

had arisen, and affording at the same time secure tactical position to the Greek forces.

I therefore proceeded at once to Smyrna, where I established a headquarters, and after interviewing the Greek authorities I issued instructions both to the Greek Commander and to the Ottoman Government that no troop movements were to take place without my sanction.

It is unnecessary to state that from the Commanders and Staffs of the Hellenic Army, headed by my comrade of the Macedonian campaign, General Paraskevopoulos, K.C.B., I received the loyal co-operation with which they have always met my wishes, while the Ottoman Government also endeavoured to restrict the movements of their troops pending a development which, they hoped, would be in their favour. Brigadier-General P. L. Hanbury, C.M.G., D.S.O., was directed to work out the details on the ground in conjunction with the Greek Staff, who gave him all possible assistance, as compared to the attitude adopted by the Turkish authorities, who prevented him in places from visiting their advanced posts. The line as finally selected differed little from that occupied by the Greeks at the time, though it was not in accord with their aspirations; but it was obvious that a continued advance would lead to further bloodshed, without any specially compensating military advantages. It ran from the sea at the mouth of the Meander River to the sea near Aivalik, including within the Greek zone Aidin, Odesmish, Ahmetli, Manissa and Pergama. It had outside it a neutral zone 3,000 yards wide.

Once the approval of the Supreme Council was obtained, the General Officer Commanding the Hellenic Army in Asia Minor and the Ottoman Minister of War were informed accordingly. The latter was instructed to withdraw all Turkish troops from the neutral zone three days before the Greek advance, but my instructions were honoured more in the breach than in the observance.

The Greek forces gradually took up their new positions, meeting with little resistance, and from November, 1919, to the commencement of their advance in June, 1920, comparative quiet reigned along the front, during which time Brigadier-General Hanbury continued to act as my representative at Smyrna, a position which he filled with tact and ability.

(7) *The Development of the National Movement.*

Prior to the Greek landing in Smyrna the Central Ottoman Government exercised sufficient authority in Anatolia, except in the districts round Erzeroum, to ensure the gradual carrying into effect of the terms of the armistice and the instructions as regards demobilisation and disarmament.

The surrender of armament by the various commanders, with the exception of General Kiazim Kara Bekir at Erzeroum, was an indication that up to the month of May no plans for further resistance had been contemplated. Even the present Nationalist leaders, Mustafa Kemal and Djemal Pasha, sent in large consignments from their respective commands. By the commencement of June the surrender of armament from central and eastern Anatolia entirely ceased, and the Nationalist movement had begun, based on the exaggerated accounts of the actions of the Allies in western

Asia Minor and on the ever-present fear that a portion of eastern Anatolia was to form a new Armenian state, a proposal at that time freely discussed in the European Press.

During June I became aware of the existence of two separate organisations whose exact relationship to each other it was difficult to define.

(a) The first was an unofficial organisation kept very secret and headed by Raouf Bey, a naval officer, lately Minister of Marine. This organisation was engaged in sending men and money into the area near Smyrna; and I had little doubt that its main object was to make sure that wherever there were Greek troops, there disorder would reign.

(b) The second organisation was created by General Shekret Tourgoud Pasha, Minister of War, in consultation with the Minister of the Interior. Asia Minor was divided into northern and southern inspectorates, and a distinguished general and staff were allotted to each. These were given control of the troops, and were responsible for public order to the Minister of the Interior. The first two appointments were General Mustapha Kemal to the northern inspectorate, and General Kutchuk Djemal to the southern inspectorate.

This official organisation appears to have been intended to endeavour to ensure peace in Anatolia during a period of intense strain.

Unfortunately the method adopted by Mustapha Kemal had the opposite result. He and his officers did everything in their power to stir up the population by condemning the action of the Allies with regard to the events in the Smyrna district. This agitation became so serious that it was necessary to demand Mustapha Kemal's return to Constantinople. He declined to obey the orders of his Government.

Early in July Mustapha Kemal went to Erzeroum, where he was joined by Raouf Bey, and about the same time, having been dismissed from the Army, he announced his intention of devoting himself to the work of saving his country.

The first step he took was the summoning of a Congress at Erzeroum, with delegates from what are known as the six eastern vilayets. A declaration in defence of the national rights was issued; in this the leaders declared that while they were prepared to lose Mesopotamia, Palestine, Arabia and Syria, they would defend, if necessary by force, the remainder of Turkey, which represented the home of their race. As a preliminary move this Congress decided to get rid of the cabinet of the Grand Vizier, Damad Ferid, on the grounds that it had done nothing to defend the national rights in Smyrna, and that it did not represent the country. The Congress, however, expressed its loyalty to the Sultan and the Khalifate.

While maintaining complete order in Anatolia, Mustapha Kemal and his associates continued to organise the country for war, by registering the male population without withdrawing them from their homes. He summoned a conference of the delegates from the whole of Turkey to meet in Sivas during the first week in September. It was decided to seize the telegraph offices all over the country, and thus to isolate the Government from the