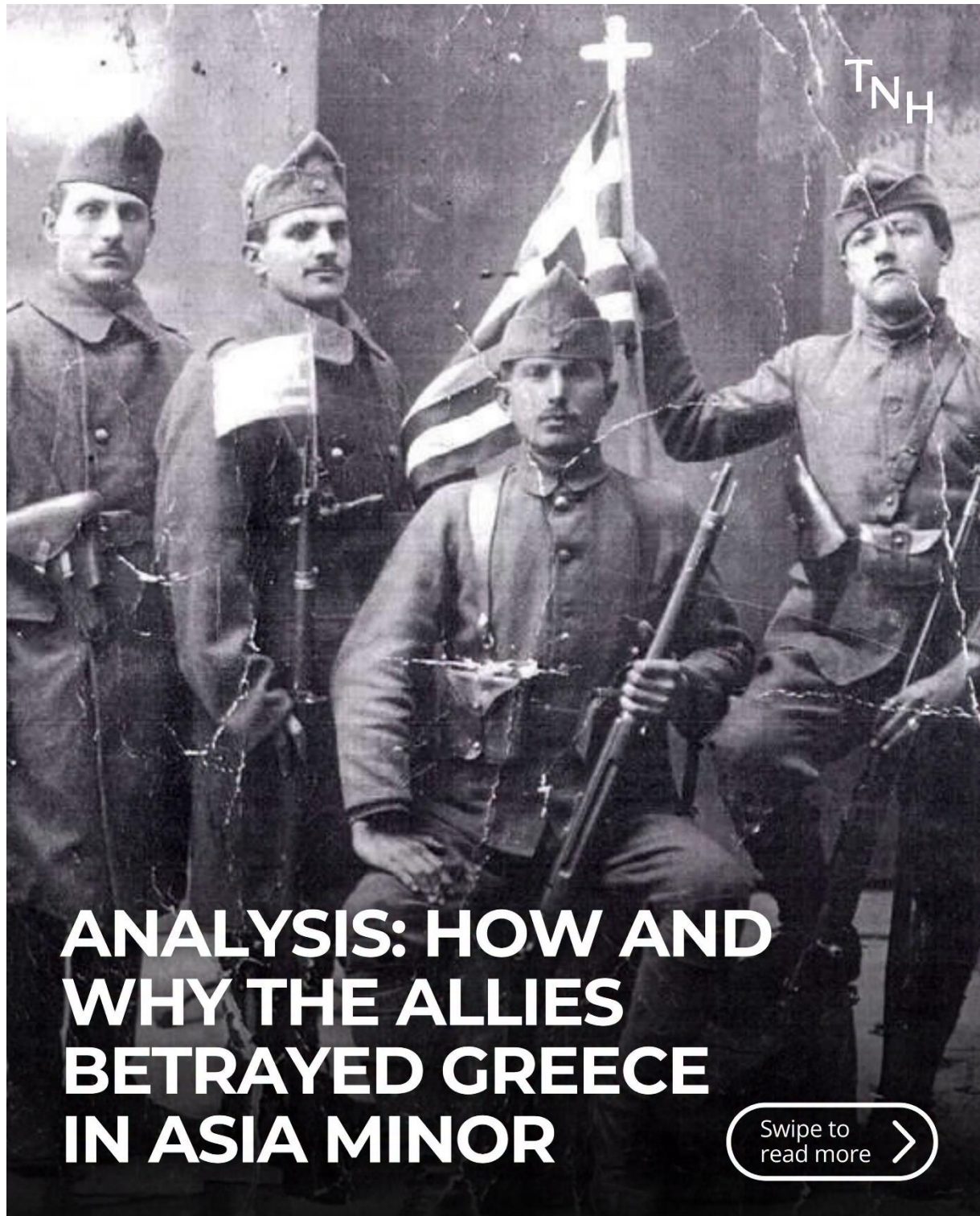


70754 – Hervé GEORGELIN - Εθνικό και Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών –
Ελληνορθόδοξες κοινότητες στη Μικρά Ασία και στην Ανατολική Μεσόγειο

ANALYSIS: *The Allied betrayal of Greece — not Greek hubris or incompetence — led to the Asia Minor catastrophe.*

Πηγή: <https://www.facebook.com/TheNationalHerald> – Ημερομηνία: 29
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ANALYSIS: *The Allied betrayal of Greece — not Greek hubris or incompetence — led to the Asia Minor catastrophe.*

In response, some would say the betrayal was to be expected. Nation-states have the right to pursue their own best interests. But that line of reasoning assumes the Allies benefited from their treachery. In fact, they acted against their own principles and best interests.

Consider what the Allies hoped to achieve by abandoning Greece. Italy, which suffered more than a million casualties during World War I, felt slighted at the Paris Peace Conference. After demanding and failing to receive more territorial concessions, Italy unilaterally sent forces to Asia Minor.

When the other Allies blocked that move by sending Greek troops to Smyrna, Italy covertly collaborated with Turkish Nationalists. Together they opened the local prison, armed the inmates, and had them ambush arriving Greek forces. Most modern historians ignore Italian collusion with the Nationalists, but it was evident from the beginning.

Similarly, Horton observed French treachery was also “well known.” Despite Kemal’s massacre of French troops, France shipped him munitions, a cynical duplicity reported in newspapers at the time. A January 1921 New York Times article headline announced: “French Munitions Shipped to Kemal.” Less than a month later another New York Times article explained, “French Capture Aintab from Turks,” “thus spanking Mustapha Kemal with the right hand, while they pat him on the back with the left.”

Horton quoted French officers declaring, “We are, nearly all of us for the Kemalists and against the British and the Greeks.”

🔗 read the full story at [thenationalherald.com](https://www.thenationalherald.com) — link in bio.

Written by: Professor Ismini Lamb and Dr. Christopher Lamb.

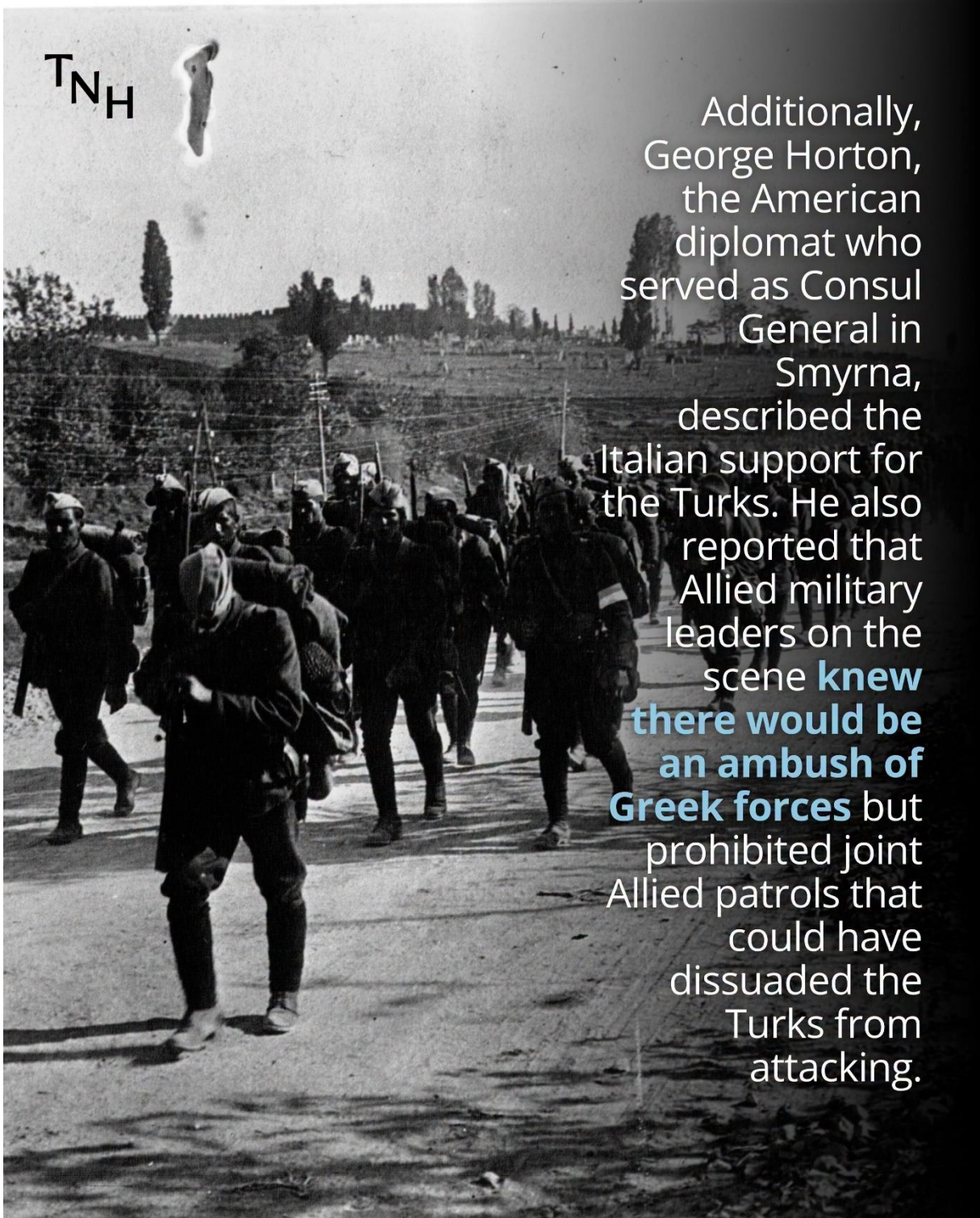
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Italy, which suffered more than a million casualties during World War I, felt slighted at the Paris Peace Conference. After demanding and failing to receive more territorial concessions, **Italy unilaterally sent forces to Asia Minor.** When the other Allies blocked that move by sending Greek troops to Smyrna, Italy covertly collaborated with Turkish Nationalists. Together they opened the local prison, armed the inmates, and had them ambush arriving Greek forces.



Additionally, George Horton, the American diplomat who served as Consul General in Smyrna, described the Italian support for the Turks. He also reported that Allied military leaders on the scene **knew there would be an ambush of Greek forces** but prohibited joint Allied patrols that could have dissuaded the Turks from attacking.

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Similarly, Horton observed **French treachery was also “well known.”** Despite Kemal’s massacre of French troops, France shipped him munitions, a cynical duplicity reported in newspapers at the time. While Kemal’s forces systematically mass murdered and forcibly evicted Christians from Anatolia, the French provided them with intelligence, military advice, financing, and munitions.





