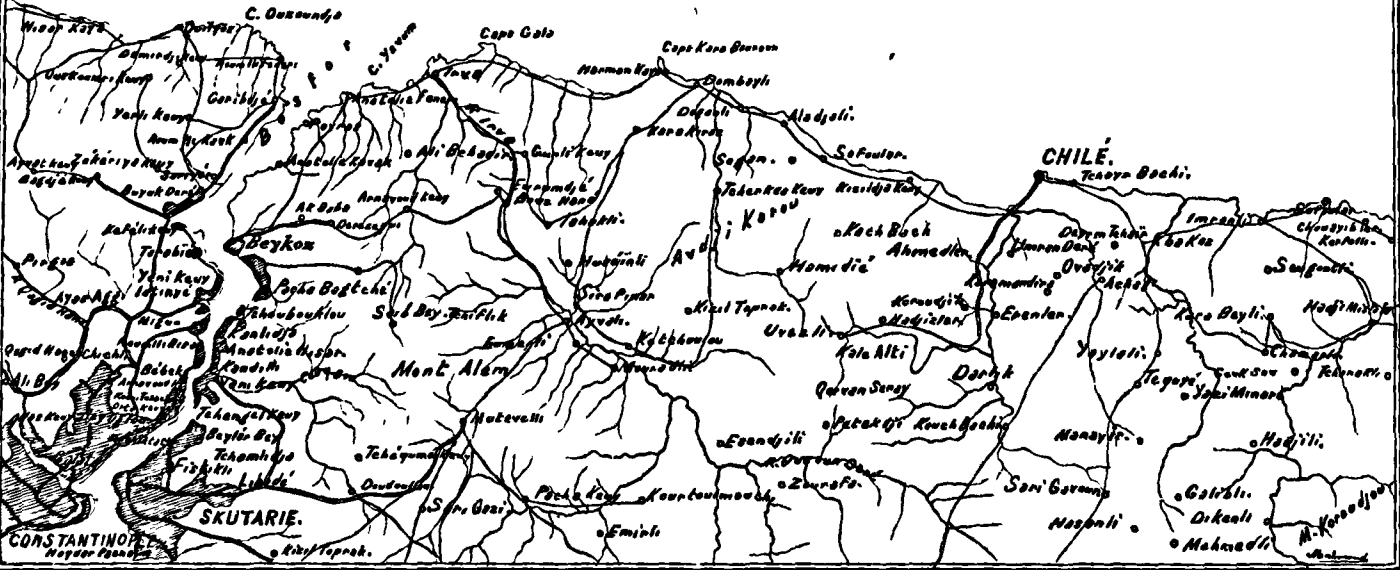


Two orphans who managed to save their lives by fleeing to the mountains and whose parents were murdered by the Greeks.





# M E R N O I R



Atrocities of the kaza of Beycos.

**The burning of Huseinli village very close to Bosphorus  
by a Greek battalion for the purpose of Bulgary.**

It was found out from the official document drawn up by the council of elders of the village dated May 1, 1337-1921, of the special commission which had carried on local investigation that on July 15, 1336-1920, a Greek battalion surrounded the village of HUSEINLI within the KAZA of BEYCOS on the BOSPHORUS, and terrorizing the people with machine guns and volley fire, forced them to flee. They burned the village with its 35 houses, mosque, the school house, the stables, depots and the crops they had harvested ; they carried away with them 147 heads of cattle of the village, and before burning the houses forcibly took away all the movable property, money and jewelery. They even transferred all these goods with the village carriages to TCHIBOUKLI on the BOSPHORUS. Following this incident, on the application of the people to the British commander and the Greek headquarters, 93 heads of cattle which the people had seen at TCHIBOUKLI were returned. The others were considered ultimately lost on account of having been slaughtered before the very eyes of the people and some being carried away to other places, in spite of the repeated demands and insistence of the British commander. Some of the 150 people of the village moved and emigrated to neighbouring villages, and a few took refuge and were living under extreme difficulty in the 8 houses of the village which they somehow fixed up.

**The murder of Djevad Effendi, the foreman of  
Tchaoushli farm by a Greek Detachment.**

It was found out from the official document number 79 drawn up on May 8, 1337-1921, by the village council of elders, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the commission which carried on local investigation that, during the month of October 1337 1921, a Greek detachment besieged the TCHAOUSHLI farm in BEYCOS on the BOSPHORUS, beat very severely and tortured DJEVAD Effendi the farm foreman and his six companions. They carried away DJEVAD Effendi out of the village and murdered him.

**The flight to the woods and taking refuge at Domali village of 4 years old Niyazi and his 8 years old sister Remzleh, who had lost their parents.**

From the official document dated May 8, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the council of elders of the SIRA PINAR village, and from the report number 365, dated May 13, 1337-1921, of the commission which carried on local investigation:

During the burning of the HUSSEINLI village within the Shileh district and the continuation of the volley fire the people of the SIRA PINAR village, which is very close to HUSSEINLI, left their houses and fled to the mountains. Specially on the day of the incident many of the people who fled to the mountains lost the track of their families, Some children losing their parents have remained hungry for days in the hollows of trees.

REMZIEH 8 years old and her brother NIAZI 4 years old, children of SAMI Oglou MEHMED, not finding their parents, roamed for days in the woods and finally managed to reach DOMALI Keuy on the Black Sea coast and took refuge with some relatives they could recall

On entering this village, the Greek forces first burned the crops, then forcibly took away the village live-stock and the goods they found in the houses and carried them away with the village vehicles to TCHJHOUKLI. They burned the mosque, the school house, the coffee house, the shops and the houses.

The people who returned after the Greeks left managed to put out the fire of some houses, and thus found some shelter Through their repeated appeal for the return of their animals and through the mediation and assistance of Mr Tucker only 27 heads of cattle which is but a small fraction of the whole were returned to them and the rest were taken here and there and thus were ultimately lost to the people After this incident the Greek detachment<sup>S</sup> visited twice the village, beat and tortured all the persons they met.

The burning and destruction of the town of **Omarli**,  
and of **Husseimli**, **Sira Pinar** villages by the  
Greek soldiers; and murder.

On Saturday July 15, 1336-1920, the Greek forces besieged and burned the villages of HUSSEINLI, and SIRA PINAR, and invaded the town of OMARLI, the Kaza center, attacked the people with bomb, machine gun, and volley fire The excited people in their fear managed to save their lives by fleeing to the mountains

FERID Oglou AZIZ native of the same village who on account of age and for being crippled could not flee was killed tragically. The crops on the fields, the shop and the houses of the town were set on fire and burned.

This tragic incident was found out from the official document of the town council of elders dated May 7, 1337-1921 and from the report number 365, dated May, 14, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, of the special commission which carried on local investigation.

**6 innocent Moslems of Boz Haneh beaten and wounded with rifle butts and bayonets by the Greek soldiers.**

It was found from the official document dated May 1, 1337-1921 drawn up by the village council of elders the original of which is kept, and from the written and recorded statements of the sufferers that a Greek detachment consisting of 45 persons and under the command of a lieutenant again visiting the BOZ HANEH village of the Kaza of OMARLI on October 26, 1336-1920 gathered the people on the coffee houses. They examined the people and forcibly carried along with them ADIL Oglou REDJEB, SALIM Oglou IBRAHIM, EMIN Oglou RIFAAT, HASSAN Tchavoush Oglou YOUSSEUF, MOUSTAPHA Oglou IBRAHIM, and the coffee house keeper RIZA to KILIDJLI village at half an hour distance from BOZ HANEH. They beat wounded and lead them on with rifle butts and bayonets on the way to the village and on their arrival with the blood running all over them at KILIDJLI finally set them free on the request and pleas of the people of the village.

Passing the noose to the neck of 25 innocent people of **Boz Haneh**, and **Eumurdjeh** villeges; torturing them by six months of imprisonment and wounding.

From the document dated May 5, 1337-1921, and submitted by the council of elders of **BOZ HANEH** and **EUMREMDJEH** villages of the Kaza **OMARLI**, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the commission which carried on local investigation:

On September 2, 1336-1920, a company of Greek soldiers consisting of a capitain, a lieutenant, 2 second lieutenants, and approximately 150 Greek soldiers besieged the **BOZ HANEH** and **EUMRUWDJEH** villages. They carried and imprisoned the people in the coffee house.

Out of the people they passed the nosse to the necks of twenty one persons and tied them to the tree in front of the coffee house and beat them for hours Then they took down and beat them for hours Then they led them to Polonnaise prisonhouse wounding them from several places on the way with rifle buts, sword backs and bayonets. They also tortured and persecuted them during their six months of imprisonment.

*Following is the list of the 21 persons who have been subjected to the above-mentioned atrocities*

- 1.— **MEHMED** Aga, the second Mouhtar.
- 2.— **MEHMED** ALI.
- 3.— **IBRAHIM** Oglou **DJABIR**.
- 4.— **SHABAN** Oglou **FETHI**
- 5.— **ALI** Oglou **HASSAN**

- 6.— ALI Oglou AZIZ.
- 7.— HASSAN Oglou AZIZ.
- 8.— HUSSEIN Oglou YACHAR.
- 9.— MEHMED Oglou REDJEB.
- 10.— SEYID Oglou ABDULLAH.
- 11.— AHMED Oglou MOUSTAPHA.
- 12.— NOURI Oglou RAIF.
- 13.— MEHMED Oglou HUSSEIN.
- 14.— ALI Oglou AZIZ.
- 15.— IBRAHIM Oglou AZIZ.
- 16.— ALI Oglou HUSSEIN.
- 17.— AHMED Oglou MEHMED.
- 18.— ALI Oglou HAKKI.
- 19.— HASSAN Oglou MEHMED.
- 20.— MEHMED Oglou HAKKI.
- 21.— RIFAAT.

**Beating of the people, and robbing of the live-stock  
of the village of Mouradli.**

It was found out from the official document dated May 2, 1236-1920, drawn up by the village council of elders, the original of which is kept, that on Sunday, July 13, 1336-1920, a military detachment of approximately 50 soldiers under the command of a Greek officer coming to the village of MOURADLI of the Kaza of BEYCOS forcibly took away all the live-stock of the village. They entered the houses and pillaged all the jewelery and the movable goods, and burned the houses of SEIFULLAH, KADJI Oglou HUSSEIN, the piles of wheat and all the crops. They beat and tortured the peasants by the names of IBRAHIM Oglou



Hadji OSMAN, BEKIR Oglou ZAKIR, KAHRAMAN Oglou DJAFER, HADJI Oglou HUSSEIN, AHMED Oglou HUSSEIN, and HIMMET Oglou ARIF.

Beating of women by the Greek soldiers who had gone to Omarli, the proposterous and the outrageous commander of the detachment.

It was found out from the document dated May 2, 1337-1921, drawn up by the village council of elders that during the month of December 1336-1920, a Greek detachment under the command of a Greek officer coming again from BEYCOS to OMARLY forcibly took away the goods of the people on the pretext of searching arms. They also beat the women during the search. The officer of the same detachment took by force the bed covers from Hadji OSMAN Oglou MOUSTAPHA's house where he was received for the night as a guest, beat and insulted very badly when the poor man pleaded mercy from him.

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**Mr. Bournelh, the delegate for the East of the Red Cross Society of Switzerland who rendered valuable services for the protection of the Moslem population.**

# The Atrocities of the Kaza of Shileh

12 years old orphan Moustapha wounded with bayonet while throwing himself upon the corpse of his murdered father; Kalaydji Yorgui who makes confessions in the presence of the British commander of Shileh; crimes of the famous lieutenant Katcharos; the murder of women and men.

During the month of April 1337-1921, a Greek detachment consisting of 35 soldiers and under the command of a Greek sergent came to the village of Hadji Moustapha of the NAHIEH of the AGHUVA, entered the houses on the pretext of searching arms, and after having forcibly taken all the money, jewelery, and other valuable property;

1.— They threw a 45 years old man by the name of HASSAN, son of SALIH, on the ground, and killed by cutting him from his throat and wounding him in 28 other places of his body.

2.— They killed Laz Oglou ALI, son of AHMED, by cutting his body into two and bayonetting him in different places.

3.— They killed the 12 years old MOUSTAPHA, who pleaded merey for his father Laz Oglou AHMED and wished to throw himself on the corpse of his father, with numerous bayonet wounds.

4.— They also killed Laz Oglou MOUSTAPHA, son of KADIR, Duz Taban Oglou HASSAN, son of HUSSEIN, and YOUSSEUF Effendi of TREBIZONDE, the village teacher, by bayonetting them through different parts of their bodies. They also insulted and beat many of the women who seeing the tragedy, began to sob and moan and wounded EMINEH, the wife of the Ouzoun Oglou, ZEINEB, the wife of another

Ouzoun Oglou MOUSTAPHA, and NAKIEH, the wife of KARAMEMISH Oglou.

It was found out from the recorded statement of the Greek bandit KALAYDJI YORGHİ, who also repeated his statements in the presence of the British Commander of SHILEH that the Greek lieutenant KATAHAROS had planned out and executed this incident, helped in this by KEUSSEH DIMITRI of YENI KEUY. It was also found out from the contents of the documents of court that the corpses which were taken to SHILEH were also seen by the commander of the British detachment there, and that they were examined also by the British military physician. The copy of the report of the Ottoman board of physicians concerning their physical examination is kept on the file.

Atrocities committed by the Greeks in the Nahieh of **Aghuva**; the beating of **Halı Effendi**, the Governor of the Nahieh; the sinking of the rowing boats by the Greek destroyer; murder and pillage.

According to information received from the department of information of the Ministry of War, **FIAZIM**, native of **KABAKOS** village in the Nahieh of **TEKEH**, who was at first arrested by the Greeks and released was again arrested by **VASSIL**, the guard of the Greek prison-house, who after three days was specially despatched for that purpose, and was murdered on the way with rifle and bayonet while he was being led to the town.

On the night of November 19, 1337-1921, several Greek soldiers on the advice and guidance of the Greek population of **YENI-KEUY** entered by breaking the door



**Emigration of the Moslem population of Armoudli with some of their household goods which they managed to save.**

of the house of the grocer HUSSEIN Effendi, Persian citizen, and residing at HADJI KASSIM street and forcibly took away his jewelery worth 600 pounds.

HALIL Effendi, the Governor of the Nahieh of AGHUVA, was led under guards to the Greek court martial at ISMIDT and was subjected to great torture and cruelties at SHILEH Greek military quarters.

Through the middle of March 1337-1921, sailing boats of RASSIM, SHAKIR, YAKOUB and MOUSTAPHA captains were sunk by a Greek destroyer near Aghuva, the captain and the crews were led to SHILEH Greek military quarter where they were subjected to great torture and cruelty and then sent to an unknown destination. Nothing has been heard of them.

On April 5, 1337-1921, Imam SADIK Effendi, native of YAZI MENAYIRI village, who together with his wife were going to the neighbouring village met a Greek band consisting of 15 persons. His wife was killed with the rifle fire and he himself managed to flee on his horse back and save his life.

60 years old SAİM Oglou SALIH, native of YAZI MENAYIRI village of the Nahieh of DEYIRMEN TCHAYIRI, who had gone to the center of the Nahieh was killed by the Greeks on his way back

The attack of the Greek officers and soldiers on 70 years old man at the village of **Kara Mandirah**; beating, wounding, and pillage.

From the report number 365, dated May 12, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept by the government, of the

special commission which carried on local investigation.

On February 2, 1337-1921, an officer, a sergent, a corporal and a detachment of 9 Greek soldiers coming to the KARA MANDIRAH village of the Kaza of SHILEH and arresting and imprisoning the people have:

1.— On the pretext of searching arms led Hadji MOUSTAPHA, Kutchuk EMIN Oglou HUSSEIN, Kenmurdju Oglou MOUSTAPHA and Potour Oglou IBRAHIM one by one to their houses. They asked from each of them large sums of money according to the list which they had previously prepared. They beat them for hours with rifle buts and bayonets and tortured some by wounding them from their throats and other parts of their bodies before the eyes of their families.

2.— Burned with matches the beard of 70 years old MOUSTAPHA and beaten him until he became unconscious.

3.— Beaten his wife and daughter so severely that they are still ill in their beds.

4.— Crippled, Kutchuk EMIN Oglou HASSAN by breaking his arms and legs. Three days later his daughter died of fear and wound, and his wife EMINEH HATOUN is still in her bed.

5.— Beaten severely also the 11 years old MOMSTAPHA, the son of Imam Effendi, and his mother, HADIDJA HATOUN, after which they were robbed of their cash.

**Looting by the Greek soldiers on Scatari Shileh  
Road; wounding and murder.**

It was found out from the document number 175, dated May 8, 1337-1921, drawn up by the village council



of elders, the original of which is kept by the government, that during the month of November 1336-1920, thirteen persons who were coming from SCUTARI with 14 carriages were held up and stopped at KAPAKLI by a Greek military detachment of 25 persons among whom also there were some Greeks of YENY KEUY. The Greeks killed SADIK with rifle fire, wounded Ali, the son of HUSSEIN Agha, from two places, and also wounding YOUSSEUF Agha with rifle fire, they took away from them the 500 pounds which was found on them and also the property worth 600 pounds found in the carriages.

Atrocities committed by the Greek soldiers of hanging of Moslem women by their hair; dragging of their tied up husbands on the streets; and the killing of **Emrullah** by tearing him to pieces.

A Greek detachment of 25 soldiers and some bandits cooperating with them under the command of a sergent which had come to ERENLER MEZARLIGHI village following the occupation of SHILEH by the Greeks, attacked the people and tortured them by hanging the women from their hair and dragging the men with their feet tied up. On their return they tied up the hands and the feet of HUSSEIN Oglou EMRULLAH who was working at his field, made him target to their fire and after having made holes all over him they chopped off his head from his body, and tore the poor man to pieces. The details of these atrocities were found out from the document dated May 4, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the village council of elders,



The ruins of the houses at Kara Mursel, burned down by the Greeks.



The Moslem Quarters at Ismid burned and ruined by the Greeks.

**Hussein murdered by the Greek soldiers.**

It was found out from the document number 29, dated May 4, 1337-1921, drawn up by the village council of elders, the original of which is kept by the government, that during the month of November 1336-1920, KIAZIM Oglou HUSSEIN Tchaoush, the guard of OROUDJ ALI village within the Kaza of SHILEH, was killed at KORILAR place at an hour's distance from the village

Even the mediation and intervention of the officer of the British detachment cannot stop the atrocities of lieutenant Katcharos at SHILEH.

It was found out from the document dated May 7, 1337-1921, drawn up by the village council of elders, the original of which is kept that during the month of December 1336-1920, a Greek detachment of 30 soldiers under the command of the Greek officer lieutenant KATCHAROS came to ERENLER MEZARLIGUI village Taking out of his house Effendi Oglou ALI, and tying up his hands and feet, beat him in public until he became unconscious and then carrying to SHILEH in an exhausted condition they beat him for days, and finally killed him with bayonet and rifle In spite of the appeal of his family and the mediation of the officer of the British detachment, his corpse was not delivered, but instead was hidden.

**Atrocities of the Greek soldiers  
in the village of **Karvanseray**, and violation.**

It was found out from the document number 33, dated November 6, 1336-1920, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the village council of elders, that during the month of October 1336-1920, a detachment of twenty five, consisting of the Greeks of YENI KEUY and Greek soldiers, came to the KARVANSERAY village of the Kaza of SHILEH. They entered the house of Topal Oglou Hadji HUSSEIN, wounded him from several places with bayonets and attacking his daughter in-law HADIDJA who was in the other room wounded and killed her. They also carried out of the village the wife of MOUSTAPHA Imam Oglou, who was violated by all the Greek soldiers.

**A Greek detachment robs 500 pounds from a poor village**

It was found out from the document dated May 8, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the village council of elders, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation, that during the month of March 1337-1921, a Greek detachment came to the DEYIRMEN TCHAYIRI DIVAN, beat the people whom they gathered to the mosque while they were in TCHENGUELLI village and robbed them of their money of approximately 500 pounds. They wounded MOUSSA Oglou MEHMED, ISMAIL Oglou MEHMED, and carried along with them out of the village LAZ BAYRAM Agha, and killed him very tragically.

**The wiping out of existence of a whole family in  
Tchiflik village; the murder of 8 years old Youssouf.**

Taken from the document dated May 8, 1337-1921, drawn up by the village council of elders of TCHIFLIK, also known as MESHROUTIET village of SHILEH, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation:

A Greek detachment which came to the village during the month of November 1336-1920, entered the houses on the pretext of searching arms, robbed and pillaged all valuable property, money and the jewelery. They beat Kouri MAHMOUD Oglou KASSIM, the Mouhtar, Kel Oglou HAYDAR, MEHMED Oglou KIAMIL, MEHMED Oglou IHSAN, Hadji DJEVRI HASSAN, natives of the village, with sword and bayonet backs for hours and killed very tragically after great torture and cruelty Tossoun Agha, a notable of the village.

Hadji DJEVRI, his brother who witnessed the cruelties made to Tossoun Agha and afterwards laid sick in bed on account of beating and torture; his wife and his son Hafiz and IBRAHIM died a few days later of severe beating.

On the same day 8 years old YOUSOUF, son of YOUSOUF Oglou MEHMED, and his wife NADIREH were killed by the Greeks with bayonet and volley fire.

On the day which these incidents were taking place, many pregnant women including Shehrieh, the daughter in law of MEHMED Oglou KASSIM Agha, miscarried their babies.

The murder of Manav Oglou **Rustem** by having his body separated into two and having his head, ears, arms and legs torn to pieces.

It was found out from the document dated May 4, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the city council of elders, that during the march of the Greek detachment at SHILEH and the neighbouring villages for the purpose of securing food stuffs and carrying out the plans of atrocities, one of these military detachments arrested Manav Oglou RUSTEM at a place close to ESKI DEYIRMEN near the KIZILDJA KEUY, killed him very tragically by chopping off his body and cutting his head and ears into small pieces and each of his arm into four parts.

**11 Years old Djelal killed by the Greek Military detachment.**

It was found out from the document dated May 10, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the village council of elders that during the month of November 1336-1920, a Greek military detachment arresting the 11 years old innocent shepherd who was grazing his flock in OROUDJ ALI village of the Kaza of SHILEH, killed him by chooping off his head from his body.

**Even the Greek military physician takes part in the torture.**

On March 20, 1337-1921, a Greek detachment of 30 persons, an officer and a military physician came to

KORIDJI village and besides the tortures and sufferings to which they subjected the people whom they gathered in the coffee-house, they beat in public Tcheul Oglou MEHMED, Eghri Boyourn AHMED, YAKOUB Oglou REDJEB, Bourounsiz AHMED, ABDULLAH Oglou MOUSTAPHA, Pehlevan AHMED until they became unconscious.

Later on hanging these poor men to the trees and soaking their bodies they whipped and beat them with sticks until the order "stop,, was given by the military physician; that is, until they were dead.

This incident was found out from the document dated May 7, 1337-1921, drawn up by the village council of elders, and from the report number 365, dated May 12, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation.

The murder of **Emrullah** by being torn to pieces because he could not provide the money demanded by the Greek Soldiers; **Ahmed** and **Ashir** managed to save their lives by paying the ransom.

It was found out from the document dated May 10, 1337-1921, drawn up by the village council of elders, the original of which is kept, that on Monday, March 21, 1337-1921, a Greek military detachment of 25 persons coming to the village ISHAKLI in the Nahieh of ALADJA of SHILEH carried along with them AHMED, the son of Madjir DJAFER, EMRULLAH and his son. They demanded by force and under threats, from the father of AHMED to pay 800, ABDULLAH and EMRULLAH 1000, the coal merchant HASSAN Agha 500, and ASHIR Agha Bayghin Oglou 500 pounds of which they received 800 pounds from AHMED Agha



and 500 from the son of the coal merchant. They wounded and killed EMRULLAH with three rifle shots on his chest and two from his back with bayonet, and once from his left hip with a big knife, and tore his body to pieces who was unable to provide the money

**13 years old innocent Suleiman wounded in several places with bayonet by a Greek detachment.**

It was found out from the document dated May 10, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the village council of elders and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation that some Greeks of YENI KEUY who after wounding with bayonet from his brow and back of his neck the 13 years old shepherd SULEIMAN, whom they met in the neighbourhood of OROUDJ ALI village of SHILEH, threw his body into a trench and he was thus saved from a sure death after a treatment of three months.

**Bands armed and backed up by the Greek soldiers; foolish and unfounded claim of the Greek detachment; the destruction of Ovjadjik village.**

*Taken from the document number 24 drawn up by the council of elders of Ovjadjik village of Shileh, and from the report number 365, dated May 12, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation:*

**The Greek population of YENI KEUY village of the**

Kaza of SHILEH have been long ago used to brigandage. YENI KEUY Greek bands, whose routine was to kill and pillage, finding for themselves a better field of action specially after the Greek occupation, committed many crimes in the OVADJIK village on account of its being at half an hour distance from YENI KEUY and of its being thus exposed to the constant attacks of the soldiers and bandits, was reduced to seven houses. Therefore the people of four of these houses were forced to take refuge at the neighbouring villages. The other three families who stayed in the village were, in addition to all kinds of troubles and sufferings which they had undergone, subjected to cruelties and torture of Greek military detachments on the foolish and baseless accusation of «having given aid and comfort to Greek bandits». All their property and goods and their money were taken away from them and pillaged during the attack on the houses on the pretext of searching arms. 70 years old MARDIN Oglou FEYZULLAH, 60 years old OMAR Oglou OMAR, and AYISHEH, the daughter of MARDINE Oglou FEYZULLAH, who pleaded mercy for her father, were beaten very severely, and OMAR Oglou OMAR was wounded in several places with bayonet and dagger. Also the 211 sheep and 1 oxen which were the only support of these families were forcibly taken away from them.



From the atrocities of the Kaza of **Yeni-Shehr**.  
The mosque of Kizil Hisar village burned with the people inside.

**Women attacked and violated by Greek officers and  
soldiers at Deyirmen Tchyiri; Moslem people  
subjected to cruelty and torture.**

*From the document number 42, dated May 8, 1337-1921, drawn up by the Mouhtar and the council of elders of **Tekeh Divani** village, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation:*

During the month of August 1336-1920, the soldiers of a Greek military detachment of 300 persons which came to **TEKEH DIVANI** of **DEYIRMEN TCHAYIRI** of **SHILEH**, besides taking and robbing the valuable property also searched the houses on the pretext of arms. They beat **Dedeh Oglou MOUSTAPHA** for hours, and then forcing him to lie down, several soldiers stepped on and crushed him to death. **AYISHEH**, his wife, and **GUNAN**, his daughter in law were violated by many soldiers who afterwards also subjected them to sodomy.

Poor old **MOUSTAPHA**'s mother in law also was hang from her hair and beaten until she became unconscious. **BAYRM Oglou AHMED**, **DERELI Oglou AZIZ**, **KABA Oglou EYOUB**, **KABA Oglou HADJI**, and **AYDIN Oglou MOUSTAPHA** Aghas also were hang upside down by their feet and were tortured by being forced to inhale the straw smoke burned for the purpose.

**Sidki and Ahmed** saved from death on the mediation of the British Commander; the continuous beating of the poor Moslems in the Greek prisonhouse in Shileh with iron whips until they became unconscious.

While the 60 years old **HÜSSEİN Effendi**, native of **HEDJIZ** village, was in Shileh, he was arrested by the Greek soldiers and during his 9 days' of imprisonment he was insulted and repeatedly beaten. The other prisoners as well were subjected to these unbearable torture and cruelties.

Specially **SIDKI**, the son of **MEHMED** Aga, and **Eghri Boyoun Laz AHMED**, natives of **Erenler** village, who more than any one else were subjected to these tortures all the night through until they became unconscious, were saved from a sure death on the mediation of the British commander of Shileh.

These incidents were found out from the document dated May 4, 1337-1921, drawn up and submitted by the council of elders, and from the report of the special commission which carried on local investigation.

**Beating at Koridji village on the pretext of hard labor; torture and pillage**

From the document dated May 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, of the council of elders of the village of the **KORIDJI**:

During the month of January 1337-1921, a Greek detachment of 15 persons under the command of

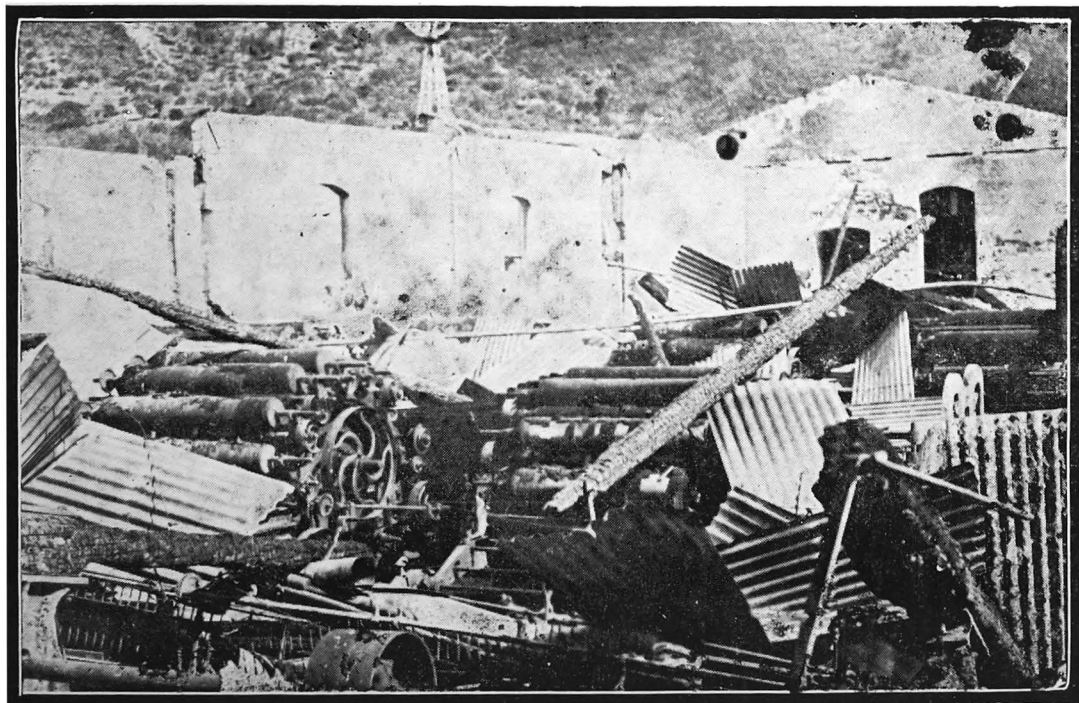
a sergent came to KORIDJI village, asked for carriages for the purpose of military transportation, and fined those who owned no carriages.

They not only seized the carriages but also beat the drivers and send them away.

They also beat very severely ALI OSMAN Oglou HASSAN, TCHÉUL Oglou MEHMED, and FATMA, the mother of Pehlevan MEHMED, who neither had any carriage nor money to give. Then they entered the houses and committed cruelties by beating the women and forcibly taking away their valuable property

**Torture and cruelties of the famous lieutenant  
Katcharos in Shuaybli village.**

It was found out from the document number 26 dated May 6, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the village council of elders, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation that during the month of December 1336-1920, a Greek detachment of 15 persons under the command of lieutenant KATCHAROS came to the village of SHUAYBLI. They gathered the people in the coffee-house, and out of these tortured Kaptan Oglou DJEMAL, Askar Oglou IBRAHIM, Kotch Oglou BEKIR, Kotkos Oglou MEHMED Tchavoush, Demirdji Oglou AZIZ, and Tchali Oglou ESHREF by hanging them to the trees upside down by their feet and subjecting them to inhale the straw smoke burned for the purpose.



**Robbing and seizure by the Greek detachment;  
beating and wounding.**

*From the document dated May 14, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the village councils of Kash Bash and **Dereh Keuy** in **Shileh** :*

During the month of January 1337-1921, a Greek military detachment of 10 persons under the command of a sergent came to the village of KASH BASH and DEREH KEUY, entered the houses on the pretext of searching arms and forcibly took and robbed whatever money and jewelery they found in the houses. They tortured by passing their feet through the rifle belts, beating and wounding AHMED, the Mouhtar, MEHMED Oglou RIFAT, Wahazghiri Oglou HUSREV, and HUSSEIN Oglou SHUAYB Aghas and their wives until they became unconscious.

**Robbing and seizure by the Greek officers; their ignorance and fanaticism; barbarism extended up to the pages of the Koran.**

It was found out from the recorded statements made unanimously on May 6, 1336-1921, by the village council of elders that during the month of December 1336 1920, a Greek detachment of 15 persons under the command of a Greek officer came to the village of SAFVATIEH also called Hedjiz and having gathered the people in the usual way, in the coffee-houses, told them that orders of the Greek government were going to be proclaimed and imprisoned them. Then they entered the houses for



search and because it was a rich Circassian village, they seized the very valuable Circassian swords which are considered as ornaments. They also took away all their jewelery and other valuable property, and the money they had in their trunks. Then they started to beat the women. They also threatened and beat KADRY Bey and OMAR Oglou HASSAN Agha, notables of the village. They hurt the national and religious sentiments of the Moslem population by tearing to pieces the Koran which they found in the house and throwing the pages to the toilet by using very vile words.

Seizure, murder, and wounding committed even at the presence of the Greek officers.

During the month of August 1, 1336-1920, a Greek military detachment of approximately 200 persons under the command of several officers came to YAYLA village in the Nahieh of DEYIRMEN TCHAYIRI of Shileh, and killed AHMED whom they had forced to accompany them as their guide. A second military detachment which came on the same day entered the houses on the pretext of searching arms, pillaged all the property, beat very severely all the village people, and wounded EYOUB Oglou ALI, and Kabadayi Oglou HUSNI. These incidents were found out from the document number 40, dated May 5, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the village council of elders, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation.

**The demand of 3000 pounds as a ransom by the Greek detachment; and outrages.**

During the month of September 1336-1920, a Greek military detachment consisting of 10 persons came to SOPHILAR village in the Nahieh of ALADJA in the Kaza of SHILEH, and taking all the village people out of the village they searched the houses and took by force the money and valuable property. They beat HASSAN Effendi, the Imam of the village, Manav Oglou MOUSTAPHA Reis, Hadji ASHIR Effendi, his son MEHMED Onbashi, and another son Mudjahid very severely. Then they took along with them to the mountains MOUSTAPHA Reis, AHMED and MUDJAHID, whom they beat and tortured with sword backs. They released them afterwards on receiving 700 pounds the village people managed to collect among themselves and paid instead of the 3000 pounds ransom which was demanded by the Greeks. The incident was found out from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, by the special commission which carried on local investigation, and from the statements of the council of elders of the village.

**The famous Greek Lieutenant Katcharos receives  
1000 pounds as ransom.**

It was found out from the document dated May 9, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the village council of elders that a Greek band consisting of Greek soldiers and also of the YENI KEUY Greeks

armed by them and under the command of lieutenant Katcharos came during the month of October 1336-1920, to EUVEZLI village of the Shileh They carried away ARSLAN Aga Zadeh SULEIMAN, HASSAN, and DJELAL Effendies, natives of the village whom they released later on on the payment of 1000 pounds collected by the peasants and the people of the neighbouring villages.

**Crimes of the famous lieutenant Katcharos also witnessed  
by Mr. Kockhill, the British officer.**

It was found out from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, of the special commission which carried on local investigation that during the month of March 1337-1921, the Greek soldiers who came under the command of lieutenant KATCHAROS to the KABAKOZ village of SHILEH undressed Koniali Oglou EDHEM Reis, HALIL Aga, the Mouhtar, AZAT Oglou RIFAT Reis, SELIM Oglou AHMED, Tchakir EYOUB Oglou EMIN, Tchakir Oglou AHMED Reis, Tchakir Oglou MOUSTAPHA, Tchakir Oglou IBRAHIM, Bekdji Manav MOUSTAPHA and hang them to the trees upside down by their feet, beat them until they became unconscious, and thus each one was beaten up until the evening and many signs of beating were seen in many of them personally by Mr. KOCKHILL, the British officer attached to SHILEH gendarmery commander.

**Greeks attacks in the Koridji village.**

It was found out from the document drawn up by the village council of elders, the original of which is

kept, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation that during the month of December of 1336-1920, a Greek detachment of 8 persons under the command of a sergent came to KORIDJI village of the Kaza of SHILEH and forced the peasants to provide straw without any money for their horses which was beyond the power of the village and its people. And on the excuse of the village council that it was beyond their power to provide the demanded straw they beat and insulted the Mouhtar and the Council members, and entering the houses carried away all the valuable property they found, in the midst of sobs and moaning of women and children.

**Moslem women hang by their hair and beaten; raped girls.**

It was found out from the document dated May 1, 1337-1921, drawn up by the village council of elders, and from the report number 365, dated May, 14, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept by the government, that the Greek soldiers detached from the BEYKOS Battalion and sent to SHILEH came to KABAKOZ village on their return, and beat RIFAT Effendi very severely, and robbing him of his 300 pounds, they hang by their hair AYISHEH, the wife of AZIZ, RUKIEH, the wife of MEHMED BABA HUSSEIN Oglou, EMINEH, the wife MOUSTAPHA Tchaoush, AYISHEH, the wife of MOURAD Tchaoush, FAIMA, the wife of Hadji EDHEM Aga, AYISHEH, her daughter, Sernidoun, her grand-daughter, and Madjir HAVA Hanim They beat them for hours and violated them, and then they raped the virgin SERNIDOUN Hanim and practiced sodomy on her.



Officials of the American Near East Relief and the Red Crescent Societies who helped the destitue Moslems of Kara Mursel, Ismidt, Deyirmen Dereh and the surroundings.



Moslem Orphan Children at **Kara Mursel**. Two of the Orphans are seen on the shoulders of the Director and an official of the **Derindjeh** Branch of the American Near East Relief Society.

**-Seizure of the-sheep in the village by the Greek soldiers; and beating of women.**

It was found out from the document dated May 12, 1337-1921, drawn up by the council of elders of the village, the original of which is kept, that during the month of October 1336-1920, a Greek detachment of 10 persons under the command of a Greek sergeant came to KORIDJI village of SHILEH and forcibly took away the sixty sheep of HASSAN Pehlevan Oglou SHUKRI, then attacked and tortured the women on the pretext of collecting eggs

**Torture and beating of five helpless Moslems by putting them in bags at the Kizildja village.**

It was found out from the document dated May 7, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the council of elders of KIZILDJA at 45 minutes distance from SHILEH, that the village was attacked by Greek soldiers who secured their daily provisions from peasants. Each Greek detachment which came to the village entered the houses on the pretext of searching arms and took away all the valuable property they found. The Greek soldiers beat the people and specially placing Tchinar Oglou MOUSTAPHA, GUENDJ OSMAN Oglou OSMAN, and HUSSEIN Oglou HUSSEIN in and soaking the begs, whipped them for hours until they became unconscious.

**Attack and seizure by the Greek detachment at Yazı Menayırı village; murder of Moustapha and Salih.**

It was found out from the document drawn up by the council of elders of the village, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, that on August 1, 1336-1920, a Greek detachment of approximately 50 persons entered the houses in the YAZI MENAYIRI village within the Nahieh of DEYIRMEN TCHAYIRI at SHILEH on the pretext of searching arms, took away all the money and the valuable property they found. They beat and tortured SALIH Aga, the Mouhtar, Imam Oglou ARIF, SALIM Oglou MOUSTAPHA, NEZIR Oglou Hadji OMAR. They carried away with them and murdered, on the way SALIM Oglou MOUSTAPHA, and SALIH Oglou SALIH.

**Osman slaughtered like a sheep by a Greek detachment;  
beating and wounding of men and women.**

*From the document number 39, dated May 13, 1337-1921, drawn up by the council of elders of the village of TCHANAKLI and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation :*

A Greek detachment of 20 persons which came to TCHANAKLI village in the Nahieh of AGHUVA during the month of March, 1337-1921, slaughtered ALI Oglou OSMAN from his neck like a sheep and with bayonet wounded in several places DJAFER Oglou VELI, Kodja MOUSSA Oglou MOUSTAPHA, Kara SABIR Oglou MOUSTAPHA, ADEM Oglou



**IBRAHIM, AYISHEH**, the wife of Mola **MOMSTAPHA**. They beat very severely **KEUSSEH Oglou Imam MEHMED Effendi**, and **HAMIDEH**, the wife of **DJoudi Oglou OSMAN**, **AYISHEH**, the wife of **Bitchakdji MOUSTAPHA**, and another **AYISHEH**, the wife of **Saï MAHMOUD Oglou SULEIMAN**. They tortured and persecuted the women by pulling off their hair.

**Innocent people tortured and persecuted  
by Greek lieutenant Katcharos.**

It was found out from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, submitted by the special commission, that lieutenant **KATCHAROS** and the soldiers under his command came to the village of **DJIBALI** of **KADI KEUY** in the Kaza of **SHILEH** and besides taking the money and the valuable goods away from the people, they beat **EMIN Oglou MOUSTAPHA**, **Hadji Oglou RIFAT**, **Kara Imam Oglou OSMAN**, **Djeleb Oglou IDRIS**, **Topal AHMED SULEIMAN**, **Kurd Oglou SAID ALI** and hangig them to the tress upside down by their feet, subjected them to the straw somke burned for the purpose.

**The seizure of 300 pounds and 150 sheep by lieutenant  
Katcharos from one village alone.**

It was found out from the document dated May 4, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the council of elders of the village that lieutenant **KATCHAROS**, a Greek commander at **SHILEH**, called to his military quarters **Mouhtar Oglou FEIZI**, **ABAS Oglou HUSSEIN**, **HOURLCHID Oglou SELAHEDDIN**, **MELEK Oglou AHMED**,

ABBAS Oglou MOURAD, BILAL Oglou HAKKI TCHAOUSS and MEHMED Oglou KADIR Aghas, members of the council of elders of ERENLER MEZARLIGUI village He told them that they must pay in a week's time on behalf of the village 300 sheep or pay the price in cash of 15 pounds each, else he would burn down their village totally, and massacre its people. The people were obliged to provide, and thus gave him 150 sheep and also 300 pounds.

The seizure of 500 pounds of Ibrahim; of the money and valuable goods of other unfortunate persons by a Greek military detachment of 400 soldiers.

It was found out from the document number 72, dated May 6, 1337-1921, drawn up by the council of elders, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, and submitted by the special commission which carried on local investigation that during the month of July 1336-1920, while a Greek battalion of over 400 persons was passing from KABAKOZ village of SHILEH, they severely beat HALIL bey, Kalkandji Oglou IBRAHIM, EYOUB Oglou MEHMED, and HALIL Effendi, natives of the village, until they became unconscious. They seized the 500 pounds of Tchakir Oglou IBRAHIM which he had as capital for his living. They also searched the houses and seized all the money and the valuable goods

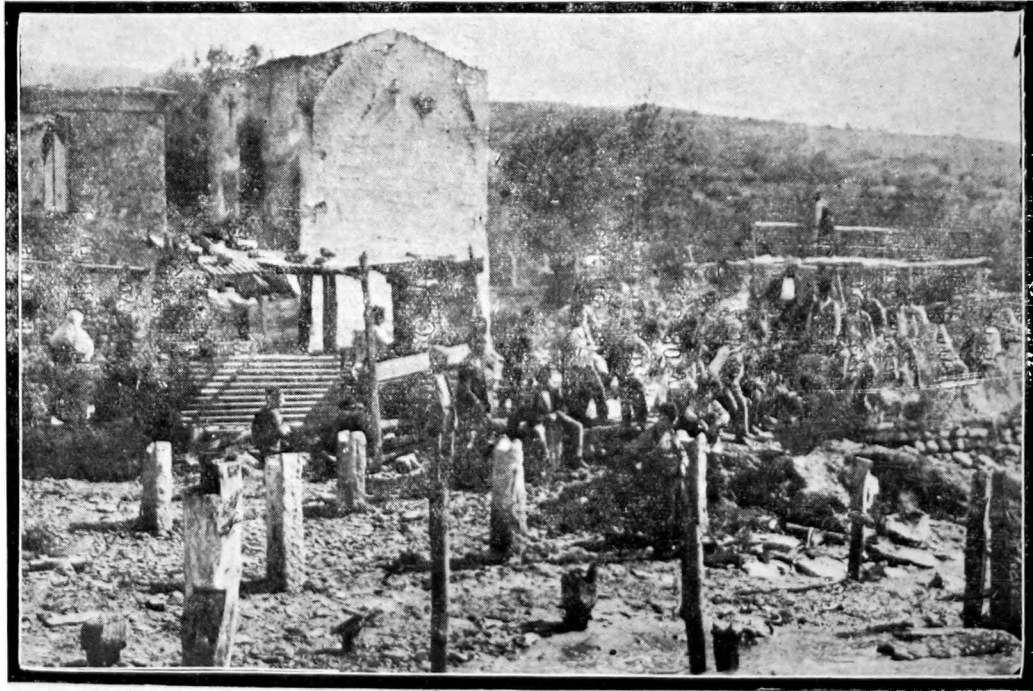
60 years old unfortunate **Aziz** unable to provide the 500 pounds for the Greek soldiers; and the council of elders

*From the document number 27, dated May 1, 1337-1921, of the council of elders of the village of **Oroudj Ali** in the Kaza of **Shileh**, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation :*

A Greek detachment of 13, accompanied by two Greek natives of **YENI KEUY** came to **OROU DJ ALI** village on the first days of February 1337-1921. They demanded 500 pounds from the people and on account of inability in providing the demanded sum they beat severely for hours the 60 years old **AZIZ Agha**, the **Mouhtar** of the village, and **Gedik Oglou HUSSEIN**, another **Gedik Oglou HASSAN Agha**, **Tabac Oglou ISMAIL**, and **Sam Oglou Kara HASSAN**, members of the council of elders. They searched the houses and seized all the valuable property they could lay hands on.

**Kadri Effendi** released on payment of 500 pounds received as a bribe by a Greek commander.

It was found out from the document number 155, dated May 4, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the council of elders that a Greek military detachment arrested and imprisoned **KADRI Effendi**, the son of **MEHMED Agha**, who was residing in **KALA ALTI** village of the Kaza of **SHILEH**. They later on released him on the payment of 500 pounds as ransom given personally to the Greek commander by **MEHMED ALI Agha**, his father.



**Some of the Moslem population in the midst of the ruins who managed to save their lives from the atrocities committed by the Greeks at Kara Mursel.**

**Atrocities in the village of Istindjeh.**

It was found out from the document dated May 9, 1337-1921, drawn up by the village council of elders, that on July 2, 1336-1920, a military detachment which came to ISTINDJEH village of SHILEH under the command of a Greek officer beat very severely many of the village people and specially of the council of elders, Arslan Agha Zadeh, Mouhtar SULEIMAN Agha, Hadji Oglou SULEIMAN Agha, Imam Hadji HUSSEIN Effendi, Eski Oglou IBRAHIM Agha, and gathering through the guidance of the village shepherds AHMED, Hadji Oglou SULEIMAN, and Eski Oglou IBRAHIM and carried away all the village live-stock.

**The burglary of Greek detachments and lieutenant Katcharos; torture of men and women; and specially the beating of unfortunate 80 years old Rushdi.**

*From the document dated May 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the council of elders of Avdji Kori, and from the report number 365, dated May 22, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation :*

On December 1, 1336-1920, a Greek detachment of 20 persons under the command of an officer came to the village of Avdji Kori of Shileh, entered the houses on the pretext of searching arms and seized the valuable property, the precious Circassian ornaments, and all the money found in the trunks and on the peasants.

A month after this incident lieutenant Katcharos

coming to the same village with a detachment of 20 persons under his command, made a second search and seized all the money and the valuable property he found. He beat HASSAN Oglou SHABAN, CHAKRI Oglou HALIL, HUSSEIN Oglou IBRAHIM 80 years old IBRAHIM Oglou RUSHDI, ISLAM Oglou SAID, and HASSAN RASHID, and many other women and children until they became unconscious with rifle butts, and by passing their feet through the rifle belt and twisting the rifle around so that they could not move their feet away.

**Looting and atrocities of a Greek detachment  
in Gueuksou village**

It was found out from the document number 49, dated May 7, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the council of elders of the village, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation that during the month of February 26, 1337-1921, a Greek detachment of 35 persons came to GUEUKSOU village of the NAHIEH of AGHUYA, arrested and imprisoned the people in the mosque and tortured them. Of these, they specially beat very severely and wounded in several places Molla BEKIR Oglou ALI, Berber Oglou MOUSTAPHA, TCHAKIR AHMED Oglou EMIN, Imam Oglou SARIH, KALIANDJI Oglou HASSAN, Moualim AHMED Effendi, SULEIMAN Oglou IBRAHIM, Deli HUSSEIN Oglou HALID, TCHAKIR AHMED Oglou Molla IBRAHIM, and FATMA, his wife. They entered the houses and attacking women, they robbed them of their money and jewelry. Of the wounded and beaten Halib Oglou ALI Effendi, Deli HUSSEIN Oglou HALID, and Moualim HALID Effendies are still sick in bed.

**Cruelties and looting of lieutenant  
Katcharos at Korfally village**

Lieutenant Katcharos came to Korfally village during the month of March 1337-1921, and after gathering the people of the village and separating the old and the young from each other, he picked of these Kodja Bash Oglou ALI, his father ALI, Hıdjı AHMED Oglou ISMAIL, Deyirmendji AHMED, Badjık Oglou SALIH, Tchati Oglou AHMED, beat and tortured them one by one in public by passing their feet within the rifle belt and then twisting the rifle around so that they could not move their feet. They searched the houses and seized all the money and valuable things they found.

Beating also the women in front of the house of SEYID Kaptan, the son in law of OSMAN Yazıdjı, they grabbed from them by tearing ears and hands such valuables as gold rings and ear rings.

These incidents were found out from the written statement of the document numbered 39, and dated May 8, 1337-1921 the original of which is kept, drawn up by the village council of elders, and from the report of the special commission which carried on local investigation.



**Hadidja Hanım**

Who got insane on account of being violated by the Greek soldiers.



Helpless **Ahmedli** village people beaten and tortured in wet bags, their hair pulled out, and arms broken by the Greek soldiers

*From the written statement of the document number 18, dated May 5, 1337- 1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the council of elders of **Ahmedli** village of Shileh, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation:*

The Greek detachment which visited every day **AHMEDLI** village, very near to Shileh and to the Greek headquarters, seized on the pretext of search for arms all the property and animals of the people and destroyed the neighboring forests which belonged to the village. Not a single person was left in the village who was not subjected to cruelties of the Greeks, or did not have something taken away from him.

Specially **Syvri SULEIMAN Oglou OMAR**, **Syvri HASSAN Oglou MEHMED**, **Hadji MOUSTAPHA Oglou Hafiz MEHMED EMIN**, **Kodja IBRAHIM Oglou EYOUB**, **HALIL Agha Oglou AHMED**, **Mouhtar HASSAN Oglou HUSSEIN**, **Hadji HASSAN Oglou HALIL Agha**, **Hadji OSMAN Agha**, **Manav Oglou ABDULLAH VEYSI**, **TAHIR Tchaoush Oglou SULEIMAN** and **EYOUB**, **Syvri Oglou HUSSEIN MOUSIAPHA**, **Dolma Oglou HASSAN**, **Hadji ALI**, **Hadji OSMAN Oglou MOUSTAPHA**, **Mouhtar HASSAN Agha**, natives, notables and elders of the village, some of whom were beaten in bags and some by having their feet passed through the rifle belt and beaded with axhandle, rifle butt and thick sticks until they became unconscious

Besides these the soldiers extended their offense and attacks also to women and tortured the poor EMINEH, the wife of the Hadji OSMAN, HANIFEH, the wife of the DOLMA Oglou IBRAHIM, Sundes, the wife of Hadji MOUSHPHA, and ZEHRA, the wife of Kodja IBRAHIM Oglou BEKIR, by pulling off their hair, and breaking their arms.

**From the atrocities of Imran Dereh in Shileh.**

*From the report number 365, dated May 12, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation, and from the document number 48, dated May 6, 1337-1921, drawn up by the council of elders of the village:*

That the village of IMRAN DEREH at half an hour distance from SHILEH had, for almost every day, become the field of operation of the Greek military detachments, or of individual soldiers and of Greek bandits who sometimes cooperated with the soldiers.

AYDIN Oglou MEHMED, Aadjí ALI, HAMIDEH, the wife of YOUSSEUF Oglou MOLLA MOUSTAPHA, NAFIA, the wife of BEKIR Tchaoush, her daughter Sundes, GULSHEN Oglou ABDI Agha, and his mother NEFISEH, and EMINEH, the wife of MOUSTAPHA Agha, were beaten by them repeatedly and were subjected to tortures of different sorts. Of these NEFISEH Haloun and Hadji ALI Agha died of beating. NAFIEH the wife of BEKIR Tchaoush, and her daughter Sundes are still ill in bed on account of beating.

The Greeks committed the above-mentioned cruelties thinking that young women and girls would certainly have jewelery and gold, and thus seized from them all

the money, watches, and other valuable things they found, and from the peasants the provisions they had for their living.

The people of this village to day are the victims of greatest despair. They are absolutely deprived of their provisions and means of work.

**Machine gun fire at Erenler Mezarligui village, the people of which were gathered by the Greek soldiers; beating and torture.**

During the month of November 1336-1920, a Greek detachment of 30 persons under the command of an officer came to ERENLER MEZARLIGUI village in SHILEH, and after gathering its people within the mosque, surrounded the village on all sides and began to attack the houses on the pretext of searching arms. And when MOUSTAPHA Tchaoush, the village guard, on account of fear and excitement began to flee, they bombarded all the houses of the village with machine gun for hours. They beat one by one all the town people very severely for hours and carried away MEHMED Oglon SIDDIK, the coffee house keeper under bayonet and rifle but to SHILEH and about whom nothing is known since then. This incident was found out from the document, the original of which is kept, dated May 18, 1337-1921, of the council of elders of the village.

**Attacks of lieutenant Katcharos on Euvezli village;  
demand of money and sheep.**

A Greek detachment of 25 persons under the command of an officer came to EUVEZLI village of the Kaza of SHILEH during the month of December, 1336-1920, searched the houses on the pretext of arms and carried along with themselves all the valuable property they could lay hands on. They beat very severely Berber Oglou SULEIMAN Agha, and forcibly took his horse away from him. They subjected the rest of the people to cruelties on the pretext of gathering chickens and eggs

During the month of February, once a detachment of six, and another time a detachment of 25 persons, under the command of lieutenant KATCHAROS, visited the village and gathering the people in the coffee house beat and persecuted many of them.

Lieutenant KATCHAROS has threatened and tortured the people with his revolver by telling to them «I will kill you. You must give me sheep or money», and entering the houses by breaking the doors has attacked the women, and has continued his cruelties up until the morning. Having committed these crimes, he and his soldiers carried away all the property and goods they found in the village. This incident was found out from the document, the original of which is kept, dated May 6, 1337-1921, drawn up by the village council of elders.‡

**From the atrocities of Lieutenant Katcharos at Shileh.**

It was found out from the document number 45, dated May 7, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the village council of elders, and from the report number 365, dated May 12, 1337-1921, that lieutenant KATCHAROS, a Greek commander at SHILEH attacked with a detachment of approximately 20 persons, at 9 o'clock in the evening of February 1337-1921, the government center in the Nahieh of ALADJA. He arrested and imprisoned the people who were then in the mosque, and then taking out of his pocket a paper he began reading the names of 8 notables. Getting mad on finding that none were present in the crowd, he beat the town people and on the petition and complaint of the council of elders to the SHILEH British commander he returned with his cavalymen after a week and again asking the persons he was looking for, he said: «Who complained of me to the British commander? Who wrote that petition? You must know that here is Greece. We can recognize no British, French, or Italian here». His soldiers on his order beat the poor Imam who had drawn up the petition, MOUSTAPHA and OSMAN NOURI Effendies, members of the council of elders, until they became unconscious.

**Partial burning of the Kotchalli village; beating  
and torture.**

*From the document dated May 3, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the village council of elders, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation :*

While during the month of July 1336-1920, the soldiers of a Greek battalion were busy burning the villages of HUSSEINLI, SIRA PINAR, and OMARLI, and killing the people of KOTCHLLI, obliged them to flee and take refuge in the mountains, and like the people of other villages they spent many days on the mountains.

The Greek detachments entering the village on the same day burned all the corps, as they had done in other villages, and entering the houses pillaged the property and set some of the houses on fire. The officers and the soldiers of the same battalion who could not do anything to the village people on that day came on different dates in the form of detachments and having made that village a rest camp and starting point, all kinds of atrocities were committed by the small detachments despatched from here on trifle prettexts to the rest of Moslem houses. Many of the town people and specially 57 years old Tcha-kir MOUSTAPHA Oglou YOUSSEUF, 55 years old GHABA Oglou AHMED are still sick in bed on account of these continous beating and tortures.

Women beaten and hang by their hair; girls whose death or life unknown; poor peasants unable to work on account of beating-- all committed for the purpose of pillage and looting.

The Greek detachment of 25 persons which had come to YAYLA village in SHILEH in the first days of the month of March 1337-1921, made searches in the houses, beat the people one by one, and seized all the valuable property, the money, and the animals of those who did not have any money to pay.

During this tragedy which lasted for a day and night they also attacked the women and tortured GULSUN living in the house of MEHMED Tchaoush, HANIFAH, the mother of HALLI, and ZAIYDEH, the proprietor of the house of Kel-MEHMED, and AYISEH, the wife of Topal Kel Oglou ARIF, by hanging them by their hair, and beat them until they became unconscious

Among the beaten persons KEL Oglou ALI, KAIM Oglou ALI, HASSAN Agha, and Imam Oglou were so crippled that they will no longer be able to do any work

A month after this incident HADIDJA, the wife of Kel Oglou ALI, and her 12 years old daughter FATMA, were kidnapped on the way by some unknown persons, and so far nothing is known of their death or life.

These tragic incidents were found out from the recorded statements of the village council of elders, and from the report number 365, dated May 12, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept by the government, of the special commission of investigation which carried on local investigation. It was found out from a note received

from the vilayet of CONSTANTINOPLE numbered 1922]5055, dated May 18, 1337-1921, that the two above-mentioned women were killed by YENI KEUY Greek bandits and Greek deserters.

Greek soldiers subject the defenseless and innocent peasants to torture by placing them in bags and beating them with sticks.

During the month of December 1337-1921, a Greek detachment of 40 persons came to the YAYLA village of the DEYIRMEN TCHAYIRI Nahieh. gathered the people in the mosque, then they searched the houses for the whole night, and pillaged whatever money and valuable property they found.

Out of the people in the mosque they placed Kabadayi Oglou HASSAN, his brothers HASSAN and HUSSEIN, Kel Oglou MEHMED ALI, Solta Oglou HUSSEIN Tchaoush, Kel Oglou HALIL, MEHMED Tchaoush, Imam Oglou MEHMED, and his son ISMAIL in bags and tying up the bags they beat them with thick sticks until they became unconscious.

This incident was found out from the document number 40, dated May 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the village council of elders, and from the report number 36b, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation.



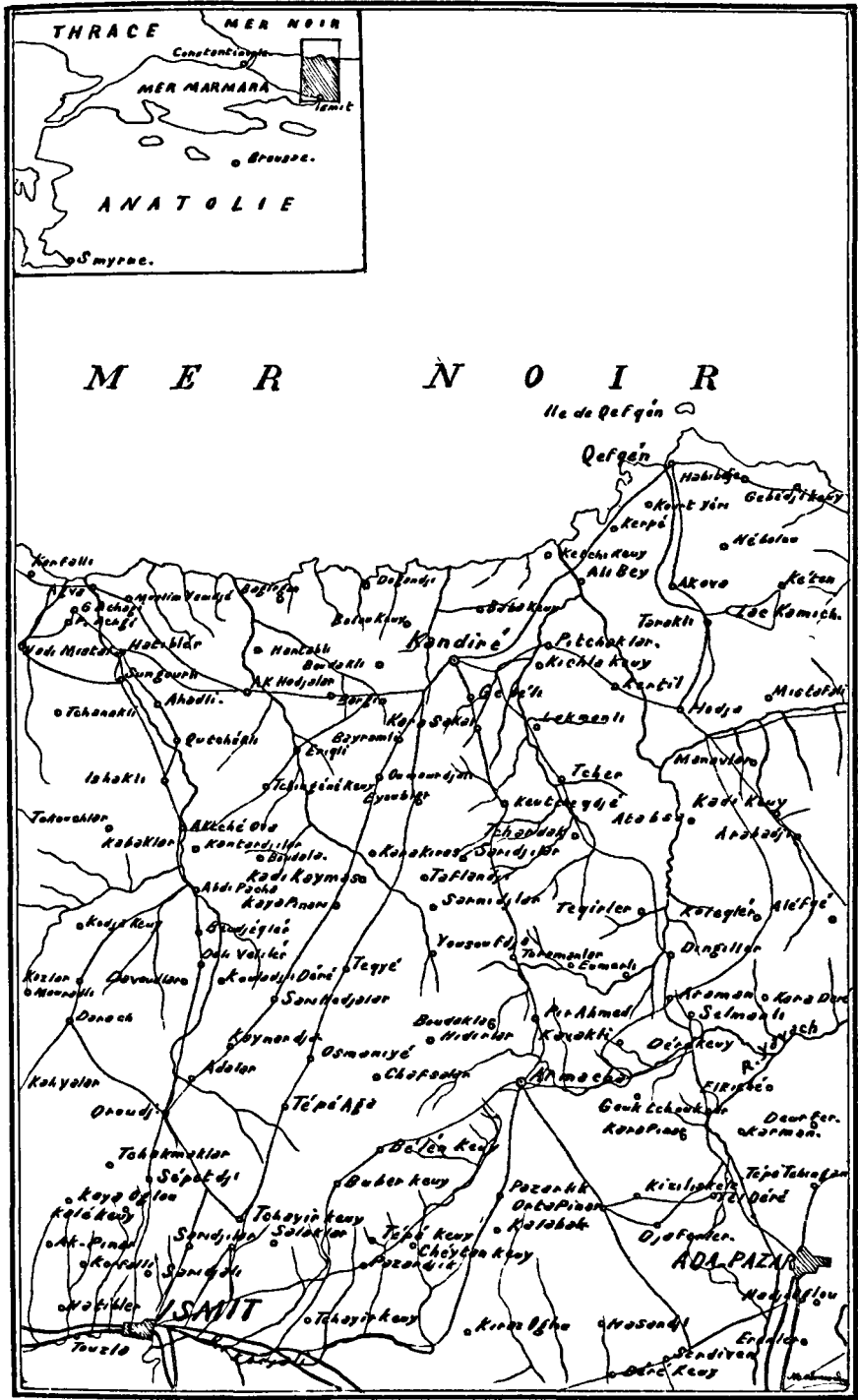
From the usual atrocities of pillage and raping committed by the Greek soldiers in the surroundings of Shiteh.

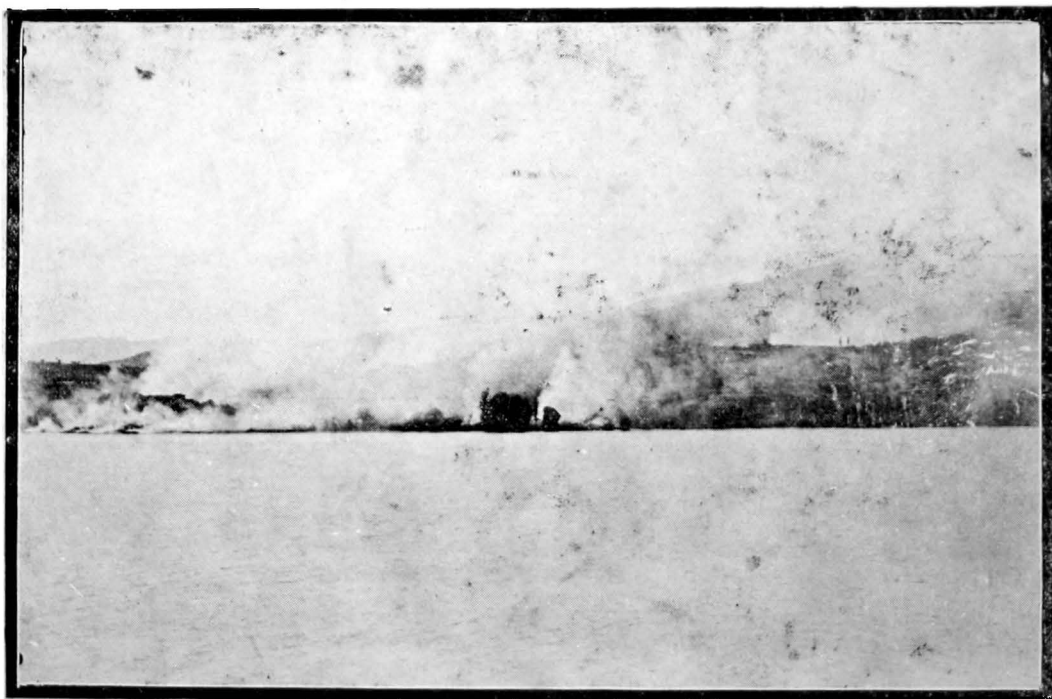
During the month of August 1336-1920, a Greek battalion of approximately 800 soldiers coming to DEMIRDJILI, HASSANLI, CHENGUELLI, DEYIRMEN TCHAYIRI, and KOUMDJAH villages of the Nahieh of DEYIRMEN TCHAYIRI entered the houses on the pretext of searching arms and carried away with them whatever money and valuable property they could lay their hands on.

In compliance with the usual procedure of Greek detachments everywhere, they beat out of the town people whom they imprisoned in the mosque and coffee houses Imam HASSAN Effendi, SULEIMAN Tchaoush, both natives of DEMIRDJILI village, and INDJEH BADJAK Oglou ALI OSMAN, ASHIR Oglou HASSAN, MOUSSA Oglou OSMAN, LAZ BAYRAM Oustah, HARMNADJI Oglou Hadji MEHMED, ASHIR Oglou EMIN, MOUSSA Oglou MEHMED, Kodja MAHMOUD Oglou HASSAN Agha, and Hodja EYOUB Effendi, natives of the village of TCHENGEULLI, and SHAABAN Agha and his son REDJEB Agha of DEYIRMEN TCHAYIRI and Douran villages for hours and subjected them to all possible torture.

They carried out of the village and violated Topal NEZILEH of KOUMDJAH village. Besides these they seized the valuable property of the people, 10 heads of cattle and 30 sheep belonging to the village and also collected the 200 pounds they had levied to the whole village people. These incidents were found out from the document, the original of which is kept, dated May 1337-1921, drawn up by the village council of elders, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation.

Ismit\_ Kandiré et environs Echelle 1:400000





**Kara Mursel on Flames.**

## Atrocities of the kaza of Kaudirah

**From the crimes of lieutenant Katcharos; Atrocities  
committed at the Karamadine village**

A Greek detachment of 32 persons under the command of lieutenant KATCHAROS, a Greek officer at SHILEH, came during the month of March 1337-1921, to KARAMADINE village of KADIDIVANI of the KAZA of KANDIRAH. They gathered and imprisoned the people in the mosque and carried away ABBAS Oglou HALIL out of the village and shot him to death.

The same KATCHAROS tortured Pasha MARDINE Oglou ISMAIL, his brother, and KURD Oglou Hadji HUSSEIN, DEBBAGH Oglou AHMED, Hatib Oglou MOUSTAPHA, Manav Oglou HASSAN, HALIL Oglou MOUSTAPHA, ISMAIL Oglou MEHMED, PASHA MADINE Oglou SHAKIR, OMAR, FATIMAH, the wife of the KARAKATCHAN, KEZBAN, the wife of Molla, ISMAIL, and Hadji ISMAIL Molla MEHMED, natives of the village, by placing some in bags and hanging others upside down by their feet and beating them for hours as he had done in other places.

These crimes were found out from the document dated May 8, 1337-1921, drawn up by the village council of elders, and from the report number 305, dated May 14, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, of the special commission which carried on locale investigation.

**Series of Creek atrocities in the Kaza of Kandirah;  
innocent women violated and slaughtered with their men  
and children in public; burglary and pillage.**

It was found out from the reports of the commander of the place and the gendarmey, based on the investigation received from lieutenant DJEMALEDDIN Bey, the Turkish liaison officer at SHILEH, and captain YOUSSEF bey, the commander of the pursuit at SHILEH, concerning the atrocities committed by the Greek forces numbering 500 persons who had occupied KANDIRAH on April 26, 1337-1921, and had left on April 29, 1337-1921, after pillaging the place:

1.— That 20 Greek soldiers stripped naked the wife of TCHARIKLI HUSSEIN in KANTARDJILAR village and after having violated, hang her upside down to the chimney and killed by wounding her in several places. They also violated many other women of the same village, wounded and persecuted them with violence for the purpose of taking away from them all their jewelery and money.

2.— That they killed DOGHANDJI Oglou IBRAHIM of KISHLAH village by cutting the back of his neck with a dagger and by wounding him in several places with bayonet.

3.— That during their departure from KANDIRAH, the Greek soldiers took away with them the three carpets of the town mosque, and carried away to TCHILIOUNKLI by force, a woman by the name of ALIEH of ADA BAZAR and the grand daughter of REDJEB Agha and the wife of MOUSTAPHA of KANGHRI.

4.— That they gathered all the women of KARAKIRAZ village in a house where 100 Greek soldiers violated them, seized all their jewelery and the money and pillaged the houses.

Also a woman of KARASAKAL village was violated by six Greek soldiers

5.— That all the girls above ten years of age of KAMARLAR village were raped and young women violated and all they had either with them or in their houses were pillaged.

6.— That they destroyed the telegraph office of KANDIRAH and after having polluted the government house they burned all the official documents.

7.— That a force of about 300 Greek soldiers, well equipped with gun and arms, also accompanied by Greek bandits armed by them, came from ADA BAZAR and attacked the PERTCHKA DJEBEDJI Oglou, and EREMA villages in the NAHIEH of SHEHLER. They killed all the Moslems they met, raped all the young girls, violated the young women and practiced sodomy on them. They pillaged all the property they could lay hands on.

8.— That they chopped off the ears of BAYRAM ALI Of KARAKIRAZ village and wounded him in several places. They pillaged the village and carried away all the live-stock.

9.— That the Greek soldiers attacked the EUTUKLER village, the people of which learning of the Greek atrocities had fled to the mountains, and pillaged all the property which were left behind and then burned down the whole village.

10 — That Greek soldiers and the Greek bandits who had come to PESHKESH Hadji ISMAIL village, killed with

dagger and knives DJEMAL Effendi, a retired police, and also another person by the name of Tchaoush by cutting his body to pieces with daggers. They also pillaged the village

11. — That another Greek force coming from ADA BAZAR and going to KARA DEREH village killed six persons and violated all the women of the village.

12 — That a Greek detachment and the Greek bandits came to INANLAR village, killed a Moslem by the name of Enadji with several dagger wounds and gathering all the young women in a house seized from them all their gold and money. They violated them and wounded those who opposed.

3 — That the Greek soldiers who attacked the TEKELER village, raped fifteen girls and subjected them to tragic tortures by hanging them all naked by their feet upside down and wounding them from their shoulders, all of which was done for the purpose of collecting money from the poor women.

14 — That the Greek soldiers who attacked BUYUK HATIBLI village shot to death a poor Moslem who had just returned from captivity

15. That the Greek soldiers who attacked the KARA DEREH village practiced sodomy on the three young boys of seven to eight years old, without at all pitying their innocent tears and pleas for mercy, cut them to pieces with daggers together with the four persons they had arrested.

The above-mentioned atrocities also confirm the policy of annihilation and extermination which the Greek soldiers have practiced so nicely and fearlessly in company



with their conspirators the Greek bandits, whom they have fed and armed, in every Moslem village they have come across.

**Cruelties committed by the Greek soldiers in the presence of their commander and the burning of the village.**

It was found out from the document dated May 3, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the village council of elders, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation, that a Greek battalion consisting of approximately over 500 soldiers and under the command of a major came on April 5, 1337-1921, to KAIMAS village of the Nahieh of SALMAN of the Kaza of KANDIRA, burned the 19 out of 29 houses. They killed GHEDIKLI Oglou ASHIR with bayonets, and wounded from his breast Hadji Oglou AHMED with rifle.

**The unfortunate Moslems tortured by lieutenant Katcharos by being hanged by their feet.**

It was found out from the report number 395, dated May 14, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept by the government, given by the special commission, that lieutenant KATCHAROS, a Greek officer, came towards the end of March 1337-1921, to BUYUK BITCHAKLI village of the Kaza of ANDIRAH and gathered the village people in the mosque. First he seized all their money and then he searched the houses and took all the jewelery, and other valuable property. Then he tortured for hours of the people gat-

hered in the mosque, Topdji Oglou DJAFER, ALI Oglou KEMALEDDIN, Kalaydji Oglou ISMAIL, Ouzoun ALI Oglou HASSAN, HIMMET Oglou MEHMED, Keumurdju Oglou ISMAIL, Kodja Kaouk Oglou AHMED Kaptan, ALI Oglou Molla ISMAIL, Ouzoun AHMED Oglou MOUSTAPHA, Hodja MOUSTAPHA and Doli Oglou VELI, by beating them very severely and hanging them to the trees by their feet.

**From the atrocities of the famous lieutenant Katcharos:  
Unfortunate peasants hung by their feet and asphyxiated.**

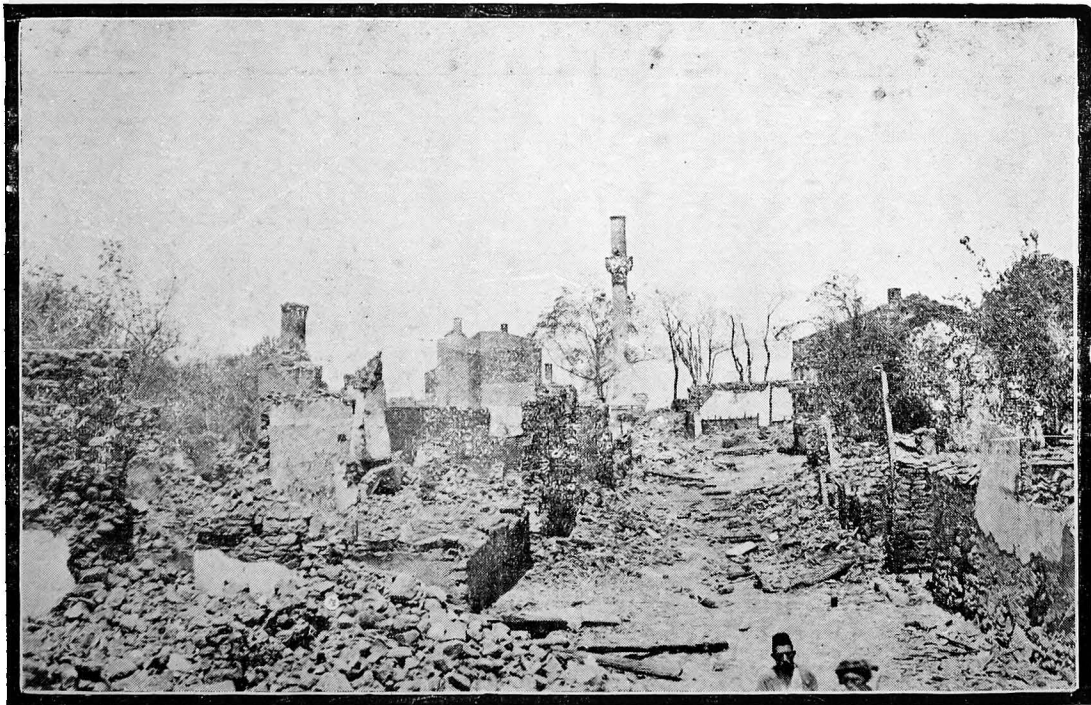
It was found out from the document number 38, dated May 7, 1337-1921, drawn up by the village council of elders, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, of the special commission which carried on local investigation, that a Greek detachment of 30 persons under the command of lieutenant KATCHAROS came during the month of March 1337-1921, to Kutchuk Ashaghi Buyuk Ashaghi, and BOUDJAKLI villages of the Kaza of KANDIRAH, gathered and imprisoned the town people in the coffee house. Of these lieutenant KATCHAROS, tortured, SARAS Oglou HUSSEIN, MADJAR Oglou IBRAHIM, Hadji GERESH Oglou ALI, ASHALAMADJI Oglou IBRAHIM, natives of KUTCHUK ASHAGHI village, and BOUDJO Oglou HASSAN Tchaoush, ALI, BAYRAM Oglou REDJEB and SHAM Oglou ISMAIL, natives of BODJAKLI village, by hanging some of them and asphyxiating to death, and beating others by placing them in bags as he had done in other places.

**Robbery of money and goods; and torture of the famous lieutenant Katcharos.**

It was found out from the document dated May 7, 1337-1921 drawn up by the village council of elders, the original of which is kept by the government, that lieutenant KATCHAROS came during the month of March 1337-1921, to KADI village of the Kaza of KANDIRA and gathered the people in the mosque. He took away forcibly all their money and jewelery and searching the houses on the pretext of arms, he seized all the property, and beat for hours Mədjər Oglou EMIN, Kalafatdji Oglou HUSSEIN, Tumik Oglou MOUSTAPHA, Indjeh Badjak Oglou HUSSEIN, Youmouk Oglou MOUSTAPHA and Indjeh Badjak Oglou SHAKIR until they became unconscious.

**The attack of a detachment of 500 Greek soldiers on a small and defenseless village; pillage and raping.**

It was found out from the document dated May 7, 1337-1921 drawn up by the village council of elders, and from the report number 365, dated May 14, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, of the special commission which carried on local investigation, that on April 29, 1337-1921, a Greek detachment of approximately 500 soldiers came to KAYMAZ village in the Nahieh of SALMANLI of the Kaza of KANDIRAH and shot to death the first Mouhtar HALID Agha. They carried away out of the village the daughter in law of Falaydji Oglou, whom they violated for the whole night and left her all naked. They pillaged the houses and carried away over 100 sheep and 50 heads of cattle.



**Kara Mursel**  
burned and ruined by the Greek soldiers.

## The Atrocities of the kaza of Ezineh.

**Yahya, killed in public at Kizil village.**

It was found out from the report number 1252, the certified copy of which is kept, dated February 27, 1337-1921, of the commander of the gendarmery of the district, that the Greek soldiers who came to the KIZIL village of the Kaza of EZINEH on February 24, 1337-1921, in addition to the cruelties they subjected the people to, also shot to death in public Kurd Oglou.

**Unfortunate Behram Oglou Kara Halli murdered by the Greek detachment while working at his field.**

It was found out from the report number 2152, a copy of which is kept, dated April 2, 1337-1921, of the commander of gendarmery of the district, that on April 1, 1337-1921, while BEHRAM Oglou Kara HALIL, native of KEUSSELER village of EZINEH in DARDANELLES, was working at his field in the neighbourhood of his village, was attacked and killed by a Greek detachment acting in company with the Greek bandits.

**Four murdered persons whose corpses were torn to pieces by beasts.**

*Extract taken from the report number 1806, a certified copy of which is kept, dated March 18, 1337-1921, of the Dardanelles gendarmery commander:*

It was found out that the Greeks held up four Moslems who were on their way from one village to another

fleeing the atrocities committed by the Greek soldiers in the DOMRUK village of the Kaza of EZINEH. Leading them to the trenches near by, killed them and left their corpses there, which were torn to pieces by the beasts; the frightened people could not dare to get out of the village, and hence it has been impossible to identify the murdered persons.

**The death of the forest guard of Sari Tchali village  
on account of severe beating.**

It was found out from the list of incidents, the certified copy of which is kept, dated April 26, 1337-1921, of the **Dardanelles** gendarmery commander, that on December 14, 1336-1920, the Greek soldiers came to SARI TCHALI village of EZINEH, arrested HALIL, the Mouhtar of the village, who was going to EZINEH on business, and also the village guard together with some of the village people. They led them to EZINEH under the bayonet torture of the soldiers, imprisoned all of them, and then killed the guard by beating him continuously in the prison.

Unfortunate **Hanifah** who became insane of the violence, oppression and torture of the Greek soldiers; the 7 years old child who died of beating.

*From the document, the original of which is kept, dated April 27, 1337-1921, of the council of elders of the **Sari Tchali** village of **Dardanelles**:*

1. — The Greek soldiers who besieged the SARI TCHALI village on Jun 31, 1337-1921, gathered the people they

found in the village, forced them to give up their arms and on the reply that they had no arms at all, they beat of the members of the council of elders KISSA OGLOU OSMAN, MOURAD OGLOU HASSAN Tchaoush, Koroudjou HASSAN, and some other persons very severely and carried away all the live-stock they found in the village.

2.— A Greek detachment of 150 persons came and attacked the village on the night of February 3, 1337-1921, and gathered the people to a place under the torture of the bayonets of the soldiers. They entered the houses and seized all the jewelery and other valuable property. During this assault on the houses, HANIFEH, the wife of KISSA OGLOU HUSSEIN, whose house was also attacked and its windows broken, became insane of fear and the 7 years old daughter of SADULIAH, native of the village, died of beating.

**Ibrahim murdered by a Greek detachment.**

It was found out from the report number 1252, the copy of which is kept, dated February 27, 1337-1921, of the commander of gendarmery of the district, that the Greek detachment which came to GUEYIKLI village of EZINEH at DARDANELLES on February 24, 1337-1921, wounded with bayonet and shot to death a man by the name of DELI IBRAHIM.

**A tragedy which more than barbarism displays meanness  
and corruption.**

It was found out from the report number 693, the copy of which is kept, dated February 6, 1337-1921, of



the commander of gendarmery of the district, that a band of seven persons consisting of Greek soldiers and bandits attacked on February 2, 1337-1921, the house of MOUSTAPHA Oglou MOUSTAPHA, native of BELEN village in the Kaza of EZINEH in DARDANELLES and seized the 50 paper pounds and some golden ornaments they found in the house. Not content with these, in order to force them to pay and provide more money, they tortured his wife for hours by placing hot ashes on her navel and then putting fire over the ashes, and also wounding a member of his family from his right hand

**Proofs of outrage and bribery; mean and miserable  
Keur Apostol, Saatdji Yani, and the Greek officers.**

1. — On October 15, 1336-1920, five Greek soldiers and CONSTANTINE of EZINEH, one of the native Greeks armed to persecute the Moslems by the order of the commander of the forces of occupation of EZINEH, came to PINAR BASHI village and attacked the houses on the pretext of searching arms. They fearlessly beat many innocent people, and tortured OSMAN Oglou RASHID Tchaoush, Arab OMAR, and Gueyikli Tatar ALI by whipping them very severely with sticks after having tied up their arms.

2 — On October 20, 1336-1920, a Greek detachment of twelve persons under the command of a lieutenant and Saatdji Oglou YANI, a native Greek of EZINEH, who accompanied and guided them, came to the village of PINAR BASHI, ALI Oglou SADIK, the village Mouhtar and Tcherkes HAMID were brought before the lieutenant under rifle but, whipped and beaten three times

in succession by YANI. On finding it impossible to stay in the village any longer Tcherkess HAVID emigrated to the village of GEBEZ which was out of the zone of Greek occupation. The soldiers who found this out on their return, tortured the other members of his family by beating them very severely.

3.— On October 20, 1336-1920, as a part of the atrocities already committed in other places so far, DJAM KEUYLI was called and subjected to violence and torture and beaten very severely. He saved his life by paying to Saadjji Oglou YANI the five pounds he had.

4.— On December 12, 1336-1920, a Greek detachment of twenty five soldiers under the command of a Greek officer, and accompanied by APOSTOL, residing in EZINEH and originally native of Ada, came to the village and seized all the live-stock and foodstuffs and even the poultry they found in the village. They arrested Tcherkess ALI OSMAN under rifle but and having tied up his arms and feet they forced him to lie down and wounded his body all over with a piece of stone. The poor man with bruises all over his body managed to save his life only after having paid the seventy pounds to the Greek officer, and thirty pounds to Keur APOSTOL, and spent three months in DARDANELLES' hospital on account of the wounds and bruises he had received.

5.— On December 15, 1336-1920, a Greek force of fifteen persons which had again come to the village, entered the houses, seized all the carpets, sewing machines, cupboards, chairs, bedding and other similar property, and carried them away in carriages.

6 — On December 17, 1336-1920, a Greek detachment under the command of a Greek officer again visited the village accompanied and guided by Keur APOSTOL,

who encouraged by the presence of the soldiers, beat with stick and whipped Tcherkess OSMAN Onbashi for the purpose of taking vengeance, and leading him to his house under rifle but with his hands tied up, he beat him again before his wife and children, and seized his seventy pounds which was all the money he had.

7.— Four Greek soldiers who on December 20, 1336-1920, came to the village accompanied by Korli YANI, TANASH, and Pabouthdji Oglou YANI, all native Greeks of YENY KEUY, led FATMAH and NAZIRA, the daughters of Tcholak MOUSTAPHA, to a house and violated them all the night through

These atrocities were found out from the report, the original of which is kept, dated April 21, 1337-1921, submitted by the village council of elders.

**Selim Oglou Mehmed saves his life by bribing forty pounds; the cruelties he was subjected to at the Ezineh prisonhouse.**

From the statements made before the commission of investigation by SELIM Oglou MEHMED, also confirmed and certified by the document number 83, dated April 27, 1337-1921, drawn up by the council of elders of his village:

SELIM Oglou MEHMED, native of DEUMRUK village, who after being tortured with beating and one week of imprisonment at the prisonhouse of EZINEH at DARDANELLES, finally managed to save his life by paying to the Greek soldiers all the cash money he had with him.

Fifteen Greek soldiers attacked my house in the morning on December 15, 1336-1920, and searched every

corner They arrested and led me to SARI TCHALI village which was their central place and from there they sent me under guards to EZINEH prisonhouse.

EZINEH prison is a place where such cruelties are committed the like of which the world has not seen before. It is the rule of the prison to tie up the hands and the feet of the prisoner when he first enters and then making him lie down, beat him until he becomes unconscious. And while he becomes all exhausted with beating they throw him beside the other Moslems by dragging him from his feet. They did the same thing to me

Torture and persecution is usually committed during the night. The prisoners are brought one by one under the rifle butting to the place of torture. They hang some and pass their feet from between their hands, and others are almost strangled by forcing them pass their necks through chains with Greek soldiers sitting on them, and all of them are then whipped and beaten with stick, and iron until they become unconscious. The cries and sobs increase with the increase of torture, but the sound of whips quiets down these voices

Those who become unconscious are then dragged and thrown to a corner. Thus every prisoner experiences all these tortures when it is his turn. On account of lack of bread and water and of torture they are subjected to, the face of every prisoner has the color of death.

These miserable souls who see every day, those dying from beating, become absolutely hopeless and expect death any moment. Here, the Greek soldiers are applying to the Moslems with great skill and ingenuity all forms of tortures never heard before.

I suffered these tortures for one week. Then I saved

myself by giving the forty pounds which my relatives provided for me. I found out that they imprison the Moslems here in order to kill them by beating, and then get all their money

**From the atrocities of Deumruk village in Dardannelles,  
wounding, beating, torture, pillage and looting.**

Following is the account of atrocities which the Greek soldiers and the native Greeks, means of their torture who were armed by them, have committed in the village of **Deumruk**, extracted taken from a document, the original of which is kept, dated April 29, 1337-2921, drawn and submitted by the council of elders of the same village :

1 — A Greek detachment of twelve persons under the command of a Greek lieutenant accompanied by **NICOLA**, **STODILY**, and **MICHAEL**, native Greeks of **EBENKEUDY**, aimed by them, came on October 15, 1336-1920, to **Deumruk** village, and attacking the houses on the pretext of searching arms, threatened and beat the village people. They also entered the house of **ISHIK Oglou TCHAKIR MOUSTAPHA**, whipped and beat him for an hour and half with stick and rifle but before the eyes of people until he became unconscious. They pillaged all the property and foodstuffs of the village.

2.— Making search on the same day in the house of 35 years old Turkemishli **MAHMOUD**, they tortured him for hours by tying up his arms and passing his feet from between his arms and beating him severely.

3.— Making search on the same day in the house of **AHMED Oglou HASSAN HUSSEIN**, and tying his hands with

a cord and also passing his feet from between his arms they beat him until he became unconscious.

4 - Making search on the same day in the house of TCHAMLIDJALI HASSAN, they beat him severely with his arms tied up with stick and rifle but

5 - A Greek military detachment which had come again to the same village on October 17, 1336-1920, accompanied by the Greek bandits, whipped and beat severely with rifle but the 18 years old HASHIM Oglou HASHIM, 40 years old Arab MAHMOUD of HOUMS, until they became unconscious Arab MAHMOUD was sick in bed for ten days on account of beating

6 - Towards the morning of October 13, 1336-1920, a military detachment of thirty persons under the command of a Greek lieutenant and accompanied by Keur APOSTOL, Grek KOSTY, both of EZINEH, and Tchaltk DIMITRI of YENISHEHIR, besieged the village. Some of the Greek soldiers who entered the village led SHAKIR Effendi, EVIN and ABAS Aghas, members of the council of elders, before the Greek lieutenant stationed out of the village

On the order of the officer, Grek KOSTI of EZINEH beat them very severely after tying up their hands to their backs

Also the mounted gendarmery RAMAZAN, a guest in the village that night, was beaten, his rifle and horse taken away, and with arms tied up he was carried away. Nothing has been heard of him

7 - The same detachment entered the house of SELIM Oglou MFHMED of PERZIRINE and after making search led him under guards to EZINEH prisonhouse. He was imprisoned there for a week, and during that time he was beaten every night and finally was left free after giving all the cash money he had.

8.— A Greek detachment of seven which had come to the village on December 3, 1336-1920, tying up the arms of Hadji ALI Oglou ESSAD, led him to the cemetery out of the village and after beating him robbed him of his money.

9.— On December 5, 1336-1920, a Greek detachment of twenty persons held up on the way HASHIM Oglou HASHIM, Mitrak Hafiz HUSSEIN Oglou KIAMIL, MOUSTAPHA Oglou MOUSTAPHA, HASSAN Agha Oglou HASSAN, and Madjir ALI, both natives of HALIL ELI village, all of whom were going to EZINEH on business. They were taken to EZINEH prison-house with their hands tied to their backs. They were tortured there with severe beating, and Madjir ALI died on account of beating.

10.— While 30 years old MOUSTAPHA Effendi of KARADJA EUREN and MOUSTAPHA Oglou MOUSTAPHA were coming together to DEUMREK village of DARDANELLES on April 3, 1337-1921, were attacked by the Greeks of ERENKEUY, who were armed by the Greek forces for the sole purpose of making cruelties to the helpless Moslems, and after having their hands tied up and their money and everything else taken away from them, were led to LALADJIK DEREH place where they were shot to death.

11. FEITAH Oglou SULEIMAN of HASSANLAR OBASSI village imprisoned in the EZINEH prisonhouse who could no longer stand the tortures of the Greeks managed to save himself from the prison by paying 100 pounds to the Greek soldiers.

12 — On account of the above-mentioned atrocities the people were obliged to emigrate.

Another Greek detachment all the commitments of crimes and atrocities of which are based solely on the mean and lowly purpose of pillage and looting of money and property.

A Greek detachment of eight persons attacked on the night of February 2, 1337-1921, the ARSLANLI village in the Kaza of EZINEH in DARDANELLES. Besides seizing from the majority of the people their money, and their goods they beat very severely and persecuted for the purpose of taking more money out of them, the wife and the daughter in law of Hadji AHMED Effendi residing in the same village

This incident was found out from the report number 693, the original of which is kept, dated February 6, 1337-1921, of the gendarmery commander of that district.

**Governor of Nahieh beaten, insulted and imprisoned  
on the order of the Greek commander**

*From the correspondence number 193, the certified copy of which is kept, dated March 5, 1337-1921, sent to the Ministry of Interior from the Mutassarifat of Dardanelles:*

ZIA BEY, the Governor of the Nahieh of GEUYIKLI in the Kaza of EZINEH was taken out of his house by force bare-footed by the Greek soldiers on January 26, 1337-1921, on the order of the commander of the forces of occupation of EZINEH. He was subjected in public to all kinds of insults, was imprisoned and beaten



with rifle but by the prison guard. He was finally led to the prisonhouse of EZINEH, and after being detained and threatened there one night he was let free.

**The Greek commander orders his soldiers to pillage  
the houses.**

It was found out from the report number 261, dated January 15, 1337-1921, of the commander of gendarmery of the district that on the order given by the commander of the Greek forces of occupation, the Greek soldiers attacked the Moslem houses on January 7, 1337-1921, in the town of EZINEH in DARDANELLES, and took by force such household goods as the dressing tables, mirrors, sewing machines, copper utensils, carpets, and similar goods. They also beat severely all those who opposed to give their goods. Hamamdji AHMED Agha was one of those who resisted them and consequently was arrested and beaten very severely.

**Moslem shop-keepers forced to hang placards of  
'New' Greece,, to their shops.**

Extract taken from the report number 2336, the certified copy of which is kept, dated April 9, 1337-1921, of the commander of gendarmery of DARDANELLES.

It was found out that the Greek soldiers in cooperation with the native Greeks have forced all the people, in order to hurt the national feeling of the Moslems, to put up placards of "New Greece,, in Greek characters.

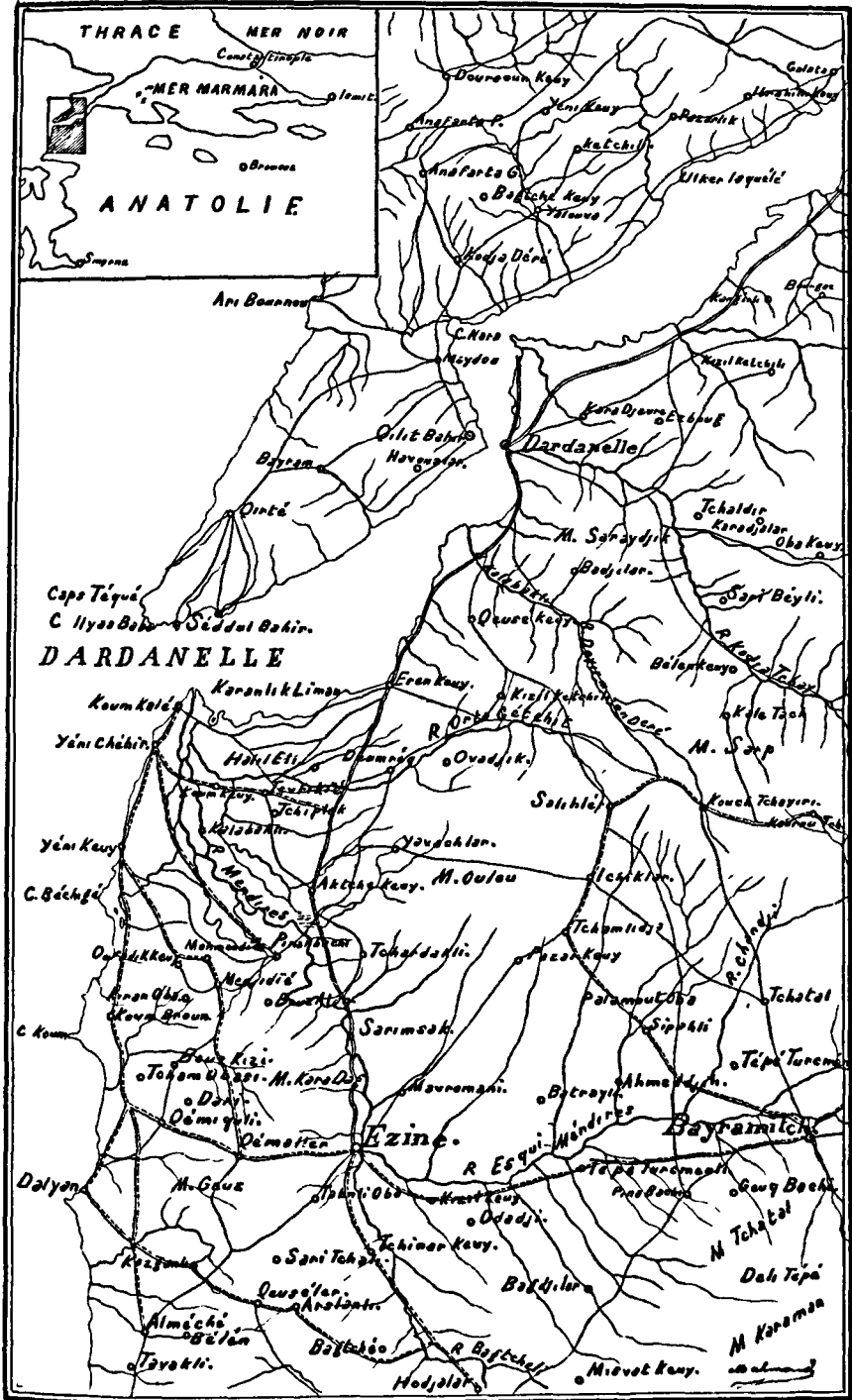
**Peasants working in their fields subjected  
to cruelty and torture.**

It was found out from a note, the original of which is kept, dated April 26, 1337-1921, of the DARDANELLES gendarmery commander, that a Greek detachment coming on February 19, 1337-1921, to the village of SARMISAKDJI KEUPRUSSI of EZINEH in DARDANELLES arrested, beat and imprisoned the town people who were busy working in their fields. They were also beaten in turns during their imprisonment.

**The Greek corporal Christo enters the house of Hafiz  
Tchaoush for the purpose of violating the 18 years  
old Hadidjah; torture and beating.**

It was found out from the report, the original of which is kept, dated January 19, 1337-1921, of the Governor of EZINEH that corporal CHRISTO of the first company of the third battalion of Reserves which was in the Nahieh of GUEYIKLI in the Kaza of EZINEH in DARDANELLES, entered by force on January 13, 1337-1921, to the house of Hafiz Tchaoush and threatened him to give for the night his grand daughter, the 18 years old HADIDJA. He whipped Hafiz Tchaoush getting angry on the cry for help of the girl when he began pulling her by the arm. The girl was saved by fleeing to the neighbour and hiding there. The same corporal on the next night entered the house in the same way and declared that he would convert the girl to Christianity

Dardanelle\_Eziné\_Bayramitch et environs. Echelle 1:40000



and marry her. He led by force the members of the council of elders, who came to the house on the cry for help, together with Hafiz Tchaoush to their quarters and beat them there very severely.

**Bold and audacious Greek commander.**

At 2 o'clock on the night of February 23, 1337-1921, the Greek commander of the forces of occupation at EZINEH came to SARI TCHALI village accompanied by two machine guns, eight cavalrymen and about eighty infantry. They surrounded the station of gendarmery, disarmed the gendarms, beat them in the station, and arrested all of them. They gathered the town people and beat most of them. The Greek soldiers seized the property of the persons whose names are recorded below.

The report, number 55, dated February 24, 1337-1921, of the commander of gendarmery of the district is kept by the government

Following is the list of unfortunate Moslems of a small village whose goods have been pillaged by the Greeks :

	Name of village	Name of person	Occupation
1.—	SARI TCHALI	HUSSEIN Oglou NOURI	Private of gendarmery
2 —	„	IBRAHIM Oglou SHAKIR	„
3 —	„	MOUSTAPHA Onbashi	„
4 —	„	FEVZI Tchaoush	Sergeant
5 —	„	SELIM Oglou BAYRAM	Civilian
6.—	„	AHMED Oglou SHERIF	„

Name of village	Name of person	Occupation
7.— SARI TCHALI	MOUSTAPHA Oglou	Private of gendarmery
	MOUSTAPHA -	Civilian
8 —	HASSAN Oglou SAID Agha	»
9.—	RIDVAN Agha	»
10.—	SADIK Oglou SULEIM N Agha	»
11.—	IBRAHIM Oglou MOUSTAPHA	»
12.—	MEHMED ALI Oglou	
	Hafiz VAHYA	»
13 —	AHMED Oglou DJELIL	»
14 —	Hodja HASSAN Effendi	Imam
15 —	EMIN Oglou AHMED	
	Onbashi	Civilian

**Torture of hanging the unfortunate Moslems by their feet and  
subjecting them to straw smoke, committed by  
Nicolas Borkides, a Greek lieutenant.**

It was found out from the report number 3336, a certified copy of which is kept, dated April 9, 1337-1921, of DARDANELLES gendarmery commander that a Greek detachment consisting of 10 soldiers and some native Greeks, commanded by second lieutenant of reserves NIKOLA BORKIDES, which had come to KEUSSELER village of the Kaza of EZINEH in DARDANELLES beat severely from the town people Deli HASSAN Oglou MOUSTAPHA and his father AHMED with bayonet and rifle but and tortured them by hanging them upside down by their feet and subjecting them to straw smoke.

# The Atrocities of the Kaza of Bayramitch

**Three unfortunate persons murdered in the ditches which they were forced to dig ; how the commander have facts changed under threats.**

The Greek soldiers who on March 3, 1337 1921 came to TEPEH TURKMENLER village at an hour distance from the center of the Kaza of BAYRAMITCH in DARDANELLES, beat from the village people ISMAIL and his mother Deundi and wounding they robbed them of their money, and then ran away. The wounded Deundi complained afterwards to the commander of forces of occupation of BAYRAMITCH.

MEHMED Oglou VEISSEL, refugee from MONASTIR and a commissioner residing at BAYRAMITCH his brother RAMAZAN and MOUHAREM Oglou ISMAIL, the contraband tobacco guard, who were at that time detained at the prisonhouse of the military quarters were brought under rifle but before the commander who had changed the nature of the complaint, and were questioned by him in the presence of Deundi. Although the petitioner Deundi repeatedly insisted and said that they were not the persons who entered her house, she was forced under threats to say disgustfully and against her will that they were the assaulters. Hence these three innocent men were under whips and rifle butts forced to dig a ditch near the military quarters into which they were thrown with kicks and hits and were tragically shot to death.

This tragic incident was found out from the correspondent bearing a special number, dated March 7, 1337-1921, a certified copy of which is kept, received from the Governor of BAYRAMITCH.

**Unfortunate 16 years old Ahmed shot at and dangerously wounded by the Greek patrol.**

It was found out from the report number 261, dated January 19, 1337-1921, the copy of which is kept, of the commander of gendarmery of the district that while the 16 years old Hadji ALI Oglou AHMED residing at Tepedjik street of the Kaza of BAYRAMITCH in DARDANELLES was going to the house of his elder brother was wounded dangerously with a rifle shot by the Greek patrol at nine thirty on the night of January 10, 1337-1921.

**Greek commanders calling and arming the Greek bandits.**

It was found out from the communication number 151, dated February 19, 1337-1921, received by the Ministry of the Interior from the Mutassarifat of DARDANELLES that the commander of the Greek forces of occupation at BAYRAMITCH ordered to have the depot at BAYRAMITCH opened and then he distributed the arms and amunition found there and also those gathered from the Moslem villages to the native Greeks who cooperated with the Greek soldiers. The result was that the atrocities committed by the Greeks became more intensified.

**Assassin Tanash who knew the aims of the Greek soldiers--in full action.**

It was found out from the report number 1064, the certified copy of which is kept, dated February 19, 1337-



1921, of the commander of gendarmery, that the soldiers of a Greek detachment which had come to the Kaza of BAYRAMITCH accompanied by TANASH who acted as their guide, wounded and shot to death OSMAN Oglou AHMED of TURKMENLI village in the presence of the detachment at BAYRAMITCH. The soldiers of the detachment instead of preventing the action which formally was their duty to do, encouraged him.

**Arrest of the notables of Bayramitch by the Greek commander and the Greek soldiers, torture and beating; release on the payment of 200 pounds received as bribe through the mediation of sergent Achleff.**

*According to the document, of the commission of investigation formed at Dardanelles, numbered 197, dated April 20, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept by the government.*

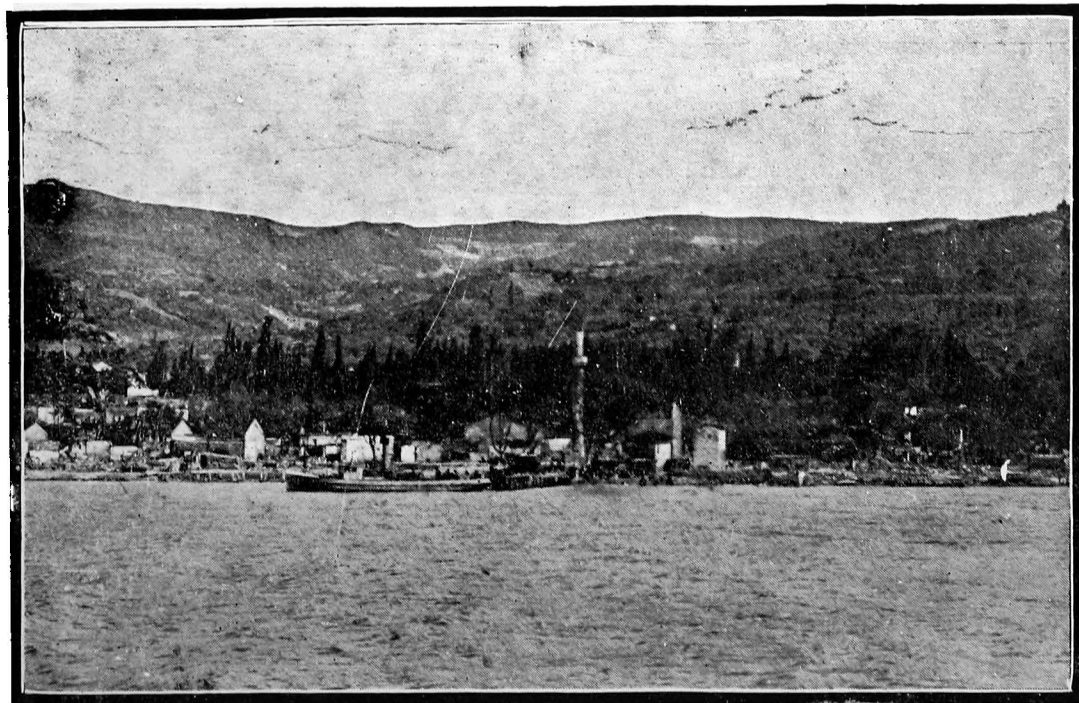
During the occupation by the Greeks of the Kaza of BAYRAMITCH in DARDANELLES on November 25, 1336-1920, all the notables of the Kaza, residing in the center of the Kaza, were arrested under the beating and insults of the Greek soldiers MAHMOUD Oglou HUSNI Tchaoush of YANIA who resided at BAYRAMITCH doing business was released by sergent Achleff of Ourla, interpreter to the Greek commander of the forces of occupation of BAYRAMITCH, on the payment of 200 pounds.

Pehlivan Oglou CHUKRI and ALI Oglou ISMAIL were beaten almost to death by the Greeks at the prisonhouse and taken in an unconscious condition to their houses while they were in the agony of death.

It was found out that of these, MAHMOUD Oglou HUSNI Tchaoush, ALI Oglou ISMAIL, unable to suffer any longer the persecution and cruelties of the Greeks, quit BAYRAMITCH leaving behind all their property and family, and finally managed to save their lives by taking refuge at DARDANELLES.

**Unfortunate Ismail and Shukri arrested by the order  
of the Greek commander and subjected to  
beating and torture.**

The bodies of SHUKRI Tchaoush and Kahvedji ISMAIL, natives of BAYRAMITCH, who were arrested on March 6, 1337-1921, under the rifle butts of Greek soldiers with fixed bayonets on the order of the commander of forces of occupation of the KAZA of BAYRAMITCH in DARDANELLES, were all over in bruises on account of beating they had received during their long stay in the prisonhouse of Greek Military quarters. They were released only when they no longer were able to speak or move. Whereupon they were taken home by their families who attempted to render them well again by covering them up with sheep skins because there were no physicians to attend upon them. According to the report number 2152, dated April 2, 1337-1921, of the commander of gendarmery of the district, this incident is [a typical case of the Greek atrocities.



**Kara Mursel**

After being burned and ruined by the Greeks.



# The Atrocities of the kaza of Bigha.

**Greek outrages at Bigha.**

*Extract taken from the report, a certificied copy of which is kept, dated February 9, 1337-1921, of the gendarmery commander of **Bigha** :*

1.— On February 7, 1337-1921, RASHID Oglou MEHMED, private of gendarmery was unjustly whipped by Greek sergent MANOL during the night in front of the patrol station in the square of the government building

2 — That all cases were examined by the Greek officers.

3.— The decisions given were not executed on account of irregularities caused by the close of the police stations.

4.— Two gendarms who were imprisoned for no reason whatever by KARA BIGHA forces were still detained in spite of repeated appeals.

5. — That during their marches through the villages, the Greek soldiers also forced the people to cook two chickens and prepare a big dish of pastry for each soldier and slaughtered without any question any sheep that they came across

6 — That the people unable to bear any longer these atrocities are emigrating to other places leaving behind their houses and all their property.

**Burglary and the outrage of the Greek detachments.**

From the report number 693, dated February 6, 1337-1921, of the DARDANELLES gendarmery commander :

It was found out that the property and the goods of Moslem population are being pillaged in all places which have come under the occupation of the Greek forces. And that the Greek detachment which apparently passed through the villages on the pretext of pursuit, continuously tortured the peasants. Within a week they have arrested more than thirty Moslems, AHMED Tchaoush, the commander of gendarmery of KARA BIGHA, and the gendarm HALIL IBRAHIM whom they tortured and beat severely. The population frightened of these atrocities are emigrating.

**Unfortunate Hadji Ibrahim, the baker, tortured.**

The old baker Hadji IBRAHIM who on March 13, 1337-1921, was led to the government building at BIGHA under the insults of Greek soldiers with fixed bayonets, was beaten very severely with stick over his feet and other parts of his body in the government building. When he became unconscious of beating, he was dragged by his arms and thrown out on the streets.

The certified copy of the report of the commander of the battalion of gendarmery of BIGHA concerning this meanness which the soldiery of no other nation would ever do, is kept on file.

**Outrageous and bandit Greek detachments at  
Yalova village.**

It was found out from the petition of complaints, certified copies of which are kept, dated March 6, 1337-

1921, of the village council of elders and of HUSSAMED-DIN Effendi, the commander of the patrol of KODJA YAYLA, that the Greek detachment which had come on February 9, 1337-1921, to ELIAS Agha farm in the Nahieh of TCHAN ALAN in DARDANELLES also went to YAYA village near by They beat very severely out of the town people ISSA Oglou HAKKI, LATIF Oglou ISMAIL, and the members of the council of elders of the village They wounded EMRULLAH Oglou IBRAHIM, the first Mouhtar, dangerously from his left arm, seized and pillaged all the household property.

**Attacks of sergent Manol on defenceless and peaceful people.**

It was found out from the communication number 19, dated January 8, 1337-1921, and a certified copy of which is kept, of the Mutassarifat of DARDANELLES, that the Greek sergent by the name of MANOL who on December 14, 1337-1921, had come to AHMED PASHA village of BIGHA accompanied by ten Greek soldiers demanded from ALI Effendi, the Mouhtar, the immediate surrender of Kurd MEHMED, native of the same village, who had gone to ORTIDJA village on business. On the answer that he was away and would certainly return at night, Sergent MANOL got angry and besides beating very severely ALI Effendi, the Mouhtar, and Sergent SALIH. who was there as a guest, he threatened them with death and in fact fired his revolver once which did not hit.



**Atrocities committed at Bigha military headquarters.**

It was found out from the report number 1647, the copy of which is kept, dated March 14, 1337-1921, of the commander of gendarmery of the district, that on March 10, 1337-1921, a Greek detachment under the command of a Greek officer held up some peasants who were going to their work in the neighborhood of ADLIEH and GULUNDJ villages, led them to BIGHA and imprisoned them at the military headquarters. They beat them so severely and subjected them to such cruelties, that their sobs and moans were heard by and impressed even those passing from the streets.

**Persons beaten by sergent Manol.**

*Following is the list sent by the commander of gendarmery of Bigha, the original of which is kept, of the people who were beaten and insulted on April 5, 1337-1921, at the market place of the town of Bigha by sergent Manol, of the forces of occupation of Bigha and the soldiers under his command :*

1 NEDJMEDDIN Etfendi, the son of the retired Major FAZIL Bey, residing at Enkaz quarter of BIGHA.

2. SUTDJI ISMAIL Oglou AZIZ, of Enkaz quarter of BIGHA.

3. Ouzoun Hadji HALIL Oglou MUNIB, of Enkaz quarter of BIGHA.

4. MOUSTAPHA Oglou HAMDI, of Enkaz quarter of BIGHA.

5 Haladj MEHMED EMIN Oglou DJAFER of LEKEDJI quarter

6 Delal IBRAHIM Oglou IBRAHIM of LEKEDJI quarter

7 Hadji Oglou SALIH, the renter of REDJI HAN

8 Bak I ARIF Effendi, of LEKEDJI quarter across the government house.

9. Kahvedji LUTFI, of LEKEDJI quarter across the government house.

10 SELIM, of LEKEDJI quarter across the government house.

11 Kassab ALI Agha of Kalafat village.

12 Djeleb Tcholak OSMAN of AKINTAN village

#### **The Creek soldiers beat even the custom officials.**

It was found out from the note number 22, dated February 1, 1337-1921, the certified copy of which is kept, of the director of the DARDANELLES custom house, that Greek corporal calling to his presence ISMAIL HAKKI Effendi, the custom house official of KEMER village in KARA BIGHA, beat and whipped him very severely. The Greeks who had attacked the HALIL ELI village in the neighbourhood of KOUM KALA besides pillaging the houses of the village, insulted, beat and tortured MEHMED SAID Effendi, the custom official of KOUM KALA

#### **Greek soldiers busy robbing people on the way.**

It was found out from the communication number 203, a certified copy of which is kept, dated March 7, 1337-1921, of the Mutassarifat of DARDANELLES that on

February 22, 1337-1921, two armed Greek soldiers held up the barber HASSAN and his companion OSMAN of ARA BIGHA at twenty minutes distance from KARA BIGHA. They beat them very severely and seized all their money. This incident also confirms how the Greek soldiers, leaving aside their military duty, have made robbing the civilians a routine for themselves.

**Greek detachments doing cruelties to the people for the purpose of aiding the bar keepers.**

It was found out from the statement dated March 20, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, written down by the officer of the gendarmery of the district, that Greek detachment which since February 23, 1337-1921, had come to the villages of DANA PINAR, DOGHUJA and KODJA YAYLA, threatened with revolvers the members of the council of elders and forced the people to transport stone and the liquor barrels and other bar utensils belonging to the Greeks with the oxen carts, and beat the drivers on the way.

**Atrocities of the Greek soldiers at Orhanieh village.**

It was found out from the telegram number 31, dated January 10, 1337-1921, of the Governor of BIGHA, that about four o'clock on Friday of January 7, 1337-1921, a force of fifteen persons of the Greek detachment at Kara BIGHA in DARDANELLES, imprisoned the people of ORHANIEH village in the stables under the beating and torture of soldiers with fixed bayonets. They sear-

ched the houses and on not finding any arms, whipped and beat with rifle butts MEHMED Agha, the Mouhtar of the village, Pehlivan Oglou ISMAIL in public and tying up their arms, led them to KARA BIGHA. The people frightened of these atrocities which have repeatedly occurred in every other village, no longer dared to get out of their houses.

**Looting, burglary, and beating committed by four  
Greek soldiers in the neighbourhood of  
Eghri Dereh village.**

It was found out from the report number 2152, dated April 2, 1337-1921, the copy of which is kept, of the commander of gendarmery of the district, that four Greek soldiers coming on the night of April 1-2, 1337-1921, to the village of EGHRI DEREH of BIGHA in DARDANELLES, beat the grocer NAZIF Agha and seized all his money. They entered by force the house of Kara ISMAIL and forcibly took the two trunks of dowery belonging to his daughter and beat the poor girl very severely. Then they left carrying along the property with them.

**Ahmed thrown in the well in a bag after being murdered  
by the Greek soldiers.**

It was found out from the report number 2336, dated April 9, 1337-1921, the certified copy of which is kept, of the commander of gendarmery of DARDANELLES, that HUSSEIN Oglou AHMED, a native of SARDJALI village, of the KAZA of BIGHA was killed out of the village on

March 26, 1337-1921, by the Greek soldiers and the Greek bandits who continuously cooperated with them. His corpse was placed in a bag and thrown in the well near by the village.

**Greek soldier holding up and robbing the passers by.**

It was found out from the report number 2152, dated April 2, 1337-1921, of the commander of gendarmery of the district, that an armed Greek soldier on March 25, 1337-1921 held up the workman HALIL, a native of the Nahieh of DIMETOKA, in the Kaza of BIGHA while on his way to HISSAR village, seized all his money, his clothing and shot him to death.

**Moslem people of Gulundj village forced to emigrate on account of repeated attacks of the Greek detachments.**

It was found out from the telegram number 330, dated April 25, 1337-1921, the certified copy of which is kept, received by the Mutassarifat of DARDANELLES sent from the acting governor of the Nahieh of KARA-BIGHA, that a Greek detachment consisting of thirty soldiers and accompanied by the Greek band known as DEUN KIRMAN attacked on April 24, 1337-1921, the village of GULUNDJ and once more beat the people. The people who could no longer bear these continuous atrocities practiced in every village, began to emigrate.



**13 years old HAYRIEH**

daughter of **Yassli Oglou Mehmed**, raped, and wounded at her chin with a bombe by the Greek soldiers -- also witnessed by the Inter-Allied Commission of Investigation.

The Atrocities of Dardanellés, the center  
of the Kazâ.

From the atrocities of **Ahlat Oba** village in **Dardanelles**: Robbing and beating of a 70 years old man and of other people.

1.— A military detachment consisting of forty soldiers which under the command of a Greek lieutenant came to **AHLAT OBA** village close to **PINAR BASHI** of **DARDANELLES** on January 3, 1337-1921, beat very severely **MEHMED Effendi**, the village **IMAM**

2 — The Greek soldiers who on the night of January 5, 1337-1921, came to the same village subjected to continuous torture **VELI Effendi**, the first **Mouhtar**, **HAIL Onbashi**, the second **Mouhtar**, and many other persons by whipping and beating them with sticks with their hands tied up. 119.

3 — A Greek detachment of ten persons which on the morning of January 6, 1337-1921, came to the village under the command of a Greek sergent held up and robbed all the cash money of, beat severely with rifle but and sticks, **HASSAN Oglou HUSSEIN** and **BEKIR Agha**

4 — The Greek detachment which came to the village on January 15, 1337-1921, under the command of a Greek lieutenant was unable to find any one in the village, as the people were at their works in their fields. They dragged out of the village the seventy years old **Kodja MOUSTAPHA** who was found in the village, and beat the innocent old man with rifle but until he became unconscious. The poor old man laid in bed for days on account of this beating.

5.— A Greek detachment of ten persons tortured on January 18, 1337-1921, **Djanbaz ALI** whom they met in the neighbourhood of the village by tying up his hands and



beating him very severely. All these incidents were found out from the document, the original of which is kept, dated April 27, 1337-1921, drawn up by the village council of elders, and from the petitions of complaints of these people asking for justice, and from the special investigations which have been carried on.

**Killing and extermination of people going  
to the market place.**

It was found out from the report number 2336, dated April 9, 1337-1921, the certified copy of which is kept, of the commander of gendarmery of the DARDANELLES, that the Greeks of EREN KEUY village in cooperation with their conspirators the Greek soldiers killed in a tragical way Keu-seh Oglou MOUSTAPHA, native of KULAHLI village of the Kaza of AYVADJIK and his companion, on April 6, 1337-1921, while they were going to the center of the Kaza for the the purpose of selling cheese and butter.

**Atrocities of Halil Eli village in Dardanelles :**  
**Murder, beating, torture, robbing, pillage ;**  
**the Moslem population forced to emigrate.**

From the document, dated April 27, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up and submitted by the council of elders concerning the murder, attack, and seizure committed in HALIL ELI village in DARDANELLES by the Greek soldiers and by the bandits armed by them :

1.— On December 15, 1337-1921, a Greek detachment of twenty soldiers under the command of an officer besie-

ged the HALIL ELI village. Entering the village, they gathered all the people to a place on the pretext of searching arms. On the reply given by the council of elders that there were no arms, the council members and the persons who happened to be there, were beaten very severely. The Greek soldiers entered the houses by force and taking some hunting arms for which permits were taken, also carried away the foodstuffs, grains, butter and all the live-stock.

2.— A Greek military detachment and some Greek bandits on January 1, 1337-1921, held up at Derbend road of EZINEH the thirty five years old Karadjali ALI, native of the same village, and arrested him. They tied up his hands to his back and led him under rifle butt to EZINEH prisonhouse where after having tortured, killed him with bayonet.

3.— Some Greek soldiers held up and arrested HASSAN Agha Oglou HUSSEIN, who on January 2, 1337-1921, was on his way to the village, and after beating almost to death they led him under guards to EZINEH prisonhouse where subjecting him continuously to the most barbarous torture for two months, sent him to the prisonhouse of BALIKESSIR.

4.— A Greek detachment of twenty under the command of an officer and accompanied by armed Greek bandits entered the houses by force on January 10, 1337-1921, beat and whipped many persons they met in the houses, and took almost everything that they came across.

It is written in very pitiful words in the post-script of the document of the council of elders which contains the above-mentioned incidents that the helpless Moslem

population, tired of the unbearable atrocities which the Greek soldiers subject them to, every time they come to a village, are emigrating leaving behind their homes and everything else.

**Robbing and other outrages in Tchiplak village committed by the Greek detachments and the Greek people incited and armed by the soldiers.**

From the document dated 27, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept by the government, drawn up and submitted by the village council of elders concerning the atrocities committed by the Greeks in the TCHIPLAK village of DARDANELLES:

1.— A Greek military detachment of fifteen persons under the command of a Greek officer attacked the TCHIPLAK village on December 10, 1336-1920, gathered all the people to a place and on the pretext of searching arms entered the houses by force, and on not finding any arms beat very severely all the village people.

2.— A Greek military detachment of ten soldiers under the command of a lieutenant attacked the same village on December 15, 1336-1920, and dragging the 60 years old Kaz ALI and Kel YAHYA, the Mouhtar of KOUM KALA, led them to the mosque, beat with their hands tied up with rifle buts and whipped them in the presence of the rest of the people they had gathered there, and then entering the houses seized whatever property they found.

3.— The Greek military detachment which came again on December 30, 1336-1920, besides beating with stick and whipping very severely AHMED, native of BIGHA, they also took away his horse, the only means of his livelihood.

4.— A Greek military detachment of ten soldiers and five native Greeks armed by the soldiers came to the village on January 15, 1337-1921, beat the members of the council of elders and seized all the foodstuffs.

5 —A Greek military detachment of fifteen soldiers and four other native Greeks armed by the soldiers came to TCHIPLAK village on December 20, 1337-1921, and entering the houses on the pretext of searching arms seized whatever property was left in the houses, beat with rifle butts and whipped many persons.

It is repeated in the post-script of the document submitted by the village council of elders concerning the above mentioned atrocities committed by the Greeks, that the cruelties made to the Moslem population by the Greek soldiers and the native Greeks armed by the soldiers were unbearable, and that the people were under a constant consternation of fear and despair.

**Innocent Ali robbed of his money, and beaten with his hands tied up to his back.**

It was found out from the document dated April 28, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept by the government, of the council of elders of PINAR BASHI village that the Greek detachment which was committing atrocities in PINAR BASHI village in DARDANELLES arrested on January 28, 1337-1921, SINAN ALI, native of SINAN OBA village, and after having tied up his hands and beaten him successively for hours, robbed him of all his cash.

**Outrages and robbery of the Greek soldiers and  
a Greek corporal.**

It was found out from the document dated April 27, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the village council of elders and from the investigation which were carried on locally, that a Greek corporal accompanied by ten soldiers came to PINAR BASHI village of DARDANELLES at sunset on December 25, 1336-1920. They called the members of the village council of elders, insulted them in every possible way, and then carried away with themselves MOUSTAPHA Tchaoush, a driver from HASSANLAR village, under the rifle but beating and robbed him of his sixty pounds. During his imprisonment of a week he was beaten and tortured every day.

**Torture, cruelty and robbery committed at Pinar Bashi village by a Greek detachment under the command of an officer.**

It was found out from the document dated April 27, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, drawn up by the village council of elders that a Greek detachment of fifty soldiers under the command of a lieutenant besieging the PINAR BASHI village of DARDANELLES on the night of December 21, 1337-1921, placed machine guns around the village. Then they gathered the people under the threats of soldiers who entered the village with fixed bayonets to a place and beat them. They seized the property from the houses they entered in by force on the

pretext of search for arms. Then they led Kehya Oglou SULEIMAN out of the village with his hands tied up, beat him severely, seized his hundred pounds, and imprisoned him three days under torture.

From the atrocities of **Pinar Bashi** village all the people of which with the exception of one have been subjected to pitiless torture, beating and insults; flight.

*According to the document dated April 27, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept by the government, submitted by the village council of elders of **Pinar Bashi** of **Dardanelles**:*

A Greek detachment of fifty soldiers under the command of a Greek lieutenant came on January 28, 1337-1921, to PINAR BASHI village, and gathering the people to a place tortured them by beating. On making an examination whip and stick bruises were observed on the beaten persons. The cruelties and persecution committed by the Greeks being unbearable, the frightened population of the village, feeling no longer safe in their homes, are fleeing to other places.

Only Madjir HASSAN among the village people was spared of beating and torture as he was away working at his field.

Greek soldiers collecting money from the Moslem population by arrests, imprisonment, and torture.

It was found out from the report, the certified copy of which is kept, dated March 14, 1337-1921, of the

commander of the battallion of gendarmery of BIGHA that the following twenty four persons, natives of YENI TCHIFLIK in DARDANELLES who, under countless tortures had been imprisoned for months by the Greek soldiers, were released later, on the payment of two hundred pounds by each.

*Following is the list of unfortunate persons released by the Greek soldiers on the receipt of two hundred pounds, of each:*

1.— ABDURAHMAN Oglou MOUSTAPHA	native of YENI TCHIFLIK.
2 — SULEIMAN OGLOU MOUSTAPHA	” ” ”
3 — MOUSTAPHA Oglou SULEIMAN	” ” ”
4.— Hadji OSMAN Oglou OSMAN	” ” ”
5 — MOUSSA Oglou MEHMED	” ” ”
6 -- Hadji MOUSSA Oglou HASSAN	” ” ”
7 — OMAR Oglou MEHMED	” ” ”
8 — HASSAN Oglou MEHMED	” ” ”
9 — KADIR Oglou MOUSTAPHA	” ” ”
10 — MEHMED Oglou ALI	” ” ”
11 — MOUSIAPHA Oglou MEHMED.	” ” ”
12 - ISMAIL Oglou RUSTEH.	” ” ”
13 — MEHMED Oglou HUSMEN.	” ” ”
14 — MEHMED Oglou HUSSEIN Tchaoush.	” ” ”
15.— IBRAHIM Oglou MOUSTAPHA.	” ” ”
16 — HASSAN Oglou EYOUB.	” ” ”
17 — HASSAN Oglou EYOUB	” ” ”
18.— ALI OSMAN Oglou YOUSSEUF.	” ” ”
19 — HUSSEIN Oglou Hadji ALI.	” ” ”
20.— OSMAN Oglou AHMED	” ” ”
21 — OSMAN Oglou Kara YOUSSEUF.	” ” ”
22.— YOUSSEUF OGLOU HASSAN.	” ” ”
23 — MOUSTAPHA Oglou MEHMED.	” ” ”

Following is the list of the natives of the Nahieh of DIME-TOKA, who after being beaten and imprisoned by the Greeks

were released on the receipt of 400-600 pounds of each.

- 1 — FAK Bey Oglou RAHMI Bey.
- 2.— Harmandarlı MEHMED Agha.
- 3 — NOURI Bey Zadeh MEHMED Agha, the mayor.
- 4.— Hadji KASSIM Oglou NAZIF Agha.
- 5.— Hadji FERHAD Oglou Mouhtar FAZLI.
- 6.— Berber HUSSEIN Agha Zadeh FAZLI
- 7 — Madjir Yeni MAHMOUD.

Pillage and robbery committed in different villages by the Greek soldiers and their conspirators, the bandits.

*Extract taken from the report number 1431, dated March 2, 1937-1921, the certified copy of which is kept, of the commander of gendarmery of Dardanelles:*

Following is the list of the villages and their people subjected to all kinds of tortures by the Greek soldiers and the Greek bandits armed by them.

- 1 — The village of SARI TCHALI
- 2.— » » » 'CHIPALK'
- 3.— » » » HALIL ELI.
- 4.— » » » TEWFIKEIA.
- 5.— » » » OVADJIK.
- 6 — » » » PINAR BASHI.
- 7.— » » » BOZ
- 8.— » » » KOUM BOUROUN.
- 9 — » » » DALIAN.
- 10 — » » » KIRAN OBA.
- 11.— » » » TUVEDJI.
- 12.— » » » DARI.
- 13.— » » » KEMALLER



- 14.— The village of HAM OBA.
- 15.— » Nahieh » GUEYIKLI.
- 16.— » village » BOZ ALAN.
- 17.— » » » MEDJIDIEH.
- 18.— » » » MAHMOUDIEH.

*Following is the list of the villages within the kaza of Bigha which have suffered the same fate:*

- 1.— The village of GUYUM ALANI.
- 2.— » » » SINEKDI.
- 3.— » » » FINELER
- 4.— » » » KINEH TCHINAR.
- 5.— » Nahieh of the DIMETOKA.
- 6.— » village of SAZLI OBA.
- 7.— » » » YENI TCHIFLIK.
- 8.— » » » POP.
- 9.— » » » EGHRI DEREH.
- 10.— » » » OSSOUDOMR.
- 11.— » » » AHMED PASHA.
- 12.— » » » TCHKIRLI
- 13.— » » » HADJI HUSSEIN YAYLASSI.
- 14.— » » » KODJA GUEUY.
- 15.— » » » ORTANDJA
- 16.— » » » ORHANIEH.

**The memorandum of Mr. Phillyott, the vice commander of the British forces of occupation at Dardanelles concerning the calumnies of Constanieh.**

On April 21, 1337-1921, a Greek by the name of Constanieh applied to the commander of the British forces of occupation at DRADANELLES and informed him that YENI KEUY Moslems were armed with ill-intentions

against the Christians. It was found out, however, after the due investigations were made by the commander, that on the contrary, the native Greeks were armed by the Greek commanders with the arms collected from the Moslems and the information given by Constanieh was absolutely false, and was intended for the purpose of covering up the atrocities which have been committed so far and are still being committed by the native Greeks. Whereupon, the commander of the British forces of occupation ordered Constanieh arrested, and it was found out from the copy of memorandum he has sent to the Mutassarifat of DARDANELLES, dated April 21, 1337-1921, that it was found necessary to have him arrested and kept under guards.

**Copy of the memorandum, dated April 21, 1337-1921, sent by the commander of the British forces of occupation at Dardanelles to the Governor of Dardanelles.**

April 21, 1337-1921.

Immediately send two gendarmes to take Constanieh to prison. Until a decision is given concerning him you will be held responsible for the proper detention of this man.

Lieutenant Philyott.  
Per the Commander of the Forces  
of Occupation.

## **The Atrocities of the kaza of Pandirma and Erdek.**

From series of atrocities committed by the Greeks in the surroundings of **Pandirma**; the killing of 6 years old child; raping.

From the statements and observations, the originals of which are kept by the government, made by the members of the commission whose names and addresses are recorded and who managed to save their lives by taking refuge at CONSTANTINOPLE fleeing from the atrocities committed by the Greeks at PANDIRMA and ERDEK, and from the document number 202, dated May 18, 1337-1921, received from Sublime Porte.

1.— The Greek soldiers who attacked the house of OMAR Agha of SHAHIN BERGOS village of PANDIRMA on November 15, 1336-1920, stripped naked his wife ESMA Hanoum and exposed her in the streets. They beat OMAR Agha very severely, and seized all his household goods

2 — Greek soldiers who came to the town of ERDEK on August 20, 1336-1920, beat severely OSMAN Bey Oglou SELAHEDDIN of Porte quarter and tortured him by pulling of his finger nails.

3.— Greek soldiers who came to AKDJA PINAR village of PANDIRMA on August 23, 1336-1920, attacking the house of Peshiman Oglou, violated by force his 18 years old wife AYISHEH, and then killed her with bayonet.

4.— The Greek soldiers attacked on August 16, 1336-1920, the house of 64 years old MOUSTAPHA Bey, native of SHAHIN BERGOS, village of PANDIRMA. They whipped and beat him very severely with a dagger. They also killed his 6 years old grandson by throwing him out of the window from the upper story of the house.

5. — The Greek soldiers came on September 15, 1336-1920, to MANDIR village of Manyas, attacked the house of KASSIM and beat the poor man very severely with rifle but and sticks. The next day he died of beating.

6.— HAKKI Tchaoush residing at the Porte quarter of ERDEK was shot to death on September 15, 1336-1920, by the soldiers under the command of the Greek lieutenant LIGHOURIOS.

7.— The Greek soldiers who during the month of November 1336-1920, came to the town of ERDEK under the command of lieutenant VAFIYADIS beat very severely MOUSTAPHA Effendi, a notable of EDINDJIK village. The private KIRTCHAKI biting tore off his ear. After being imprisoned for days the poor man was released by bribing them.

8.— The Greek soldiers who came to the village of SIRGUIRDJI on November 10, 1336-1920, arrested at the market place Hadji MURAD Oglou NAIM Bey, they cut off his ear, and with his hands tied up and under rifle but they beat and led him to prison.

9.— Topal SHAKIR, residing at Tcherkez quarter of ERDEK, who was taking sheep to ROTIA was attacked by the Greek soldiers on May 3, 1337-1921, near the mill and was killed by having his chin and nose cut off and by being burned.

10.— ZAKIR Effendi, the grocer, native of TREBIZOND, residing at ROTIA village of ERDEK, was killed by the Greek soldiers on May 5, 1337-1921, by having his head cut off from his neck with a dagger.

11.— AHMED, the son of Euksuz Oglou HUSSEIN Tchaoush, native of ROTIA village, was attacked on the

way on May 5, 1337-1921, by the Greek soldiers, and was killed by being cut off to pieces with daggers.

12.— The Greek soldiers who attacked the house of Hadji MOUSTAPHA Agha, native of TCHILENKDJI village of ERDEK on April 25, 1337-1921, shot him to death. They also tortured his wife for the purpose of receiving money by stabbing a knife through different parts of her body, and then killed her later on by cutting the poor woman to pieces.

**From the series of atrocities of the Greek soldiers  
at Pandirma and the surroundings.  
Savage lieutenant Lghorinos, Vafyadis, and sergent  
Stelianos.**

From the statements and observations made unanimously by the members of the group whose names and addresses are recorded and who frightened from the atrocities committed by the Greek soldiers at PANDIRMA and the surroundings managed to save their lives by fleeing and taking refuge at CONSTANTINOPLE, and from the document number 211, dated May 18, 1337-1921, received from Sublime Porte :

1.— The Greek soldiers who came to the Nahieh of MARMARA of the Kaza of ERDEK on August 14, 1337-1921, arrested IZZET Effendi, the guard of Public Debt, and tying up his hands beat him very severely. One of his arm is now out of action because of the severeness of beating.

2.— The Greek detachment which on November 14, 1336-1920, came to the town of ERDEK led NOURI Effendi, the ex-major of ERDEK, to the prison in public under rifle but beating and besides also beating him conti-

nuously during the time that he was in the prison, they burned down his silk factory and his sheep barn, and pillaged all his live-stock.

3.— The Greek soldiers who during the month of January 1337-1921, came to the village of UMID ELI of PANDIRMA, shot to death the 60 years old MOUSTAPHA Oglou AHMED in the center of the village for his money, all of which they seized.

4.— ISMAIL residing at BEND BASHI quarter of PANDIRMA, was shot to death during the month of October 1336-1920, by some Greek soldiers while he was passing through the street.

5.— The Greek soldiers who on September 24, 1336-1920, came to the village of Hadji YAKOUB, shot to death the 65 years old HUSSEIN AHMED on his way to his field.

6.— The Greek detachment which on September 14, 1336-1920, came to the village of SULEIMANIEH of MANYAS, shot VELI Oglou EMIN ALI, native of the same village.

7.— 30 years old MOUSTAPHA, residing at HAYDAR Tchaoush quarter of PANDIRMA was shot on August 10, 1336-3920, by the Greek soldiers in the middle of the street.

8.— The Greek soldiers who on August 25, 1336-1920, under the command of lieutenant LIGHORIOUS came to the village of HAMAMLI of ERDEK attacking the 22 years old pregnant FATMAH Hanim beat the poor woman very severely and caused her miscarriage.

9 — HAMDI and IBRAHIM, gardners and natives of PANDIRMA, were shot at and killed with bayonet by the Greek soldiers of occupation on August 10, 1336-1920

10.— HASSAN Agha, native of MANDIR villages of MANYAS, was beaten to death by the Greek soldiers on September 20, 1336-1920.

11.— MEHMED Effendi Zadeh MOUSTAPHA Agha, of EDINDJIK village was beaten very severely on November 10, 1336-1920, by the soldiers under the command of lieutenant VAFYADIS. The poor man died of the wounds he received on his head and other parts of his body.

12 — The Greek sergent by the name of STELYANOS Sevdalı, who came to the town of ERDEK with the Greek detachment on September 10, 1336-1920, wounded very dangerously in seven places Gazi AHMED Oglou HASSAN, the guard of Public Debt of ERDEK

13.— Toroun Oglou ISMAIL, residing at Katchoureh quarter of ERDEK was beaten on November 12, 1336-1920 very severely by the Greek sergent STELYANOS, and the poor man lost one of his eyes on account of beating.

14 — The Greek soldiers who on February 15, 1337-1921, came to the NAHIEH of EDINDJIK entered the house of ALI Oglou MOUSTAPHA on the pretext of searching horses wounded him.

15 — The Greek soldiers who on February 10, 1337-1921, came to the NAHIEH of MARMARA beat severely Guemidji HUSSEIN Reyiss and wounded him.

16.— The horse-shoer SHUKRI, residing at HAYDAR Tchavoush, quarter of PANDIRMA, was on November 10, 1336-1920, wounded with bayonet by the Greek soldiers. He was then exposed to the people, imprisoned, and beaten continuously during the time that he was kept in prison.

17.— HALIM Agha and SALIH Agha who resided at Arnaoud Tchifliki of ERDEK were killed at the farm on May 7, 1337-1921, by being torn to pieces with daggers by the Greek soldiers.



Following is the list of unfortunate persons who have been attacked by the Greek soldiers at PANDIRMA and surroundings, and whose names have been verified up to the present:

1. — Imam ABDLOUHA Effendi of PANDIRMA residing at Dereh quarter. Beaten severely with rifle but on November 11, 1336-1920.

2. — Hafiz MOUHARREM of PANDIRMA residing at Tekeh quarter. Tortured by being dragged and pulled by the cavalry on November 11, 1336-1920.

3. — FAIK of PANDIRMA residing at SIGHIR YALI quarter. Beaten with rifle but and imprisoned without any reason whatever on November 11, 1336-1920.

4. — Hafiz SULEIMAN of PANDIRMA residing at SIGHIR YALI quarter. Beaten severely and imprisoned for four months on November 11, 1336-1920.

5. — MULKI Bey, merchant and notable of PANDIRMA. Imprisoned without any reason whatever and released on November 11, 1336-1920, by paying money.

6. — HIKMET Effendi, his grandson, Imprisoned without any reason whatever, on November 11, 1336-1920, and released on payment of money.

7. — IBRAHIM Effendi, the agent of the Seyri Sefain, steamship company Beaten and imprisoned without any reason whatever on November 11, 1336-1920.

8. — SABRI Effendi, merchant of PANDIRMA. Taken out of his shop and beaten until blood was all over his body and imprisoned on November 11, 1336-1920.

9. — Fesdji MEHMED ESSAD Effendi, residing at BEND BASHI quarter. Taken out of the boat, beaten and imprisoned on November 11, 1336-1920.

10.— AHMED Oglou REMZI residing at HAYDAR Tcha-oush quarter. Beaten and tortured on November 11, 1336-1920.

11.— Hadji BEKIR of KIZIL KILISSEH village of MANYAS. Beaten and his goods pillaged during the month of August 1339-1920

12 — The wife of MOUSTAPHA of KIZIL KILISSEH, village of MANYAS. Beaten very severely during the month of September 1336-1920.

13.— IBRAHIM Effendi, the mail carrier of ESKI MANYAS village. Laid ill in bed for a long time on account of severe beating and his cash was seized during the month of September 1336-1920

14.— The municipality of MANYAS Safe broken and 600 pounds cash seized during the month of September 1336-1920.

15.— Hadji SALIH of MURUVETLER village of MANYAS. Beaten severely and seized of his 300 pounds during the month of September 1336-1920

16-17 and 18.— SADIK Oglou OMAR Effendi of Porte quarter of ERDEK, SEYID Effendi Zadeh SAYIB of Porte quarter of ERDEK, Hadji EMIN Bey Oglou DJEMAL of Porte qaurter of ERDEK, all of whom were taken out from the bark they were in by a Greek torpedo boat and led to PANDIRMA prisonhouse. All efforts of the Society of the Red Crescent for getting some information about their safety were futile

19-20.— Boz Imam Oglou AHMED Effendi and AHMED HUSSEIN MEMISH Oglou both residing at Katchoura quarter of ERDEK were severely beaten during the month of August 1336-1920.

21-22-23-24-25.— Murabit Oglou HASSAN, Mufti Zadeh

DJEVDED Effendi, IBRAHIM Oglou NYAZI Effendi, HASSAN Effendi, ex-vice chief of police of ERDEK were severely beaten during the month of August 1336-1920.

25.— Koroudji DJEMAL residing at Arnaout Bayiri of ERDEK. Severely beaten during the month of 1336-1920.

26.— Toroun Oglou MAHMOUD residing at Katchoura quarter of ERDEK. Killed by the Greek soldiers under the command of first sergent STELYANOS during the month of 1336-1920.

27.— Yasma ISMAIL residing at Porte quarter of ERDEK. Beaten repeatedly by lieutenant LIGHORIOS during the month of August 1336-1920.

28.— The wife of NAZIF Oglou MOUSTAPHA of the Nahieh of PASHA LIMAN. Kidnapped to the mountains and 600 pounds ransom taken during the month of August 1336-1920.

29.— AHMED Agha Oglou HAKKI residing at Porte quarter of ERDEK. Beaten severely by LIGHORIOS, the Greek officer, during the month of August 1336-1920.

30.— HASSAN Tchaoush Oglou HAMDİ residing at Rotia quarter of ERDEK. Severely beaten by LIGHORIOS, the Greek officer, during the month of August 1336-1920.

31.— Euksuz Oglou HASSAN Tchaoush and his son residing at Rotia quarter of ERDEK. Beaten severely and arrested during the month of August 1336-1920.

32.— AHMED Effendi residing at Porte quarter of ERDEK. Beaten severely by first sergent STELYANOS during the month of November 1335-1920.

33.— Nalband AHMED Ousta Oglou MOUSTAPHA residing at Porte quarter of ERDEK. Beaten severely by the soldiers under the command of lieutenant LIGHORIOS and his cash seized during the month of August 1336-1920.

34 — AHMED Agha and his son YASHAR, natives of HRMANLI village. Beaten severely and arrested during the month of August 1336-1920

35 — AHMED Bey Zadeh ZIA Bey, notables of EDINDJIK. Severely beaten, and his flock worth 500 pounds seized during the month of August 1339-1920.

36 — MEHMED Effendi, notable of EDINDJIK Severely beaten during the month of November 1336-1920

37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44 — OMAR Effendi Zadeh NOURI Effendi, HATIB Oglou VELI Effendi, ISMAIL Effendi Zadeh EMIN Effendi, ABDI Zadeh RASSIM, MEHMED Oglou SADEDDIN, ABDULLAH Effendi ZADEH SABRI, OSMAN Oglou RUCHDI, HAYRI Zadeh RAZI, natives of EDINDJIK were severely beaten and imprisoned during the month of November 1336-1920

45 — HAYRI Effendi tax collector of ERDEK Severely beaten by lieutenant NICOLOPOULOS and jewelery seized during the month of August 1337-1920

46 — MOUSTAPHA Effendi, collector of the Nahieh of MARMARA. Severely beaten during the month of August 1336-1920

47 — HASSAN Effendi, guard of Public Debt of MARMARA Severely beaten until he became unconscious during the month of 1337-1920

48. — EMIN Effendi Zadeh HAFIZ HUSNI of the Nahieh of MARMARA Beaten, imprisoned and then released on payment of money during the month of November 1336-1920.

49 — KIAZIM Oglou AHMED Effendi of MARMARA. Beaten severely

50 — GHELIDJI EMIN Zadeh RIZA Effendi. Beaten severely.

51.— Rendjber MAHIR Oglou MEHMED Agha of MARMARA. Beaten severely

52.— IDRIS Oglou OSMAN Agha of MARMARA Beaten severely

53 — Babir HASSAN Oglou ASHIR Effendi of MARMARA. Beaten severely

54.— AHMED Oglou HASSAN Effendi of MARMARA Beaten severely.

55.— AHMED Agha Oglou RIFAT of Avsha Island of ERDEK beaten severely, and imprisoned six months.

56.— HASSAN Kaptan Oglou HALIL of ERDEK Severely beaten and imprisoned three months.

57. — KAHYA Oglou BEHDJET of ERDEK Severely beaten and imprisoned three months.

58 — SULEIMAN Zadeh FERIDOUN Effendi of ERDEK. Severely beaten and imprisoned.



# The Atrocities of the Leva of Tchataldja.

**Greek soldiers do not leave the poor Moslems to rest  
in peace even in their graves.**

According to the report number 155, dated April 24, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, of the special commission of investigation sent to TCHATALDJA and the surrounding districts:

Ten years old MEHMED, the son of Hadji IBRAHIM Effendi, residing at Hadji BAYEZID street of RODOSTO died of natural death on February 9, 1337-1921, and was buried in the special grave prepared for him. After the burial service was over, the Greek soldiers came to the place, and opening up the grave by force and taking the corpse out, threw it away to the trench close by accusing them for having hidden arms there.

**Beating, killing, cutting off the ears of the women, committed  
by the Greek soldiers.**

According to the report number 155, dated April 24, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, of the commission of investigation sent to TCHATALDJA and the surrounding districts:

During the occupation of the village of Tcherkes Muslim in Rodosto by the Greek soldiers, Molla HASSAN Effendi, Hodja SUI EIMAN Effendi, and Kato Oglou IBRAHIM HASSAN, were beaten very severely in different places of their bodies, and were burned. Kato Oglou IBRAHIM HASSAN, died of his wounds. The ears of five women, the wives of YACoub Ousta, Tufekdji MEHMED Oglou HASSAN,

IBRAHIM Oglou HASSAN, HALIL Pehlevan, and of IBRAHIM were chopped off, and the wife of Molla Oglou HASSAN and a man by the name of IBRAHIM HAMID were killed.

**The cruelties of the Greek gendarmes.**

According to the report number 155, dated April 24, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, of the special commission of investigation sent to TCHATALDJA and the surrounding districts :

Three Moslems, who were working at Sou mill in the neighbouring of the ATMANLI village at four and half hours distance from RODOSTO, were killed by the Greek gendarmes on February 3, 1337-1921, and a sixteen years old boy who was a relative of theirs was wounded and all their cash money which consisted of fifty drachmies were taken away from them

**Hassan Oglou Ismail murdered by the Greek soldiers  
while at work at his orchard.**

According to the report number 155, dated April 24, 1337-1921, the original of which is kept, of the special commission of investigation sent to TCHATALDJA and the surrounding districts :

Gougouk HASSAN Oglou ISMAIL who resided at ISKEN-  
DER Tchaoush quarter of RODOSTO was killed by the Greek soldiers on January 20, 1337-1921, while he was working at his orchard at KOBAK KOLI.



# The Atrocities of Galipoli.

The series of terrible atrocities committed by the Greek gendarmes whose duty was the establishment of order in Gallipoli and the surrounding districts; the daughter of the boatman Kayikdjî Softa raped and then converted to Christianity.

According to the statements, the originals of which are kept by the government, made before the commission of investigation, dated April 29, 1337-1921, numbered 184 and based upon the observation of some persons who emigrated and whose names are recorded, concerning the policy of extermination which the Greeks practiced in the surroundings of GALLIPOLI

No 1. — While MEHMED BAKIR Effendi, the Sheih of PERSHENBEH DERGHAHI at the market place of GALIPOLI, was returning to his house with a lantern in his hand on the night of January 27, 1337-1921, he was suddenly attacked just as he was passing in front of the house of AHMED Agha at Semerdjiler Bayiri quarter, by two Greek gendarmes who wounded him dangerously with a bayonet and then left him there thinking he was dead. He stayed forty days sick in bed on account of that wound and was treated upon by the Russian Doctor SAGHALOFF PASHEH at GALLIPOLI.

No 2 — While HUSSEIN Agha, the owner of SELAMSIZ farm, residing at SOFDJA HALIL quarter of GALLIPOLI was going to his farm on February 2, 1337-1921, he was held up at ten minutes distance from his farm by some Greek soldiers who killed him by smashing his head with a piece of wood.

No. 3. — While AHMED, the 30 years old servant of

Tcherkez AHMED Agha, residing at Sofdja HALIL quarter of GALLIPOLI was attending upon the animals in the neighbourhood of MERKOUBLI farm on February 5, 1337-1921, he was killed by Greek soldiers who with a bayonet cut his head into two.

No 4.— The daughter of Kayikdji Softa residing at Softa Halil quarter of GALLIPOLI was taken away by force on February 10, 1337-1921, from her house by a Greek gendarm and was converted. The woman is still in the hands of the Greek gendarm at KALLIPOLI. Her poor old father can not make any complaints fearing of his life.

No 5.— While BURHANEDDIN Effendi the Mevlevi Sheih of GALLIPOLI was at his farm at KEMER on February 10, 1337-1921 beaten very severely by some Greek soldiers.

No 6.— While the sixty years old OSMAN Effendi pensioned lieutenant residing at GALLIPOLI was about to get in the bark for the purpose of going to LAPSAKY on February 15, 1337-1921, Greek gendarms interpreting his journey as a flight, took him out of the bark and having beaten very severely sent him under guards to ADRIANOPE.

No 7.— While Hadji SHAKIR DAUD residing at YENI TCHESHMEH quarter of GALLIPOLI and the boatman EYUOB Agha the son MEHMEDIN Oglou KIAZIM Effendi were sitting at the Karman's coffee house at GALLIPOLI on February 16, 1337-1921, attacked by the Greek gendarms and beaten very severely, and after being imprisoned for about a week they were sent under guards to ADRIANOPE.

No 8.— Although the Greek soldiers under the command of a Greek sergent who came to KARA REYINLI village with the pretext of searching arms on February

15, 1337-1921, beat very severely HASSAN Agha of ANAFARTA, Imam ABDULLAH Effendi, Karadenizli HUSSEIN, YENIDJELLI MEHMED Oglou AHMED, Tchalik HUSSEIN, and Tchalik AHMED and imprisoned them at GALLIPOLI. The poor men were released on the intervention of the French.

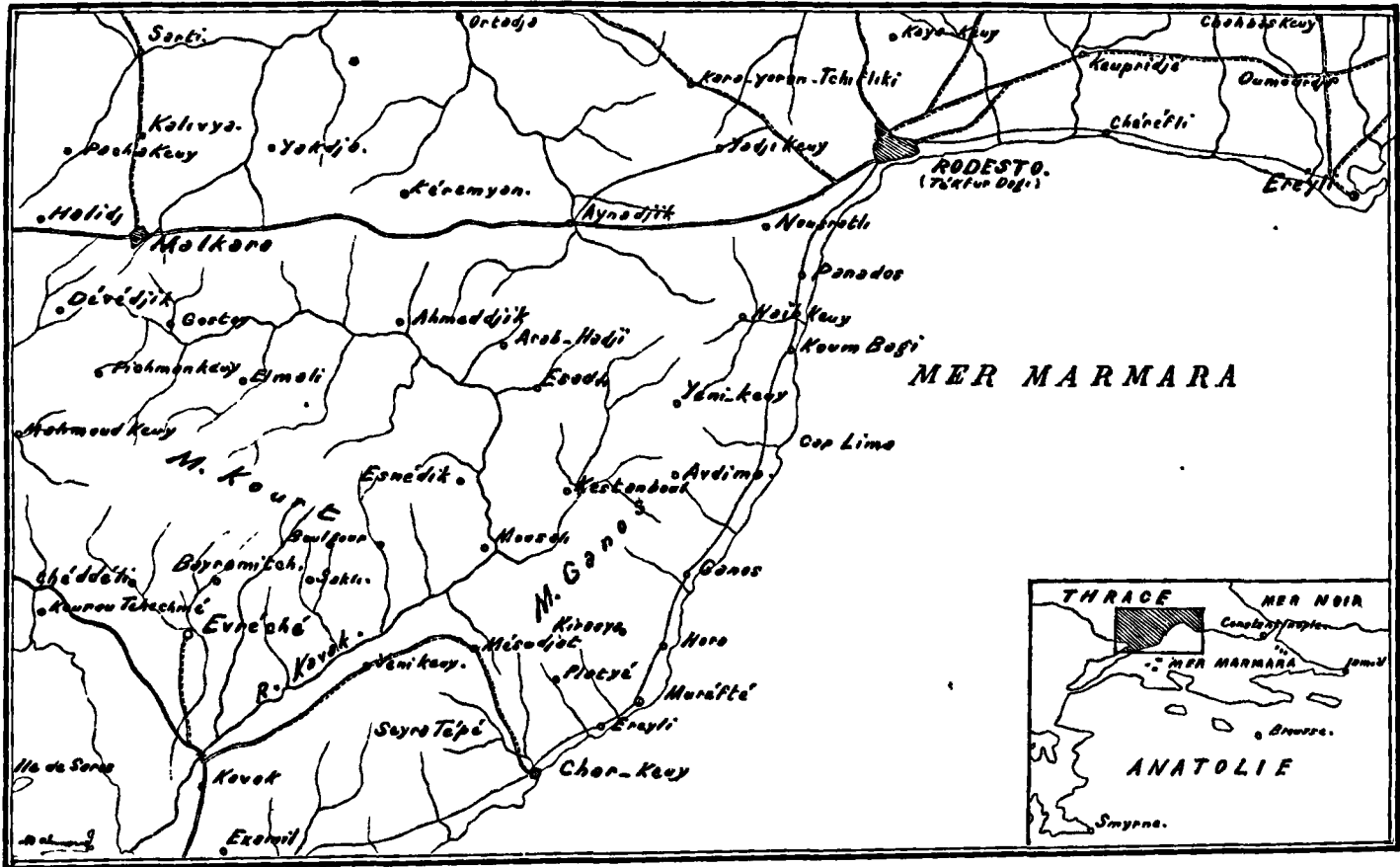
**The Greek commander mocking with the lives of  
innocent and helpless Moslems.**

A Greek detachment of twenty soldiers attacking the OURSHEH Nahieh of the Sandjak of GALLIPOLI on March 3, 1337-1921, gathered forty persons of the village in the midst of sobs and moans of women and children under the threats and beatings of Greek soldiers with fixed bayonets to a place, and tying up their hands whipped and beat them severely with stick and rifle butts.

While these unfortunate persons were suffering under the severity of the persecution, the Greek commander dissatisfied with the agony they were under, ordered his soldiers to «get ready» and «aim».

When this order was spread among the crowd by those who had some knowledge of the Greek language, the poor victims, already exhausted under beating and torture were saved from a sure death by the rush on them of the crying and sobbing women and children.

The account of this incident was taken from the document number 61, dated March 7, 1337-1921, the certified copy of which is kept, drawn up by the village council of elders.



Santi.

Ordoja

Kaya-Kay

Chakak-Kay

Kalivya.  
Pashakay

Yakajé.

Karayoran-Tchelikli

Kaupridje

Oumardje

Holidj

Malkara

Léramyan.

Aynadjik

Yodj-Kay

RODESTO.  
(75° 45' E. Degr.)

Charefli

Ereyli

Nousrabi

Panados

Dévidjik

Gosty

Ahmadjik

Arab-Hadj

Halk-Kay

Koum-Bagi

MER MARMARA

Frahmenkay

Elmali

Esoth

Yeni-Kay

Cap Lime

Mohmoud-Kay

M. Koupté

Esnedjik

Westendouch

Aydi'mp

Ché'ddétie

Bayramitch.

Sakti.

Moozdi

M. Gano

Ganos

Kanou-Tekchmé

Evne'shé

Kovak

Misradjic

Kizozya

Noro

Ha de Suro

Kovak

Seyre Tépé

Yeni-Kay

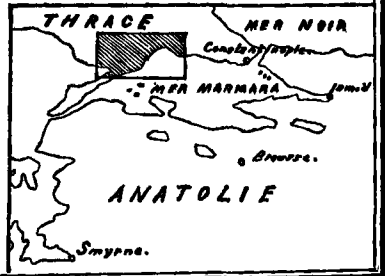
Plezyé

Murafte'

Alchoung

Exmil

Chor-Kay



Copy of the communication number 165, dated March 12, 1337-1921, concerning the atrocities committed by the Greeks against the Moslem population in Gallipoli and the surroundings, sent by the Mutassarif of Dardanelles to the Commander of the French forces of occupation.

Sir :

It is the result of the policy of extermination practiced by the Greeks in GALLIPOLI and the surroundings that many Moslem families are taking refuge at LAPSEKY and its shores. I beg the mercy of the enlightened French Nation upon this awful scene of misery, encouraged by the humanitarian sentiments of the present age.

March 12, 1337-1921

MAHIR

Mutassarif of DARDANELLES.

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**Unfortunate persons who died of beating and torture  
in Galipoli and the surroundings.**

According to the recorded statement, dated March 7, 1337-1921, bearing several seals and signatures, the certified copy of which is kept, that a Greek military detachment of twenty soldiers came to the Nahieh of EURSHEH on March 3, 1337-1921, and later went to the village of TCHACAL, and tying up the people, as they did in the Nahieh of KURESH, they beat them. From amongst the beaten persons ALI Pehlevan, a notable of TCHAKAL, AHMED Effendi of SHARKEUY, the wood merchant, died of tortures and cruelties of rifle but beats on their heads and that Boltcha Hadji ISMAIL Agha, NAZIM Tchaoush of EURSHEH, Nalband SULEIMAN, Topdji OMAR Agha were in agony of death on account of torture and beating.

**The meannes of violating the women and girls at Eursheh  
Nahieh in Galipoli; and subjecting to persecution the  
persons who complained to the Greek commander.**

According to the recorded statement dated March 7, 1337-1921, the certified copy of which is kept, bearing several seals and signatures, that the Greek soldiers who were roaming in the Nahieh of **Euresh** of **Galipoli** besides entering the houses forcibly at nights and attacking the helpless young girls, violated two young women at **Euresh** on March 5, 1337-1921, and also raped a girl, and that not only the complaints made to the Greek commanders were not heard, but those who complained were

also beaten. Consequently the property, the honor and the lives of the Moslem population living within the Leva of **Gallipoli** were not safe.

**80 years old Younous** and **70 years old Zahid Bey** tortured and forced to sweep the streets.

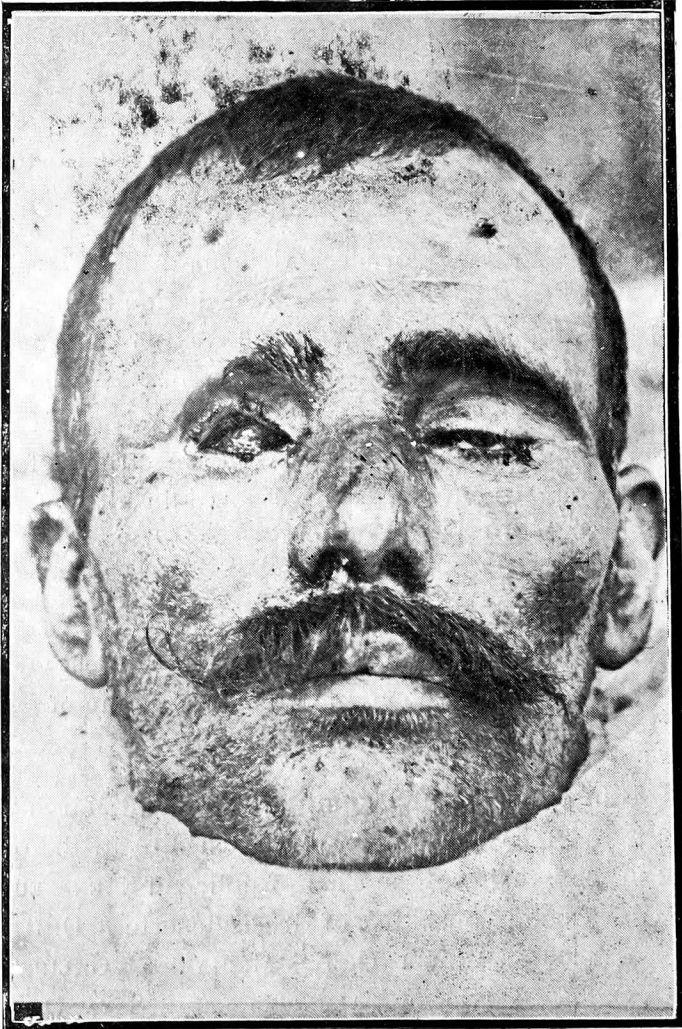
According to the recorded statement dated March 7, 1337-1921, the certified copy of which is kept, bearing several seals and signatures, that **80 years old Younous** and **70 years old Zahid Beys**, notables of **Sharkeny** of **Gallipoli**, besides being whipped and slapped on March 3, 1337-1921, were also forced to sweep the streets from morning till night under the threats and insults of the Greek soldiers with fixed bayonets.

**Suleiman** murdered by the Greek deserters at **Bostandji** by being his head chopped off and his organ of generation skinned with a knife.

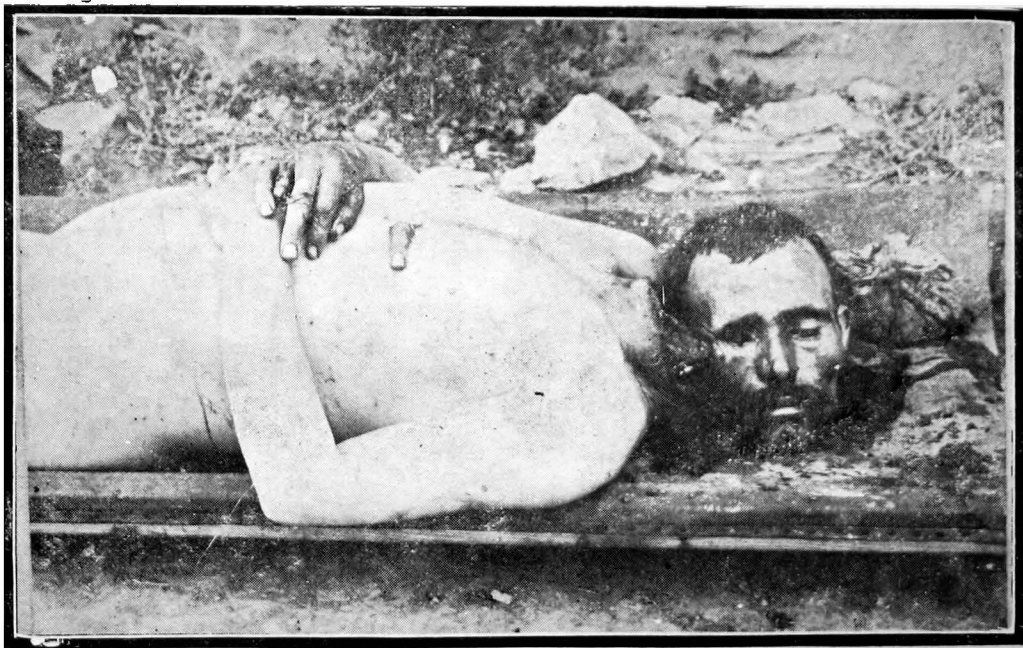
According to the report number 795, dated March 25, 1337-1921, and the communications attached to it, the original of which is kept, of the chief of police of **EREN KEUY**:

A Greek band consisting of Greek deserters **DIMITRI Oglou KOSTI** and **PANDELI Oglou MICHAL** of **GALIPOLI**, **STEPHAN Oglou DIMITRI** of **SALONICKA**, and **SAVA Oglou MICHAL** of **CYPRES** killed very tragically **SULEIMAN**, the shepherd, who was working in the field of **Topal AHMED** near the farm of **Karaman TCHIFLIK**, close to **BOSTANDJI** at an hour distance to **CONSTANTINOPLE** by train, on May 26, 1337-1921. They chopped off his head and wrapped it

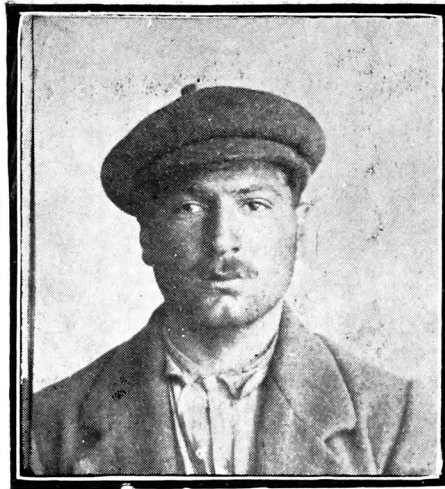




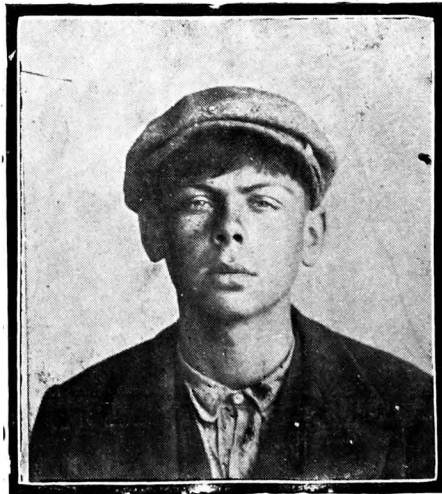
The chopped — off head of **Suleiman**, the Shepherd.



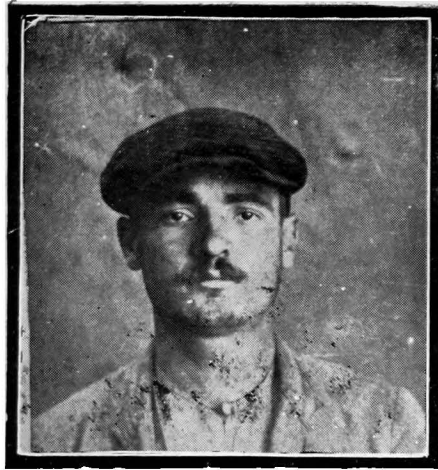
**Saleiman the shepherd murdered by four Greek deserters at Bostandji by having his head chopped and a finger cut off and placed over his chest.**



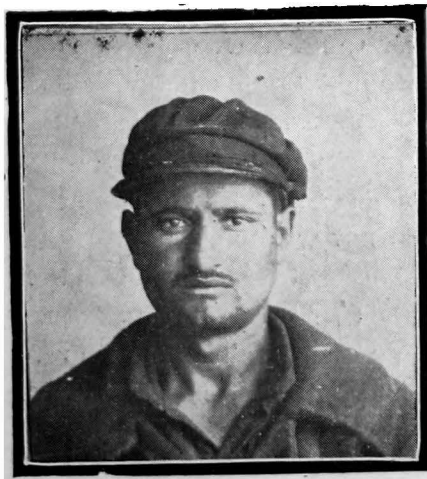
**Michal**, son of **Pandeli**, one of the Greek deserters  
who murdered **Suleiman** the chepherd.



**Dimitri**, son of **Stephan**, one of the conspirators  
who committed the **Bostandji** tragedy.



**Kosty, son of Dimitri, one of the Greek deserters  
who murdered Suleiman the shepherd.**



**Michal, son of Sava, one of the Greek deserters  
who murdered Suleiman the shepherd.**

to a black sheet and tied it with a black cloth belt. They also skinned off his organ of generation and cut off the fourth finger of his right hand and then they threw his headless body into a ditch

The photograph of the murdered SULEIMAN and his murderers, are enclosed

The copy of the telegram sent on May 26, 1921, by Mr. Toynebee, the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian - - who accompanied to **Yalova** the second commission assigned to investigate the atrocities committed by the Greeks at **Yalova** and **Gemlik** - - to the Greek commander in chief, General **Anastasi Papoulas** and the answer received.

*Headquarters, SMYRNA.* GENERAL PAPOULAS.

I beg strongly your excellency to permit those Moslem refugees of **YALOVA**, **SAMANLI**, and **AK KEUY** who wish to emigrate, through the mediation of the Ottoman Society of the Red Crescent. I investigated the case in the right place If the population do not leave these places their lives will be endangered. Fifteen percentum of the population of **AK KEUY** was exterminated during the last fifteen days In order to prevent its publicity I sent this telegram to Captain **GREGORIOS** [\*] and requested him to assure order and security. The Captain refused my request. Please send your reply care of **ARNOUT KEUY** College, **STAMBOUL**

With my respects,

TOYNEBEE.

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[\*] He was the Greek commander assigned to carry out the program of extermination

*The translated copy of the reply sent by General Papoulas  
to Mr. Toynbee on May 27, 1921.*

I gave orders to the commander of the third army corps that those Moslem people of YALOVA, SAMANLI, and AK KEUY, and the refugees who wish to emigrate should be permitted to get on board the steamers.

With my respects,

**Anastasio Papoulas.**

Translated copy of the report submitted to the International Society of the Red Cross, and published in the number 31, of July 15, 1921, issue of the *Revue Internationale de la Croix Rouge*, concerning the Commission of Investigation in Asia Minor.

**By Maurice Gherl,**

delegate of the International  
Commission of the Red Cross.

The initiative of sending an Inter-Allied Commission, concerning the atrocities in ASIA MINOR attributed to the Greeks, belongs to Sir Horace Rumbold, the British High Commissioner at CONSTANTINOPLE. The Ottoman Society of the Red Crescent, hearing about the project, appealed to the International Commission of the Red Cross to send a delegate in order to participate in the work of the commission of investigation. The request of the International Commission which was submitted by General C. B. THOMPSON, its provisional delegate in CONSTANTINOPLE for the question of the Russian refugees, was very favourably received by the British High Commissioner, and I was assigned by the International Commission of the Red Cross to represent her in the commission.

The Inter-Allied Commission was composed of three superior officials representing the three Allied High Commissioners at CONSTANTINOPLE: The General FRANKS of Great Britain, with his aid de camp Captain STONE; the Colonel VICQ of France; the Colonel ROLETTO of Italy, all

of the three accompanied by military interpreters speaking the Turkish and the Greek languages.

The region to be investigated was the SAMANLI DAG peninsula in the sea of MARMARA lying between the gulfs of ISMIDR and MOUDANIA. This region is visible from CONSTANTINOPLE which is but 3-4 hours by steamer.

The approximate area of the peninsula is 600 square kilometers, consisting of mountainous territory with an elevation of 950 meters. Numerous streams produce swamps with the sand and muds they carry to their mouths. The majority of the villages of the coast are situated on this part of territory and contains many groves, vegetable gardens, and olive orchards. The southern hills at this point only runs parallel to the shore. In the northern part, however, the extension of the level ground is greater.

The peninsula is very fertile. It is a most rich and productive part of MARMARA. Its main products are olives, grapes, mulberries, fruit-tress, and vegetables.

CONSTANTINOPLE procures its needs mainly from this peninsula. According to the information of ALI MADJID Bey, a professor in the university of CONSTANTINOPLE, who accompanied me -- of whom I received the majority of this geographical information -- GUEMLIK alone exports per year 10,000,000 kiloes of olive and 3,000,000 kiloes of grapes. Besides these cotton and silk production also is considerable. As to live-stock, the sheep exportation in comparison to the other animals is greater.

*The known towns and the cities of this district are :*

The city of ISMIDR, 60 miles from CONSTANTINOPLE, (ancient Nicomedia.) The city of KARA MURSEL, 37 miles from CONSTANTINOPLE. The town of YALOVA, 21 miles



from CONSTANTINOPLE. The town of GUEMLIK (Kyos, the name given by the Greeks) 45 miles from CONSTANTINOPLE. PAZAR KEUY, situated near the lake of ISNIK which is ruined at present, and of the town of ISNIK (ancient Nicea.)

Turks, Greeks and Armenians constitute the population of the peninsula. All the towns were inhabited by these same people with the exception of a few. Nearly all Greek villages are situated on the shore. The region constituting the Moslem population is inhabited by the Ottoman Turks, Kurds, and of Circassians who have emigrated after the occupation of their country, Caucasus, by Czaristic Russia. The land belongs to the Moslems. The majority of the Greeks and Armenians like in all the other Eastern countries occupy themselves with commerce and sea-trade. There are persons among these who own large fortunes.

From the administrative point of view, the peninsula is divided into Kazas governed by Kaimakams. According to the statistics made by the official Turkish sources the population of the Kaza of GUEMLIK, PAZAR KEUY and YALOVA before the occupation was 34,585 Moslems, 16,990 Greeks, and 24,616 Armenians, and a total of 105 villages. According to Dr. MEZROUBIAN, the chief of the Armenian people, the population of these three Kazas including KARA MURSEL before the war in July of 1914 was 43,151 which was reduced to 7,002 after the armistice

The Kaza of KARA MURSEL at present is out of the zone of Greek occupation. The other three Kazas being within the zone of the commission of investigation contains the GUEMLIK, PAZAR KEUY and YALOVA road, the only chausse of the country as a boundary.

Another chausse of 15 kilometers branching of this road joins YALOVA to KOUROU BANYO.

Leaving the BOSPHOROUS at noon on Thursday, May 12, 1921, on board the British torpedo-boat BRYLIE, the commission returned to CONSTANTINOPLE on Sunday morning, May 22. During this voyage of ten days the commission visited the majority of the towns situated on the coast between YALOVA and GUEMLIK and some of the towns in the interior (\*).

Investigation was carried on impartially. All the witnesses be they Turks, Greeks and Armenians were heard.

The commission has reached the conclusion that the elements of the Greek army of occupation were executing in the peninsula since two months a systematic extermination of the Moslem population. Investigations carried on by the commission concerning the burned villages, massacres, terrorizing of the people, the coincidence of place and the date, are indisputable proofs for this conclusion. The atrocities which we have seen, or the traces of which we have marked down, are committed by the irregular bands of the army (Tchete) and units detached from the regular army. We do not know of a single instance that these crimes were forbidden or punished by the military commander. The bands, instead of being disarmed and disorganised were strengthened and cooperated by in their actions hand in hand with the regular army detachments.

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(\* At the same time, another Inter-Allied Commission, composed of the delegates of the three High Commissioners, was visiting the district of TCHANAK DAGH on the coast of the Black Sea and the gulf of Ismirt. The International Society of the Red Cross was not represented in this second commission.

At the time of the investigation the SAMANLI peninsula was out of the Greek zone and had never become a field of military operations at the beginning of the occupation.

Until last March the region was in tranquility. The criminal acts which we have learned about happened during the last two months (the end of March to May 15). These were committed after the retreat of the Greek army from the defeat at ESKI-CHEHIR, and are probably a result. The third Hellenic division, one of the best of the Greek army according to specialists, and the attitude of which towards the civilians was considered proper even according to the Turks themselves, was substituted in ISMIDT and BROUSSA section by the 10th division, composed of the Greeks of ASIA MINOR, which had not distinguished itself so well in the battle before ESKI-CHEHIR.

Were the Turks of SAMANLI DAGH exposed to the vengeance of ill-humour of a defeated General? Or, is it the fear of a probable new offensive of the Turkish weapons that rendering them anxious about the result of the war has forced them to clear their rear from these civilian elements? The educated Greeks whom I spoke with informed me that the plebiscite, if there would be one, which will follow the war will find an overwhelming majority of the Greeks. Were the massacres and incendiarism committed with that purpose in view? I am but exposing the questions as they are -- lacking the element of an objective appreciation.

\* \*

Arriving at GUEMLIK on the evening of May 12, the commission began its investigation on the morning of the next day by visiting some of the burned villages. The

Turkish town of PAZAR KEUY, near the lake of ISNIK; the Armenian village TCHENGHILER, to the north of the former town; the Turkish villages of TCHELTIKDJI and GHEDELEK, between PAZAR KEUY and GUEMLIK. Some houses which had escaped burning in the fire taken place a month ago at TGHELTEKDJI village, were on fire at the moment of the arrival of the commission which arrested in the very act, the four Greek soldiers who were pillaging and had probably come there to set the houses on fire. While the military commission was riding in automobiles, I began investigation at GUEMLIK itself with the aid of the French interpreter who was so kindly given to my disposition by colonel VICO. (The British High Commissioner had not authorised me to take along an interpreter given me by the Red Cross).

GUEMLIK, town of 7,000 inhabitants in normal times, had at this time 16,000 people of whom 1,200-2,000 were Turkish refugees, 3,500 Greeks, and 2,000 Armenians. The greater part of the Greek refugees--2,800--came from the KIZ-DERVENT village which was burned situated to the south of KARA MURSEL; the greater part of the Armenians were of TCHENGHILER, YENI KEUY, ORTA KEUY, YAYLA DEREH villages. These refugees were given each day 100 drams (320 grams) of flour by the military administration.

Almost all the Turkish refugees came from PAZAR KEUY village, evacuated by order a month ago, and which was burned after their departure. Many complained of having been robbed and ill-treated on the way by the civilian Armenians and the Greek soldiers. Here are a few cases I have seen: KATCHA Hanım, a refugee of GHEDELEK, wounded by the Armenian bandits with a

bullet on the shoulders and three bayonet hits; a child from GHEDELEK, had his chin and tongue cut off with the burst of a bomb thrown in a house where the women and children of the village were gathered; HOURIEH HANIM, a 60 years old woman of PAZAR KEUY, robbed of her money, wounded and violated by five or six Greek soldiers, her husband was slaughtered at her presence--all her neighbours confirmed her statements

The Turks were in a more desperate condition in comparison with the other refugees. Hundreds of them were pressed together into the small mosque, the courtyard, and the cemetery. In another locality, near the Konak, 6 by 5 meters, I counted more than 60 women and children and their men were absent at that moment on hard labour. Since a month the Turkish refugees had not received a bite of bread from Greek civil and military administration and existed merely on what their coreligionists of the neighbouring villages had brought for them. The mayor of GUEMLIK, M. PSINAKIS, told me that the commander of the third army corps (BROUSSA) had given two days ago an order to give provisions also to these refugees but the distribution had not begun--nor did it begin later on during the ten days we were there.

The military commission spent the next day hearing the statements of the Greek and Armenian refugees

To cut short I will only comment on one point of these statements. Ten days ago arms were distributed to 300 Greek and Armenian, enrolled volunteers and two days ago the Turkish inhabitants were forbidden by proclamations to carry any arms, under penalty of death

I found out on the other hand that the neighbouring region of KOUMLA ( Koumla, the big and the small, the

KOUMLA landing place, HAIDERIEH, KARADJA ALI) was surrounded and congested by the armed Greek bands. Nobody could go out of GUEMLIK. The Greek authorities did not permit anybody to go out. « The population of this region, » said my informer « would rapidly be annihilated. » On the day of our arrival at GUEMLIK, May 12 my informer was at TOUZLA farm, on the southern coast of the gulf. He heard a rifle shot. Towards the evening, three persons were crossing the gulf on a piece of wood from KARADJA ALI to TOUZLA. They have been exposed to and seen a band surrounding the village of KUTCHUK KOUMLA. I sent for these three men who managed to reach GUEMLIK : the Mouhtar (Mayor) of KOUMLA, and an inhabitant of this village, and the gendarm HUSEIN Tchaoush. The messenger returned and said they could not be found. Later on, I found out that the military commander of the place had them arrested, but I could not communicate with them.

In the afternoon I attended at the Orthodox church the funeral service of the two young Greeks of GUEMLIK, 19 and 20 years old, killed at KOUMLA landing station three days ago. At the cemetery I had the coffin opened and took the photographs of the corpses which were said to have been very tragically murdered. Afterwards I had an interview with the priest of NICEA, Rev. VASSILIOS, who narrated me the accounts of ISNIK massacre by the Turks (June 1920), and declared: « The Greek was much more mild in her repressions. I, as a clerical and not a military man, would wish that all the Turks should be exterminated, without leaving any one in existence. »

The Sunday of May 15 was an emotional day for the commission. We saw successively the burning of the three

Turkish villages on the coast. The village of NARLI burned at 8 o'clock, the KARADJA ALI at 10, a little later a house on the landing place of KOUMLA, and the village of KAPAKLI at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A break-down of the motor-boat forced the commission to return on board. I took advantage of the two hours that we had to spare to go to GUEMLIK and see the parents of the two murdered young Greeks at whose funeral service I was present yesterday and found out from them that a Greek detachment of 150 persons had left GUEMLIK 3 days ago for KOUMLA region.

In the afternoon the Bryilie anchored in front of the village of KARADJA ALI. We found on the shore 11 Moslem corpses of whom one was a woman. They were killed a few hours ago with rifle shots and bayonets and probably were thrown down from the high precipice. Two of them were still breathing and were taken on board and treated. Numerous traces of pillage were observed.

At 4 30 in the evening returned to the landing place of KOUMLA where the division headquarters had sent the horses requested by the commission for riding to KUTCHUK KOUMLA. The commission has found the village absolutely deserted. The people were living underground in the houses, terrified. On the appearance of the allied uniforms, the doors opened, and faces began to peep out. And when the commission came down to the landing place an hour later, the whole village with its 1000 people followed and installed on the shore under the protection of the canoes of Bryilie which during the whole night kept the bushy hills under watch by means of her searchlights.

The commission immediately informed by wireless the High Commissioners at CONSTANTINOPLE of the events

of the day, and despatching a letter to General LEONARDOPOULOS, the commander of the 10th Hellenic division at GUEMLIK, by which they held him responsible for the eventual destruction of the village of KUTCHUK KOUMLA.

Monday, May '6. In the morning we continued questioning the persons on the shore, the summary of which is: situation unsettled since a month. Last Thursday 50 60 Greeks despatched from the army and 40 armed civilian Greeks came from GUEMLIK and killed 3 men, wounded a woman, and left for KARADJA ALI. Yesterday, Sunday morning, detachments, of 100 persons, came from KARADJA ALI and killed 8 or 9 persons. They carried along with them about 40 women of KARADJA ALI.

At 10 o'clock the commission went up to KUTCHUK KOUMLA to assure themselves that the village was guarded and on the way back to the landing place met a lieutenant-colonel, chief of the 3rd bureau of the division who invited the people on the shore to come back to their village where they would be protected. Nobody left the shore.

The Brylie then left for KAPAKLI which was on fire since 3 o'clock yesterday. There were a few inhabitants amongst the smoking ruins. The others had fled to the mountains. There were 8 corpses, 4 of which were women. Three of them seemed to have been murdered fifteen days ago. The other five were killed yesterday. One of the murdered woman was still bleeding. Another woman was killed on a mattress. Everything in the attitude of the corpses showed that they have been murdered there, in their houses. Some of them were found mutilated.

The survivors declared that the assassins were the



Greek soldiers The officer of the staff opposed their statements and on seeing a small girl insisted that she should be questioned, because « truth comes out of the mouth of the children » The child declared in a calm voice and categorically that the assaulters were the Greek soldiers.

Around the village were seen numerous objects of clothing, bedding etc abandoned either by the inhabitants in their flight, or left by the pillagers. It was also found like yesterday in KARADJA ALI and as it is just as at Narlı, a tin of petroleum three quarters empty. A child of a few months old was found in a garden. An Italian soldier brought the child on board.

On the demand of the survivors from the commission that they should be transferred to a quiet place, they were told to inform those hiding on the mountains to gather on the shore from where they would be transported to the landing place of KOUMLA on the next day

On our way back we stopped in front of NARLI. The village which was wholly destroyed was still burning. It was deserted Only an old Turk with a rose on his hat was watching his smoking house from under an olive tree close by He knew nothing and made us feel that we were crowding him there

Returned to KOUMLA at 6 o'clock in the evening. In the evening we received the answer of our wireless of yesterday The British High Commissioner was not in favour of transporting the refugees to CONSTANTINOPLE and proposed to the commission to organise a camp of centralization at KOUMLA under the protection of the Inter-Allied officers sent from CONSTANTINOPLE, and those by the the Red Cross. The idea was excellent, but its re-

alisation needed time and the people of the coast and of the burned villages could not be left to the fate which awaited them after our departure I proposed to telegraph to the Red Cross. The military commission received this proposition very favourably and I sent the following radio :

«Red Cross, CONSTANTINOPLE. KARADJA ALI, NARLI, KAPAKLI burned. Thousand terrorised inhabitants of KUTCHUK KOUMLA gathered on the shore. Could you immediately send steamers to take on board 1,500? Could you assure lodging and food at CONSTANTINOPLE? Before anything else get in communication with British High Commissioner».

Tuesday May 17. The commission received on board the statements of lieutenant JOHN COSTAS and the adjutant PAPOULTOPOULOS of the 28th infantry regiment who commanded the detachments sent for reconnoitering the southern part of the peninsula on May 12, 13, 14 and 15. The itinerary followed and the program of the journey coincided almost with all the points of information furnished by the people of KOUMLA and the burned villages. The lieutenant COSTAS admitted as possible that these soldiers might have set the fire. He did not think it a duty to himself to give the account of what has happened. At the landing place of KOUMLA he made arrested and shot to death 4 armed Turks.

When the BRYLIE sailed for FISTIKLI and ARMOUDLI, I left with the lieutenant and the Greek adjutant and our Italian interpreter to inspect the corpses of the 4 shot Turks. After riding an hour on horse back we found seven of them, of whom the lieutenant recognised but one. To the question of : « Why have they been killed while

the order was only to arrest them? », he answered « because I wished so ». The Greek officers went to GUEMLIK and we, to the landing place of KOUMLA. On our return we found two more corpses on the road.

About 5 o'clock in the evening, we received the visit of YORGO of GUEMLIK, chief of the band, armed to the teeth and accompanied by a child and an armed soldier, followed by a detachment of soldiers who sparsely rested under the trees at a little distance from the village. YORGO boasted of having always accompanied the reconnoitering detachments of COSTAS everywhere and having set the villages on fire. In their departure, they seized the three horses of the people on the shore to ride on to KUTCHUK KOUMLA.

The military commission returning at 6 o'clock in the evening, immediately informed the general of the division of the presence of the bandit. The steamship Brylie, on return, had attached to her two barks, left at KAPAKLI in the morning, with about 200 refugees who came down from the mountains.

Wednesday, May 18. The commission visited the Turkish quarters of GUEMLIK and received at the government house the statements of the Turkish refugees.

At 9 o'clock in the evening INEBOLI, the steamer of the Red Crescent, arrived which immediately took on board the refugees on the shore under the searchlights of Brylie and left at 2 o'clock in the morning. As the steamship INEBOLI could not take on board everybody in accordance with our decision, we came to an agreement with the Red Crescent to also evacuate the GUEMLIK refugees menaced to starve to death, and for that purpose I had a letter sent with INEBOLI to captain G Bourneer,

permanent delegate of the International Society of the Red Cross at CONSTANTINOPLE, asking him to send us the steamship «WIGBERT» which had arrived yesterday from Hambourg for the destination of Novrossisk, hoisting the flag of the Red Cross and which was large enough to hold all the refugees waiting.

Thursday, May 19. A liaison officer of the division brought on board by the order of General LEONARDOPOULOS, YORGO, the chief of the Greek band, who declared that he was drunk yesterday on wine and had accompanied the detachment of COSTAS in their roamings only as a guide and that he was not the man but the Greek brigands of YALOVA who set the villages on fire, and that the officer and himself had seen them doing.

At 10 o'clock INEBOLI arrived (second voyage), followed at a distance by three other Turkish steamers: the *Gayret* the GALATA and the GALIPOLI. As the British High Commissioner was very much opposed to the transport of refugees to CONSTANTINOPLE, the Red Crescent and the captain BOURNIEH experienced great trouble in obtaining authorization for the despatch of these steamers. He had not authorised the sending of Wigbert on account of its crew being Germans.

We occupied ourselves, Wednesday, May 20, with the embarkment of refugees. The General LEONARDOPOULOS detained the Turkish inhabitants of GUEMLIK who also asked for leave. His officers opposed to debarkation of provisions which the Red Crescent had brought to nourish the population. All that the General FRANKS could obtain was the delivery of a relief medical box to the Turkish physician of GUEMLIK.

On Friday night, May 21, INEBOLI made its third trip

to take on board the rest of the people of **KOUMLA** and their live-stock. The total of the refugees transported to **CONSTANTINOPLE** was 2,602 composed of the followings :

**Refugees of Koumla and the surrounding district.**

First voyage of <b>INEBOLI</b> . . . . .	820	persons
Second » » » . . . . .	350	»
Third » » » . . . . .	250	»
	<u>1,420</u>	

**Refugees of Guemlik.**

By the steamship <b>GAYRET</b> . . . . .	250	persons.
» » <b>GALATA</b> . . . . .	312	»
» » <b>GALIPOLI</b> . . . . .	620	»
	<u>1,182</u>	

After having spent the night in front of **TOUZLA** (north coast of the gulf of **ISMIDT**), awaiting the supplementary instructions of **CONSTANTINOPLE**, the commission returned on Saturday morning to **YALOVA** on the northern coast of the peninsula and heard there at the government building the statements of the Turkish and Greek plaintiffs. The region, quiet until April 15, under the 3d Hellenic division, was since that date considerably disturbet. Since the arrival of captain **PAPAGRIGORIOU**, fires and massacres have continued caselessly. Sixteen villages were burned the very few survivors of which had taken refuge at **YALOVA** and the two still-existing villages of **SAMANLI** and

**AK KEUY.** All the rest of the population of the district, about 6,000 persons, have disappeared.

The commission, not authorised to evacuate a larger number of refugees, did not lengthen its enquiry at **YALOVA**. It visited in the afternoon the village of **TCHENGHILER** to the East of **YALOVA**, which was previously Turkish and now entirely Greek. Then it went to **ENGHEREH** and from there accompanied by Greek soldiers went up to the two Turkish villages of **KODJA DEREH**, the upper and the lower, which were entirely burned down and deserted, where we could not find anything other than some human and animal bones.

Sunday morning, May 22, the commission considering its investigation ended, returned to **CONSTANTINOPLE**.

Tuesday, May 24, the Allied High Commissioners decided, on the insistence of the commission, the evacuation of the people of **YALOVA**. Upon which the Society of the Red Crescent sent the steamer **GUL-NIHAL** to **YALOVA** with an Inter-Allied commission of protection composed of captain **LUCAS** (French), lieutenant **HOLLAND** (British), lieutenant **BONACCORSI** (Italian), which I also accompanied, and an English interpreter with a policeman. We were also accompanied by **M. A. TOYNBEE**, professor at the University of London and the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, and his wife who for five months were in the country and had a free pass of General **PAPOULAS**, the commander in chief of the Greek army, allowing them to travel unmolested on the whole front.

This second trip which lasted only two days was more turbulent. I could not enter here into the details of the incidents. I will only mention two cases:

At **AK KEUY**, one of the two villages existing, the

commission had found a quarter which was completely pillaged ten days ago: Thrust-in-doors, broken windows, emptied interiors, and near the houses graves, still fresh, of 60 inhabitants murdered there that day. We were able to take down the names of 49 of them. Two brave chaps of the village led the commission in spite of being followed step by step by the Greek forest guards and our escort. One of them was kidnapped at the shore together with his family. The other was carried away by a Greek civilian on the shore and was not found in spite of the searches of the policeman who was ordered to find out his trace.

It was decided, at our departure to CONSTANTINOPLE, that we would transport all the Turks of the YALOVA region, inhabitants and the refugees. Captain PAPAGRI-GORIOU, after having begun to pretend that there were no Turkish refugees at all in the region, declared that he has as formal instructions from the division to permit the embarkment of refugees only. We asked by telegram from General LEONARDOPOULOS at GUEMLIK for confirmation. The captain received an affirmative answer. The next day, instructions received were still of a more restrictive nature, in that only the refugees of the burned villages, six in number were permitted to leave. In spite of the presence of the refugees of these villages as witnesses at YALOVA, the Greek captain after having for a long time obstinately denied the fact that there were other burned villages, had finally to accept the fact. He absolutely refused, however, to permit the leave of the women and children of YORTAN, KIRAZLI and GHIADJIK villages under the pretext that their men had passed the Greek lines over at KARA MURSEL section to join the Kemalst forces. The struggle which started between the refugees

of these three villages, the undisciplined soldiers, the many bandits and chiefs of the bands, and a crowd of Greek and Armenian civilians who were incited by a Greek priest sent from CONSTANTIKOPLE was a long, and painful one. We were obliged to inspect each refugee individually. We were able to take down the names of 140 only out of the 200 refugees whom we were forced to abandon on the shore.

*Gul Nihal* left YALOVA at 8 o'clock in the evening of Wednesday, May 25, with 333 refugees on board which brought the total number of refugees transported to CONSTANTINOPLE up to 2,935, of whom 1,250 were children.

Those left behind:

At YALOVA: about 400 Moslem inhabitants, of whom 45 were officials of the government, and more than a hundred refugees and people of the other villages.

At SAMANLI: 157 inhabitants and refugees.

At AKKEUY: 333           »           »           »

The names of the chiefs of the families of the two villages and their lists were submitted by the commission to the Red Crescent for control on the day when there will be the possibility of making searches for them.

On our return to Constantinople, the Hellenic High Commissioner asserted that he has agreed to the evacuation of all the Turks of the region, the inhabitants and the refugees. He also informed us of the telegram sent by Mr. TOYNBEE to general headquarters at SMYRNA concerning the atrocities committed in that region and the difficulties the commission was subjected to, and that the commander in chief PAPOULAS had answered by telegram that he had given order to the general headquarters of the 3rd army corps at BROUSSA to permit the



departure of all the inhabitants or the refugees who express a desire of leaving.

..

At the time of my departure from CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30, the Red Crescent was informed that the three Allied High Commissioners at CONSTANTINOPLE in their session on that day had come to an understanding on the necessity of completely evacuating the Moslem population of SAMANLI DAGH and had obtained the consent of the Greek High Commissioner.

A telegram of the Red Crescent on June 24, informed the International Society that the evacuation of the peninsula was completed, and that there were no more people detained by the Greek commander other than the able-bodied persons of military age

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*July, 1921, Constantinople.*

The translated copy from the French original of the report of one of the members of the Inter-Allied Commission of Investigation.

## PART I.

Accompanying the Red Crescent an Inter-Allied Commission left CONSTANTINOPLE on June 22 on board the steamship GUL-NIHAL with the intention of transporting the inhabitants, mostly Moslems of YALOVA, AK-KEUY, SAMANLI, OMOUR BEY and ARMOUDLI.

If it was wished to defend these unfortunate people against the attacks of the cruel Greek and Armenian bands which were not at all prohibited in their acts by the local Greek military authorities, it would be necessary to also save the refugees of the ruined villages in these regions who had fled during that impending evacuation.

It was thus, for instance, at AK-KEUY that 60 persons who composed 15 percent of the desperate population, were murdered within fifteen days. The Greek military authorities permitted the departure of the inhabitants of only YALOVA region.

On June 6, 1921, the inhabitants and the refugees of YALOVA, SAMANLI and AK-KEUY with the exception of certain number of able-bodied men were transported to CONSTANTINOPLE.

The measures taken by the Allied High Commissioners with the view of also obtaining transportation to CONSTANTINOPLE of the inhabitants of GUEMLIK and ARMOUDLI being successful, GUL-NIHAL and some other steamers left again for GUEMLIK on June 13, 1921.

The inhabitants of OMOUR BEY after 24 hours of consideration were not disposed to leave their village, and only 300 refugees, mostly of PAZAR KEUY, were sent to the surroundings of CONSTANTINOPLE

Then, the commission proceeded to evacuate the inhabitants and the refugees of ARMOUDLI who were 2,000 to 2,500 in number. The Greek military authorities opposed the departure of the 16 families who were held as hostages because some members of these families were accused by an Albanian, by the name of IZZET residing at ARMOUDLI, for having fled to the mountains for the purpose of forming bands to act in ARMOUDLI and the surroundings. On the insistence of the commission, the Greek commander of GUEMLIK finally permitted the departure of these unfortunate families

The officials prevented the people to take their live-stock with them and gave the owners a simple receipt. Following a new attempt made at GUEMLIK, the Greek commander consented to immediately have the prices of the live-stock paid which was accepted by the delegate of the Red Crescent. But this transaction, in every case, was carried on to the detriment of the unfortunate refugees. A good cow was paid on the average of 13 to 16 pounds, a sheep or a goat three and half pounds and a calf at 5 pounds. The officers of the Allied Commission, (a French captain and an Italian lieutenant), who not willing to have their presence considered during these transactions as acquiescing to this spoliation protested and went down to the shore. The refugees succeeded to take along part of their goods, and 150 thousand okes of olives.

On June 26, a detachment of the coast-guard wished to make a search on board the steamship GUL-NIHAL, but

on the opposition of the Commission, the commander of the coastguards, Aspis, did not insist.

A few hours later, MICHALI, an armed Greek transport signalled GUL-NIHAL to follow her. The Commission opposed and stopping the steamer signalled back that there was an International Commission on board and asked what they wanted. A Greek officer came to search the steamer but was refused by the Commission. Upon this the captain of MICHALI ordered GUL-NIHAL to follow her to ISMIDT. Two hours later he set the steamer free on a wireless order he had received. During this time massacring of the Moslem people took place at ISMIDT.

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## P A R T II

The steamship GUL NIHAL arrived at ISMIDT at 9.24 on the morning of June 29, after the reoccupation of the town by the troops of the Nationalists. There was an English, an American and an Italian torpedo-boat in the harbour. An Inter-Allied Commission was already there since June 28, and had found out that order existed in the town and among the troops of occupation. It was estimated that more than 360 of the inhabitants were massacred by the Armenian and Greek bands and even by the Hellenic sailors. The Hellenic commander had not prevented these massacres. The unfortunate inhabitants, specially of the quarter situated on the upper part of the town were taken out of their houses and shot to death, and photographs were taken before the burial of the corpses. Signs of mutilation were seen on the majority of them: some had their ears, and fingers, and ot-

hers had their arms cut off. As a miracle a young man had saved himself from death. The bullet aimed at him passed through his fez and he fell down. He managed to save himself by creeping through the bushes. His statement must be very interesting. He seemed to be worried about the fate of his father. On the roads which the International Commission had passed, widows came in tears and asked for justice. Old women were showing the wounds on their bodies as living signs of the brutality which they had been subjected to. According to the statements of authentic witnesses the cries of violated women and the raped young girls were heard. It was useless to ask the crying young girls the reason of their deep sorrow. Fortunately during the massacre 3,000 inhabitants had taken refuge in the court yard of the French school where they had been protected. Delors, a French officer, the commander of the French torpedo-boat «BOMBARD», his sailors and some French soldiers helped to save a part of the unfortunate inhabitants of ISMIDT from violence and massacre. A fire which had started menaced to destroy the whole town. On the brave efforts of two brothers who were priests and one of whom had stayed in ISMIDT for over 26 years, the fire was put out after having destroyed hundred houses.

While GUL-NIHAL was in the harbour, the Greeks retreated without any anxiety and for that reason they found time to burn and destroy all. On their way the roads up to YALOVA were smoking. Only the Greek villages were spared. At DEYRMEN DEREH only sixty houses were left.

On July 1, GUL-NIHAL arrived at KARA MURSEL which was completely destroyed. Fortunately, the inhabitants of KARA MURSEL having heard in time of the burning of

the neighbouring villages by the canons of the Greek battleship «KILKISH», fled and took refuge on the mountains. The French captain, the delegate of the Commission, found a Greek soldier, with arms and lips bruised with rifle butts, who was left in the house of an old woman during the retreat. Another old woman was also found in the gardens. They were all welcomed by the Red Crescent. These two old women and the Greek soldier who are living their last days are in the hospitals of CONSTANTINOPLE.

GUL-NIHAL then went to EREGLI village and to the east of KARA MURSEL which were also destroyed like the others and where the two old men who had stayed in their houses had perished.

The inhabitants of KARA MURSEL and EREGLI are coming down gradually from the mountains where they had taken refuge and are asking tents and flour to last them for a month. They go bravely to reconstruct their houses which were destroyed so brutally, without any military aid. These unfortunate peasants of more than 2,000 are living in misery and despair deprived of all means of existence by being exposed to the attacks of the enemy detachments. Undoubtedly, they are the most unfortunate victims of this inhuman war. Fortunately, the Moslems of ARMOUDLI and YALOVA region had departed before the retreat of the Greeks. Only the providence knows what sufferings and massacres they would have been subjected to.

The degree of the Greek destruction cannot be estimated at present. All these villages were situated on a fertile and productive region for the products of which CONSTANTINOPLE was an ideal and lucrative market.

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Some unfortunates who fearing the wholesale Greek massacres managed to flee to the mountains, and now sheltered at the barracks of the department of refugees at Constantinople. The misery of the children can be read clearly in their faces.

# List of Errata.



## LIST OF ERRATA

Page	Line	Error	Corrected
9	6	responsabilities	responsibilities
9	9	responsabilities	responsibilities
9	12	thruth	truth
10	22	commender	commander
11	22	commender	cominander
11	26	defenseless	defenceless
13	29	town AYVALI	town of AYVALI
16	18	allied	Allied
16	24	composed of the French Colonel	composed of the Bri- tish General FRANKS, of the French
17	1	Brylie	Brylie
19	24	frem	from
20	20	lightse	lights
25	25	commender	commander
28	18	lives-stock	live-stock
28	19	of lives	of our lives
34	2	noked	naked
42	2	fleeng	fleeing
43	21	These	these
58	27	doughter	daughter
61	4	Extract from	Extract taken from
61	23	altogh	although
78	4	messecre	massacre
80	3	hose	those
80	17	mattsr	matter
82	21	been up	been verified up
103	1	Poor old	A poor old
109	14	commender	commander

Page	Line	Error	Corrected
110	7	by	be
110	13	earlie	earlier
112	—	—	2.— An official of the Red Crescent 3.— A Greek soldier.
113	4	Commandr	commander
115	4	insistance	insistence
115	6	accoont	account
115	10	commissioneer	commissioner
138	2	Buglary	Burglary
138	24	insistance	insistence
140	15	insistance	insistence
141	3	tragi-cally	tragically
141	16	comand	command
141	19	on	in
141	28	andpleas	and pleas
142	4	dooument	document
142	10	capitam	captain
142	14	nosse	noose
144	5	proposterous	preposterous
158	22	chooping	chopping
159	1	torfures	tortures
164	7	days'	days
166	2	Greeks	Greek
169	13	heat	beat
169	14	hem	them
169	15	manged	managed
170	26	Greeks	Greek
172	1	Americ on	American
172	2	destitue	destitute
174	23	bags	bags
175	2	muder	murder

Page	Line	Error	Corrected
175	2	MOUATAPHA	MOUSTAPHA
176	1	MOMSTAPHA	MOUSTAPHA
177	19	villege	village
182	16	tearing ears	tearing their ears
184	28	beaden	beaten
184	29	axhandle	axe handle
189	27	continous	continuous
191	5	defenseless	defenceless
192	23	villahe	village
199	15	wonnded	wounded
201	16	defen-eless	defenceless
211	10	extracted taken from	extracted from
216	7	atrested	arrested
216	10	corparal	corporal
217	1	fore	force
217	10	surounded	surrounded
217	12	bead	beat
220	28	correspondent	correspondence
221	17	amunition	ammunition
234	3	bombe	bomb
238	14	ands	arms
239	27	agian	again
248	20	of	off
255	29	1335	1336
276	21	occupalion	occupation
278	1	penisula	peninsula
280	9	desparate	desperate
286	13	reide	ride
288	21	disturbet	disturbed

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