

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR  
DEPARTMENT OF REFUGEES  
Publication No. 4

## **Greek ATROCITIES IN TURKEY**

### **FIRST BOOK**

- 1. – PREFACE**
- 2. – EVENTS**
- 3. – PHOTOGRAPHS**
- 4. – SMYRNA REPORT etc.**

**CONSTANTINOPLE**  
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### **Series Editor's Note**

*Greek Atrocities in Turkey* has been copied as it was printed. Only obvious misspellings, mainly in English, have been corrected. At the time the book was written there was no uniform transliteration system for Ottoman Turkish, so many of the names may be hard to recognize. See the "Names and Spellings" section on the web site.

## PREFACE

Today it is an indisputable fact that the occupation of Smyrna by the Greeks in May 1919, has unfortunately occasioned a new series of atrocities which have increased in violence and variety by the further occupation of ADRIANOPOLE, KARRESSI, BROUSSA, DARDANELLES, ISMIDT and the suburbs of CONSTANTINOPLE. These increasing atrocities formed long trails of misery out of the poor Moslems leaving behind flocks of orphans and reduced their prosperous towns and villages to heaps of ruin. The continual burning of numbers of open towns and villages on the MARMARA coasts by the Greek battle ships and the flight of the poor inhabitants hungry and naked, has obliged the Ottoman Government to appeal to the allied representatives in Constantinople. Whereupon the allied powers have decided to send some of their battle ships to the MARMARA coasts in order to prevent the Greek cannons from being turned upon open towns and innocent people. The roaring of the cannons are being heard even from Constantinople while this book is being written.

The events of today are a repetition in history. Every inch of territory added to the Greek realm at the expense of turkey marks a new epoch of sorrow for the Moslem element.

To illustrate :

1. there were more than hundred thousand (100,000) Moslems in THESSALY (northern Greece) which was surrendered to the invasion of the Greek armies in a very recent past. Although the time which elapsed since then is only an epoch of forty two years, which with reference to the lives of nations and races is a very short term, the number of Moslems in that district has decreased to such an extent that it can hardly figure up to two thousand at present. It is evident that the Moslems who owned 80% of the land in THESSALY and whose ancestors had conquered these lands, have not left their homes and fields by their own free will. Some preferred emigration so as to be able to preserve their honor, some fled to save their lives and a great number of them were subjected to gradual destruction under inhuman oppressions.
2. Because of the repetition of persecutions and because of the pillaging of Moslem property, four hundred and fifty thousand (450,000) Moslems have been forced to emigrate in eight years from the places that passed under the Greek rule, right after the late Balkan War. Different measures were resorted to in order to deprive the remaining population of their means of existence. What is more although pretty nearly a decade has elapsed since the Greek invasion and in spite of the very fundamental rules of international law about the immunity of personal rights, which is respected all over the civilized world hundreds of thousands of Moslems are up to this day absolutely deprived of their right of proprietorship over their real state. The report drawn up by the impartial commission most kindly sent by the famous American multi-millionaire Mr. Carnegie constitutes an irrefutable proof that the Greeks have been carrying a policy of extermination towards their Moslem subjects.
3. Although even a short period of two years has not yet passed since the tragic occupation of Smyrna the number of Moslems who have taken refuge in the mountains, deserting their gardens, stores and homes, figure up to three hundred twenty five thousand (325,000). The very fact that three hundred

and twenty five thousand naked, misery stricken poor people have preferred to leave the homes of their ancestors and have taken refuge in the interior show that the behavior of the Greek armies and officials who consider themselves mandatories of the great powers authorized to secure safety and justice has been most shameful. The most reliable evidence in this connection is furnished by the report presented by the delegates of the Great Powers who made investigations on the spot. This report strongly intimates that right and justice can be secured only by putting an end to the Greek occupation.

4. Events which followed since Eastern Thrace like Smyrna was made a present to Greece added a new page to the affliction of the Moslems. This manifests itself in two ways : 1) Deportation policy 2) Destruction, oppression, and persecution policies.

### **Policy of Deportation**

Although a year has not yet passed since the occupation of Eastern Thrace and although the poor Moslems (illegible) and on all sides, are deprived of (illegible) refuge in; the number of Moslems who have emigrated in unbearable sorrows and agonies amount to more than forty three thousand (43,000). At the time of the occupation the Moslems were more than eighty per cent (80%) greater than the Greek population. But following the occupation and with the purpose of forming the majority, Greek emigrants were brought to Eastern Thrace from Russian shores and Mediterranean islands. As each of the steamers carrying these Greek emigrants neared the coasts of Eastern Thrace, thousands of Moslems were deprived of their homes and fields and were forced to flee and seek refuge hither thither. It is obvious however that not forty or fifty thousand but even if twice that number of Greek emigrants were to be brought and settled, the Moslem Majority can not be destroyed.

### **Policies of destruction, oppression and persecution.**

Crimes committed by the Greek soldiers collaborating with the native Greeks and especially with the culprits in jail, have reached such a degree that the poor Moslems consider the mere pillaging of their property and expulsion from their homes as a deed of kindness and benefaction as long as their lives are not threatened and their women are not violated. Only those who have seen the poor Moslems being exiled, put to jail, dragged in the streets, beaten and tortured in police stations and only those who have seen the poor girls who being deprived of their parents and having been dishonored crawl on the streets, can have an idea about the purposes and the behavior of the Greek soldiers who disregarding all notions of right, justice and civilization respected by the humanity of today, do not refrain from committing the most barbarous of barbarisms. They who have seen these crimes, understand what they mean and feel ashamed of the conduct of the Greek soldiers.

Twenty one thousand (21,000) Moslems have been forced to leave their homes and emigrate in quest of refuge and safety after the occupation of the vilayet of Broussa and the Levas of Balikessir, Ismidt, Dardanelles, and the surrounding districts of Constantinople.

Leaving aside the atrocities committed in places far from the capital, which went to Shile proposed to the Kaimakam of the Kaza an immediate calling of armed police from Constantinople, convinces one that crimes had reached an unbearable degree in the very vicinities of the capital such as Kara-Mursel, Ghebzeh, Shile, Beycos and Pacha Baghtche.

In order to get at what they want all the more easily the Greek soldiers are systematically applying the scheme of taking the arms of the police immediately in the places they occupy although they have no knowledge about the place and no organization to secure order.

### **A general view on the methods followed by the Greek soldiers in pillaging, dishonoring and massacring.**

Greek soldiers have two ways in attaining their abhorable purposes of procuring money, pillaging property, murdering and dishonoring.

1. To gather all the Moslem men to a place and ask them to surrender their arms.
2. To search the houses of the men thus gathered and arrested.

First: With the pretext of searching arms, money, watches, rings, in short all valuable articles are taken away.

Second: The search in the houses is applied by two groups; first by the Greek soldiers and then by the Greek bands.

The Greek soldiers enter the houses of the poor Moslem families whose men are arrested and take away all valuable and movable things and while doing so also commit the crimes of wounding, beating, killing and dishonoring. Later the Greek bands pillage what is left by the soldiers and thus complete the atrocities.

For example: As it will be seen in the special part of this book the men of Kara-Mursel, one of the very near and rich Kazas of Constantinople, were gathered by the Greek commander and were informed that unless they surrendered their arms and bombs, they would be hung. Those men among whom there were old men of seventy years of age, replied that they had no forbidden arms nor bombs and that if desired their homes could be searched. But on this request the commander said: "You still refuse to surrender the arms and bombs", picked many of them including old men of 60-68 years of age, and had them shot then and there; after those men were killed, their homes were pillaged by the soldiers under the pretext of searching arms. After the soldiers have had their share the Greek bands were sent who taking all that remained did not neglect to commit the crimes of murdering and violating women as habitual. A number of those who were not killed out of the fifteen thousand (15,000) inhabitants of the Kaza, have fled hither thither in absolute privation and some have taken refuge in Constantinople.

Greek soldiers have added a new item to the series of atrocities by using Gunanli Memish (seventy years old) as target in their shooting drill in the village of Idindjik in the Kaza of Erdek.

Riza Effendi, the mayor of the Kaza of Shile was taken to the Greek army head quarters and killed. All requests made to get the corpse back in order to swathe it in a shroud and bury, were refused.

We are sorry that the fate of the poor unfortunate Moslem girl, eighteen years old who after being violated by the Greek soldiers in the Nahie of Hamamli was killed by being thrown out of the window, can not be mentioned as a unique case because more atrocious and more abhorable cases will be met with in the special part of this book.

It is an event of frequent occurrence that attractive looking young Moslem peasant women under the pretext of taking them to hospital on account of illness are carries to nasty public places or kept by the Greek officers.

The devilish crimes committed by the Greek soldiers are of such a nature, that it is impossible for any human being to witness them and not to shudder. Events such as, arresting the notables of a place, and braking into houses with the pretext of searching arms, have now become of daily occurrences in places under Greek occupation. Usually the guards of the places where the notables are imprisoned, take money from them at midnight and let them free. The poor prisoners thinking that they are released because of the ransom they paid leave the building. But as soon as the poor people leave the building the guards cry out: "They are escaping" and the poor men are killed by machine guns of the Greek soldiers who are previously stationed at certain places for the purpose. The civilized world has not yet witnessed events as atrocious and devilish as these.

Murderers imprisoned in the Bandirma jail were set free and cooperated with the Greek army and in twenty four hours eighty five innocent (85) Moslems were killed in Bandirma and its surroundings. During this event Djelal Bey, the proprietor of the store called Erthougroul, was wounded on several places and was dragged on the streets while blood dripped from his wounds.

Moslems in the Kaza of Biramitch, who did not close their shops and thus did not join the mourning on the death of the Greek king, and the Kaimakam (governor) of the place who was accused of not using his influence over the Moslems in the matter, were insulted, made fun of, arrested and imprisoned. This alone is enough to show the baseness of characters and malice which the Greek have.

If both sultan Mehmed Han the second and Sultan Bayazid Han the second, who five centuries ago conquered all Greece had chosen the system of government and had followed the policy of extermination now carried on by the Greeks with the pretext of saving their irredentist compatriots the Greece of today which gained independence a century ago, would have been a mirage today. Similarly, if the system of government and the policy followed by the Greeks towards the Moslems in Thessaly, Roumelia, Crete, Smyrna and Thrace had been applied to the Ottoman Greeks who have been under Ottoman rule for seven centuries and who enjoying the greatest happiness, today blood would not have been shed and events which put the twentieth century to shame would not have occurred. The Ottoman Greeks who are called the irredentist compatriots by the Hellenes have on the contrary thrived and lived an exceptionally happy life through the privileges and schools of the Patriarchate.

It is strange that the Ottoman Greeks who have enjoyed great prosperity and privileges under the protection of the Ottoman Sultans for eleven centuries should be misled by the Hellenic irredenta propaganda and allow themselves to be exploited in such a deceitful manner in men and money.

Events which have been possible to record in this book and which bringing to view the smokes of the burned villages and ruined houses, and echoing the moans of the orphans and the sobs of the girls whose honors are trampled upon, have occurred in places under Greek occupation where the arms taken from the Moslem population were distributed among the Greek inhabitants.

Consequently, the documents relative to these events are gathered under the terrible conditions and circumstances of places where crimes which would make Nero's shudder are being committed. Almost all of the reports and the official communications have been secretly brought by the travelers. Therefore in comparison with the events\* which being recorded in this book appear as lessons of warning to humanity. Those that have not yet been discovered are by are the more numerous. There are thousands of corpses drowned and hidden in wells which have not been even identified yet. Nevertheless, both the remaining events and those which have occurred in Smyrna and its surroundings will be published at an appropriate time in the near future.

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\* Unfortunately neither the events recorded in this book nor those to be published in the second and the third books will be chronologically arranged, because the extraordinary conditions and circumstances delay the investigation and make a systematic recording impossible.

## EVENTS

Execution and murder of (35) persons in the Kaza of kara-Mursel, burning of the Greater part of the chief town of the Kaza and all of its fifteen villages, general pillage.

*From the report (original of which is kept by the government) dated November 13 – 1921-1336*

*Given by a commission and from the communications of the vilayet of CONSTANTINOPLE*

*Dated November 17 1920-1336 and numbered 4945.*

The commander of the Greek soldiers who arrived at Kara-Mursel on Friday October 22-1920-1336 gathered all the men of the Kaza and told them that they were to be hanged if they refused to deliver up their arms and bombs. Although the people among whom there were old men of seventy ears of age, said that they had no forbidden arms and bombs and that if desired their houses could be searched, the commander said: "Do you still refuse to surrender arms and the bombs" lined them up and made them count 1, 2, 3, . . .etc. and shot every tenth person.

Those who were savagely murdered on Wednesday October 27 1920-1336 before the city hall on the sea shore are the following.

### **Before noon**

- 1.-- ARNAOUT HUSSEIN 42 years old
- 2.-- BOSHNAK ALI Bey 60 years old
- 3.-- A. CIRCASSIAN 35 years old

### **In the afternoon**

- 4.—HADJI VEISSEL Aga 68 years old from the Dibaklie quarter
- 5.-- HALIL Tchavoush 67 years old from the Hadji Mehmed quarter
- 6.-- REMZI Ousta (Blacksmith) 43 years old from the Hayadjik quarter
- 7.-- ALI Pehlevan Oglou Ali 50 years old from the Djami-I-Atik quarter
- 8.-- MEHMED son of MEZHER 35 years old from the Ismail Aga quarter
- 9.-- Tcherkess BEKIR 25 years old from the Kara Dere village
- 10.- MOUSTAPHA (cook) 50 years old from the Ismail Aga quarter
- 11.- Moustapha son of Mehmed 26 years old from the Kari Karem quarter
- 12.- Rifat son of Ismail 30 years old from the Djami-I-Atik quarter
- 13.- Rassim son of Bosnak Bey 18 years old from the Djami-I-Atik quarter

### **Those killed on the way under the pretext of deportation**

- 1.-- HAKKI Effendi employee of the tobacco company
- 2.-- ARIF Effendi his son
- 3.-- TEVFIK Bey public persecutor
- 4.-- ELIAS Effendi gendarmerie lieutenant
- 5.-- ISMAIL HAKKI Effendi military police captain



- |                           |                                    |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 6.-- ISMAIL HAKKI Effendi | military police lieutenant         |
| 7.-- SHAKIR Effendi       | vendor                             |
| 8.-- LUTFI                | servant of the tobacco company     |
| 9.-- ARIF Bey             | son-in-law of Tchedje EUMER        |
| 10.- MEHMED Aga           | vendor                             |
| 11.- NAZIF Aga            | vendor                             |
| 12.- SHUKRI Aga           | brother-in-law of Fesitich IBRAHIM |
| 13.- MURTEZA Effendi      | Chief of the finance bureau        |

**Those whose corpses were found here and there and buried**

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1.-- HASSAN Effendi            | employee in the cloth factory                            |
| 2.-- NOURI Effendi             | employee in the cloth factory and who studied in Hungary |
| 3.-- ISMAIL                    | guard of the cloth factory                               |
| 4.-- MEHMED                    | blacksmith of the cloth factory                          |
| 5.-- Bosnack ALI Aga           | yogourt seller   |
| 6.-- FEIZI Aga                 | his nose and ears were cut and his house burned          |
| 7.-- Tchorde AHMED Onbashi     | insane   |
| 8.-- Arnaout Keur ALI DJAN     |  |
| 9.-- Boshnak HALIL Aga's wife. |  |

Out of the forty five villages which form the Kaza of Kara-Mursel, fifteen have been completely burned and ruined. The inhabitants of these villages have been forced to emigrate. The inhabitants of many villages which were not ruined, have emigrated and settled at other places out of fear and for lack of security. For instance, Ak-Pinar, Eregli, Saradjik, Tavhanli, and Havouz-Dere belong to this category. The principle town of the Kaza and about twenty villages were completely pillaged first by the Greek soldiers and then by the Greek bands.

Some of the villages where investigations on the spot have been possible:

- a. Kara-Pinar: (95) houses (450) population. Ruined on October 28-1920-2336. (70) houses burned. Its population partly remained and partly fled to Eski-Chehir. Some have emigrated to Constantinople. The small minority which have remained in the village is in a sad privation and poverty. All the livestock has been robbed away.
- b. Paza-Keuy: (60) houses (300) population. Ruined towards the end of October. (53) houses burned. The mosque, the school and the village inn were destroyed by shells. Several children and two women who have not been identified were killed. The inhabitants of this village who are all wood cutters and charcoal burners having been terror stricken do not dare to return to their village. They live in other villages and are in miserable conditions. All the livestock has been taken away by the Greeks.
- c. Ihsanie: (80) houses (350) population. Completely ruined. Animals and property pillaged. Inhabitants are living in small huts and are deprived of all needs.

- d. Haire: (80) houses (400) population. (75) houses have been burned. All the livestock and property have been pillaged. All the inhabitants have been forced to emigrate and have settled in the surrounding villages.
- e. Akchak: (110) houses (600) population. (70) houses have been burned. Some of the inhabitants have remained in the village and some have emigrated to Kara-Mursel. Livestock also burned.
- f. Elias-Keuy: (90) houses (350) population. Burned in November 23. Only 15-20 houses were left. Inhabitants are living in the neighboring houses. All the livestock has been pillaged.
- g. Tash-Keupru: This village belongs to the Kaza of Yalova. It was attacked by the Greek and Armenian bands on November 28 and was pillaged. Some of the inhabitants were sent to Eregli. The fate of the rest is not known.

Names of the other villages which were burned are: Deniz-Tchati, Dere-Keuy, Kara-Ahmedli, Kara-Ova, Ouloukli, Tcham-Tchoukour, Kurd-Keuy, etc. . . . .

**To the administrating officer of the  
Ottoman Red Crescent Society, at Kara-Mursel.**

Atrocities to which the unhappy Kara-Mursel was subjected to during the late events were innumerable. Inhabitants of the place whose food, clothing, money, cattle and all valuable property were taken away. The poor people of the surrounding villages whose houses were burned and the population of Isnik, Orhan-Gazi and Yalova who were left shelterless for the same reason and who fled to the shore in quest of safety, were each and all in a deplorable condition and in great need of help.

The kindness shown by the Red Crescent Society which hastened to Kara-Mursel to fee, cloth and to nurse the sick in the hospital opened expressly for this purpose, saved a great number of Moslems from a certain death.

The sight which the ruined market place presents is very touching with the naked poor people carrying soup and bread distributed by the Red Crescent.

We can never thank enough to show our gratitude to the Red Crescent Society for all it has done in restoring the inhabitants of this district to new life. We only pray that God may recompense the benefactors.

Besides such deeds of charity as feeding, clothing and sheltering, the good done by the Red Crescent Society in consoling and soothing the terrified people is matchless.

We fear however that the Red Crescent Society, in order to shorten expenses, may withdraw the committee which has done so much for the people.

We therefore beg of the Ottoman Red Crescent Society to decrease if necessary the daily expenses made in Kara-Mursel so as to be able to keep the commission here till the final settlement of Affairs.

December 12-1920-1336

HUSSEIN OUSTA

MAHMOUD ALI

\*Mouhtar of Dibakhane

Mouhtar of Hadji Eumer

IDRIS BIN ALI

MEHMED NOURI

Mouhtar of the Hadji Mehmed quarter

Imam of the Djami-i-Kebir in Kassaba

We certify that the seals on this petition are the seals of the Imam and the Mouhtars of the town.  
We beg to submit that we too join the request made above.

December 12-1920-1336

Municipality of KARA-MURSEL.

1. Arms gathered from the Moslems distributed among the Greeks.
2. Moslem villages completely burned, pillaged and ruined.

**From the communication dated November 2-1920-2336**

**Of the Kaimakam of KARA-MURSEL**

*Crimes and atrocities committed in the Orhan-Eli and Yalova*

*Districts by the Greek occupation troops and native Greeks.*

1. Arms were gathered; all the population were massacred, their property were pillaged and their houses were burned in Eureyil and Tchakirli near Orhan-Gazi. The arms which were confiscated were distributed among the Christian population.
2. The village of Rodlidja and eleven other neighboring Moslem villages were completely pillaged by the native Christians who were backed up by the Greek soldiers. Only a very few houses were left unmolested in this district.
3. The family of Yeni-Keuyli AHMED Bey was arrested because he went to Constantinople to complain against the atrocities committed by the Greek commander.
4. Greek forces which came from Katirli and occupied Yalova, arrested the people who were gathered in the Mosque in the Zendan village on the day of Bairam (Moslem festival). Eight of these men were killed with bayonets and fifteen were beaten to death. Memdough Bey, a retired major, had the corpse of these people examined by a British officer and obtained a report and sent it by the same officer. The Greeks hearing this arrested Memdough Bey in Armoudli and took him away together with the notables of Chanadjik.
5. Wood merchant Ibrahim Aga, son of Pirintchdji, was beaten to death in Kellek village.
6. A person called Moustapha Tchavoush was arrested although he gave up all the arms that there were in Yalova. His fate is unknown. Five hundred bombs were demanded of Yalova and the people were

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\* A Municipal officer of the quarter elected by the people.

informed that unless they surrender five hundred bombs the village was to be burned. The notables of the place were imprisoned.

**The fate of the poor villagers who could not procure a ransom of 4000 liras to the Greeks.**

**Children driven into the flames under bayonet blows.**

*According to the statement (original kept) made by Osman the mouhtar of Guedelek Village of Orhan Gazi, Mehmed and Ibrahim Tchanoush peasants of the village and To the report transferred by the Sublime Porte dated May 10/1921, and numbered 211.*

On April 17/1921, Greek soldiers withdrawn bayonets in their hands, came running to Guedelek village demanded a ransom of 4000 liras from the population and gave a respite of one hour. As the people were unable to procure the sum, they turned their bayonets on the people and gathered all the men of the village to Shadir-Van, under bayonet blows. They robbed all their money, drove them to Hadji Osman Aga's house and shot many poor villagers on the way; threw bombs on those who entered the house and set the house on fire. Those who tried to save their lives by jumping out of the windows were shot. Then women and children were attacked and women running hither and thither were massacred with bayonets. Children were thrown into the flames on bayonet points. Thus the village was first turned into a vast scaffold and then it was devastated. The villagers whose names are given in the above mentioned report, saved their lives by chance, took refuge in caves and hole of the trees, remained without food for many days and after long anxiety and terror managed to come to Constantinople.

The allied investigation commission that went to the above mentioned village on May 12-1921, met many skulls and skeletons on the way. It was seen by the same commission that an old woman and a girl of thirteen were violated and the jaw bone of the latter was broken.

**The names of those who were massacred or burnt in the above mentioned events.**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>HOW MURDERED</u>
1. IBRAHIM the son of Ali	15	GUEMLIK road	shot and killed with bayonet
2. Hafiz the son of Bekar IBRAHIM	15	“	“
3. HASSAN the son of ABIDIN	35	“	“
4. Hafiz HASSAN the Imam of village	45	“	“
5. SALIH son of Maraz OMER	38	in the village	“
6. Ali son of IBISH	28	“	“
7. Ali son of AHMED of Broussa	45	“	“
8. HUSSEIN son of KAYA Bey	12	“	“
9. MEHMED son of KAYA Bey	2	“	pierced with bayonet and thrown into flames
10. AHMED son of Mehmed Ramazan	3	“	“
11. Bekar ISMAIL	45	“	with an ax

12. AHMED the barber	52	“	burnt
13. Hassan son of Kodja Kulsh	50	“	“
14. REDJEB son of Keusse	50	“	“
15. Kiro OSMAN Kayi	45	“	“
16. Kepaze MEHMED	45	“	“
17. IBRAHIM son of Yasli oglou Mehmed	20	“	shot and pierced with bayonet
18. Hassan	3	“	“
19. Aiche daughter of ABEDIM	18	“	“
20. Ashikin HASSAN	17	“	“
21. HALIL of ALI Keusse	35	“	“
22. KIAMIL Tchavoush	49	“	“
23. Hadji SALIH	40	“	“
24. Ahmed the son of Ahmed Tchavoushin	10	“	“
25. DJEMAL of Hadji OSMAN	7	“	“
26. Oumoubekir Mohamed	25	“	“

**Woman killed with bayonets.**

1. HALIME wife of Kaya Bey	30	Guemlik road	shot and pierced with bayonet
2. HADIDJE wife of IBRAHIM	25	“	“
3. HADIDJE wife of ABIDIN	40	“	“
4. VELIE daughter of ABIDIN	16	“	“
5. NEFISSE	13	“	“
6. FATIME	20	“	“
7. EMINE wife of RAMAZAN	20	“	“
8. SARE wife of BIDJAN	17	“	“
9. ZEHRA wife of Yasli MEHMED	30	“	“
10. HAIRIE daughter of Yasli MEHMED	10	“	“
11. HALIDJE daughter-in-law of Nalband	25	“	“

**Pillaged villages from which nobody came to Constantinople because**

**The population was partly massacred and partly forced to take refuge in the mountains.**

**FINDIKLI, HAMSA ALI, BESH PINAR, YAFI, REFAHIE**

**OSMANIE, DHEHRI, SLOUZ, HEJDJELLER, MAMJDA, NARLIDJA**

**The population of Narli village killed with bullets and bayonets, the village burnt.**

According to the statement (original kept) made by Moustapha the Mouhtar of Kapakli village, Moustapha the Mouhtar of Karadja-Ali village and Irfan, Galib, Ahmed and the report transferred from the

Sublime Porte dated May 17-1921 and numbered 212, and to the report of the official accompanying the allied commission, dated May 23-1921.

On Wednesday, May 11, a body of Greek soldiers accompanied by some native Greeks (among whom Bogoz, Vasso, Milli Apostol, Haralambo, Marangoz Yorgo of Guemlik were recognized) came to Narli village of Guemlik, gathered all of the inhabitants and told them to give all the stock of the village. While the villagers were taking out the livestock, the Greeks entered the houses, robbed all the valuable property, violated woman and killed the following persons with guns and bayonets. They also set the houses on fire.

About four days after the above mentioned atrocities and while the allied investigation commission was at Guemlik a Greek band and a body of Greek soldiers came to the same village and burned all the remaining houses with bombs and fire. . .

The allied investigation commission went to the village, while it was burning and photographed the village and the corpses they met. The population of this village was 500. Two hundred were taken to Constantinople, through the mediation of the Red Crescent Society. The fate of the rest is not known.

Those massacred on May 11-1921:

Moulla MOUSTAPHA Pacha, GALIB Tchavoush, the son of GALIB, AHMED the son of ALI Reiss of Kodja Dere, Yazmadji EMIN Effendi, IBRAHIM the son of AHMED of Kabakdji, ABDULLAH the Albanian, ESSAD, Kazim Albanian, TCHAKIR, HALIL HUSSEIN.

Those severely wounded:

Koubullah, Kurd MOUSTAPHA.

### **Treachery of the Greek commander.**

#### **Atrocities committed in the Tchinaradjik village of Yalova.**

The Tchinaradjik village was attacked by the Greek soldiers and bands. Most of the population was massacred and a great number was burnt. Only AHMED Tchavoush the son of Kurd MAHMOUD, Rendjber HASSAN and HAFIZ AHMED Effendi, Imam and school master of the village escaped to Constantinople. Their addresses here are registered. The following is from their statements original kept and from the report dated on May 1-1921 and numbered 202 sent by the Sublime Porte.

On April 24 1921 a body of sixty Greek soldiers commanded by a captain and a Greek band composed of the native Greeks of Korou, Enkere, Katirli, Kadi-Keuy, Hadji-Medjid and Elmali attacked Tchinaradjik village, Kemikoz Oglou Dimitri, Yaghenedji Kotcho, Yamodi, Muhtar Cristo and Dr. Lazaar, the priest and his father-in-law, called the Moslem Elders and told them that they would protect the Moslem population against the Greek soldiers and the bands and that Moslem population should not leave the village. They also threatened that in case the Moslems who believed that the native Greeks would really help them gathered together and waited. After some time the above mentioned persons came back and told them that the Greek commander and the bands would not listen to their pleas, and asked them to deliver the valuable property of their houses if they wanted to be allowed to leave the village. While the valuable

property of the Moslems were being taken away from the houses Greek soldiers and the bands attacked the men who had gathered, beat them severely with rifle butts and robbed all they had such as money, chains and watches, and killed as explained below some of them with bayonets some with knives and some were shot.

They also broke into houses as explained below, set many houses on fire and carried the innocent children found in the houses on bayonet points.

The Moslem school of the village and the Mosque were destroyed with bombs. Those who tried to save their lives fleeing away were massacred with knives and axes. Young girls were first violated and then killed, being cut into pieces with bayonets. Those who were pierced with bayonets, or shot and who were either dead or in their death agony were dragged through the streets. The corpses were thrown into the pit in the chapel square and into the wells at Tchinaradjik place. The stench of the corpses, burnt in the houses which were set on fire by the Greeks continued many days.

Only a few persons were saved from these atrocities by hiding themselves for many days in the mountains and in the tree holes.

This village was partly inhabited by the Greeks. The Moslem quarter of the village composed of 120 houses was altogether devastated, some of the houses being burned and the other being destroyed. The whole Moslem population was killed or burnt.

The following are the names of the massacred people whose corpses could be found.

Mouhtar Youssouf Tchavoush	shot
Nerime daughter of Emine	burnt
Emine daughter of Imam Hafiz Ahmed	burnt
Nalband Mehmed	shot
Hadidje daughter of Emine	burnt
Veissel Aga	with bayonet and ax
Djelal Effendi, his son	“
Mehmed Effendi, his grandson	“
Moustapha, grandson of Djelal Effendi	“
Nikiar, granddaughter of Djelal Effendi	burnt

Those taken to Greek commander Stebordi at Yalova and killed: Hafiz Mehmed Effendi, the school master. The family of Ahmed Tchavoush, an Albanian; killed with axes and bayonets and shot.

### **1100 Moslems killed with machine gun fire at Elmalik by the Greeks.**

According to the statement (original kept) made by Moustapha, the Imam of the Kapakli village, Ismail Hakki Effendi, retired director of the normal school of Nikde, and by other refugees of the Djizye village and according the report dated May 15-1921 and numbered 742, transferred by the Sublime Porte.

On Wednesday May 11-1921 Greeks attacked the Hyderie village of Duemlik and other neighboring villages. About 1100 Moslems, among whom there were men, women and children, ran away

from their villages to evade the atrocities, gathered at Elmalik of Kutchuk Koumla village in order to take refuge in Constantinople. They were in a deplorable condition and had many child bearing women among them. A Greek machine gun battalion and native Greek bandits surrounded them and killed all but one most atrociously by a severe machine gun fire. Only Sitchan Oglou who lay down at the first shot as if wounded and who remained under the dead bodies till the Greek battalion went away, could save his life.

#### **Atrocities committed at the Kirazli village of Yalova.**

According to the statement (original kept) made by Sherife, the daughter of Mehmed and Hairie the daughter of Moussa who succeeded in escaping from the atrocities committed by the Greeks at Kirazli village of Yalova and according to the report dated May 10-1921 and numbered 207 transferred by the Sublime Porte:

On April 12-1921, a body composed of hundred Greek soldiers and eighty native Greeks of Elmalik and Hadji Mehmed Farm, armed by the Greeks attacked Kirazli village; beat, tortured and insulted the men, collected them in front of the coffee house, took all their money and clothes by beating them with rifle butts and whips. Afterwards all the livestock of the village was carried away and the Greeks began to pillage the houses and while doing so killed a great many Moslems.

Kurd Garib, 45 years of age was shot. Kiamil the son of Moer, 20 years old, was cut to pieces with a bayonet in his house. Hadidje, the daughter of Sherif, 60 years old, who hid herself under the roof was taken away from her hiding place and shot. Her body was cut to pieces.

The population of the village who terror-stricken fled to the mountains and a small number of them escaped. Those caught on the way were sent to Yalova under rifle butt blows. The village was pillaged and then set on fire. Thus in a short time it was wiped out of existence.

#### **Repeated massacred at the Greek quarters.**

According to the official report of Beicos police station and to the report (original kept) of the Imam and council of Elders of Beicos, Ali, he son of Deli Eumer; Kadjeran village Rize, residing in the house of Hadji Ferhad Effendi, Shahin Kaya, Beicos tried to cross the Bosphorus in a rowing boat on the day following the geek occupation but was caught by the Greeks in the boat. They transferred him to the Tchuboukli Greek quarters where he was killed.

#### **Ibrahim, the cook, wounded with a bayonet by a Greek sergeant named Ilya.**

Referring to the report of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh received through the Mutassarif of Scutari, the vilayet of Stamboul reports under the date of November 29-1920 and number 5131/1218 that on Friday, November 19-1920 Ibrahim the son of Hussein who kept a restaurant at the Guebzeh station was wounded with a bayonet by Ilya a Cretan Greek sergeant.



**Robbery and atrocities committed by the same Greek sergeant Ilya and his companions.**

According to the report of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh submitted by the vilayet of Constantinople, at the date of November 7-1029 and number 4765/1133; on October 30-1920; a Greek sergeant called Ilya of Crete, accompanied by two Greek soldiers beat Aziz, Ahmed, Hilmi, Essad, Horoz Ibrahim, whom they met in Moustapha Pacha quarter, and in the coffee shops of Guebzeh and robbed their money and personal property found upon them. Besides they assaulted the military police.

**A woman beaten to death, Moslem women taken by force**

**From their houses and kept by the Greek officers.**

According to the report of the Kaimakam of Yalova submitted to the ministry of Interior, dated January 2-1921; the port captain, the public persecutor and the secretary of the Census department were carried away by the Greeks and nothing has been heard of them. The wife of Mahmoud Aga, a peasant of Pacha village was beaten to death by the Greeks. Islam Ilias village of Kara-Mursel was set on fire. Greek officers at Yalova took by force Moslem women from their houses at night and carried them to their lodgings. Some of the women thus carried away were set free after a few days but the rest were kept.

Greeks beat the tax collectors who were going to the villages and robbed all the money they had.

**People forced to sign a report declaring satisfaction with the Greek soldiers.**

According to the report of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh dated November 21-1920, and numbered 383, submitted to the Mutassarif of Scutari; a body of Greek soldiers commanded by an officer, that came to Tavshanli village from Kil-Iskele on November 19-1920, blockaded the above mentioned village, beat and forced the Council of Elders to prepare a report declaring their satisfaction with the Greek soldiers. The report of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh is as follows:

According to the enclosed report of the Council of Elders of Tavshanli village, on Thursday, November 18, a body of Greek soldiers commanded by an officer came from Dil Iskelessi, blockaded the above mentioned village, forced the elders to prepare and seal a report declaring their satisfaction with the Greeks. We have been informed that reports of the same nature were demanded from the villages Muallim, Tcherkesli and Demirdjiler. Necessary instructions were given to the muhtars and elders of these villages. At the same time Greek military commander residing at the station was asked not to allow the people to be oppressed under such pretexts. The above mentioned events are evidences of Greek oppression and Your Excellency is begged to submit the case to the competent authorities.

**The unfortunate Halil Effendi robbed of all his property and set**

**Free through the mediation of Tanash and Yani.**

According to the statement made at the police station of Pasha Baghtche by lieutenant Halil Effendi a retired officer and one of the elders, residing at Sultanie Tchair, Indjir Keuy and the report of the Imam and the Council of Elders of Pasha Baghtche: four Greek soldiers came after the occupation, to the

house of the above mentioned Halil Effendi under the pretext of searching arms, robbed all the money and valuable property, insulting and ill-using, tied the arms of Halil Effendi and his brother Mehmed Effendi, beat them severely and carried them to the Tchouboukli quarters where they were subjected to similar torture and were imprisoned in an underground cellar and nothing was given them to eat or to drink. They were set free through the mediation of two native Greeks, Tanash the grocer and Yani.

**Greek soldiers cooperate with the bandits.**

**Kargali Divan village pillaged, people beaten.**

Referring to the information received from the Kaimakam of Guebzeh, the vilayet of Stamboul reports under the date of January 17-1921 and No. 247/73 that on Friday, December 10<sup>th</sup> 1920, a band of 25, composed of Greek soldiers and Greek population of Yeni-Keuy came to Kargali-Divan village of Guebzeh from Shile direction broke in the houses of Kara-Ahmed, Moustapha, the son of Kara Tavcha, Hussein, the son of Tchouroum Nouri, the son of Kangal, Osman, the son of Imam kara Mehmed Ismail, the son of Kara Ali, Osman, the son of Nalband, and robbed the sporting guns and also some house furniture and property belonging to some of the villagers. They also beat very severely Seid Osman and Makarnadji Oglou Mehmed the son of Abdi member of the council of elders.

**Sami Bey, a school director, robbed of his Ltqs 28,00 valuable property and wounded.**

According to the statement made at the Pasha-Bagtche Police Station and to the report (original kept) of the Imam and the council of Indjir Keuy, Greek soldiers searched the house of Captain Sami bey, director of the Aviation School, took his swords and wounded him on his head by a blow with the handle of his sword. They also robbed Ltqs; 2800, filed glasses, gold watch and chain aerometer and other valuable property. Sami bey presented a petition to the ministry of marine on July 13-1920 and appealed for justice.

**130 villages burnt and their population massacred.**

*From the report of the ministry of war dated April 4-1921 and numbered 22.*

The Greek soldiers who cooperated with Greek and the Armenian bands in the region of Yalova and Orhan-Gazi, have increased their atrocities. During this week Djihan village completely and Pazar village was partly burnt. Seven men and one woman could escape from Djihan-Keuy, the rest of the population was massacred. The number of the villages burnt by the Greeks in this region has risen to 130. The Christians being armed by the Greeks while on the other hand the arms of the mohammedans are confiscated; the poor Moslems are left helpless to fight against death.

**Greek commander order and force the Moslems to write their shop signs in**

**Greek and to use Greek colors claiming an annexation of territory.**

According to the report of the Karessi gendarmery regiment commander submitted to the General commander of the Gendarmery at the date of February 12-1921 and number 944; Greek commander

claimed that Soma, Kirk-Agatch, Burhanie, Edremid, Erdek, Bandirma Sindirguie were annexed to the Smyrna Hinterland and forced the Moslems to put their window signs in Greek language and to use Greek colors.

**Greeks rob and massacre the people and the police under the pretext of searching for arms.**

From the report received from the police station of Beicos dated March 22-1921 and numbered 471; according to the report of the Governor of Mahmoud-Chefket-Pacha village; on Monday 21-1921 at five o'clock a body of 30 Greek soldiers commanded by a Greek officer robbed all the valuable property that they could lay hands upon and beat and wounded many persons who complained of the robbery during the search made at Bouzhane village. They also killed Mehmed Ali Agha the son of Hassan. Moslem population of that region are in a state of great anxiety.

**Greek organize hands out of the native Greek population.**

The ministry of War communicated to the Grand Vezirate and to the French liaison officer on April 5-1921 and number 515; that Greek atrocities committed on Moslem population of Thrace has greatly increased, bands were organized of the local Greeks and Moslem villages were terrorized. A band composed of fourteen Greeks continued in committing atrocities at the Pashakli-Farm near Korkalli village.

**Prisons of Adrianople do not hold the notables arrested.**

From the letter of the Ministry of War addressed to British High commissioner and to the French liaison officer, dated February 28-1921 and numbered 248; Greeks accused many notables of Adrianople of being revolutionaries and arrested them. Prisons could not hold the arrested notables and many were imprisoned in Istihkam near Seradjhane bridge and in the barracks.

**Three Moslems killed by the Greek soldiers at Kiredj Odjak on the Bosphorus.**

According to the statement made at the police station of Beicos by Mehmed the son of Tashdji about 24 years old, of the Koms village, Kara Yessir Nahie of Rize and residing at Laz-Odalar, Beicos, Bosphorus; Rifat the son of Molla, a worker and native of Rize, Ismail the son of Molla Ibrahim of Rize and Hassan Ramazan were massacred at Kiredj Odjak near Pasha-Baghtce during the occupation of Beicos by the Greek soldiers.

The corpses were identified by Sefer, the son of Kanit residing in Beycos and Hassan the son of Osman Kavrak Oglou, native of Rize and Kurd Memish residing at Beycos.

**A village burnt in Eastern Thrace of 500 houses  
and his inhabitants driven into flames under bayonet blows.**

From the letter of the Ministry of War dated March 29-1921 and numbered 494.

1. Greek atrocities in Thrace grew in violence. The mufti of Hairaboli, was tortured by being stripped of his clothes and plunged into a frozen stream.
2. Tcherkess Muslim village of five hundred houses and inhabited by Moslem Pomaks has been set on fire from all sides and the inhabitants have been driven into flames under bayonet blows, and few of them have been able to escape.
3. Moslem population of Kayi Beyler, Musleem and neighboring villages of Lule Bourgaz are being tortured.

**Ten Moslem women hanged in Thrace.**

*From the report received by the Ministry of War dated March 18-1921 and numbered 115.*

1. On March 2-1921, Greeks beat to death ten villagers of Manira village of Baba-Eski inhabited by mohammedan Pomaks and hanged ten Moslem women. Later the village was bombarded.
2. Native Greeks of Thrace are being armed by the Greek government. The newly organized band meet at the Tchelinco farm.
3. Greeks arrested 8 persons in Adrianople, 16 persons in Tchorlou, 18 in Lule Bourgaz and forty in Serai. All of these are notable of the country and the fate of these men is not known.

**A Muezzin (man who calls people to prayer) about 60 years old, while calling  
People to prayer from the minaret wounded with a bayonet.**

According to the report (original kept) of the Imam and the council of elders of Kanladja; on the evening of July 15-1920, Hafiz Mehmed Mashim Efendi the muezzin of Kalindja mosque, called the people for the evening prayer and when he came down from the minaret, three Greek soldiers wounded him on the hip with bayonets.

The Greek commander of Tchouboukli was informed of the event by the police of Kanlidja through telephone but no measures were taken against the assaulters. The fact that the above mentioned Mehmed Hashim Efendi was treated in his house by a military doctor of the Greek forces at Tchouboukli is a strong evidence that he was wounded by the Greek soldiers.

**A Moslem killed by Greek soldiers at Guebzeh and no religious ceremony allowed at his burial.**

Police station of Guebzeh reports to the general Director of the Police under the date of February 17-1921 and number 71; that Greek soldiers killed an unidentified mohammedan in the night of February 15 at the Guebzeh station. The next morning his body was transferred to Daridja wrapped in a rain coat. The Greek commander called the Council of Elders to bury the corpse. But all please to have the religious rites performed before the burial were refused. Bayonet wounds were seen on different parts of his body while he was being buried.

**The people obliged to salute the Greek soldiers,**

### **Atrocities of the bands organized by the Greeks.**

According to the report of the Guebzehe police station dated January 15-1921, Greek soldiers organized many armed bands composed of the native Greeks, who pillaged the villages, massacred the people and violated women. Bodies of Greek soldiers were sent very frequently to the neighboring villages, people were tortured, houses were broken in and all, even sheep, cows, hens and turkeys belonging to the villagers were robbed and in spite of the demand of the government were not returned. Everybody was obliged to salute all Greek soldiers. No communication existed between the villages and mohammedans did not dare to come out from their houses.

### **Mehmed converted to Islam fifteen years ago beaten and insulted.**

According to the report of the Kaimakam of Guebzehe dated January 2-1921 numbered 3, submitted to the vilayet of Constantinople; Mehmed born in Hissar Mahalle of Shile who came to Guebzehe when he was thirteen years old and embraced Islam about fifteen years ago and ever since has been a horse shoer, was taken from his shop by lieutenant Corpatke Monol of the Guebzehe station accompanied by five armed soldiers. While they were carrying him to the battalion commander at the station, asked him why and when he had become mohammedan! He answered that he had become mohammedan by his own free will. They beat him severely and imprisoned him for an hour. Then he was taken to the commander who also beat him very much. Although he was set free for five days to settle his personal affairs, the above mentioned lieutenant came to his house and threatened to be rechristianized. He also beat Tcherkesse Ali Aga, the coffee house keeper, who the lieutenant claimed, and complained to the Greek commander.

Mehmed who stood firm in his religious convictions and whose life was threatened by the Greek officer, begged for help. The above mentioned Greek lieutenant accompanied by two soldiers attacked the house of Nouri Ousta the horse shoer at Sultan Orhan, the night after and asked information about Mehmed who lived at Yeni-Koi with his mother and sister, and beat very severely the mother-in-law of Nouri Effendi who answered that she did not know anything about him. Then the lieutenant pulled the lady out of the house and dragged her into the streets. She called for help and he left her there telling that in case they did not inform him where Mehmed was to be found, he would burn them and their house.

The above mentioned event was submitted in detail to the ministry of Foreign affairs on January 26-1921.

### **A woman loses her sense by fear.**

From the report of the Dardanelles Gendarmery commander dated March 26-1921; Greek soldiers entered Hamidie village, searched the houses and broke the windows with bayonets and robbed a large amount of property. Greeks entered the house of Hussein the son of Kayser by night, frightened his wife who lost her senses.

### **The house of a school directrice entered by force with vicious intentions.**

According to the report of Karessi, Gendarmery regiment commander the copy of which is sent by the general commander of Gendarmery under the date of January 11-1921 and numbered 157; On Monday September 2-1920, two Greek sergeants entered the house of Sheref Irfan Hanem a school directrice residing in Djami Djedid Mahalle of Sindirgi by breaking the door and the windows, but when she called for help they could not carry out their vicious intentions and were obliged to flee.

**A captain who seized the trousseau of a bride.**

According to the report of Karessi Gendarmery regiment commander enclosed in a letter of the general commander of the Gendarmery dated January 11-1921, and numbered 158; a Greek captain employed at the Greek commandariat of Bandirma seized valuable room furniture belonging to a bride who was going from Constantinople to Balikessir under the custody of Tereli Zade Ahmed Bey, a merchant of Balikessir.

**Greek soldiers act as bandits.**

According to the report of Karessi Gendarmery regiment commander dated January 11-1921, number 158, a copy of which was submitted by the general commander of gendarmery; Moustapha the son of Hussein and Ahmed his brother, who were going to Tchair Hissar, from Balikessir on November 8-1920, were attacked by a body of Greek soldiers who seized by force their forty liras and food.

**The trousseau of a poor girl and her money in gold and paper robbed.**

**Beating and torture.**

According to the report of Karamursel Gendarmery regiment commander the copy of which is sent by the general commander of Gendarmery under the date of January 11-1921 and numbered 158; on the night of October 18-1920 two Greek soldiers and three civilians armed with British and Belgian guns attacked Emin-Eunu village of Edremid and imprisoned the Moslems who were praying at the mosque, in a coffee house. Then they entered the house of Koundakdji Ismail the son of Topo, beat and forced his wife Aighe to produce her money but could not find anything in her house as she was a poor woman. Afterwards they entered the house of Rukie Hanem and struck her with a sharp instrument and wounded her. They robbed her Ltqs. 100 in paper and all her property. Later they entered and took ten gold lira pieces and thirty five paper notes of 100 liras each and some ornamental gold pieces for women. The wife and the daughter were beaten by them. They also carried away all the trousseau belonging to the girl.

**A Greek corporal robs the travelers.**

According to the report of Karessi Gendarmery regiment commander a copy of which was sent by the general commander of gendarmery under the date of September 22-1920; Aziz the son of Ramazan of Kodja-Pinar village was attacked by a Greek corporal and a civilian who seized his money and a Serkissof watch with chain by force.

**Greek soldiers rob people on the way.**

According to the report of Karessi Gendarmery regiment commander the copy of which was sent by the General commander of the gendarmery under the date of January 11-1921 and number 158; Two Moslems who were going to their village with food supplies and house hold goods which they had bought from the market at Balikessir were attacked in the night of September 22-1920 near the Pasha Keuy village by a Greek soldier and a civilian who robbed their money and all that they were carrying home.

**People forced to carry wood, insulted and arrested without any reason whatsoever.**

From the report of the Dardanelles gendarmery commander dated March 5-1921 and numbered 1431. Ten of the notables of Bayramitch were arrested and imprisoned without any reason whatsoever. They were subjected to all kinds of insult and torture.

**Moslem population of the village around Biga were forced to cut and collect wood for the Greeks.**

Four Moslems carried away to the mountains by the Greek soldiers the fate of the three unknown.

The vilayet of Stamboul referring to the information received from the Mutassarif of Scutari reports on October 1-1920 and under the number 4241/1005.

On September 22-1920, the roads leading Sofilar village of Aladjali in the Kaza of Shile were held by a band composed of Greek villagers of Yeni-Keuy, together with Greek soldiers and the following persons were carried away to the mountains: Moustapha, the son of Manav, Ahmed Muhtar grandson of Hadji Ashir Efendi, Hussein son of Hemhed on Bachi, Ahmed the son of Ressoul. Of these Moustapha Aga was set free for a ransom of 400 Turkish liras. The fate of the others is not known.

**Redjeb the cook killed by having his head and legs severed from his body.**

Statement made by Ali, the son of Kabil about forty years of age, from Saliha village of Rize and residing in a hut in the garden of Ismail Efendi, Shahin Kaya Mahalessi, Beycos and report of the Imam and the council of Elders of Beicos (original kept); Ashdji Redjeb of Kara Dere village of Rize residing at Tchechme, Beicos was murdered by Greek soldiers the day after the occupation.

His head and legs were severed from his body and the corpse was left near the garden of Kadri Efendi in the environment of the Park at Tash Odjak.

**Greek officers take part in the crimes and encourage the soldiers.**

The commander General of Gendarmery submitted on January 11-1920 number 158 the report of Karessi Gendarmery commander in which it is stated that on November 25-1920, a body of sixteen soldiers commanded by a Greek officer entered Kizik village of Manyas and made a close search of the houses injuring the religious feelings of the people; the also killed Ismail, son of Deshtaban in a very atrocious way.

### **Murdering under torture.**

*According to the report of the Karessi Gendarmery commander dated September 25-1920 number 684.*

Soldiers sent to the Nahie of Ivrindi, claiming to collect arms that were not delivered in spite of the orders given by the Greek commander, inflicted such merciless tortures on the people that Hadji Halil, the son of Sherif from the Karadjish village was beaten in an atrocious way.

### **The purpose of the Greeks is not to search for arms but to rob and beat the people.**

The Dardanelles Gendarmery commander reported at the date of January 5-1921, number 261 that: Moslem houses of Ezine were attacked by the Greek soldiers with the pretext of searching arms and valuable property was stolen. Hamamdji Ahmed Aga was arrested and beaten very severely.

### **Murder and theft in the villages of Broussa.**

The commander general of Gendarmery communicated at the date January 10-1921 number 128 that:

On January 2-1921 Arif the son of Halil, a carriage driver from Broussa was wounded at several places with a bayonet, near Misseboli village, his money and goods were robbed. Mahmoud the son of Molla Moustapha of the village Kara-Pinar of Kirmasti, was killed on the 22<sup>nd</sup> night of December. The same night property of value of sixty thousand piasters was robbed from the villagers of Hamidie of Karadji-Bey. Also Dervish the son of Baroutdji Ahmed was murdered.

On the night of the 28<sup>th</sup> of December; eight armed persons dressed in military uniforms inflicted several wounds on two workmen of the mill near Dobroudja village and carried away the carriage belonging to the mill with eight sacks of flour. On the night of the 26<sup>th</sup> of December, Seyran village of Karadja Bey was attacked and Ali son of Tchavoush was wounded with bullets.

On December 29<sup>th</sup> the body of Greek cavalry composed of fifteen soldiers attacked the Miri-Bashi and Koulaksiz sheep folds belonging to Karadja-Bey Imperial farm and robbed hundred gold liras of Kerim, the shepherd, and ninety liras together with some property of Ali.

### **Beating with an iron rod.**

Referring to the documents of investigation sent by the Kaimakam of Guebseh to the Mulassarif of Scutari the vilayet of Stamboul reports to the ministry of interior that :

John Jule a Greek lieutenant used slick and iron rods to beat Ali Bey a Bosnian and Maloum Tchavouch an Albanian of Guebzeh.

### **Cooperation of soldiers with bandits, theft and violation of women.**



The Council of Elders of Dodollou village reports that on November 5-1920 a band of nine, composed of Greek soldiers and Greek population of Bakal-Keuy, Pasha-Keuy and Yeni-Keuy stopped fifteen villagers returning from the market at Scutari, robbed their money and animals, carried away the women, outraged and violated them.

**From the report of the Council of Elders of Tchiboukli (original kept).**

One week after the occupation of Tchiboukli Salih Effendi the son of Rendjber Hussein Pehlevan twenty two years of age and residing in an unnumbered house in the Muhadjir Mahalle of Tchiboukli was knocked down by fifteen Greek soldiers in front of his house, as he fainted he was thought dead and was left there. His brother-in-law Selim was also wounded on his head with bayonet and both of them applied the Greek military surgeon who made the necessary treatment of their wound.

**Assault and carrying away women with the pretext of searching arms and tobacco.**

It is communicated by the ministry of war with the date of January 20-1921 and number 19 that Greek officers in Thrace, accompanied by the soldiers under their command attacked villages, committed outrages under the pretext of searching arms and tobacco. The brides of Kara Hassan Oglou of Ouzoun Hadji village and Hassan Tahsin Aga of Geudjilan village were carried away.

**Even emigration from Salihli to the shores of the Bosphorus could not prevent the outrages and atrocities of the Greek soldiers.**

According to the statements made at the police station and to the report of the Imam and the Council of Elder of Pasha-Baghtche: six Greek soldiers attacked the house of Shakir Bey a notable of Salihli, who had emigrated to Pasha-Baghtche on account of the occupation of Smyrna, and carried away his shepherds Hafiz Temel the son of Mehmed Ali about 25 years of age from Gumush Hane and Remzi 35 years of age, native of Constantinople into a valley and beat them severely with the butt-ends of rifles. The shepherds were saved from an imminent death by the mediation of some Christians who heard the cry for help of Temel and Remzi. During the evacuation of the village the Greeks caught Hafiz Temel once more and beat him severely.

**Wounding with a razor.**

According to the documents of investigation received by the Director General of the Police of Constantinople and to the report of the Imam and Council of Elders of Beicos on March 29 1921 at midnight, two Greek soldiers accompanied by the son of Santo Stavri of Arnaout Keuy, entered the farm of Hadji Moustapha Bey, and made Abdourahman Effendi the steward, come out, then attacked him with bayonets and although they tried to kill him with a razor, Abdourahman being strong, wrestled with these three and managed to get away with a severe wound on his throat as seen in the enclosed photograph. The report of the police doctor is kept.

### **Atrocities committed during the occupation of Beicos.**

According to the report of the Imam and the council of Elders of Beicos:

Bayram, the son of Shaban, about fifty years of age, of Lona Kaza of Pizren took refuge in the house of Barber Oscar a Jew, was taken from this house by Greek soldiers at the point of bayonets and was set free by the mediation of the British officer at Beicos. The said Barber-Oscar was a witness to this event.

### **Unspeakable outrages and insults to the cemeteries.**

According to the report of the Department of Public Health dated December 21-1920: twenty days ago cemeteries were also visited during the inspection of the sanitary conditions of Biga. The Greek army of occupation has turned the dispensary building into a stable by pulling down the window frames and burning them, the gate of the military cemetery at a little distance from the dispensary was covered with impurities; most of the column heads of the wall encircles this burial place of soldiers were cut down and the tomb stones were pulled out of their places; besides this, dirt was spread around in the cemetery.

Women and children of the districts near the cemetery have testified that all these were done by Greek soldiers.

### **Atrocities and rape in the Kaza of Erdek.**

From the report of Erdek Gendarmery commander addressed to the General Commander of gendarmery dated December 12-1920:

1. Immediately after the occupation of Erdek a military force was organized of the Greeks belonging to the local Greek church and under the instigation of the bishop and the Greek population; they started attacking day and night Moslem houses and began to persecute the Moslem population, men and women.
2. Every fifteen days mohammedans are called together by the Greeks who insult, beat and torture them.
3. A mohammedan by the name of Seifi, native of Erdek, was subjected to the dirtiest violence of thirty Greek soldiers at a single night.
4. During the sack of the town the property of Hussein Husni Efendi, the Mufti and that of Hairi Effendi, tax collector, were also plundered.
5. The real state owned by mohammedans have been confiscated by the Greeks.
6. On October 7<sup>th</sup>, Raif Aga the son of Sherif about seventy years of age who was going on business from Aidindjik to Konia was beaten on the way; his property and money were robbed.
7. The same day, Salih Bey an employee at the Custom House and Hassan Effendi of the Public Debt were killed having received fifteen wounds, by Istyliano the son of Sevdali and Kosti Constantine the son of Arabadji Although. The murderers were arrested, but afterwards they have been released by the Greek officer and more over have been encouraged by being given arms and certificate.

8. During the occupation of Erdek all the government officials (including the Kaimakam) and Moslems have been arrested and taken to prison among the shouts of the Greek population.

#### **Death of Bayram Efendi the Imam.**

It is communicated by the vilayet of Constantinople to the ministry of interior at the date of April 1921 and number 1344/340, that Bayram Effendi the Imam of Dekirmen-Tchayiri, was killed by the Greeks, without any reason whatsoever on April 6<sup>th</sup>, 1921.

#### **Imprisonment and torture in a cistern.**

According to the statement made by Ahmed the son of Halil which is confirmed by a report of the Imam and Council of Elders of Indjirkeuy, while Greek soldiers searched the house of above mentioned Ahmed, Keuy-Bachi street in Indjirkeuy, he was beaten, tortured and was imprisoned in a cistern for a week, in the Tchiboukli camp, where he was sent.

#### **The daily works of Greek soldiers.**

##### **Theft, murder and violence near Broussa.**

1. According to the report of the Houdavendi-Kiar Gendarmery commander dated July 29-1920 and numbered 5938; a body of Greek soldiers commanded by an officer arrived at the Hamidie village on July 27-1920, entered the houses by force to search for arms and confiscated valuable property of the people, beat and killed Hilmi the son of Issa a native of that village who, sorry to lose his property, had appealed to the officer for justice.
2. The same day a number of Greek soldiers from Moudania came to the village of Bademli, gathered all the men in the mosque and entered the houses with the pretext of searching arms and violated Hatidje the wife of Hadji Moustapha and confiscated property from the house.

##### **Imprisonment and torture after breaking the teeth and severely wounding the head.**

According to the investigation made by the police and to the report of Imam and Council of Elders of Tchouboukli; Selim of Erzeroum residing in the house of Kurd Ismail Tchavoush at the Muhadjir Mahalle Tchouboukli was attacked by Greek soldiers in the house of Siddik where he was a guest; they broke his teeth and wounded him on the head, beat him severely, kept him in prison for one day and afterwards he was released, thanks to the appeals of the people.

##### **Theft with the pretext of searching arms.**

The general commander of the gendarmery reports on the date of September 28-1920 and number 7962 that a body of Greek soldiers entering Djedid village of Broussa, got into the houses with the usual pretext of searching arms and confiscated property of twenty mohammedans especially of Hadji-Salim and Ali-Bey, besides they carried away twenty buffalo of Ali-Bey.

### **Imprisoned in a well – hands bound.**

According to the report of the Imam and the Council of Elders of Pasha-Bagtche, Halil the son of Mehmed about 19 years old residing in Muhadjir Mahalle at Indjrkeuy; while sitting in the coffee house of Ali Aga at Indjrkeuy, the day after the occupation, was beaten severely by ten Greek soldiers commanded by two officers. Afterwards, they carried him to the Greek school used as military quarters at Pasha-Bagtche where he was beaten and tortured, then he was sent hands bound to the Greek quarters at Tchouboukli; there he was detained in the large well for one week and was subjected to severe beating and torture. He was released thanks to the efforts of the local Moslems.

### **Murder of more than fifty Moslems, attacking houses and pillage.**

With reference to the investigation made by the Gendarmery battalion commander, the vilayet of Broussa reports at the date of September 25-1920 and number 37728/388 that fifteen Greek soldiers and three or four hundred Armenians from the Gurele and Slouz villages of Guemlik attacked Ak-Harim, Mamoure and Toutlidja villages of Orhan-Gazi, massacred more than fifty Moslems including women and children, searched all the houses and robbed all the valuable property and jewels.

### **Salih beaten severely with the butt-ends of rifles and imprisoned in a cistern.**

Statement made before the police authorities of Pasha-Bagtche by Salih, the son of Hairullah about thirty five years of age, residing at Indjir-Keuy Pasha-Bagtche, which was confirmed in a report of Imam and council of Elders of Indjir-Keuy:

After the occupation, fifteen Greek soldiers commanded by an officer and by the Greek priest of Pasha-Bagtche searched the house of said Salih; he was beaten and his money and property were robbed. They also tied his hands with wires and carried him to the Greek quarters at Tchouboukli under blows of butt-ends of rifles and there he was imprisoned in a cistern for one week. He was released afterwards thanks to the repeated efforts and demands of the people.

### **250 Mohammedans killed and thrown into pits by Greek soldiers.**

According to the statement made by the Imam and the council of elders of Tchouboukli, Greek soldiers dug a pit near the villa of (His Altesse) the Khedive at Ihlamourlik and buried here the corpses of 250 Moslems from Tchoubouklou, Pasha-Bagtche and Beicos whom they had met and massacred on the way. The corpses could not be identified as the dead persons were workers and single men. Besides that pit, above mentioned Greek soldiers opened another one at Mouhadjir Mahalle, Tchoubouklou where many Moslems were buried, who unfortunately have not been identified.

### **Beating and wounding at a market place on the Bosphorus.**

According to the statement made by Youssouf Djemil Effendi Imam of Reshadie Mahalessi, Pasha Baghtche and to the testimony born the different witnesses, before the police authorities of Pasha-Baghtche: Osman a native of Rize and the gardener of Feridoun Bey secretary at the war office, residing at Sultan Tchair and Ahmed Aga, the son of Kerim ant Sultan Tchair were beaten by four Greek soldiers at the market place. Their heads were severely wounded and they were carried away in this condition.

**Main purpose stealing; searching arms a pretext for torture.**

According to the statement made by Captain Ihsan Bey the son of Sadik-Pasha at Indjir-Keuy and by different witnesses before the police of Tchoubouklou, during the search of the said Ihsan-Bey's house his valuable and movable property was stolen and besides this, although a government permit was shown for a sporting gun found in the house he was wounded on his head with a revolver handle.

**Assault of a body of forty Greek soldiers command by an officer, on two helpless men.**

Arab Mehmed the son of Ahmed living in Sandaldji Hamza's house in Mohadjir Mahallesli, at Tchoubouklou, and his friend Mehmed Tchavoush of the same village reported to the Police Station that a body of forty Greek soldiers had attacked them. They had been severely beaten and wounded with rifle butts and were carried to the Greek head quarters from where they were released upon the repeated entreaties of their hostess.

**Beating a person fourteen days, and stealing his money, watch and chain.**

According to the report (original kept) of Imam and Council of Elders of Beicos, on the ninth day of the Greek occupation, Halil the son of Veli employee of the American Standard Oil Company and residing in policeman Ahmed Effendi's house, was arrested by Greek soldiers. His hands were tied and was thus taken to the Greek police station at Tchoubouklou, being beaten all the way long.

Afterwards they sent him to the Greek Head Quarters at Tchoubouklou in custody of two Greek soldiers where he was beaten and tortured for fourteen days. 15 Ltqs, his watch and chain were robbed of him by Greek soldiers.

**Mosques attacked.**

The Imam and the Council of Elders of Beicos report that about one month before the evacuation, Hassan Effendi Imam of the Meryem Zade Hadji Mehmed Effendi mosque at Shahin Pacha Mahalessi, Beicos, was taken out of the said mosque while leading the evening prayer by a Greek soldier shouting: "You mohammedans; will you still worship in these mosques?"

**A functionary of the Foreign Ministry beaten and tortured at Indjirkeuy on the Bosphorus.**

The Imam and the Council of Elders of Indjir-Keuy reported that Hassan Nazmi Bey a government official at the foreign office, residing at number 51, Kuey Bachi street, Indjir-keuy, was beaten

and tortured by the Greek soldiers after the occupation of Pasha-Baghtche while searching the house. He told the Greek officer that he was under British protection and he was saved from being imprisoned.

#### **Devastating the mosques, beating and torture.**

The Imam and the Council of Elders of Indjir-Keuy report that a week after the occupation of Pasha-Baghtche by the Greeks, Ibrahim Effendi an emigrant of Eastern Roumelia the Imam and the school master of Tepekuey was taken by force from the mosque of Hadji Ali Bey, was beaten and tortured. Afterwards they hand cuffed him and sent him to the Greek battalion quarters at Tchouboukli under the blows of rifle butts. Besides this, mosques were pillaged and devastated during the search for arms.

#### **A retired Lieutenant Colonel tortured and beaten to death.**

According to the report (original kept) of the Imam and the Council of Elders of Indjir-Keuy, Ali-Bey a retired marine lieutenant colonel residing at number 18, Keuy Bashi street, Indjir-Keuy, Pasha-Baghtche, was tortured by Greek soldiers, during the search made after the occupation, he was sick for some time and died. His death was caused by extreme pains and torture inflicted on him.

#### **Pillaging and ruining of a factory on the Bosphorus.**

According to the communication of the Ministry of War, dated January 26-1921 and numbered 154, Greeks who occupied the tannery and shoe factories at Beicos, destroyed all the machinery and tools and carried away all the goods and material found in the stores.

#### **Poor villagers subjected to various forms of atrocities.**

According to the statement made by Mehmed Riza Bey, a member of the Council of Elders of Pasha-Baghtche, at the police station and to the report (original kept) of the Imam and Council of Elders of Indjir Keuy, Reshadie Tepekeuy, a body of Greek soldiers commanded by a Greek officer attacked Tepekeuy, broke the doors with bayonets, entered the houses, carried away most of the valuable property put in a pit threatened by death and severely beat the people they met on the way.

#### **How the Greeks try to conceal the atrocities they commit, questioning people on imaginary events.**

According to the report of the Imam and the Council of Elder of Beicos; a week after the occupation a Greek colonel accompanied by two Greek captains came to Beicos with the pretext of making investigations. He summoned the Imam, the Mufti and the Council of Elder of Beicos to the wine shop of Yordan at the market place, made them take oaths and asked them questions concerning some events that had never occurred during the occupation, the Council of Elders answered that such events had never occurred and mentioned some of the atrocities which had really occurred but the Greek colonel refused to hear them.

### **Two mohammedan children murdered by the Greek soldiers.**

According to the official documents of Beicos Police and to the report of the Imam and the Council of Elders of Beicos, Greek soldiers, in complicity with a grocer, killed two Laz children who could not be identified.

### **A Moslem killed at the Greek military quarters on the Bosphorus.**

According to the official records of the Police and to the report (original kept) of the Imam and the Council of Elders of Beicos, Kiazim Effendi an emigrant and a relation of Murad Effendi Sherif Zade of Florina, about forty five years of age, who kept Britannia Hotel at Beicos, was taken from the Shirket boat the next day after occupation and sent to the Greek military quarters of Tchoubouklou, where he was killed.

### **Torture inflicted on a boy of sixteen at the military head quarters on the Bosphorus.**

According to the statement made by Ahmed Effendi at the police station of Tchoubouklou and to the report of the Imam and the Council of Elders of Indjir-Keuy; Ismail about 16 years old, the son of Ahmed Ousta, a coffee house keeper residing in Reshadie Mahalle Pasha-Baghtche, Bosphorus, was taken from the coffee house where he was sitting, by two Greek soldiers and a civilian, who beat him with rifle butts and took him to the Greek school used as a military quarter. There he was beaten again and then he was taken to the Greek quarters at Tchoubouklou, where he was imprisoned and tortured all the while. Some of the local Greeks begged for his release and when he was set free he had altogether lost consciousness.

### **The following event proves once more that the main purpose of the Greek occupation is to set vilayets on fire, to massacre and rob the population.**

According to the communication of the Ministry of Interior dated December 28-1920 and numbered 50657, submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

On December 23-1920 Derekuvey village of Yalova was attacked by Greek soldiers and Greek population of the villages near by: mohammedans including women and children were massacred, all the livestock and movable property were robbed, and the whole village composed of thirty houses was destroyed with artillery fire. The incessant attack of the bands prevented the burying of the dead, although the Greek commander of forces of occupation at Yalova was informed of the event, no help was given.

### **Torture and beating at Guebzeh.**

Report of the Kaimakam of Guebseh to the Mustassarif of Scutari dated November 17-1920 and numbered 331, states that on October 14-1920 Greek soldiers blockaded Guebzeh and entered the city in small bodies; they took away 18 persons whose names appeared in the list which the Greeks had in hand. They carried them under custody to a place behind the Moustapha Pasha Cemetery, where they were threatened and ordered to deliver up their arms. Kadir Hassib, coffee house keeper, Suleiman the son of

Ibrahim, Muhtar of Sultan Orhan Mahalle, who replied that they had no arms, were beaten severely and tortured and eight or ten Greek soldiers were sent to the house of each of these men who searched the houses and assaulted the occupants. The request of Kaimakam asked the Greek commander to allow a Turkish official to be present in the search made; but this request was left unanswered.

#### **Whipping a Turkish police.**

From the report of the Police Station of Guebzeh, the policeman Djemil Effendi who was called to the Greek military quarters for an ordinary affair, was insulted and whipped severely in public by a Greek major.

#### **A poor mohammedan subjected to continuous torture in the prison of Greek quarters on the Bosphorus.**

According to the statement made by Raif, the son of Moer, about 48 years old, of Sira Pinar Kaza, residing in an unnumbered house near the Brick factory, Indjirkeuy, Pasha-Baghtche and to the report of the Imam and the Council of Elders of Pasha-Baghtche; a few days after the occupation, ten Greek soldiers searched the above mentioned Fair's house, beat him severely with butts, tied his hands and carried him to the Greek military quarters at Tchibouklou where he was imprisoned for ten days and was subjected to continuous beating and torture.

#### **Beating and torture.**

Referring to the communication received from the Kaimakam of Guebzeh, dated October 28-1920 and numbered 351, the vilayet of Stamboul reports on November 8-1920 and number 4804/1138 that on October 15-1920 Greek soldiers attacked Tavshandjil for the second time, beat and tortured the following persons:

Edhem the son of Shahin, Arnaout Ali Sirri the son of Hadji Mehmed, Ismail Sabri, the son of Akif.

#### **Arms of the Gendarmery seized.**

#### **Officers arrested and insulted by the Greeks.**

According to the report of the Dardanelles Gendarmery commander dated July 2-1920 and numbered 3188 submitted by the battalion; Greek forces which attacked Aivadjik took away the arms of the inhabitants as well as those of the gendarmery. Besides these they took away uniforms which were stored in the military depots and while doing so arrested, insulted and sent under custody to Edremit Captain Arif the military commander of Aivadjik, Lieutenant Galib and Izzet Effendis.

#### **Burning of the defenseless villages and the massacring of their population.**



According to the report of the Gendarmery Commander General dated on September 28-1920 and numbered 7962; the Slouz Muslim village of Moudania was completely destroyed and the Hedjeler and the Mamlidja villages were partly destroyed by artillery fire on September 9-1920. It was unfortunately impossible to find the names of men and women killed during the bombardment.

**Villagers, collecting wood atrociously massacred.**

According to the report of Karessi Gendarmery Commander dated October 3-1920 and numbered 862; Halil the son of Ali, Ibrahim the son of Ahmed of the Danbesh village and Mehmed the son of Moustapha of the Tchair Hissar village, who started to go to the neighboring forest to cut wood at a distance of one kilometer from the village, on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, were attacked by six armed Greek soldiers, who got hold of Ibrahim the son of Ahmed began to beat him with rifle butt and drag him on the road. The others taking advantage of the darkness fled to their villages and told the story to the Council of Elders. Mehmed the son of Aziz and Feizullah the son of Mehmed who had gone by another way the same night to cut wood and who had not returned were searched by some forest guards, gendarmery and Council of Elders, who thought that they had met the same fate as the other unfortunates. Between the Djanbesh and the Orhanie villages, near a forest about fifty meters north of Hadji Rashid Fountain, Mehmed the son of Aziz, Feizoullah the son of Mehmed, Ibrahim the son of Ahmed, were found dead, wounded at different places with knives and Greek rifle bullets; their necks and their arms were tied together with their own belts.

**Entering houses by force, seizing property and beating the Imam of the village.**

From the report of the Dardanelles Gendarmery commanded dated January 29-1921 and numbered 538.

1. A delegation of fifteen composed of the representatives of Sari-Tchali, Tchaiblak, Tevfikie, Pinar-Bachi villages of Ezine applied to the Mutassarif of the Dardanelles and to the English commander and complained of the Greek atrocities.
2. On November 27<sup>th</sup> a body of Greek soldiers came to the Sari-Tchali village of Ezine called the people together, entered the houses by force, confiscated property and beat Imam Hassan Effendi.

**Fear of the population of Broussa, because the Greeks carry  
on a general pillage in the places they evacuate.**

The commander of the Greek forces in Broussa called the acting mayor and some of the notables of the place and while speaking of the Inegul and Yeni-Shehir events told them to be careful of the lives of the Greeks and the Armenians and to refrain from helping the national forces. The vilayet of Houdavendikiar which reported the foregoing statement of the Greek commander says that this statement intimated that Broussa would be evacuated by the Greeks and called the attention of the Government to the

atrocities committed in Inegul and Yeni-Chehir which were evacuated and urged the government to take necessary measures to prevent the repetition of the same atrocities in the evacuation of Broussa.

This report of the vilayet was communicated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 13-1920.

**Greek soldiers cooperated with the bandits in massacring a family.**

According to the report dated on September 28-1920 and numbered 1982 ½ that Hafiz Effendi (son-in-law of Sherefedin Effendi, the Sheih of Reshadie) and his family were robbed and killed on their way from Yeni-Chehir by a body of Greek soldiers and Armenians who searched arms in that district.

**Massacring 15 innocent Moslems and insulting the population.**

According to the report dated September 28-1920 and numbered 7962 of the Commander General of Gendarmery; on the day of the occupation of Guemlik, Greek soldiers searching houses beat and insulted all the Moslems and killed very atrociously ten persons of Guemlik and fifteen persons of Tcheutekdji, Kedelik, Bekdji villages.

**Greek soldiers and bandits sack villages, beat and insult.**

According to the report dated September 28-1920 and numbered 7962 of the General Commander of the Gendarmery, a body of Greek soldiers accompanied by some Greek and Armenian bandits attacked Tchenkiler village of Broussa on September 9-1920 beat and insult many persons and carried away six hundred sheep belonging to different villagers.

**Greek soldiers attacked villages with bandits, beat, insult and rob the population.**

According to the report dated November 12 of the Gendarmery commander of Houdavendikiar; the Ova Ackdje village of Broussa was attacked by Greek soldiers. The population were beaten and insulted and most of their property was stolen.

**Greek atrocities committed during their last retreat in April 1920.**

From the report received by the Ministry of War.

1. Biledjik and six other Moslem villages of the vicinity were burned by the Greeks.
2. Eyneguel was bombarded on April 2-1921.
3. On April 14-1921 the Muslim village was Kestel which had more than one hundred houses was sacked in the presence of the Greek staff.
4. During the last half of March 1921 the Kirazli village was burned.
5. All the means of transport of the mohammedan population were confiscated by the Greek military authorities.

**Activities of the Greek bands organized by the Greek army out of the local population.**

From the report dated March 18-1921 and numbered III of the Roumeli frontier officer sent to the Ministry of War.

Greeks are organizing bands composed of the Greek population of the villages in the vicinity. Two bands each composed of 150 men; one led by Memico and Todori of Rize began their operations between Kalikratia and Safa Alan.

**Robbery and murder, committed by a body of Greek soldiers cooperating with the bands.**

According to the report dated December 5-1920 and numbered 9090, of the gendarmery commander of Karessi; Maskara-Hassan village of Broussa was besieged in the night of November 29=8-1920, by a body of 20 Greek soldiers. Cooperating with the bands. Property of the people was robbed and Hadji Mehmed was killed.

**Beating with the pretext of collecting arms.**

From the report dated April 23-1921 and numbered 1170 of the Gendarmery commander of the Dardanelles; a body of Greek soldiers commanded by a sergeant went to the Hikmetie village and beat Nazif the son of Mehmed Kutchuk Ali Aga. The son of Younus, Mehmed the son of Nouri, Younus the son of Hashim with the pretext of searching arms until they fainted.

**Beating and torture.**

**Moscou Hristo and Sava.**

According to the letter of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh to the Mutassarif of Scutari, dated October 8-1920 and numbered 333, and according to the documents of investigations thereby attached; Nedjib and Emin Agah butchers by profession were robbed of all their money by the Greek soldiers who came from Hereke and Tavchndjil, then they were beaten severely and arrested. Later, they were sent to the commander's station officer where they were kept till they were bailed out by Moscou (a station employee) Hristo (a baker) and Sava (a tailor).

**Atrocities committed by Djanodaki, battalion commander, and Mouharrem victim.**

From the report of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh to the Mutassarif of Scutari, dated April 18-1921 and numbered 178:

Captain Djanodaki commander of the third battalion, thirteenth regiment of the Manissa division, at Guebzeh and its vicinity arrived at Hereke on April 16-1921 accompanied by a large number of soldiers and bandits. He telegraphed from the railway station to the Yaremdja station and called the council of elders of that village to appear before him. A delegation composed of Imam Haliz Emin Hassan, the son of Alaeddin, Suleiman Tchavoush the coffee house keeper, was sent from the village. This delegation was arrested by Djanodaki. Greek soldiers besieged the village, and a Greek torpedo boat which arrived at the

same time bombarded it. The population, men, women and children that were running about in seek refuge were killed by machine gun and artillery fire and shells from the torpedo boat. Moustapha Tchavoush the son of Uzumdzi Hassan, Sefer a railroad worker, Arabe Ali the shepherd of Saridjilarli Rifat who were found in the village when Greek soldiers entered were murdered most atrociously. Muharem about twelve years old, the son of Riza Effendi who was carried water to the wounded crying for help was wounded with knife and bayonet on his head and his face. He was taken to the Haidar-Pacha Hospital where he died.

Unfortunately it was impossible to make clear investigations about the atrocities committed, number of lives lost and property carried away in a place so near Constantinople. The following report and the annexed photograph makes Muharem case clear.

#### **Medical school number 529.**

On the lamda suture, two centimeters left of Lamda, the occipital and parietal bones were partially fractured due to traumatism. A hernia of the brain was caused as large as an egg. A sever blow on the left eye broke the nasal and the ungula bones. The upper and the lower lids of the left eye were ecchymosed. The wound was suppurated and bubbles of gas comes out when pressed. A tailed triangular scalp three centimeters wide and four centimeters long was made on the left side of the lower lip, by a sharp instrument. The patient died of meningitis.

Medical School  
Surgical Department  
KERIM SEBATI

#### **Collecting and robbing the government revenue.**

From the report of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh submitted to the Mutassarif of Scutari, dated December 27-1920 and numbered 418:

Greek commander at Daridje formed a committee under the name of Epirus and composed of Morfin, Yemandolos, Theokarn, Cosmayani and took the municipal seal from the mayor Osman Aga, began to collect the custom duties for the church and the school and conducted the municipal affairs arbitrarily.

#### **Commander Mavridi and Lieutenant Cosmidi**

##### **torture and beat those who do not salute Greek soldiers.**

According to the report of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh submitted to the Mutassarif of Scutari dated January 25-1921 and numbered 56; Mehmed Effendi a merchant at Guebzeh was called by the Greek commander Mavridi, beaten severely and arrested. Arnaout Hassan and Moustafa, emigrants of Drama, were also beaten and torture by lieutenant Cosmidi, being accused of not having saluted Greek soldiers.

#### **Assaulting passengers and women coming out of the boat at Pacha-Baghtche.**

Report of Shevki Bey, police inspector of Scutari submitted to the Mutassarif of Scutari.

Monday night, Mach 27-1921 Greek soldiers at Pasha-Bagtche attacked the mohammedans with bayonets, stoned the Indjir-Keuy Mosque and the tomb of Gani Baba; threw down the fezes of some, assaulted mohammedan women coming out of the Shirket Steamer who took refuge in the police station of Pasha-Bagtche. During the above mentioned attacks and assaults Moustapha, Omer, Ibrahim, of Indjir-Keuy and Yacoub of Shile were beaten and wounded. Besides these Greek soldiers tried to cut the throat of Salih Bey, a retired major who was wounded on several places. Beycos police authorities applied to the British commander who sent a body of six soldiers and order was restored with the help of the Turkish police. Salih Bey's photograph is attached.

#### **Attack of Greek officer.**

According to the report submitted by the Kaimakam of Guebzeh to the Mutassarif of Scutari dated April 10-1921 and numbered 169, on April 2-1921 Edhem Tchavoush, muhtar of the Tavshandjil village was beaten severely and tortured by a Greek office at Hereke.

#### **Greeks force the population to sign a paper declaring their satisfaction with the Greek rule in spite of all the atrocities committed.**

According to the report dated December 21-1920 and numbered 383 of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh; on November 18-2910 a strong body of Greek soldiers entered Tavshanli village under the pretext of searching arms, committed atrocities, violated women and in spite of all these they forced and tortured the elders who refused to sign a report declaring satisfaction with the Greek rule. They took the seal by force and prepared the said report themselves.

#### **Grief and compassion of a French commander.**

According to the report of the boundary delegate dated 19/11 March 1921 and numbered 101, commander of the French soldiers quartered at Hadim Keuy impressed by the atrocities committed by the Greeks at Tchataldja, Strandja and vicinity, sent a body of French soldiers to Sinekli and Strandja in order to protect the mohammedan population against the Greek outrages.

#### **Fourteen mohammedans tied to each other and killed.**

#### **Moustapha hanged from his feet, and tortured.**

According to the report of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh submitted to the Mutassarif of Scutari dated April 9-1921 and numbered 81; on April 4-1921 Greek population of the Mihalidji village in the district of Ismidt cooperated with the Greek soldiers tied 13 men and one woman at Eshek Meidan of Ahmed Bey near Tash Keupru and killed them. The son of Mehmed Emin of the Fakir village was among them. During the search made in the houses Moustapha a villager was hanged from his feet and in order to torture straw was burned under him.

**Galib Aga was forced to emigrate even though he paid a ransom of 500 liras.**

From the report dated February 3-1921 and numbered 72 of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh to the Mutassarif of Scutari.

Yazidji Oglou Galib Aga one of the notables of Daridje was beaten severely and arrested by the Greek commander who set him free at a ransom of five hundred liras paid through Yamandepoulos. Afterwards being threatened that his house and property would be set on fire, he was obliged to emigrate to Kartal.

**Greek military commander at Guebzeh insults and beats a policeman without any reason.**

According to the report dated January 25-1921 and numbered 55 of Kaimakam of Guebzeh to the Mutassarif of Scutari; Fahrie Hanem the divorced wife of Rashid the son of Moustafa, was called by the Greek commander of Guebzeh on January 20-1921. Being afraid unwilling to go alone, she begged to be accompanied by a policeman named Djemil Effendi who took her to the Greek commander, was insulted and beaten by the commander himself.

**Robbery by Greek soldiers.**

The Kaimakam of Guebzeh reported to the Mutassarif of Scutari on March 11-1921 by a communication numbered 125, that a body of Greek soldiers beat the shepherd Hassan the son of Mehmed Tchavoush near the Ovadjik village and robbed all the money he had.

**Greek soldiers extend their attacks to fez wearing Greeks.**

According to the report dated October 31-1920 and numbered 359, and documents of investigations submitted to the Mutassarif of Scutari by the Kaimakam of Guebzeh; on October 30-1920 a Greek sergeant Ilya of Crete (renown by his atrocities towards the Moslems) and some of his own companions began to insult and beat and rob the money of all those he met in Atchik Bash Nico's house and in the village. In this way large sums of money was robbed from Aziz (Spanish subject) his brother Assad Ahmed Tchavoush the of Horoz Ahmed Hillmi Kurazade and besides they were beaten so badly that they needed a long medical treatment. The above mentioned Ilya and his fellows extend their misbehavior to the people sitting in the coffee houses and beat Yorkiades Effendi, who was a Greek and store keeper man of the tobacco monopoly and when they learned that he was a Greek they accused him of wearing a fez and tore his fez to pieces in order to calm down their passion.

Repeated complaints made by the Kaimakam of Guebzeh to the local Greek commander on account of these unfortunate incidents were mocked at, and thus further atrocities were encouraged.

**Moustapha killed with an ax while praying.**

According to the report (of which the original is kept) of an official commission that made investigations on the spot of June 15-1919; Top Horoz Moustapha Tchavoush of Tchataldja was killed by Greek soldiers who broke his head with an ax when he was going through his afternoon prayer.

**Imprisonment and beating of Ali Effendi, a public debt employee and Sheref Effendi a notable.**

According to the report dated March 10-1921 and numbered 4/8 of the gendarmery commander of Tchataldja; Ali Effendi Public Debt official at Silivri and Sheref Effendi a notable were carried to prison at night by the Greek military authorities and beaten severely.

**Attack of Greek soldiers on Paytak Ismail.**

From the report (original kept) of an official commission that made investigations on the spot.  
On June 16-1920 at two o'clock in the afternoon Paytak Ismail of Tchataldja who was going to the thrashing floor was arrested by the Greek soldiers who beat him very atrociously, tortured him and robbed him of his money and property.

**Murder of Remzi Effendi an official of the Ministry of Pious foundations.**

According to the report (original kept) of the commission that made investigations on the spot and official records; Remzi Effendi a government official at the Ministry of Pious foundations was killed very atrociously by the Greek soldiers near Derbend Han, Bugaz Keuy of Silivri.

**Wounding and robbery by the Greek soldiers.**

According to the report (original kept) of the official commission that made investigations on the spot – Hassan Tchavoush the son of Bekir of Tchataldja who was returning home, having cut wood in his forest at the Havzlar village, was attacked by four Greek soldiers who wounded him on three places and robbed him of all he had.

**Murder of gendarmes.**

According to the local records and to the report (original kept) of the official Commission that made investigations on the spot; on August 18-1920 two gendarmes Osman the son of Moustapha of Indjirkiz and Nouman the son of Saghir Moustapha of the Izzeddin village were killed by the Greek soldiers at the Yenidje Hristo village.

**Help of Mr. Stockly – the French commander.**

From the report (original kept) of an official commission that made investigations on the spot, on December 21-1920 a band composed of the Greek population of the Tchanta and the Fener villages entered by force into the field of Eshref Aga of the Avern village and carried away about eighty sheep. Eshref Aga

asked the help of the French and a body of French soldiers commanded by Mr. Stockly recaptured the stolen sheep from the Greeks and returned them to their owner.

**Even those who are entrusted with the safety of public are murdered.**

According to the report (original kept) of the official commission that made investigation on the spot and local records on November 17-1919; the gendarme Vefa, the son of Ismail of Indjeiz was killed by the Greek soldiers at Domouz Dere near Kilioz.

**Another murder committed by the Greek soldiers at Guebzeh.**

According to the report of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh dated April 14-1921 and numbered 173; a body of 35 Greek soldiers led and instigated by Ilya the son of Apostol Dimitri a coffee house keeper, Hristo, Dimitri the tailor of Guebzeh came to the above mentioned village on April 13-1921, oppressed and threatened mohammedan population and killed Arif Tchavoush very atrociously.

**Murder of a defenseless person with bayonet and revolver.**

According to the statement of Istafil Redjeb the son of Kiamil of the Kara Dere village, Rize residing in number 24 Yalikeuy, who was a witness of the incident mentioned below and also according to the report (original kept) of the Imam and the Council of Elders; on Monday morning July 3-1920 (that is the day Beycos was occupied by the Greeks) Omer Tchavoush a soldier at the tannery was killed with bayonet and revolver by Greek soldiers in Froom Street Yali Keuy.

**The violence and atrocities of the Greek Captain Kotchopulos.**

According to the report dated January 31-1921 and numbered 67 of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh submitted to the Mutassarif of Scutari; Kotchopulos a Greek Captain having found the turkey which he had asked from Ali the son of Mehmed Tchavoush too lean, got angry, beat him severely and imprisoned him.

**Innocent people beaten and tortured at Guebzeh by Greek soldiers.**

According to the documents of investigation dated October 4-1921 and numbered 307 submitted to the Mutassarif of Scutari by the Kaimakam of Guebzeh; a body of Greek soldiers, that entered the Mueller village of Guebzeh on September 26-1920; beat and tortured Sherif Mehmed an emigrant of Karamu sell, Moustapha and Mehmed, of the above mentioned village until they fainted away.

**Robbery with the pretext of searching arms.**

According to the report dated August 8-1920 and numbered 227 of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh to the Mutassarif of Scutari and the annexed documents of investigation. On July 31-1920; a body of Greek soldiers that came from Shile to the Baghdjilar village of Guebzeh committed all sorts of atrocities with the pretext of searching arms, robbed all the valuable property they could lay hands on, and seized two horses



of Ali the son of Hadji of the same village and one horse of Mehmed the gardener of Denizli village, besides beat the two above mentioned persons very severely.

**Murder of Rashid the son of Ismail by Greek soldiers at Guebzeh.**

According to the report dated August 8-1920 and numbered 227 and documents of investigation submitted to the Mutassarif of Scutari by the Kaimakam of Guebzeh, Rashid the son of Ismail of the court village was atrociously killed by Greek soldiers on August 8-1920 at Kara Agi.

**Robbery on the roads.**

According to the report dated October 4-1920 and numbered 307, of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh submitted to the Mutassarif of Scutari on September 28-1920 some Greek soldiers stopped the salt carriages going to Moula-Feneri at Youmroka, beat the drivers severely, robbed all the money and property, they wounded Kuer Hamid and Mehmed the son of Moustapha of the drivers.

**The demand of the British commander for armed forces,**

**Greek soldiers attack villages and murder the population and sack the houses.**

From the report dated April 5-1921 and numbered 1845/339, of the vilayet of Stamboul to the Ministry of the Interior; on April 2-1921 ten Greek soldiers attacked the Keusseler village of Vakif Divan of Shile, killed seven of the villagers and carried away all valuable property they could get.

The commander of the British forces who came to the place suggested to the Kaimakam that armed forces should be sent from Constantinople. Accordingly twenty infantry police and five mounted police were sent.

**Atrocities at the Tavshadnjil village.**

According to the report dated October 17-1920 and numbered 354 and documents of investigation submitted to the Mutassarif of Scutari by the Kaimakam of Guebzeh; a body of Greek soldiers that blockaded Tavshandjil village on October 15-1920 searched the houses and during these search beat and tortured the following persons atrociously:

Ibrahim the son of Ibrahim, Arnaout Ali Sirra the son of Hadji Mehmed, Ismail the son of Zournzdji, Sabri the son of Akif, Ahmed the son of Seid.

**Robbery, beating and torture in complicity with the bandits Camber Ilya and Stavri.**

According to the report dated October 4-1920 and numbered 307 of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh to the Mutassarif of Scutari, on September 30-1920 a body of hundred Greek soldiers besieged the Mualleem village, searched the houses and robbed all the valuable property, beat and tortured the following villagers very savagely: Moustapha the son of Bake, Suleiman the son of Ahmed, Muhadjir Osman Kadir Tchavoush, Osman the son of Mehmed, Mehmed the son of Shahin.

The two bandits Camber Ilya and Stavri of Yeni-Keuy, who since long ago have been carrying on their evil deeds in those regions joined with the Greek soldiers and took active part in the atrocities.

**A poor villager wounded and killed by a Greek soldier.**

According to the report dated April 18-1921 and numbered 179 of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh to the Mutassarif of Scutari; Matti Salih a villager of Daridje in the Guebzeh district was attacked and killed by a Greek soldier.

**Beating and torture at the Greek military quarters.**

According to the report dated April 7-1921 and numbered 2/35 of the Gendarmery commander of Tchataldja; Hussein of Strandja, Kadir of Bulgaria who were cutting lumber at Koyoun-Youlou about an hour's distance from Strandja were attacked by a body of Greek soldiers. Hussein fled and escaped but the others were carried to the Greek military quarters at Tcherkes-keuy where they were beaten and tortured.

**Fahreddin of Strandja beaten and wounded while working in his field.**

According to the report of the gendarmery commander of Tchataldja numbered 2789 and dated September 8-1920; Fahreddin the son of Veis Aga a villager of Strandja was assaulted by a body of Greek soldiers, beaten seriously and wounded.

**Greek soldiers highway robbers.**

From the report of the official commission that made investigations on the spot:

Bostandji Rashid Aga and Kurd Ahmed his son-in-law of Tchataldja were stopped by three Greek soldiers on the way to the station who beat them and robbed all their money.

**Hassan Bey, secretary at the Law Court of Tchataldja beaten and tortured by the Greek soldiers.**

According to the report of the commission that made investigations on the spot; Hassan Bey, secretary at the law court of first instance of Tchataldja, who was going to his vegetable garden near the station on August 8-1919 was attacked by two Greek soldiers who beat him with bayonet and rifle butts. He called for help and was saved by the Gendarmes and orchard guards who ran to help him.

**Greek government arms Greek emigrants, Mohammedan emigrate.**

From the report dated March 13-1921 and numbered 2/11 of the gendarmery officer of Tchataldja who was sent to Strandja for investigations.

Many Moslems emigrate to Strandja on account of the oppression of the Greeks. Two mohammedan refugees from Safa Alan informed that the Strandja Greeks who had been sent at the Tchelingos farm were armed by the Greek government and mohammedan villagers near the boundary line

were forced to dig trenches for the Greeks. The French officer of Strandja who also heard the villagers said that he would send a report to competent authorities.

**Theft, beating and torture by a body of Greek soldiers.**

According to the report of the Gendarmery battalion commander of Tchataldja dated March 23-1921 and numbered 784; on March 20-1921 a body of Greek soldiers entered Yenidje-Kristian village, attacked the house of Abiddin Effendi a custom house secretary took him in his night shirt to the Greek military quarters at Soukoun where he was beaten and tortured till morning. Hundreds liras were also robbed of his wife.

**Atrocities committed by drunken Greek soldiers.**

According to the report dated November 29-1920 and numbered 3627 of the gendarmery commander battalion of Tchataldja; a body of ten Greek soldiers came to the Sinelki station drank in the bar and fired at he coffee house of Raif Effendi and wounded his son.

**Greek soldiers rob the money of Kouschdi Moustapha and wound him.**

According to the report of an official Commission that made investigation on the spot; Koushdji Moustapha of Soubashi village was attacked on October 15-1920 near the village by Greek soldiers, who robbed his money and wounded him with bayonets.

According to the report of an official commission that made investigation on the spot on December 13-1920 Mehmed the son of Hussein and Abdoullah the son of Ali of Keloure Silivri, who were guarding their flock near the village, were killed very atrociously by a body of Greek soldiers going to Tchanta.

**Mohammedans forces to take part in a demonstration in favor of the Greeks.**

From the report of the Gendarmery battalion commander of Tchataldja, dated March 22-1921 and numbered 1/12, on February 2, mohammedans were gathered by force to take part in a meeting organized by the Greeks of Silivri and in which Greek soldiers actually took part to protest against the Ottoman rule in Thrace.

**A ransom of 450 Turkish liras taken within the city, beating and torture.**

From the report of an official commission that made investigation on the spot; on December 2-1920 about midnight, the following persons were taken from their houses and carried to prison where they were beaten and tortured:

Halil Effendi the son of Hadji Hafiz, Hussein Effendi a notable of Silivri, Bahram Effendi the son of Eshref Effendi, Ibrahim Aga a notable of the Kilindji village, Djelal Effendi grandson of Eshref Effendi

and a member of the Moslem community council, Selim Ousta carriage maker and his son and Muharrem a barber. They were released for a ransom of 450 liras.

**Different cases of robbery and theft; murder of Muhtar and a child.**

**Devastation of the church on purpose.**

No. 1.

From the documents of investigation on the spot made by Mr. Alvin Hadkindon and his colleagues and from the report of the Mutassarif of Tchataldja dated September 11-1919 and numbered 2794 and annexed lists:

Being informed that sheep taken by force from the Moslem population of Silivri were concealed in the Tchanta village inhabited by the Greeks, a body of twenty gendarmes commanded by Captain Shevrek Effendi was sent. The population of the village helped by the Greek soldiers opened fire on the gendarmes and as a result a shepherd boy was killed. With the instigation of the Greek priest of Tchanta, Greeks demolished the walls of the church and accused the Ottoman gendarmes of having done the damage by opening fire. Mr. Renodino a French captain and gendarmery inspector who had come to Tchanta to make investigations, also was convinced that the above mentioned damage was made on purpose by the Greeks.

No. 2

On July 17-1919 Suleiman the son of Mehmed employed as foreman in the field belonging to the Imperial civil list at Dadir Tepe who went to the station to change a note of 100 liras, was stopped by four Greek soldiers who beat him very severely and robbed him of all his earning which he had been saving for months.

No. 3

On August 24-1919 twenty four Greek soldiers entered the house of Kiazim Effendi the tenant of Okladji pastures Tchataldja, tied him and his wife and took by violence about one thousand liras in paper, ear rings, rings and jewelry.

No. 4

On August 30/31-1919 a body of thirty Greek soldiers attacked the Yayladjik village, set about hundred huts in fire and killed Sadik Effendi the muhtar of the village.

No. 5

On July 19-1919, Rifat Effendi secretary of the Court of First Instance of Silivri and Osman Effendi the son of Imam Ismail while going to the Akviran village on business were stopped by fifteen Greek soldiers who beat and tortured both of them and robbed them of hundred fifty liras.

No. 6

On July 22-1919 Sherif the son of Yacoub the guard of Sinekli who was going to the station to do some shopping was stopped by Greek soldiers near the village and was killed by bayonet wounds.

No. 7

On August 10-1919 Salih son of Ismail, Moustapha son of Ismail Hussein of Strandja and Ahmed so of Youssouf of Alaton, a gendarme from Silivri while carrying wood with their carts from Strandja to the Fener village were attacked at a point near Fener by ten Greek soldiers. Halil of Strandja, Ahmed the gendarme, Hassan the son of Hussein were murdered. Halil's corpse was found in the Fener pasture a few days later. The other corpses were not found.

**Mufti lost his reason on account of severe beating.**

From the report (original kept) of the special commission sent to Tchataldja and its vicinities:  
On the day of the occupation of Tekirdagh the following persons were severely beaten and tortured:

Mufti, Faik Bey, Refet Tchavoush, Abdi Aga, Mehmed Kalfa, Topli Hassan, Latif the son of Arabadji Moustapha, Ali the son of Latif, Karabiyik Hussein, Ismail the son of Sherif Aga, Hayri the son of Roushen Effendi, Hakki the tax collector, Hafiz Djemil Eyub, Kara Keuz Moustapha.

Of these Ali the son of Latif became insane due to the severity of the beating.

**Mehmed Effendi robbed of his paper money and gold liras,  
Beaten and tortured by the Greek soldiers.**

According to the report (original kept) of the official commission sent to Tchataldja on November 8-1920; Mehmed Effendi of the Gazi Oglou village, at a distance of two hours from Tekir Dag, who was beaten and tortured by Greek soldiers, who robbed one thousand two hundred liras in paper and two hundred liras in gold.

**Adjem Oglou Moustapha wounded with two bayonet blows while plowing his field.**

From the report (original kept) of the Special Commission sent to Tchataldja:  
On October 12-1920 Adjem Oglou Moustapha Aga of Iskender Tchavoush quarter at Tekir Dag was attacked by two Greek soldiers while he was plowing. He narrowly escaped death by running away after having received two bayonet wounds.

**Greek Major Macridi collects money, beats and oppresses people.**

According to the report dated January 23-1921 and numbered 51 of the Kaimakam of Guebze submitted to the Mutassarif of Scutari; Major Mavridi the commander of the Greek forces at Guebze beat and oppressed Tchil Ahmed Ismail, his wife and his brother with the pretext that they owed 259 liras to some merchants in Constantinople and collected from them the sum of 580 liras. In fact they did not owe anything.

**Sherif Ahmed a victim of Greek atrocities.**

The bureau of refugees of Constantinople reports:

A strong Greek force attacked the Tchenkiler village of Orhan Gazi in January 1921, robbed all the valuable property of the houses under the pretext of searching arms and directed artillery fire to the village, burned and killed many innocent people. They caught Sherif the son of Ahmed wounded him with bayonet, cut off his right ear and several fingers. His photograph is annexed.

**Greek soldiers use hand bombs against the poor people working in their fields.**

From the report and journal (original kept) of a mixed Commission in which Mr. Alvin Hatkinson (a British officer) was a member.

On July 8-191 Islam Aga of Tchoukour Tchenkel village in the Kaza of Tchorlou was attacked by Greek soldiers near the Kavagy fountain, about fifteen minutes from the village, was beaten severely and all he has was seized. He managed to escape and the soldiers threw two hand bombs after him.

**Beating and torture.**

From the report by a mixed commission which made investigation on the spot and in which Mr. Alvin Hatkinson (a British officer) was a member and from the annexed official reports:

Ahmed Aga a cattle merchant who had come to Tchorlou on July 2-1919 on business who was a guest in the house of David Eskinaz Effendi, was attacked by Greek soldiers while returning home in the night of July 5-1919, tortured and beaten very severely.

**Attack and deportation.**

From the list of atrocities presented to Mr. Alvin Hatkinson, a British officer, and to official who made investigations on the spot in company with him:

According to the report of the Gendarmery battalion commander of Silivri submitted to Mr. Alvin Hatkinson on July 13-1919; Yani the Muhtar of the Korkalli village of Silivri, advised Yorke and Manol of Samatia residing in the same village to pay their tithes.

These men made at this request instigated the Greek soldiers and brought them to the said village, beat the Mouhtar severely and carried him away because of his loyalty to the Ottoman Government.

**An old man of 60, beaten and his 300 liras robbed.**

According to the report of the public attorney of Baba Eski dated July 13-1919 and numbered 567; Pehlevan Hristo of the Kara-Halil village, Bakai Yorke, Yovan the shepherd, and Tanash the son of the ex-mayor of the village who are members of the band formed by the order of the Greek commander, with the purpose of disturbing public orders, of massacring and robbing the Moslem population, accompanied by a body of Greek soldiers, entered by force, the farm of Hussein Aga, who was sixty years old, beat and robbed his three hundred liras and all the valuable property.

**Farmers beaten and tortured.**

According to the list of atrocities submitted by the gendarmery commander battalion of Silivri to the mixed commission which made investigation on the spot and in which Mr. Alvin Hatkinson was a member; on July 9-1919 Ibrahim the son of Bosnian Ismailof the servant of Osman Aga the so of Mehmed of Zagara, a resident of the Kutchuk Kilendji village of Silivri, was attacked by the Greek soldiers while reaping at Tahta Keupru near Buyuk Kilendji, beaten and tortured very severely by three Greek soldiers.

**Ishak robbed of his goods and beaten severely.**

According to the report (original kept) of the gendarmery battalion commander of Sulivri submitted to the officials making investigations with Mr. Alvin Hatkinson in that district; Ishak the son of David who was returning to his village, on August 7-1919 having loaded a horse two sacks full of goods, was attacked by Greek soldiers on the way, his goods were robbed and he was beaten very severely.

**Greek soldiers pillage the cities and villages.**

From the report of the special commission sent to Tchataldja:

When Tekir-Dagh was occupied by the Greeks on July 20-1920, more than thirty Moslem shops in the market were broken into and the goods inside were pillaged. The damage caused was about 40,000 liras.

From the list of incidents presented to the mixed Commission in which Mr. Alvin Hatkinson was a member.

Gendarmery battalion commander of Silivri reported that Remzi, the son of Moustapha and Shevki the son of Essad of the Tchavoushlar village, Silivri were attacked by the Greek soldiers, while going to Tcherkess-Keuy. They were beaten severely and all their money was stolen

**Murder of Muhtar Hassan Aga by the Greek soldiers.**

From the report of the special commission sent to Tchataldja:

Hassan Aga, the Muhtar of Emmedje village at a distance of four and half hours from Tekir Dagh was killed by the Greek soldiers, on his way to the mill nearby.

**Greek officers violate women, set houses on fire and rob money.**

**Different cases of wounding and murder.**

From the report dated September 7-1920 and submitted to the Ministry of War, concerning the Greek atrocities committed during the occupation.

Before entering, Greeks bombarded the city for a short time. The shrapnel falling caused some damages and set the town on fire. A shell falling into the house of Katch Hadji Ahmed, in Suleimanie Mahalle wounded his daughter Nourie and killed his child about six years old. Also the shell which fell on the houses of Kaplidji Ali Aga and Zehra Kadin the daughter of Ahmed Aga killed some animals and ruined the houses. Besides the soldiers, Major Vassil, the Greek commander and his staff composed of five

officers one of whom was a captain, attacked and oppressed the people. A woman of Eynekeul called Hadjer who had come to the house, was forced to come up, by the soldiers, where she was violated by the captain. Soldiers attacked many school children and beat five of them severely.

Greek soldiers burnt the house of the wife of Hadji-Ibrahim, when they left the city. Armenian bands brought together by the Greeks to the Yenidje village, beat the major Iskender Effendi very severely. They beat him on his head with rifle butts and gave him many blows on the face. He died as a result of this beating and a doctor was sent to examine him.

Greek soldiers wounded two children one ten and the other eight years old, by thrusting sharp weapons into their throats and bound their hands and threw them into a ditch. Peasants passing by after a few hours, took these children to the hospital at Yenidje Keuy; though they did not die they are not able to speak.

It has been understood from the different inquiries made, that the Moslems wounded and left on the battle field were killed by Greek soldiers with the blows of butts and boots. Lieutenant Hassan Arif Effendi who was taken prisoner by the Greek with a slight wound on his cheek, was found his face and eyes swollen by blows. His arm was broken off and his foot was broken with a large stone. He was transferred to the Eyneguel Hospital where he died.

Another officer whose body was transferred here to be buried, and who has been found to be a native of Konia, his face and body smeared with blood. Greek soldiers robbed all the property of Ferried Hanem the wife of Pomaks Hassan.

Greek soldiers also threatened Hassan Ousta the shoemaker, in his shop and robbed 800 liras of him. They also seized many tools of the mill and destroyed its machinery, and burnt the wood belonging to the mill. The sheep fold was also destroyed. They destroyed the shop and broke the plates of cook Issa Mehmed Effendi, carried away the horse of Hadji Ahmed with its saddle. The purpose of the enemy is to destroy all the schools, mosques, and Medreses which they occupy.

#### **Moslems beaten, massacred and tortured by being harnessed to carriages.**

According to the report of the assistant chief of Police and local elders; the Moslem population of Silivri and the villages nearby occupied by the Greeks were constantly attacked and houses were entered in, under the pretext of searching arms, valuable property was stolen. Four Moslems of the Kabuki village were severely beaten and two of them died out of wounds which were inflicted on them. The Moslems of Serai were harnessed to carriages and tortured very severely.

#### **Robbery and torture in Tavshanli.**

On September 28 Eyub Aga, Salih the son of Bekir and Eshref the son of Maher were beaten and tortured by the Greek soldiers who entered the village, their money and valuable property in their houses were stolen.



8. Three hundred sheep, and five hundred oxen were carried away from Kurd Ali Toped farm. These were taken to the Greek village of Elmalik where they were killed and sausages were made. The farm itself was burned and thousand Kilos of corn was pillaged.

9. Greek and Armenian bands were formed in these regions and pillage greatly spread. Greeks brought from abroad are gathering the olives in that region.

10. Both the Greek soldiers and the native Greeks are violating the girls in the Moslem villages. Searching for arms is only a pretext to commit the above mentioned crimes. Moslems were deprived of all their arms long ago and these arms were distributed among the Christians.

The Greeks used the Greek ships, which sail between Ismid and Constantinople, to carry the property they pillaged in Kara-Mursel to other places which are also under occupation. Communication with Kara-Mursel was broken for twelve days. Upon the request made by the Imperial Government and the interference of the British Quarters the Commander of the Greek occupation troops began to evacuate the town.

**Corpse of unfortunate Ragib Effendi was killed in Beycos by the Greek soldiers was  
Not given in spite of the request made by the British Lieutenant Tucker.**

From the statements made by Yeshar Oglou Islam of the Rhode village of Yanya now residing in Shahin Kaya Beycos Bosphorus, and from the report presented by the Imam and the Council of Elders of Beicos.

Ragib Effendi, twenty years of age was taken from Yanis coffee shop on the second day of the occupation and was sent to Tchouboukli at nine o'clock, where he was shot. Although Lieutenant Tucker the British commander in Beycos applied to Papaligoraki the Greek commander in Tchouboukli for the delivery of the corpse to Ragib Effendi's family, was absolutely refused.

**Hussein who was killed with a bayonet because he did not accept the Drakme at rate.**

According to the report dated November 20-1920, numbered 1613 and presented to the General Police administration by the police station of Beycos; a certain Greek soldier whose name could not be found out, went to Hussein Aga's grocery shop in the Yali quarter of Beycos at three o'clock on Friday, November 19-1920 and bought some tobacco. Hussein Aga refusing to accept at rate the Drakme which he paid in return, the Greek soldier killed him with a bayonet. The report concerning this atrocity given by the Imam and the Council of Elders of the place is kept.

**Even the commanders participate in the crimes.**

According to the statements made at the Police Station of Tchoubouklou by Sabri Bey the Chief Muhtar of Tchouboukli and by Eshrel Bey a major in the provision department residing in Dr. Reiffat Bey's house at Tchouboukli, and according to the report of the Imam and the Council of Elders of the same district; on July 7-1920 at about 11:30 p.m. Osman Aga the guard of the Hassan Bey's Soda Water factor

and Nedjati Bey an official at the translation bureau of the military factories who were walking together met a Greek patrol in front of Ali Bey's house Director of Hassan Bey Soda Water Factory. Osman Aga the guard was attacked by the patrol and shot. Nedjati Bey was severely beaten and was imprisoned at the Greek quarter.

Soon after the above mentioned even the Greek commander Vlahopoulos arrived with two officers and a body of soldiers and took the corpse of Osman Aga to the landing place in front of the school. Here the corpse was put in a rowing boat and thrown into the sea. The same night Greek soldiers were seen throwing some other corpses into the sea at Oudoun Iskelessi.

**A pregnant woman, her husband and two children killed with bayonets on the Bosphorus.**

According to the report (original kept) of the Imam and the Council of Elders of Tchouboukli and according to the investigations of the police; on July 17-1920, Ahmed Aga of Rize a strawberry raiser about 50 years old, his son Djemal 25 years old and Mehmed 18 years old, and his pregnant wife Hava, residing in a hut at Sazli Bagtche, Tchouboukli were pierced through with bayonets and killed in front of their house. The day after the event the Greek battalion commander was appealed for permission to bury the corpses. This permission was granted and Kenan Bey, the public prosecutor of Scutari was not allowed to continue the preliminary investigation about this event which he had begun.

**A Moslem, seventy years old, used as a target in shooting exercises.**

According to the report dated December 12-1920 and submitted to the Commander General of Gendarmery by the Gendarmery commander of Erdek, Memish of Guenan, about seventy years old was killed by the Greeks near the Edindjik village, being used as a target in the shooting exercises.

**A husband's hands and feet bound and his wife violated before his eyes.**

Referring to the information received from the Gendarmery commander of Tchataldja, the General Commander of Gendarmery reported on April 10-1921 and numbered 1275, that on March 16-1921 Suleiman Effendi, a custom guard of Kadi-Keuy, his wife and Hassan Aga's wife of the Ak-Viran village who were on their way from Kadi-Keuy to Ak-Viran in a carriage, were stopped by three Greek soldiers who bound the hands and feet of Suleiman Effendi and violated his wife before his eyes. They threatened that they would treat the custom officials of Kadi-Keuy in the same way and would kill them one by one. One of the assaulters was by the name of Tanah who could be identified. The other two could not be caught as they crossed the frontier soon after the event. The French commander of Hadim Keuy was informed of the case which was also submitted to His Excellency General Chapri who was going to Kabakdja.

In order to save the custom officials of Kadi-Keuy and their families from such assaults, they were transferred to the Ak-Viran village.

**Greek lieutenant Panataria had killed five innocent Moslems under rifle butt blows.**

According to the report of the Battalion commander of the Dardanelles submitted to the General commander of Gendarmery dated March 19-1921 and numbered 731, on Saturday, March 5-1921, a body of forty five Greek soldiers sent to Salihler village of Bayramitch Kaza, under the command of Panataria, the occupation commander of Ezine, who arrested Hussein the son of Moustapha, 22 years old, Ismail the son of Mehmed, 30 years old, Hussein the son of Hussein, Moustapha the son of Ahmed, Hassan the son of Mehmed, 28 years old and brought to the bridge of the Domrek village, and killed all of them with butts and bayonets.

**Village teacher killed for a ridiculous reason.**

**Muhtar and four innocent persons wounded.**

According to the report of Abdul Ganie Effendi assistant chief of the police at Guebzeh, and to the documents furnished by the Department of Public Surety, on October 23-1920 Greek soldiers entered Denizli village of Scutari with the pretext that some of the nationalist leaders were present in the wedding party of Hashim Effendi, and with the instigation of many local Greeks of Yeni-Keuy composed of men and women accompanied the soldiers, pressed Moustapha Effendi the school master, Ibrahim Aga, Tevfik Effendi, the Imam Djemal the son of Izzet Aga, Moustapha the son of Salih, Japan Moustapha of Biridli village. They beat and wounded all of these persons. Moustapha Effendi, the school master died of the wounds. Muhtar Ibrahim Aga and other persons received dangerous wounds on different parts of their bodies.

**Robbery, wounding and murder committed by a quick action of  
Greek soldiers in a day on the Bosphorus.**

According to the report of the Police of Beycos dated March 28-1921, and submitted to the General Director of the police – that on March 22-1921 at 5:00 p.m., a body of forty Greek soldiers commanded by a lieutenant, surrounded the Aaroundja village. A part of the soldiers entered the village gathered the population into the village mosque and the coffee house, searched them and their houses and robbed all the jewelry and valuable property they could lay hands on. They also beat very severely and wounded Emin the son of Halil, Nouri the son of Hassan, Ismail the son of Moustapha, and cut the ears of Ismail.

The same day, the above mentioned group of the soldiers attacked Boz Hane village, put all of the population into the mosque, called aside Ahmed kehya, Tchalaparta Hassan, Berbad Oglou, Hadji Ibrahim and his brothers, Ahmed, Ibrahim and Ali Bey, Keusse Mehmed, Mehmed Ali, and asked them to pay a ransom of 2000 liras. As this sum could not be paid, they bound the above mentioned persons, took them to their houses and tortured them in order to make them point out the place where their money was hidden. All the valuable property and jewels that Greeks found in the houses were taken.

There is no one who has escaped the assault of the Greeks who not only robbed the property but also threatened the lives of the Moslems. Ibrahim Bey and his wife were severely beaten and wounded.

Ibrahim Bey's ear was cut. Adem Effendi was robbed of his money and wounded; they also murdered Mehmed Ali Aga by breaking his head with an ax and pierced his body with bayonets. The above mentioned body of soldiers attacked Istihsal village on the same day and murdered Emrullah Effendi with a bayonet while he was working in his field. Mehmed the son of Hassan was beaten and wounded. Thus the Greeks completed their daily atrocities.

The above mentioned events are confirmed by a report of the Council of Elders.

#### **Greek soldiers preparing reports of satisfaction.**

According to the report of the General commander of Gendarmery; on the morning of October 12-1920, seven Greek soldiers came to the Tchobanlar village of Karadji Nahie of Balikessir, searched some houses with the pretext of finding arms and robbed all the valuable property and money of those whose houses were searched. The official seal of the Muhtar of the village was taken by force and a false report was prepared stating that the local mohammedan population was satisfied with the Greek occupation.

#### **Hadjopoulo (an agent of the Greeks) receive bribes from the people.**

According to the report of the gendarmery commander of Karessi enclosed in a letter of the General commander of the Gendarmery dated January 11-1920; the notables of Guenan and neighboring villages are being imprisoned by the Greek army of Occupation through the intrigues of the local Greeks. They are set free by paying sums of money through Hadjoupoulo of Constantinople who acts as secretary of the commander of occupation.

#### **Muhtar of the quarter, about 70 years old, killed by being wounded on 15 parts of his body.**

According to the investigation made by the police of Beycos and to the report of the Imam and the Council of Elders; on October 14-1920 Ismail Aga the Muhtar of the Dreski quarter was murdered with bayonets on Ak Baba road, at half an hours distance from the village. A medical report was given by a Doctor who examined the corpse.

#### **General Youvano Hatchopoulo, the bribing agent.**

##### **Commander Vazof. Robbery and murder.**

From the report of the Gendarmery of Karessi dated December 5-1920 and numbered 2326.

1. Five Greeks attacked the In Eunu village of Edremid, broke into the houses of Koundakdji Ismail Aga, and beat his family. They also broke into the house of a woman called Roukie. These Greeks robbed ten five lira gold pieces and 35 Turkish liras in paper from the house of Mehmed the son of Tchoban.
2. General Youvano the commander of the Army corps at Ismid who borrowed rugs from the people in order to furnish his head quarters, has never returned them to their owners.
3. Rich Moslems of Guenan and the neighboring villages are being arrested by the Greeks with the purpose of receiving bribes from them through the mediation of Hatchopoulo.

4. Ninety Turkish soldiers who had been prisoners of war in England and who were liberated lately, are being employed by the Greeks in forced labor at Bandirma.
5. A horse which was taken by Vazof, Commander of the division of Balikessir was not returned although he had given his word of honor.
6. On the night of November 24-1920, Sherif the son of Veli, of the Erikler village who went to the station guards to inform them of a quarrel in the village was killed without any reason whatsoever.
7. A body of Greek soldiers commanded by an officer that came to the Salor village of Manias attacked all the Moslem houses, tortured the people and beat Hassan the son of Mehmed to death.
8. On November 25-1920 a body of sixteen Greek soldiers commanded by an officer killed Ismail the son of Deshtaban.

**The humane suggestions of Mr. Kavro, the inspector.**

**Confessions of the Greek commander Theodore about beating and torture.**

Document No. 50728.

Communicated on December 19-1920 from the Ministry of Interior to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

As a result of the inspection made by Mr. Kavro the Gendarmery battalion inspector and by the Gendarmery regiment Commander in December 1920 in the Liva of Dardanelles, some of the notables were threatened, imprisoned and exiled by the Greeks, the people were tortured and their property were robbed. Besides the Moslems were not paid for livestock, carriages, straw and barley taken from them and thus left in misery.

Mr. Kavro, the gendarmery inspector inquired of Theodore Pridiouse, battalion commander of the Greek occupation forces, the reason why the arms of the Ottoman gendarmery were taken and proposed to him to give necessary arms to the Ottoman gendarmery that would take all the responsibility of the bands; in case the independent action of our gendarmery was not considered proper, to have the Greek forces cooperate with the Ottoman gendarmery. Mr. Kavro also asked the Greek commander to allow the Ottoman Gendarmes accused of anything, to be questioned before being imprisoned and sent to Edremid; so that the gendarmery commanders might know something about the behavior of the Gendarmes and take necessary measures. It was also demanded by Mr. Kavro to stop beating and torture, inflicted by the Greeks soldiers on the population. The Greek lieutenant replied that he was please with the gendarmery officer and men, but, the arms were taken according to the orders received and could not be returned unless orders to that effect arrived. He also said in his reply that the bands could be punished by the Greek forces and that it was sometimes necessary to beat some people in order to get the truth out of them.

**A poor girl violated by a body of Greek soldiers and killed by being thrown out of the window.**

From the report of the liaison officer of the inspection Commission dated September 28-1920.

After the occupation of Karessi by the Greeks, the stable at Balikessir was occupied and Arab horses belonging to the people were seized by the soldiers who said that they were working for the Turks. Large sums of money were collected from the neighboring villages for the purpose of presenting horses to the Greek commanders. The money was distributed among the Greeks and some of the best horses seized from the Turks were presented to the Greek commanders as gratitude of the Turks.

After the occupation of Bandirma the population of the neighboring villages were subjected to atrocious tortured by Greeks. A body of Greek soldiers that came to Hamali, collected money from the people. A young Moslem girl about 18 years old was violated by Greek soldiers and was killed by being thrown out of the window. The same kind of atrocities were committed at Erdek. Assault on houses, violation of women and murders are among the daily events. The son of the Mayor who had a red crescent badge on his arm was arrested and beaten severely by the Greek soldiers. His father who applied to save his son was abused by the Greek commander.

Greeks, accused of crimes, who were in prison, were set free and on the contrary every Turk was made to visit the prison house with the pretext of having complicity with national forces.

**Three Greek soldiers beat and torture the poor fishermen to make them forget the theft of 80 liras.**

According to the report of the police Station of Roumeli Kavak, dated April 8-1921 and numbered 524, submitted to the General director of the police; on March 25-1921 Hussein of Surmemn, residing in Roumeli Kavak, Emin and another fisherman arrested by three Greek soldiers who beat them severely and took eighty paper liras which they found on them.

**General Alexander.**

**Devastation and burning of the towns by means of petroleum oil and bombs.**

During the occupation of Yeni-Sheheer by the Greeks the government and the municipal buildings and the Tekie have been blown up by the Greek soldiers. The market has been burned and the property of the people in the houses and in the shops, the rugs and carpets of the mosques have been carried away to Guemlik by the Greek and Armenian bands that followed the Greek army. Women have been subjected to an atrocious violence. The property and livestock of about twenty villages in this region have been carried away in the direction of Guemlik.

The above mentioned events stated in a documents of the vilayet of Hudavendikiar, dated December 26-1920 were submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in communication dated January 2-1921 and numbered 50508.

The following is an extract of the report of Lieutenant Colonel (\_\_\_\_) Bey, which was submitted to the Ministry of War and which contains a detailed information about the foregoing events.

On Wednesday October 27-1920 at eight o'clock, the Greek soldiers entered and occupied Yenishesheer in a few columns. The day after the occupation, the notables of the place and young men who could be caught, were arrested and a general panic started in the city. The foregoing events were carried on

with the knowledge of General Alexander. The native Christians cooperated with the Greek soldiers searched the houses and took the property.

The fourth day of the occupation all the Christian men and women were sent to Broussa by the commander with their carriages full of property which were seized from the Moslems. About five hundred notables and young men who were arrested, were tortured and deported to Broussa and Guemlik in different groups. Greeks attacked houses and shops day and night committed all sorts of atrocities and dispatched all the property they could lay hands on, to Broussa and Guemlik by means of two hundred motor cars that they brought together. Jewelry found on the women, carpets, rugs and in short all of domestic property were taken away. The incessant cries for help uttered during the night, make the hearts ache and the atrocities committed before their eyes made the people shiver with terror. Even the children could not help their fathers and the fathers could not help their children. All the people thought of saving their lives and honor. Everywhere women began to be violated. All the Greek and Armenian bands that entered the city took part of these atrocities and were helped or tolerated by the Greek soldiers and officers. The hostility of the Greek soldiers could not be discerned on their faces. Mosques, place of worship were attacked, holy writings and Koran trodden under the feet.

Cries from the houses never ceased during the occupation on October 21-1920 which was the 6<sup>th</sup> day of occupation, soldiers and officers began to break into the houses. Even the belts of men and bosoms of women were searched. As this pillage was an official one, guns and machine guns were place on the streets and on the market. All the lanterns placed at the door of the houses were broken down with rifles. All the day and night these atrocities continued. The next day which was Monday November 1-1920 Evkaf, Telegraph, Public Debt, Municipal and Gendarmery buildings, Orhan Gazi bathhouse, Kaderi Tekier and different places of the market were set on fire by means of petroleum. Before setting the fire, soldiers with bayonets went around, saying that whole city would be burnt; forced the people to flee to the mountains. It was a day of terror. All the people were trembling with the fear of being massacred and made their adieus to each other. More than forty houses were set on fire. Ammunition and bombs, in market an in the government buildings caused terrible explosions during the fire. Greeks retreated; shells were exploding like machine guns, bombs shook the moral of the people and gave the impression that those who went to put out the fire were being killed and no one dared to go to extinguish it. The people who had fled to the mountains were informed of the Greek retreat. All of them came to the city and by the help of the rain which started and with the efforts of the people succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Government building and the building of the Municipality, Public Debt office, Telegraph, Gendarmery, 136 shops, hotels, 2 pharmacies, 6 bakeries, 30 houses and depots and Kaderie Tekie were completely destroyed by the fire. Leaving aside food supplies and house furniture carried away before the retreat, the Greeks carried away 2000 carriages that they took from the people and 100 motor cars full of food supplies and property. This can give an idea about what an extend the village was carried to .

The first day of the occupation the livestock of the following villages were carried away and the villages were burnt:

Keupri-Hissar, Ak Dere, Medjidie, Kish, Hissar, Kirazli, Yalova, Bey Pinar, Yildrim, Reshadie, Kara-Kavakli, Sullimanie, Tinour, Karadja-Ali, Atah, Kara-Kilisse, Plarem, Moustapha, Bayezid Elie.

Rusten Baharie, Terziler Kizil, Aydoglou, Bardjin, Tchelebi Kozoure, Alayli Akshar, Kara Bahar, Seferi, Ada, Sinos Tchardak, Tdhikidji, Seuylemigh Cars, Marsha, Dere, Topeka, and the Odjak villages were pillaged. The food supplies and livestock of the people were carried away.

Burhannedin Bey, the Gendarmery battalion commander, Ali Fuad Bey, Hadji Saim, assistant chief of the police, Ali Bey, the commander and the gendarmes were taken together by the Greeks at their retreat. The water conduits of the fountains were destroyed. People who went with their carriages for unpaid labor did not yet return. The corpses found here and there intimate that the carriage drivers have been murdered.

#### **An example of the Greek conduct.**

According to the report of the gendarmery battalion commander of Dardanelles dated November 1920 and numbered 5436.

Moslems of Bayramidge who did not take part in the mourning on account of the death of the Greek king, by closing their shops, were beaten severely by the Greeks who made them close their shops. Kemal Bey, Kaimakam of the town who was accused of not using his influence in order to make people take part in the general mourning, was arrested by the Greek commander who imprisoned him in his house and sent him to Edremid under great torture.

#### **A poor villager who complained of the robbery of a Greek patrol was beaten by the Commander.**

According to the report of the gendarmery Regiment Commander of Karessi dated November 9-1920 and numbered 1572; Moustapha the son of Hussein and his brother Ahmed of Bigadige were attacked by a Greek patrol composed of ten soldiers who robbed their 4000 liras. The villagers who applied to the Greek commander were beaten and insulted.

#### **Robbery follow the arrest.**

According to the statement made by Bulbil Oglou Hussein, 37 years old, of the Kani village of Erkeri, residing in the unnumbered house at the Reshadie quarter of the Tepe Keuy of Pasha Bagtche, and to the report (original kept) of the Imam and the Council of Elders of Pasha Bagtche, the said Hussein was arrested by four Greek soldiers of the occupation forces, while he was buying bread in the market. He was taken to the Greek quarters at the Pasha Bagtche School, where he was beaten severely and his watch, chain and money were robbed. He was then sent to the Tchouboukli Greek military quarters where he was tortured and was saved from an imminent death by the mediation of Vassil the butcher and Tasho, the gardener.

#### **A girl carried away.**



### **Hussein Aga beaten and wounded because he had a fez on.**

According to the report of the Ministry of War dated February 23-1921 and numbered 333.

1. On February 19-1921 Moslems sitting in the coffee houses of Tcherkess Keuy were suddenly attacked by the Greek soldiers who arrested and tortured them and beat Mehmed Aga and Osman Effendi, the charcoal merchants till they fainted away.
2. Hussein the break man of the mail train who came down at the Tcherkess Keuy station was beaten and wounded on his face by the Greek employees for the reason that he was wearing a fez.
3. The daughter of the ex-penal judge of Kirk-Kilisse was taken away from the house by the Greek soldiers.

### **A house broken into for purpose of taking a medal from the neck of a Russian lady.**

According to the report of the Beycos Police dated December 23-1920; on December 23 at 10 p.m. four armed Greek soldiers broke into the house of Hussein Bey a telegraphist at the Stamboul office, and took by force a Red Cross made from a Russian refugee who was residing in his house. The British commander of Beycos was informed of this event.

### **A Muezzin (calling people to prayer) shot at the minaret by the Greek soldiers.**

According to the report (original kept) of the Imam and the Council of Elders of Beycos; Moustapha Effendi the Muezzin of Yali Keuy who calling people to the prayer one day before the evacuation of Beycos was fired at by the Greek soldiers who also abused the religious feelings of the people.

### **Robbery by a Greek patrol.**

According to the report of the Beycos police Director dated December 13-1920 which was confirmed by a report of the Imam and the Council of Beycos; Hussein the son of Hadji Hassan's tobaccos shop was broken in the night of December 13-1920 and 40 liras worth of cigarettes and 20 liras paper money were stolen. Shukri Aga the night guard of the quarter was not allowed to pass through the street where the shop was situated. Investigations made in the morning proved that the theft was committed by the Greek patrols who had prevented the guard from passing through the street.

### **Greek soldiers acting contrary to the instruction of their commanders.**

#### **Arresting of Mr. Renodino the French officer and Gendarmery Inspector.**

Greek soldiers attacked at the landing place, the Turkish Gendarmery who were going to Constantinople from Pasha Bagtche and its surroundings and who, were permitted by Greek commander to carry along the arms. These men were imprisoned and the government and personal property which they were carrying to Constantinople were taken by the Greek soldiers who also arrested Mr. Renodino the French gendarmery inspector. He was kept in jail that night and released in the morning.

Referring to the report concerning the above mentioned events dated July 10-1920 and numbered 2075 of the Gendarmery regiment Commander of Constantinople, the General Commander of Gendarmery submitted the following communication dated July 10-1921 and numbered 6484 the Ministry of Interior (Document No. 1).

On account of the present situation the gendarmery forces in the Liva of Scutari were obliged to withdraw and according to the orders received the Gendarmery patrol commander of Pasha Baghtche called the men to the station. Greeks promised not to prevent withdrawal of the Gendarmery patrol. Captain Renodino, an inspector of the Gendarmery, who came to the station ordered the arms of the patrol to be taken to Constantinople and to leave the other property temporarily in the neighboring houses. While the arms were being taken to the station, Greek soldiers attacked the men and seized all of the arms and personal property of the gendarmes. Besides Mr. Renodino was also arrested with the men and all of them were sent to the Greek military quarters at Tchouboukli, where they were kept for the night and released next morning.

**Demand of the Italian Police Inspector for an investigation to be made  
About the crimes and events committed at the villages of Guebzeh.**

In a communication numbered 23/2, the Police Inspector of the Italian High Commission, notified the General Director of the Turkish Police that his commission was informed of the atrocities committed by the Greek soldiers of Guebzeh. Armed soldiers robbed the property of the people. Soldiers cooperating with the native Greeks of Yeni-Keuy beat the mohammedans whom they found in the streets and in the coffee houses, and the house door were broken with bayonets. The Italian inspector asked the Director of the Police to make necessary investigation through the Ottoman Police of Guebzeh and Kartal.

In answer to the above mentioned Communication of the Italian Commission, the General Director of the Police mentioned the following events:

Atrocities and robbery committed by a body of Greek soldiers, belonging to the Manissa Division.

Referring to he Kaimakam of Guebzeh the vilayet of Constantinople communicated under the date of April 9-1921 and numbered 1359/342 that on February 17-1921 a body of 150 Greek soldiers belonging to the Manissa Division and quartering at the Guebzeh Station attacked Pelidli village. They were armed with two automatic guns, a machine gun, provided with other supplies, and commanded by officers of different ranks. Anesti and Yorki (two bandits armed by the Greek army) and other native Greeks who instigated the soldiers were leading and helping the above mentioned groups, that seized all the livestock and the property of the people and arrested nine persons. The Ak-Viran village was surrounded by the same body of soldiers who gathered all the men to the harvest place and with the pretext of finding out the hidden arms, beat them with butt-ends and sticks till they fainted. With the pretext of searching arms, robbed all they found, even the poultry they caught in the streets and eggs hidden in the barns, seized the jewels from the women, and some hunting rifles the found in the houses, tearing the official permits which the villagers showed.

They robbed property of a value of sixty liras belonging to Sadik Aga (the grocer) and his fifty paper liras, and two hunting dogs of Ismail Aga. Kotchoglous, and Memish Onbashi, abused the population and carried away with them kara Ismail, Ahmed the son of Moussa, Mehmed Bashi, Ibrahim Tchavoush, Kassib Kerime (the coffee house keeper) Sabin, Redjeb Kotchoglou, and Eumer Ilyias whom they took to the Djouma village, where they imprisoned them in a barn and started the pillage of the village. First of all they began hunting poultry with their dogs.

The same night, the houses of Edhem Hodja, Mella Ismail Shakir Effendi and the next day those of Redjeb Aga, Nalband Moustapha and Abdul Hassan were broken into and the women threatened, and valuable property were robbed. Shakir Effendi who could not pay three hundred liras which was asked, was arrested and his wife Emine Hanem was beaten and insulted. Next morning the Greeks gathered thirty five persons in a coffee house whom they asked to deliver up their arms and threatened that if the arms were not delivered they should be hanged, so the people delivered fourteen sporting guns with their official permits. Greeks took these rifles and beat the people with butt-ends and sticks and Mehmed Tenicozoglou Kadir Tchavoush, Hadji Kerim, Hafiz Ismail and his brother Hafiz Eyub, Moustapha the school master were gathered and soldiers pointed their bayonets and the officers pointed the revolvers to their mouths and insisted on the delivery of the imaginary arms; at the same time continuing their beating and torture.

After torturing the Moslem population of this village, and committing violation and collecting property, money and livestock, the Greeks took with them Shakir Effendi, who could not pay a ransom of three hundred liras, his wife Emine Hanem and some of the population and went to the Denizli village.

**An army cooperating with criminals who were set free from prisons; and atrocities committed.**

**Murder of 85 persons.**

From the report of the inspector sent to Bey Keuy Factory by the Provision Department of the war office.

In order to find out whether the wages of Bey Keuy factory had come or not, I arrived at Banderma on November 9-1920 at 9 p.m. Some whom I did not know informed me that five or six persons among whom there were Greek soldiers, native Greeks, Turks and Armenians were killed by unknown bandits between Keunan and Bandirma, and that the corpses of those who were from Bandirma, would arrive. At twelve o'clock bells began chiming in the Greek and Armenian churches and the native Greeks closed all the shops in the city. Greek commander released the Greek bandits who were in the Bandirma jail, made them take oath before the dead in the churches, armed them and sent them in company of some Greek soldiers to the locality where the above mentioned event had occurred. While I was in the custom house near the landing place. I heard the funeral march of about hundred Greek soldiers who followed by a procession composed of children, went to the cemetery. The Turkish dead was left on the field. I do not know anything as to how they were buried. I also heard that the same day some Turkish women were assaulted and that Greek children stoned the Turkish school. The next day, in the morning the town was comparatively calm, but as I was coming down the Sigir Street, I saw a crowd composed of Greek soldiers

with drawn bayonets and many local Greeks that came out from a street behind the Kebir Mosque, and stopped before the shop of Ahmed Aga the cook. Some more bodies of soldiers followed them and made searches in the shop, saying that, bandits who caused the Guenan events were hidden there. It was then I saw them tearing the fezes of the Turks and piercing them with bayonets; I have also seen the carrying of Djelal Bey, the proprietor of the shop Erthogroul who was almost dead, with the blows of bayonets. I heard the Greek soldiers and the native Greeks at Iskele Bashi saying “We have done away with 85 persons.”

**Greek bandits taken by force from the police station by a Greek officer.**

According to the report of the Police of Beycos dated December 29-1920 and numbered 1867 submitted to the second section of the Directory of the Police. Lefter and Yorki, the son of Hadji Kosti, accused of robbery were arrested on demand of the persecutor general. Although he threatened the police with a revolver, a Greek officer, instigated by the Greeks of Beycos came to the police station and took them away by force. The case was communicated on the same date to the British Commander at Beycos.

**A Moslem killed by receiving eighteen bayonet wounds  
in the market place of Beycoz, on the Bosphorus.**

According to the report (original kept) of the Imam and the Council of Elders of Beycos and to the statement made by Omer Effendi of Yania, a grocer, and residing in Beycos, who was a witness to the event. A Turkish soldier in the service of major Hilmi Bey, of Beicos, was killed by the Greek soldiers who gave him eighteen wounds with bayonets, in front of Kadri Bey's coffee shop in the market. His body was thrown into the sea. Yorki, in the bakery of Anastas, Beycos, Sheih Kerim residing in Beycos, Nouri Effendi the brother-in-law of Omer Effendi and Zeinel were witnesses to the above mentioned event.

**A mayor killed at the Greek military quarters.**

In a communication dated November 18-2910 and numbered 4964/1168, and referring to the report of the Kaimakam of Shile, the vilayet of Constantinople states that Ali Riza Effendi, Ex Mayor of Shile has been killed by the Greeks at the Greek military quarters and appeals to examine and swathe him were altogether refused.

**Lutfie 15 years old assaulted.**

**Emigration of the people.**

According to the documents of the Tchouboukli Police station dated July 17-1920 and numbered 93 and to the report (original kept) of the Imam and the Council of Elders of the village; Tuesday night, July 15-1920 four Greek soldiers entered the house of Ahmed of Roumania in Tchouboukli with the pretext of searching bandits. They put off the light and took by the arm and dragged Lutfie, the daughter of Kel

Redjeb about fifteen years old. But as she fainted they could not carry out their devilish intentions and fled away. Frightened by this event the above mentioned family and other families emigrated.

**A bribe commissioner – Ottoman Gendarmery beaten.**

From the report of the Gendarmery Commander of Karessi dated March 14-1920 and numbered 1647.

1. People are being arrested for the purpose of getting some bribe through Yersasimos who is the agent of the Greek commander of Biga. Two gendarmes who could not give money are still in prison.
2. Ibrahim, the baker was beaten by the Greeks till he fainted.
3. A Greek body of soldiers commanded by Lieutenant Papadopoulos, beat and insulted the Ottoman gendarmery at Keusse Dere, with the pretext that they had hidden arms.

**An unfortunate family whose house was broken into and honor violated.**

According to the report of the Kaimakam of Guebzeh dated October 401920 and numbered 307, which was submitted to the Mutassarif of Scutari; on September 29-2910 some of the Greeks who never ceased torturing and persecuting Moslems wherever they met, attacked the house of Seiffeddin Effendi. A Greek officer, a soldier and a native Greek broke into the house, tortured the said Seiffeddin Effendi and violated his wife. Police Chief Canee Effendi and policemen Sayid and Nedjati Effendis who came to the house, hearing the cries, were attacked by the Greek soldiers at the door and whose numbered increased later. Their revolvers were taken. Although the Greek commander was informed, no steps were taken against the assaulters; on the contrary they were encouraged.