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The day of commemoration of innocent victims of the Armenian Genocide

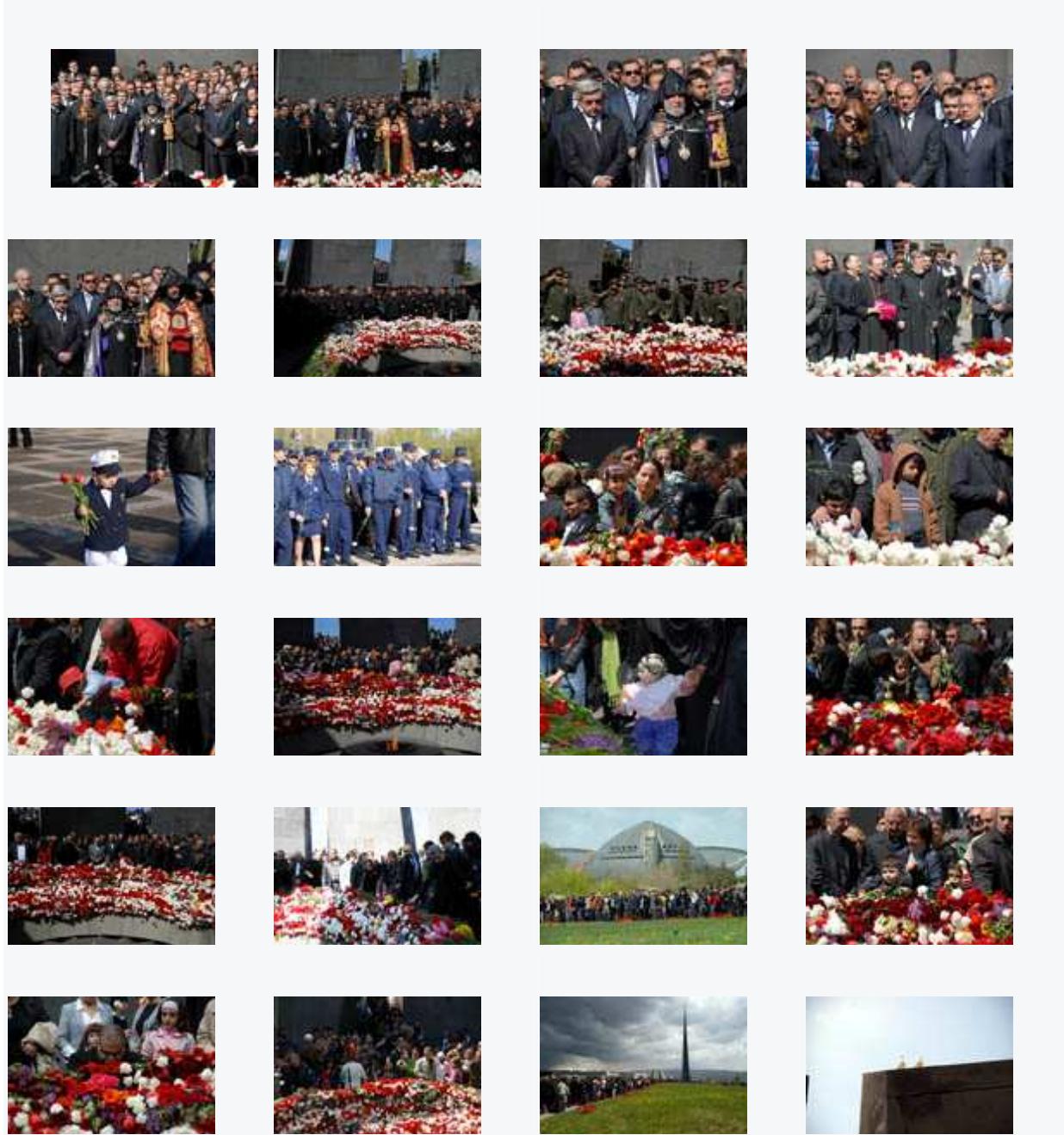


Today is the day of commemoration of innocent victims of the Armenian Genocide. This year marks the 90th anniversary of April 24 as a day of commemoration. A special committee was formed in Constantinople, in March 1915, by a group of Ottoman Armenian intellectuals who survived the Armenian Genocide. The main goal of this committee was the organization of commemoration ceremonies dedicated to the 4th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide. Due to the efforts of these people the memory of the victims of Armenian Genocide was commemorated among the Armenians of Constantinople for the first time in 1919. Since the first commemoration of the Armenian Genocide victims in Istanbul, April 24 officially was adopted as “Day of Mourning and Commemoration”. And up to now every year since early morning hundred of thousands of Armenians from Armenia and its vast Diaspora have been marching to Tsitsernakaberd Memorial Complex, Yerevan to remember all who perished 94 years ago during the Armenian Genocide.

A liturgy for the victims of the Armenian Genocide

All brings flowers to the eternal fire, and a plenty of flowers encircles the area. The banners say “No more genocide, no more indifference, no more ignorance and no more denial”. The President of RA Serzh Sargsyan, Prime Minister of RA Tigran Sargsyan, the Supreme Patriarch of all Armenians His Holiness Karekin II, parliament and government members and diplomats were among the first visitors who remember the victims by visiting Tsitsernakaberd Memorial Complex and laying flowers in the memory to the innocent victims. His Holiness Karekin II, Catholicos of All Armenians conducted a special church service for the repose of the victims’ souls. Flow of people didn’t cease

at the ever burning fire. This silence march also symbolizes the revival of the Armenian nation which survived after one of the greatest tragedies of human history. human history.



The term Genocide was coined by Polish-Jewish lawyer Raphael Lemkin in 1944, whose family was one of the victims of the Jewish Holocaust. By defining this term, Lemkin sought to describe Nazi politics of systematic murder, violence and atrocities committed against the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire in 1915. Combing ‘geno,’ from the Greek word for race or tribe, with ‘cide,’ from the Latin word for killing, he created the word ‘Genocide’. The following year, the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg charged top Nazi officials with crimes against humanity. Although, the word

Genocide was included in the indictment, it was as a descriptive and not as a legal term.

On December 9, 1948, in the shadow of the Holocaust, the United Nations approved the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

The Convention defines Genocide as an international crime, which signatory nations undertake to prevent and punish. According to the Convention, Genocide is one of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- a. Killing members of the group;
- b. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- c. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- d. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- e. Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

After the adoption of the convention some scholars have suggested other more inclusive definitions.

In 1959 Pieter Drost, a legal scholar defined Genocide as “The deliberate destruction of physical life of individual human beings by reason of their membership of any human collectivity as such”

Israel Charny, the Editor of the Encyclopedia of Genocide in two volumes, suggests that “Genocide in the generic sense is the mass killing of substantial numbers of human beings, when not in the course of military action against the military forces of an avowed enemy, under conditions of the essential defenselessness and helplessness of the victims”.

The UN convention does not include the killing of the members of political groups in the definition of Genocide, but many genocide scholars argued for the inclusion of that point in the definition. The prominent Genocide scholar and sociologist Leo Cuper noted that in the contemporary world, political differences are at least as significant a basis for massacre and annihilation as racial, national, ethnic or religious differences. In response to the omission of political groups from the Convention definition of Genocide, Ted Gurr and Barbara Harff have coined the new term Politicide.

What is the Armenian Genocide?

The atrocities committed against the Armenian people of the Ottoman Empire during WWI is defined as the Armenian Genocide.

Those massacres were perpetrated throughout different regions of the Ottoman Empire by the Young Turkish Government which was in power at the time.

The first international reaction to the violence resulted in a joint statement by France, Russia and Great Britain, in May 1915, where the Turkish atrocities directed against the Armenian people was defined as “new crime against humanity and civilization” agreeing that the Turkish government must be punished for committing such crimes.

ON THE GENOCIDE OF ARMENIANS

Whereas the Armenian nation has been the subject of genocide in history and these processes continue although Armenia is divided and colonized by the colonialist and imperialist States and Western Armenia is currently under occupation state colonialist and imperialist in Turkey with its local collaborators repairs Armenian occupants of land,

Whereas the Armenian genocide can not be identified in the crime of Hrant Dink, killed by the Organisation Special of Stat Turkish Ergenekon member, and the call Nobel laureates Elie Viesel and is campania "Treaties between two countries to recognize the existing borders " concerted maintain Turkish colonial domination in the Western Armenia

Considering the appeal of Nobel laureates Elie Viesel fact referring to the "legal analysis on the applicability of the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to events that occurred during the early twentieth century" is very dark and incomplete, in other words, the signatories do not accept the Armenian genocide DESR from 1894 to 1925 cec implies the negation of four stages of the genocide of Armenians

1-denial of the massacres of 1894-1996, the direct involvement of the imperial Ottoman army accompanied the pa érgiments Hamidi, an integral part of the imperial army trained and led by the collaboration of the imperialist army Turkish-German

2-nagata the Adana massacres of 1919 a century ago by the Turkish armed forces dirogées by the Young Turks

3 This is a Holocaust denier and revisionist between the activities of unionistes and those of Kemal, while Mustafa Kemal is a member dedu CUP Party and one of the organization of fordateurs SEPCIAL (Teskilati Mahsusa), it added a great nons only role in the genocide of Armenians in the genocide maissu Greeks, Chaldeans, Assyrians and Kurds.

Whereas the signatories say, "At least part of the [Ottoman] perpetrators knew that the consequences of their actions would destroy, in whole or in part, the Armenians of eastern Anatolia, as such, or acted purposefully to achieve this objective and, therefore, possesses the requisite genocidal intent. The events can therefore be said to include all elements of crime of genocide as defined in the Convention. "He also concluded that," The Genocide Convention contains no provision requiring the retroactive application. (¹) "Négation justifies the genocide of Armenians and reduce the crime of genocide.

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- ¹ Peter Agre Nobel Prize, Chemistry (2003) Sidney Altman Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1989)
Philip W. Anderson Nobel Prize, Physics (1977) Kenneth J. Arrow Nobel Prize, Economics (1972)
Richard Axel Nobel Prize, Medicine (2004) Baruj Benacerraf Nobel Prize, Medicine (1980)
Gunter Blobel Nobel Prize, Medicine (1999) Georges Charpak Nobel Prize, Physics (1992)
Steven Chu Nobel Prize, Physics (1997) J.M. Coetzee Nobel Prize, Literature (2003)
Claude Cohen-Tannoudji Nobel Prize, Physics (1997) Mairead Corrigan Maguire Nobel Prize, Peace (1976)
Robert F. Curl Jr. Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1996)
Paul J. Crutzen Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1995)
Frederik W. de Klerk Nobel Prize, Peace (1993)
Johann Deisenhofer Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1998)
John B. Fenn Nobel Prize, Chemistry (2002)
Val Fitch Nobel Prize, Physics (1980)
Jerome I. Friedman Nobel Prize, Physics (1990)
Donald A. Glaser Nobel Prize, Physics (1960)
Sheldon Glashow Nobel Prize, Physics (1979)
Roy J. Glauber Nobel Prize, Physics (2005)
Clive W.J. Granger Nobel Prize, Economics (2003)
Paul Greengard Nobel Prize, Medicine (2000)
David J. Gross Nobel Prize, Physics (2004)
Roger Guillemin Nobel Prize, Medicine (1977)
Dudley R. Herschbach Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1986)
Avram Hershko Nobel Prize, Chemistry (2004)
Roald Hoffman Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1981)
Daniel Kahneman Nobel Prize, Economics (2002)
Eric R. Kandel Nobel Prize, Medicine (2000)
Aaron Klug Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1982)
Edwin G. Krebs Nobel Prize, Medicine (1992)
Sir Harold W. Kroto Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1996)
Finn E. Kydland Nobel Prize, Economics (2004)
Leon M. Lederman Nobel Prize, Physics (1988)
Anthony J. Leggett Nobel Prize, Physics (2003)
Rudolph A. Marcus Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1992)
Daniel L. McFadden Nobel Prize, Economics (2000)
Craig C. Mello Nobel Prize, Medicine (2006)
Robert C. Merton Nobel Prize, Economics (1997)
Marshall W. Nirenberg Nobel Prize, Medicine (1968)
Sir Paul Nurse Nobel Prize, Medicine (2001)
Douglas D. Osherooff Nobel Prize, Physics (1996)
Martin L. Perl Nobel Prize, Physics (1995)
John C. Polanyi Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1986)
Stanley Prusiner Nobel Prize, Medicine (1997)
Jose Ramos-Horta Nobel Prize, Peace (1996)
Richard J. Roberts Nobel Prize, Medicine (1993)
Wole Soyinka Nobel Prize, Literature (1986)
Elie Wiesel Nobel Prize, Peace (1986)
Betty Williams Nobel Prize, Peace (1976)
Kurt Wuthrich Nobel Prize, Chemistry (2002)

Considering that the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal, issued a ruling on 16 April 1984 stating that ... they constitute a people protected by the right to self-determination, which necessarily implies that they also constitute a group, the destruction of which is outlawed under the rule relating to genocide. "contends that the most fundamental all assaults on international law is the crime of genocide. Nothing is more serious in a criminal deliberate state that a policy of systematic extermination of a particular people, based on ethnic identity. The centrality of genocide to the works of the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal is enshrined in its basic right enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Rights of Peoples (Algiers, 4 July 1976).

Section 1 of the Algiers Declaration states: "Every people has the right to exist." Article 2: "Every people has the right to respect for its national and cultural identity." Article 3: "Every people has the right to retain peaceful possession of its territory and to return if deported." Finally, Article 4, directly confronts the reality of genocide: "None shall be subjected, because of its cultural and national identity, massacre, torture, persecution, deportation, expulsion or conditions such as May compromise the integrity of the identity of the people to which it belongs. " Yet, it remains in May to ask, why so many years after the alleged genocide, the Court should devote its energies to investigate the allegations of the Armenian people. After all, the basic grievance of massacre and extermination is set in 1915. The Tribunal is satisfied that its functions include the validation of historical grievances, if they have never been brought before the bar of justice and acknowledged in an appropriate form by the Government in question. But the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal was unable to convene criminals of genocide of Armenians, as the founders of the Court did not judge the criminals Kemal, Mustafa and the leaders of the State of the Republic of Turkey . For that reason, expressing its determination to wrest mankind from the clutches of capital and imperialism that have flooded the earth with blood in the current war, the criminal has ever been, the Constituent Assembly fully endorses the policy practiced by the power denouncing the secret treaties, the organization of the fraternization wider with workers and peasants armies now at war and get all costs, by revolutionary action, a democratic peace between people without annexations or contributions of war, based upon the right of nations to free themselves of a

On the other hand, the Constituent Assembly insists on the complete break with the barbarous policy of bourgeois civilization which has built the prosperity of the exploiters of a few nations elected on the enslavement of hundreds of millions of workers in Asia in the colonies in general and in small countries. The Constituent Assembly welcomes the policy of the Board of Commissioners of the people who proclaimed the independence of Finland, started the withdrawal of troops from Persia and proclaimed freedom for Armenia to have itself called Lenin.

Whereas the right of peoples to self-determination is a fundamental right, reminded delegations at the Third Committee. The great waves of decolonization and independence have increased, including the Western Armenia under the UN Declaration Applied to East Timor as the 191st State Assembly demonstrated if necessary was that the right to self-determination was still valid this right is denied by the United Nations itself in contradiction with the Treaty of the United Nations concerning the right to self-determination of Indigenous Peoples.

Whereas Article 1 of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence countries and colonized peoples, 4 December 1960, mentions "The subjection of peoples to submission, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an obstacle to advancing peace in the world and its mutual "The article continues that statement as well:" All peoples have the right to self-determination under of that right they freely choose their status ~ ~ ts policies and conduct their economic social and cultural ~ Article 4 adds "Any armed action or repressive and extent of any kind whatsoever, directed against people of non-independent must stop to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence and integrity of their national territory shall be respected. "

The right to self-defined by the United Nations and by a thorough doctrine is universal. Because the right of peoples and nations to self-determination has become a universally recognized principle of international law. It means not only the right of every people to elect the form of state direction as it considers best suited to its development, but also the obligation of other States and peoples to give people assistance in achieving its right to self-determination.

In view of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration on the progress and development and the two Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 adopted in 1977 represent an undeniable progress in humanitarian law.

Protocol I, on the protection of victims of international armed conflicts, recognized as such "armed conflicts in which peoples are fighting against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist regimes in the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. So what is the policy of France on the Question of Western Armenia?

Protocol II relates to non-international armed conflict and applies to conflicts on the territory of a High Contracting Party between its armed forces and dissident armed forces or other organized armed groups which, under a responsible command, exercise a part of its territory control. "

Secondly, the first chapter of the UN Charter that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to develop among nations friendly relations based on respect for the principle of equal rights of peoples and their right to themselves. In other words "the right to self-determination for all peoples and universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. This encourages the United Nations in view of

creating conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for the nations of peaceful and friendly relations based on respect for the principle of equal rights of their peoples and to have themselves . "I Third, the fundamental document that contains the universally accepted definition of development is the Declaration on the progress and social development adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1969. Elle proclaims: "The development and progress dabs the social field are based on respect for the dignity and worth of the human person and must ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice which requires:

- a) The immediate and final elimination of all forms of inequality, exploitation of peoples and individuals, colonialism, racism, including nazism and apartheid and other political ideology contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations;
- b) The recognition and effective implementation of civil and political as well as economic, social and cultural rights without any discrimination. If the basic obstacles encountered in the path of development in the contemporary world, are inequality, exploitation, war, colonialism and racism

"The Charter of the United Nations, declared resolved to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recognizing the need to create conditions of stability and well-being and peaceful and friendly relations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples, and ensure universal respect and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing the passionate desire of liberty for all dependent peoples and the decisive role of such peoples in their independence, Aware of the increasing conflicts resulting from the act of denying freedom to these peoples or impede, which constitute a serious threat to world peace,

Considering the important role of the United Nations as a means to assist the movement towards independence in the Trust Territories and Non-Self - Recognizing that the peoples of the world ardently desire the end of colonialism in all its manifestations,

Convinced that the continuation of colonialism prevents the development of international economic cooperation, impedes the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples and goes against the ideal of universal peace of the United Nations,

Affirming that peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to the obligations arising from international economic cooperation based on the principle of mutual benefit, and international law,

Convinced that the process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible and that, to avoid serious crises, we must put an end to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,

Welcoming the fact that a large number of dependent territories have achieved freedom and independence in recent years, and recognizing the increasingly strong trend towards freedom arising in the territories which have not yet attained independence,

Convinced that all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and integrity of their national territory, Solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and all its manifestations;

And to this end Declares that:

1. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the cause of peace and international cooperation.
2. All peoples have the right to self determination, by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic social and cultural development.
3. The lack of preparation in the political, economic or social or in education should never be taken as a pretext for delaying independence.
4. It will be an end to any armed action and all law enforcement in any way that they are directed against dependent peoples, to enable these people to exercise peacefully and freely their right to independence, and integrity their national territory shall be respected.
5. Immediate steps will be taken in trust territories, the Territories and all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of its territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their will and their wishes freely expressed, irrespective of race, creed or color, to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.
6. Any attempt to partially or completely destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.
7. All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the basis of equality, non-interference in internal affairs States and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all peoples including the people of Kurdistan and the right to self-ed the Western Armenia. We unreservedly condemn the genocide of the Armenians and the extermination of the Armenian nation in the process of its history from 1894 to 1925, directed and performed by the regime of Sultan Hamid, the Party of the CRF, the Special Organization, which is the origin of the Organization of Ergenekon now

today and the Kemalists, officials of the Organization Special Mustafa Kemal and his regime aided by the direct participation of German imperialism. It should be recalled, first the key dates in the history of the Armenians to highlight the particularity of the History of Armenians and a second time in the history of Armenian-Kurdo alliances in order to clarify the prospects of future.

According to the analysis of the Armenian genocide of 1915, has only been achieved by the Party of the CUP , although the date of 1915 to 1923 it is not a sociological explication scientific Armenian scholars of the State of Armenia. Observe.

Why was the Armenian Genocide perpetrated?

When WWI erupted, the Young Turk government, hoping to save the remains of the weakened Ottoman Empire, adopted a policy of Pan Turkism – the establishment of a mega Turkish empire comprising of all Turkic-speaking peoples of the Caucasus and Central Asia extending to China, intending also to Turkify all ethnic minorities of the empire. The Armenian population became the main obstacle standing in the way of the realization of this policy.

Although the decision for the deportation of all Armenians from the Western Armenia (Eastern Turkey) was adopted in late 1911, the Young Turks used WWI as a suitable opportunity for its implementation.

How many people died in the Armenian Genocide?

There were an estimated two million Armenians living in the Ottoman Empire on the eve of WWI. Approximately one and a half million Armenians perished between 1915 and 1923. Another half million found shelter abroad.

The mechanism of implementation

Genocide is the organized killing of a people for the express purpose of putting an end to their collective existence. Because of its scope, genocide requires central planning and an internal machinery to implement. This makes genocide the quintessential state crime, as only a government has the resources to carry out such a scheme of destruction.

On 24th of April in 1915, the first phase of the Armenian massacres began with the arrest and murder of nearly hundreds intellectuals, mainly from Constantinople, the capital of Ottoman Empire (now Istanbul in present day Turkey). Subsequently, Armenians worldwide commemorate the April 24th as a day that memorializes all the victims of the Armenian Genocide.

The second phase of the 'final solution' appeared with the conscription of some 300,000 Armenian men into the general Turkish army, who were later disarmed and killed by their Turkish fellowmen.

The third phase of the genocide comprised of massacres, deportations and death marches made up of women, children and the elderly into the Syrian deserts. During those marches hundreds of thousand were killed by Turkish soldiers, gendarmes and Kurdish mobs. Others died because of famine, epidemic diseases and exposure to the elements. Thousands of women and children were raped. Tens of thousands were forcibly converted to Islam.

Finally, the fourth phase of the Armenian genocide appeared with the total and utter denial by the Turkish government of the mass killings and elimination of the Armenian nation on its homeland. Despite the ongoing international recognition of the Armenian genocide, Turkey has consistently fought the acceptance of the Armenian Genocide by any means, including false scholarship, propaganda campaigns, lobbying, etc.

PROCESS OF GENOCIDE AND STATE MILITARY COUP OF 1908

In a search ⁽²⁾ conducted by the sociological sociologist Kurdish, Evin Çiçek, we constatons the following analysis.

"The anti-hamidiennes organizations participated in the Congress it is the Ottoman Committee of Union and Progress, Official Bodies: i-Shura Ummet and Mechveret the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Daschnaktzontioun, Body Droschak; Ottomane the League of Private Initiative and Decentralization Constitution, Official organ: Terakki; the Israelite Board of Egypt., Official organ: La Vara, the Editor of "Khalifet" Body propaganda in Arabic and Turkish (London), the editor of "Armenia", Body propaganda (Marseille), the Editor of "Razmig" revolutionary Body (Balkan countries), the drafting of "Hairenik" revolutionary Orgaae (Ainers); the "Ahdi Osmanli-(Egypt) (44).

According to Philippe Couanon "Created in Salonika, the Young Turks included a minority of Turks alongside Muslims and Christians from all regions of the Empire: it rubbed Greeks, Macedonians, Albanians, Armenians, ... many Kurds were exiled from long time in Western Europe. It was only with the accession to power of the CRF and especially when it fell under the triumvirate of Enver-Talaat-Cemal that Turcoman beat tolerance supranational ottomanienne before falling into the excesses

²² Evin Çiçek, Etudes Sociolgiques sur l'Armée Turque

of the turn pantouranisme and 'the Ottoman pan turquisme can be dated precisely to 1906. Paradoxically, the Union and Progress Committee retained this year is a cosmopolitan composition and keep a close alliance with the Armenian Dashnak party but his leadership fell into the hands of Dr. Nazim and Sakir Bahaeddin supporters pantouraniennes theses. They s'entourèrent nationalist intellectuals such as Ziya Gökalp, Yusuf Tekin Alp or Akcura; ideology advocated Turkify Anatolia, the center of a future reunified empire around an ethnic Turkish but, ultimately, meet all peoples of the mythical Touran, the Association de la Patrie Turkish (Türk Yurdu Cemiyeti / 1911), the Turkish Hearths (Türk Ocakları / 1912) and the Turkish forces (Türk Gücü / 1913). The turquisme of Gökalp became official ideologue, was based on 3 objectives: - Turkify the new status in the social, economic and political-Islam, the Muslim faith to transcend company Westernize, ie modernize the country only way to strengthen it. (45) ⁽³⁾

In the preface to his book on History of the Ottoman Army General Zboinski capital is an explanation. "I hope that Your Majesty will not forget, I have prepared effective ways for the Conservation and honor of the Empire (Sultan Abdul-Aziz Sultan Murad V in the wake of the advent of this last to the throne) Recent events have once again attracted to the East the Governments and peoples of the West. Lots of power, the autocratic government, claiming the need for internal reforms aimed at improving the plight of Christians in the Ottoman Empire, has urged Europe to perform in concert with it a moral pressure on the government of Turkey, same time it openly available as needed to support its demands by force .(..) But the Sublime Porte, victorious insurrections fomented and raised on its own territory, finally free of its movements, understood to acceded wishes of the powers of Russia and is to fly to thank you for his old enemy. Besides the breath of freedom, bringing with it the Ottoman Constitution, had warmed the country: the attitude of its delegates. before the Council of Europe was proud and dignified, and therefore it was clear to all that Turkey accepted the fight if war occurs. ". (25) ⁽⁴⁾

According to Evin Cicek "The Union and Progress Committee established a list of all officers who are hostile. It will bring all to the rank of brigadier general, and to test, among others, before the officers German. It is understood now that these poor people are not recognized and expelled from the army. The committee could then

(1) 3 ³ **Mechrouiette** – Mècheroutiette, N° 13 le 12-12-1910 ;p.16

(2) **Sherrill, Charles Hitchcock (Gal)**

Mustafa Kemal, l'homme, l'œuvre, le pays. Traduit de l'anglais par Pierre Carolet... [Texte imprimé]

Publication : Paris : les petits-fils de Plon et Nourrit, 1934, pp.21-22

Description matérielle : In-16, VI-243 p., pl., portrait

Autre(s) auteur(s) : Carolet, Pierre-Louis (général). Traducteur

Notice n° : FRBNF31362461

⁴ Evin Cicek, ibid, p.67

wash their hands and say that it does not hunt, but the Germans, since the documents relating to their retirement will be signed by the commander of our first German army corps. Officers will give victims of hate against the Germans and not against the committee. And the tour will be played.

Abdul-Hamid sought the same protection of Germany, giving in exchange for the concession of the railway from Baghdad. The market was less brilliant than English offered financial group to get this concession conditions quite favorable and without any political aim, the Ottoman concession to stay, while only ten kilometers on each side of the line present, and even beyond, the country became a German territory, German colony. ⁽⁵⁾. It should be remembered that Cherif Pasha planned genocide of the Armenians in 1910.

The CUP anti-Armenian

According to Cherif Pacha ⁽⁶⁾ War of the Balkan allies against Turkey had its origin in bad faith with the Union and Progress Committee has used ties to the nation after the proclamation of the Constitution, including the elections of 1908 he did the prejudice to the rights of Christians.

The Kurds are about five million. Indomitable and fearless warriors, they are in some way, the Albanians of Asia Minor. In the first year arising from the revolution, they were grouped under the banner of the Committee that the executive employment besognes by gar ever to grant them the privileges of equal races. The disappointments, their grudges and bitterness although they have shown after the Arabs, have nevertheless resulted in the desafectionned Committee, and most importantly, the Turks that they are already speaking to separate. The word autonomy has been issued.

The Armenians are two and a half million. Everything has been said about them, we would add that this simple fact recently, little known and very ymptomatique their Tachnaktzoutioun committee, which from the beginning of the revolution of 1908, had made common cause with the Union and Progress Committee and washed supported in all cases, just to separate him not faded. We know that the Armenian committee is a committee of action of revolutionary propaganda. What surprises we household?

In addition to these three very important groups in terms of the number, Asia Minor contains a million Cherkes of Lazos of Tchingbariés, Druze, the Mutual, the Ismaili, the Yezidis, the Chaldeans, Syrian Jacobites, the Maronites, the Israelites, etc

⁵ Evin Ciçek, ibid.p.70

⁶ Mechrouitette, N°50. Archives de Sevê Evin Cicek

In these conditions, can we say that the Turks are in a position to impose their will on other nationalities? And is there not reason to fear that if Union and Progress takes them to the same processes that have turkism alienated non-Muslim populations in Europe, Asia Minor would suffer one day the fate of our European empire. Cherif Pasha defends the liberal tradition of the military coup in 1908 and the principles of racial equality "Our ultimate goal is to group under one banner the various political elements of the nation ottoman. We want the nation, that nation is Ottomans at all: We will always respect your tongue and the nationality of all fractions of the nation ... '(⁷)

Another time, the central office of the Union and Progress which gives to all the press the following proclamation:

"... The Congress passes invariable principle of work group under the same banner policy 1'Ottomanisme all races who have aspirations and that he wants the union and not the merger. II satisfy the national language of each, the rights of nationalities, as well as claims based on historical ties tructibles indes ... (⁸)

But why have attracted the world and the Ottomans who are not Turkish race affirmation of equality, freedom, - that the Committee should, in fact, soon after, by his actions deny - then it would have been much easier simply to drop Abdul-Hamid and immediately establish a government composed turkiste "a Sultan, a grand vizier and a Council Member to prepare the laws) if this is the regime that dreamed Turkey for some members of the Union and Progress?

Those who doubted that the Committee-the officers had held such a language soon to be built when they saw that he had found expression in a press campaign, particularly from the pen of Djahid Bey, and the enfant terrible fiery committee, director of tannin. A few days before the election, this newspaper also published articles that violent coarse, where, taking the party not Turks, they meant that the high days of equal quality were extinguished with the enthusiasm of the first time, and the Turks who, by right of conquest, senior privileges, there was no need to recognize other breeds political equality.

Returning to the idea that it was the heart, tannin one year later, in September 1909, published an article entitled "Islam and the Ottomans" in which he said: "... These unions that we want to be held, among Turks, and between Muslims, and 3 and between Otto patient still developing their circle of influence ... The union of the races is one of the greatest desires of Union and Progress Committee can only be

⁷ **L'Alliance**, 14 novembre 1910

⁸ **L'Alliance** 19 novembre 1910.

done on a consolidated as well and with great measure. " After developing the idea and always concerned to give the hegemony of the Turks, the Tan concluded: "If there is one race that can serve as a model (type) to other nations, the Turkish race."

The army and the Turkish genocide of Armenians

In the book Europe with or without Turkey ⁽⁹⁾ 'MEPs who refused to add new conditions to the opening of negotiations, however, have requested the Turkish authorities without making prior to the opening of negotiations "the formal recognition of the reality of the genocide of the Armenians "(332 votes against 325). The two Turkish scientific believe that "In 1915, when the designation of the Ottoman Empire, in the context of foreign interference, in particular Russian, the Union and Progress Committee to power in Istanbul, took a dramatic and heavy consequences. Face it, considered as disturbances in eastern Anatolia, the part of nationalist Young Turks used a practice of the empire, moving population (Tech), in the case 250 Armenian 00 of them (according to the unofficial figure of Ottoman authorities), 800,000 according to most Armenians) were killed as a result ed various clashes, violence and epidemics, during the movement. " The déologie official Kemalist Turkish state, is a néagation total arméniens. The genocide of 1915, the Armenian nation has been killing programs directement by the Turkish state. , During the period of Sultan-Hamid, In spring 1894, the inhabitants of Sassoon and the region [to the west of Lake Wan] revolted against the Kurds came to ransom for the umpteenth time. Sultan Abdulhamid advantage of this opportunity to test the reaction of European powers. He sent on a real armada Sassoon, Turkey The 4th Army and the 26th division commanded by Zeki Pasha, with 12,000 men, and the regiments formed by Hamidiye AbdulaHamid by Sunni tribes Kudes, For the Azeris, turcomans an army 600,000 in North Africa, of which 450,000 died during the war in Tripoli and led by Enver Kémal, as well as in Balkan countries and Albania Hamidiye regiments were trained and armed by the German generals to the teeth, which is engaged in a real slaughter that lasted several weeks. The reactions of Europeans, although sometimes outraged, were not as verbal. This is what the Sultan could now implement its plan of extermination on a large scale throughout the empire, the following year.

From April 1909 start of the massacres in Cilicia, Adana first, then in the rest of the region. The Young Turks are the worthy heirs of the "Red Sultan". It does not fail in their range of cruelty. There will be a total of 30,000 deaths. Some attributed the massacres of Cilicia to the former regime of the Sultan, came back a short time in power, but the real leaders were the Young Turks.

On the occasion of the centenary we present french military documents on the

massacre of Cilicia, in April 1909, and the rescue of Armenians Kessab by the French navy in the Bay of Bazit

"Foreign Affairs upon request I have decided that our buildings will, where appropriate, give refuge to French colony, foreign and indigenous and non-Christians whose lives are endangered. If sailors landed to protect foreign consulates, you will act the same. Upon request consul, men could be landed to protect our citizens at risk, but to guard the consulate or cooperate on request local authorities to restore order and city police, we shall in no case if men disembark commanders of all other foreign ships do not participate in these measures. In cases where the vessel would only french rade on, it should not take part any police operation. Acknowledge by telegraph. "1 ° - What Are the measures taken by the English and Germans to relieve the misery of refugees. 2 - Can you evaluate the relief in cash or in kind distributed by each other? 3 - What is for each city where there was unrest in the number of victims? The people to help? 4 - What would be really urgent relief aid in cash or in kind? 5 ° - In which cities is the order he be reinstated?

" "Mr. Consul of France in Mersini me know that terrible massacres of Armenians took place over the past few days across the vilayet, including Adana and in the north, Hadjin. Many Armenians fled in french schools who are in difficult conditions of material existence. Alexandrette to Turks and Armenians fought and the French battleship Triumph had landed 50 men to protect the consulate. I learned English by the commander that the men were returned to their board [...] ("¹⁰)

I think the relationship between the crimes of genocide committed by the regime of the Party Committee of the progress between the Armenian genocide, there are dialectical relations inseparable. We Psonis the question in the dialectical unity of the process of genocide.

In conclusion, it must define scientifically genocide In terms of international law in accordance with article 6 c) of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg called the Statute annexed to the London Agreement of 8 August 1945, lists the crimes against humanity without using the term genocide: "murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population before or during the war, or persecutions on political, racial or religious group". The qualification of these crimes is a step forward in international criminal law. The term genocide was first used on 18 October 1945 in a document of international significance, the indictment against the major German war criminals brought before the Nuremberg tribunal. It states that the

¹⁰ C. Aubert , Service Historique de la Marine (Vincennes), BB4 1725-118 état-major général de la Marine, mouvements de la flotte dépêche télégraphique du 22 avril 1909, ministère de la Marine, n° 1053, à amiral *Jules-Ferry* attendu Beyrouth ; n° 1054, à comm[andan]t Vérité attendu Alexandrette ; à comm[andan]t Victor Hugo à Mersina ; à comm[andan]t Jules Michelet au Pirée.

defendants "... is engaged in deliberate and systematic genocide, ie the extermination of racial and national groups among the civilian population of certain occupied territories in order to destroy races or classes populations, and of national, racial or religious ...". The term is legally defined by the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted unanimously by the UN General Assembly on 9 December 1948 and ratified by Turkey on 31 July 1951.

Under this Convention, genocide is an act "committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group". Listed in Article 2, such acts may include: "killing members of the group, causing serious physical or mental integrity of members of the group, deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction total or partial measures intended to prevent births within the group, forcibly transferring children of the group to another group. " The Convention specifies that it is irrelevant that these acts were committed in peacetime or wartime. It requires the State in whose territory genocide was committed, to punish its perpetrators, "rulers, public officials or private individuals" and the State responsible to repair the damages that result.

Acts of genocide always lead to the destruction of physical and biological group, which is also the essence of this crime, whatever the means used to achieve this goal. Aiming not only to punish but to prevent, Article 3 states criminals both genocide itself as conspiracy to commit genocide, direct and public incitement, attempt to implement and complicity in its realization.

The importance of these charges and the willingness of the international community to punish crimes against humanity and genocide, leading to the adoption by the United Nations on 26 November 1968, the Convention on the crimes war and crimes against humanity. The Convention extends to all war crimes and crimes against humanity imprescriptibility applied by the indictment of the Nuremberg Military Tribunal for Nazi war criminals. Entry into force on 11 November 1970, it reinforces the special nature of these crimes. "" By genocide we mean the destruction of a nation or ethnic group (...) In general, genocide does not necessarily mean the immediate destruction of a nation. It means rather a coordinated plan of different actions that tend to destroy the essential foundations of the life of national groups in order to destroy these same groups. negationism the word means in its first meaning, the denial of the reality of the genocide practiced by successive governments of the Ottoman Empire (young and old Ottoman Turkish) during the period 1894 to 1923 against the Armenians of Armenia occupied West. (art.211-1 of the Penal Code french) In other words, "The denial is to claim, including the denial of the existence of Armenians in Western Armenia, the deliberate extermination of the Armenians by the successive governments of Turkish occupation, or the reality of these crimes would single massacre in a context of armed conflict. The public expression of these words is attested, this day, in any country. "The Turkish State," not deny the

existence of the deportation of the Armenians, or the death of a large part of them, but the use of the term genocide to describe the crimes committed by successive governments of the Ottoman Empire against the Armenian population from 1894 to 1923, estimated that 1,830,000 people were murdered as part of a plan of extermination decided by successive Turkish governments occupying Western Armenia .

The question arises why the scientists and academicians, price of peace; deny this reality, distort the process of genocide Arémniens? Why these scientists and academicians want Blanch Mustafa Kemal, how can we explain some Armenian intellectuals politicians make the same mistake. I think that the relationship between Mustafa Kemal and Enver Pasha, Talat Pasha and Cemal Pasha warrant that Mustafa Kemal is the head of the Armenian Genocide. The Armenian diaspora quiaccordednt provided great importance to Akàam Taner and other Kemal, do not know that defends Akçam Taner Mustafa Kemal and Kemalism.

a) Enver Pasha and Mustafa Kemal

First, after starting the political and military relations between Mustafa Kemal and Enver Pasha, Talaat Pasha and Djemal Pasha continued. It is a political military collaboration to save power. We'll see how the policy machiavélique of Mustafa Kemal who has eliminated opposition and received their powers by all means It's in the complete works of Mustafa Kemal and as well as in the French archives that we find evidence of the facts alleged

According to a secret document "İsmet İnönü, Chief of Staff of Mustafa Kemal, took (passade) vapor french" TADLA "and landed in Batumi on 1 December he was traveling to Persia and then on to Turkestan join Enver Pasha signed by General Defrance (¹¹)

Then the newspapers announced that Anatolia "uncle Halil Pasha Enver Pasha, was appointed National Ambassador in Moscow, where it is already installed, adding that Soviet Russia, like France and Italy, recognized as the national "(¹²).

Mustafa Kemal's letter confirmed that the three boxes of gold sent by Halil Pasha. Based on the interest relations between Enver Pasha and Mustafa Kemal from early in his political life until the end of his life continued

^{¹¹} Constantinople, le 17-décembre 1920, récu le 18-12-1920, Télégramme N° 1738-D, N° arrivée à paris le 20-12-1920 N-3894-f-131

^{¹²} S.R. Marine, Turquie, N°2297-A-21, le 3-08-1920

. In his letter dated 4 October 1915, Kémal thank the Vice Commandant General Enver Pasha he expects "orders to render great services to state figures, to Enver Pasha. (13)

In its request (14) Kémal affirms that "I agreed with your superior orders on my appointment to the post of command of Seventh Army and I believe deeply that your orders are patches designed to serve the best interests of the homeland"

Letter dated 30-09-1917 to ENVER "j'attendrai Cemal Pasha, I am available to your orders (15) letter dated 7 October 1917," after having asked your opinion (letter dated 4-10-1917) I resigned from my position on the advice of Cemal Pasha "(16),

Mustafa Kemal denies in talks with the Journalist of the United States Agency radio (17), it states that it is not true that we do not work with Enver Pasha. We believe that the policies of Enver are not useful for Turkey. They say he was with the Bolsheviks in Russia, I saw a letter that he wanted to form a government independent Azerbaijan, "While according to a report (18)

"At the Congress to be held in Sivas the support of delegates of Enver Pasha, Azerbaijanis and Arabs will be reaching Afghanistan, Malek Obeidullah Me Han, Han Habib, laz of Persia KUTCHUK HAN, there are also delegates from Crimea .

Enver in his telegram to Congress stated that: 1 forces increase day by day 2 ° qu'Azerbaidjan to war with Armenia, 3 that it should not accept unfair decisions of the Peace Conference "

According to the secret document (19) "Enver had proposed when he was at the cause and Mustafa Kemal, to assist and work together. On the negative reply he received, he went through Russia and with the support of Trotsky in Afghanistan. Once in the

¹³ Mustafa Kemal, *Œuvres Complètes* volume, .I.p.271

¹⁴ Mustafa Kemal, *Œuvres Complètes* volume, .II,p.110 le 03-07-1917

¹⁵ Mustafa Kemal, *Œuvres Complètes* volume, .II,p.130

¹⁶ Mustafa Kemal, *Œuvres Complètes* volume, .II,pp.133-135

¹⁷ Mustafa Kemal, *Œuvres Complètes* volume, .IV,p.314 ; le 15-10-1919

¹⁸ - EMA, 20 N 1115, 26-11-1919

¹⁹ S.R.Marine*Turquie, N° 1419-F-6, Constantinople 12-12-1919 in 20 N 168

capital of this country, he was appointed by the Emir of the Organization and Administration of Military Affairs of the country. The Emir gave him the title of Han, "and offered him a crown on head 'Enver porta. In addition to the Han Emir appoints the following to a large number of specialists, supporters of Lenin. Thanks to supporters Enver receiving weapons, ammunition and large sums of money "

The question arises why the Bolshevik has granted aid to Enver Kémal .Enver then worked to confederate all the Turks of Central Asia with the agreement that sent Kémal İsmet İnönü to meet Enver Turkestan . Finally, not only with the help of the Bolsheviks, but also with the military aid provided by Japan, Enver Pasha established four Army Corps and two infantry divisions and the Committee of Enver Constantinople began working for engage the Turkish officers who did not receive job Kemalist Government.

In June 1922, Ali Fuad Pasha, who left Moscow in the wake of persistent Soviets at the Turkish Embassy, qu'Angora searches could not admit and thus conducted Enver Pasha "²⁰" It because of spying for the British that Ali Fuad Pasha was expelled from Moscow. According to the General Pelle, "can be estimated at 100,000,000 rubles or advance made by the Russians now. "(Ibid.).

On 4 August 1922 Enver Pasha, following the anti Bolshevik uprising, was killed by the Red Army. "At this time Enver Pasha appeared on stage" says Pravda "he intended to Bukhara East the center of the Pan propaganda hoping to extend its influence in Fergana and western China, where the national movement threatened the power chosen emissaries of Enver Pasha déployaient a great activity. Enver Pasha had resolved to employ bands isolated in order to then form a regular army, under one commander and wanted the movement was guided by the idea of Islamism "²¹".

In **Pravda**, we find another article on the death of Enver Pasha. "In recent times, contrary to information given earlier, the noise spread qu'Enver Pasha was alive and was en route to India. We believe the facts have to restore explain under what circumstances was killed Enver Pasha. These circumstances do not doubt his death.

On 4 August, 12 of verstis Baldjouane, the very forces of the Red Army identified a small detachment Basmatchs, whereabouts in person Enver Pasha and his lieutenant Davietmin Bey, Chief basmatchs very important; After a stubborn resistance, posting was destroyed. Among the dead there is a corpse wearing a French uniform, boots and wearing a turban turc. The body was pierced with bullets from machine guns 5. In his pockets of the dead were two personal stamps belonging

²⁰ EMA, -N°651, 24-06-1922 N°606,

²¹ La **Pravda** N°226 du 7 Octobre 1922,Moscou in EMA 7 N 3216

to Enver Pasha, letters from his wife, a letter from his son-in-residence in Berlin, a package of Anglo-Hindu newspapers, various papers, some of which were encrypted .

The inhabitants of the region have recognized the corpse to be that of Enver Pasha and prisoners basmatchs confirmed their dires. other people who knew Enver Pasha also recognized his body "(²²)

b)-and Talaat Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Cemal Pasha: the debate in the National Assembly on Enver Pasha.

Despite the departure of Enver, Talat, Cemal and with the help of the Germans, the relationship between Mustafa Kemal and Talaat Pasha continued until the money collected in Romania has been sent to Mustafa Kemal.

In 1917, Kemal Talaat wrote that "the activities included within) the Army" (²³) resumed activities in) the Army. " After two years of leaving Talaat we find a long three-page letter as a detailed report to a senior official, Kemal wrote that "In accordance with the principles adopted by Congress Erzerum els and Sivas, Turkey to save limited by the borders of Turkey and the Kurds have accepted us as target for the independence of nations and the Ottoman State "our army of its senior commanders to the soldiers are members of our Organization. ;; Nuri Pasha departed from Baku to Dagestan, he was the commander of the Islamic Army in the North Caucasus. ; Our members have established links with the Bolsheviks in Azerbaijan and Dagestan and Turkestan. Mirza Kucuk han has also established links with the Bolsheviks The Bolsheviks have helped many in Dagestan, in Turkestan and Afghanistan "(²⁴) that is important, this period coincides with the activities of the Green Army who view Talaat. Et that another explanation is the concept of 'Turkey in the borders of Turkey and the Kurds "which was never put into political practice within the limits of democracy in which the Kemalist ideology, which does not available.

In his letter to Cemal Pasha Minister of War, the attitude of Mustafa Kemal is like a child wrote a letter to his father. This tendency of the personality of Mustafa Kemal, is highlighted when he met with the Sultan, but he has an inferiority complex, we find a scientific explanation by Dr. Nour Zia, Minister of Health and the member of Sinop. Because of psychiatric explanations of public figures, like Kemal, Ismet, Enver, Talat, Fevzi, books Zia Dr Nour is prohibited, in his letter "as soon as your love and your parental relationship remains unchanged I will not, I would still need your clarification "(²⁵)" I kiss your hands, please accept my respects "(²⁶)

²² - **La Pravda**, N°229 du 11-10-1922,, in **EMA**, Midi, Maréchal Foch, in 7 N 3216

²³ **Mustafa Kemal**, *Œuvres Complètes* volume, .II,p.119, le 20-09-1917

²⁴ **Mustafa Kemal**, *Œuvres Complètes* , Volume VI, pp. 407 et 408 29-02-1924

²⁵ **Mustafa Kemal**, *Œuvres Complètes* Volume II, ,pp..19-20, le 15-12-1915

In his telegram to the Minister of War Cemal Pasha "You have participated in the negotiations of Cilicia, where the center of this delegation? Who are the members, how can we build relationships with them? "(²⁷) We find another explanation regarding the transport of "800 Armenians of Kayseri in Cilicia, (Ibid, p.76 encrypted by the telegram sent from Sivas 3-11-1919," our first goal is not to the government in difficulties "(²⁸.)

As the commander of the IV. Th Army Cemal Pasha who was in Taskent, he wrote "" My brother, I received your letter to the intermediary of Halil Pasha, dated 11 June 1920 you sent me Moscow and we had the information of the arrival of Enver Pasha to Moscow ... I place quite a substantial value to your political activities and take into serious business and that of Enver Pasha in Turkestan and Afghanistan in India against our enemies and the English 'English embranler power, I pray to god that your efforts will be crowned The purpose of this policy is to beat the English in India, for this reason the creation of sufficient military forces in Turkestan and Afghanistan and the reorganization of our national organization is very important I am ready to help you with all my heart I pray that God's grace covers the successes as well as to the sacred struggle for the homeland "(²⁹)

While Mustafa Kamal in his letter to Enver Pasha (4-10-1920) he said he had no actual military trainers sufficient.

The logic of utilitarian and machiavélique Kémal appears in his letters to Kiazim Karabekir, commander of the Eastern Front Kémal M states that "Talat, Cemal, Enver did not have the permission to conduct outdoor activities on behalf of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, which is why there must be a decision of the Government on and Nuri Halil Pasha, you were asked the drafting of a report on their activities and sent to the government " é he wrote the same day to Kazim Kara Bekir "for negotiations between the Russian Soviet Republic and the Turkish Grand National Assembly, it was decided to grant extraordinary powers to Bekir Sami Bey, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs to Yusuf Kémal Bey, Minister of Economy and Kazim Karabekir Commander of Eastern Front "(³⁰)

In another letter Mustafa Kemal said that "Battalion Chief Naim Cevat Bey was sent by Enver to conduct political activities of the Organization, was arrested,

²⁶ Mustafa Kemal, *Œuvres Complètes* Volume II, ,p..22-, le 15-12-1915

²⁷ - Mustafa Kemal, *Œuvres Complètes* Volume II, ,p..383-, le 16-06-1919

²⁸ - Mustafa Kemal, *Œuvres Complètes* Volume , V.,p.60, lettre (1-11-1919

²⁹ Mustafa Kemal, *Lettre à Cemal Pacha*, Volume X,p.21, 01-10-1920 envoyé à Taskent p.22

³⁰ - Mustafa Kemal, *Œuvres Complètes* lettre à K Karabekir Volume, VIII, pp 346-347

we must take precautions" (31). But why Mustafa Kemal afraid as he had Cerkez Ethem and others who were sentenced to death? Why, it is both monarchist and another time against the monarchy, why he is pro and anti-Bolshevik Bolshevism, it is pro-Kurdish and Kurdish-ant, how can we explain this hypocrisy in politics ?

In his letter said that Kémal "Enver Pasha said 14 May 1921 to Fuad Pasha to travel outside Russia, he informed me that its purpose and its destination is unknown, may I remind you that this person may enter into Anatolia illegally with false identity and disguise costume "(32). It sends an urgent telegram to Governor Naci Bey of Trabzon "I received information that Enver Pasha by changing its name and comes dressed in Anatolia, we must take necessary precautions along the shores of the Black Sea" (33)

Then corrects its letter to Kazim Karabekir "It is doubtful qu'Enver Pasha in Anatolia between the person concerned is in Berlin, this information has been provided by Ali Fuad Pasha, our ambassador in Moscow" (34) to Karabekir Kazim Pasha) Letter to Ali Fouad Pache " Cemal was correct so far with us, we must say that it terminates its relationship with Enver, you can say for my part, Fahrettin Pasha was appointed the ambassador to Afghanistan, I would like to explain the Cemal Pasha situation to ensure its power in Afghanistan "(35)

It is very significant policy Machiavellian to Mustafa Kemal against Enver Pasha and the other side of the opposition including the Commander Kazim Karabekir accused by the Prosecutor General of the Court of Independence to Ankara organized a conspiracy against Mustafa Kemal, he was arrested and tried by the Court with co-accused, Ali Fuat Pasha, Pasha Refet, Pasa Cafer Tayyar Ismail Canbulat, former Interior Minister, Sabit Bey Halet Bey, Halis Turgut Bey Feridun Fikri Bey Ihsan Bey (Ergani) Muhtar Bey (Trabzon) Sukru Bey (Izmit) Husrev Munir Bey (Erzurum) Abidin Bey (Saruhan) Rüstü Pacha (Erzurum) .. Apart from these members, stopped by the trial Court, the six other members were sentenced to death and executed on 13 July 1926.

Members who have been sentenced to death by the Court are as follows. Arif Bey (MP Eskisehir) Sukru Bey (members Izmit) Halis Turgut Bey (Members of Sivas) Canbolat Ismail Bey (MP of Istanbul) Abidin Bey (MP Saruhan) Rüstü Pacha (MP Erzurum). (36)

³¹ Mustafa Kemal, *Œuvres Complètes* , Vol. XI,p.177 lettre à Kazim karabekir 17-05-1921

³² Mustafa Kemal, *Œuvres Complètes* , Vol.XI, p.185 14 Mai 1921

³³ -Mustafa Kemal, *Œuvres Complètes* , Vol.XI, p.187

³⁴ Mustafa Kemal, *Œuvres Complètes* , Volume, XI, p.206

³⁵ Mustafa Kemal, *Œuvres Complètes* , Volume XII,p. 83-en date du 8-11-1921

³⁶ Mustafa Kemal, *Œuvres Complètes* , Volume, XII, p.108

.. To clarify the situation have included the debatlı hen sitting in the Assembly on the proposal of the Law on the granting of power and competence to the president of the Assembly during the discussion the dialogue between the member of Dersim Hasan Hayri Bey and Mustafa Kemal.

Hasan Hayri Bey I would like to make my point of view by giving an example, how you knew Enver Pasha from the Balkan War to the War general? I know qu'Enver Pacha has made many sacrifices, it is us that we have assigned, granted powers to Envers Pacha and overthrew him, but throughout the country, you can say to this is not us that we made mistakes, it is we who create our Enver Pasha giving all the powers and now is you, if you granted these powers then the results will be like that of the end ' Enver, but what can we do about this Mr (Mustafa Kemal) going to give them "

Gazi Mustafa Kemal you do not have the power to put in the situation where the President (Mustafa Kemal) in the same case of Enver;

Hasan Hayri Bey Because, I mean Enver Pasha was unable to lead the nation. GM Kemal I ask you do not compare me with him

Hasan Hayri Bey,-It 's wrong Mr Pacha

GMKemal (Ankara), This is not false, it is true I understand.

Hasan Hayri Bey-non, non Pacha .. The rest is censored. (37)

The Kurdish member of the Department of Dersim, because of its commitment to the Kurdish people, is accused by Mustafa Kemal and he was sentenced to death by hanging.

In Conclusion we can cite Kémal Moustapha at its entriens with Ambassador of USA to show how race is Mustafa Kemal. It is a question that researchers have not examined scientifically.

First, General Charles Cherrill, "These historians should show deep traces left by the march of the race, traces made obvious by the fact that nowadays those who speak Turkish can be understood along the Altai, and even the Mongolian border. This story was written and the young Turkey can now refute the trial of the West on this noble race from East. Even better, a conference of historians was held in Ankara in July 1932 he obtained a great success and this establishes a convention center and a rule of historical research that have forever cleansed the atmosphere of error of

³⁷ -Archives de la Grande Assemblée Nationale de Turquie (TBMM,Zabit Ceridesi, Ikinci Donem Dorduncu Toplanti yili, 3 -11-1926 gunlu oturum,Cilt27 sayfa 18-19 Cf. **Ismet Inonu**, *Hatiralar*,Volumme,II,p.320 cf. Evin Cicek, Etudes Sociologiques sur l'Armée turque.

Turkish history as well as the French Revolution had swept away the conservative tendencies of France of the eighteenth century.

Of all the revolutions of the Ghazi, none has been as important to the future spirit of Turkey as this, the ninth, which was directed against the misjudging of history on race.

Never, on any topic, Ghazi is also at ease when explaining the ethnological maps and documents illustrating the eastward march of the Turks from their place of Central Asian origin. I have never seen a man so overwhelmed by his subject that afternoon when, in his library, U drove me from one card to another, or showed me in his large collection of books, the following facts and arguments confirming his enthusiastic confidence in the Turkish race. This afternoon is still engraved in my memory not only because of the charm that a spirit such as hers has on a man willing to learn, but also because of the great patriotic erudition of this man.

Let me quote that I remember that conversation

"The Turkish race is ancient and honorable. Originally destined to live in the highlands of the Altai in Central Asia, it became very early the qualities of the eagle distant vision, rapid flight, robust body. Essentially hostile to paths lead from the Mediterranean to the mountains of any intellectual or physical barrier, it protests against the isolation of his homeland in a place so high. The Turks of the first hour ventured away from home and grew in both east and west. Among these early raids our adventurous ancestors who interest us the least we Turks today are known that migration across the Great Wall of China entered the heart of this civilization hitherto undisturbed or that spread to the north-west to the Scandinavian territories, or that which, under the command of a Turkish general, known in history Attila the Hun, traveled in Central Europe, or other similar exploits of our ancestors. We of course especially interested in that group, heading from East to the Middle East, created the diverse and ancient civilizations, today called Sumerian, Hittite, and others of prehistoric Asia Minor. Western civilization raised against the successive waves of the ocean surging Asian human broad rampart the Byzantine Empire. Joined the war between it and our Turkish ancestors. Just when victory seemed we belong, another wave - the Crusades from the west this time, swept through Asia Minor and delayed two centuries (until 1453) our final victory, achieved by removing of this important prize of war, symbol of a vast empire Constantinople.

"We, the Turks have always formed the edge of the scimitar of the East, but many elements Levantine joined us winners, and gradually formed the mixture of peoples called the Ottoman Empire. This empire used its Turkish elements for launch in two major waves in the direction of north-west Europe. Under Suleyman the Magnificent, we reached the gates of Vienna after us all captured territories intermediaries, while the so-called Balkans and beyond. Then at time Mehmed [V came our second big trip

and won the same success and territorial warriors. The Ottoman Empire, thanks to us, Turks fighters, became a great state, our religion, Islam was the basis of a large church. That State and the Church, together, formed a powerful institution in Constantinople. But the last Turkish warriors bow to the intrigues of court and the ecclesiastical hierarchy and controls surrounding a government whose authority extended over many elements established far outside our borders, Europe, Asia Minor and North Africa North. This puts the finishing touches on our first large painting, he was executed by the Turks, but at the time these soldiers, beaten in the intrigues of court, were relegated to the background.

"The story continues. The Ottoman Empire, through his skill in intrigues of the palace more than the value of the Turkish army defends itself against Western civilization by creating one against the other powers that were hostile. Often this foreign policy was caused by the desire to secure Constantinople and the straits to one or the other Western flags. 1 we called 'sick man of Europe ", and many contenders for the succession arose. Finally broke out between them a great war in which we were driven by the ambitions of the Central Powers on the Middle East, which, beyond our territory sought commercial advantage in Central Asia. "(³⁸)

This is the program of the Special Organization (Teskilati I Mahsousé pan Islamist panturkiste, pan Islamist presented personally to a U.S. diplomat will leave with the British permission to exterminate the Greek population of Auxin Bridge with the criminals of the Organization Special qui Topal Osman was appointed governor Kérasundé

On January 27th, 1919, the Metropolitan of Amassia, Mgr. Germanos, wrote: "It is impossible to find out and describe all the crimes taking place openly in this place, because the peasants, who have been repeatedly robbed, disgraced and killed for many centuries and more so in the last years, got finally tired and desperate, since they cannot find justice, because the authorities leave all crimes committed by Turks unpunished. The peasants are therefore compelled to bear silently all these monstrous deeds, as all protestations against or prosecutions of the murderers, remain without result."

"When such things happen under the eyes of the representatives of the victorious Powers, one can imagine what is taking place in the interior, where there is no control or any kind of inspection, and the Raya (*Ottoman subject*), is abandoned to become the victim of despotism and barbarous instincts of the first irregular soldier or gendarme he meets."

"We do not receive any more news from our representatives in the interior, because they are tired of writing in vain and reporting persecutions and martyrdom. It is only today that I have been able to find out that the brigands have entered also in the

³⁸ Sherrill, Charles Hitchcock (Gal)

Mustafa Kemal, *l'homme, l'oeuvre, le pays*. Traduit de l'anglais par Pierre Carolet...pp.170-176

cities, forcing and plundering the shops of all the Greeks. Thus, in the city Erbaa, (province of Neocecarea), brigands forced a Greek shop, which they plundered altogether; the value of all the goods was 5000 liras. In the village Kavak they forced the shop of the Greek Mr. Jordan Kademoglu and robbed everything in it, worth about 1200 liras."

"We do not get any more news from the districts Ladic, Vezir Kioprou, Tsoroum, Tokat, etc., because the Greek population there became hopeless, after the two terrible massacres: the *red massacre* of the Armenians and the *white massacre* of the Greeks. They are something like a herd of beasts, ready to be slaughtered, terrorised and all gathered in one place, see their flock decimated every day by the butchers, and are anxiously expecting from hour to hour to suffer the same fate as their brothers....."

"While we were expecting upon the termination of the War and the signing of the Armistice which followed, an improvement of this state of things, on the contrary, the tyrant became bolder and more impudent. After the political change and the downfall of the Unionistic Government, the Committee of Union and Progress continues to have the control in its hands and the power to impose itself omnipotent every where. This fact is quite natural and easily explained from a psychological point of view, when we presume that this Committee is the _expression and incarnation of the Turkish soul itself. The Turkish people in the face of the Committee have recognized the incarnation of their desiderata, their dreams and their ideals. But on the other hand the Committee too, being an offspring of this people, and consequently in a state to know better than any body the popular psychology, has drawn up a program entirely in conformity with its tendencies and instincts, with a view of strengthening and extending itself in as greater an area as possible. Talaat, this highest representative of the Turkish soul, has publicly expressed himself about the Greeks, saying that he will reduce them to beggars by robbing their properties and distributing it to the Turks. And indeed, the property of the expelled Greeks of Thrace, of Asia Minor and of Pontus, amounting to several hundreds of millions of liras, was distributed among the Turks."

"Deli Raafet Pasha, the murderer and incendiary of the district of Samsoun, during the persecution of the Greeks of Pontus, expressed himself in the sense, that he will turn the Greeks to boatmen and porters (hammals). In reality, after the Turks had plundered the property of the expelled Greeks, and burned their houses, those Turks who up to that moment were boatmen and hammals, became millionaires, whereas the Greeks, who up to that time were very well off and rich, died or nine tenths of them were killed or forced to leave their motherland. Those Greeks, who somehow have managed to return to their homes, not only they do not find any of their belongings, but they are swept off every day by hunger...."

Such being the psychological dispositions of the Committee of Union and Progress, one must not be surprised to hear me say that this Committee is still dominating our place, and is intending to bring about new catastrophes, resulting in the complete destruction of the remaining ruins, heaped up by the fanaticism and barbarism of

recent years. For the last two months this Committee continues to arm the Turks of all the cities and villages from the coast, to the interior of Asia Minor . Rifles and ammunition of the Government are distributed every day to the Turkish population. The rifles of the demobilized troops at Batoum have been and are still given to the villagers of all the districts of Samsun, Pafra, Tcharshamba, Ordou, Kerassund etc. The same things take place in the interior of Anatolia . Thus, in the city of Sivas, the ex-Vali of Sivas and Konia, Sivuzli Emin Kcltflywylou Hull Bey, the faithful acolyte of the notorious assassin Mouaver Bey, as well as Gani Bey, the representative of the Committee there, Emir Beyoglu Elel Bey and Sakirdji Zadelev & Co. are publicly distributing rifles in the city and in the villages, and armed to the teeth are going about everywhere giving arms also to the Sandjaks of Tokat, Amassia, Merzifoon, Erbaa, Ladik etc.

In the light of this new armed preparation and systematic organisation, which is going on most methodically among the Moslem population, the Greek people are in great terror and agony, not knowing what will happen to them. Many of those who could manage, came from the interior to our City, and others are getting ready to flee. All these unfortunate beings are perfectly right. The big wounds of the Nation are still fresh. They have not been yet cured and they cannot be. The murders, the robberies, the disgraces and violations committed by the Turks have become the order of the day. On the other hand, the injustices, crimes and corruptions of the governors of Baffra, Hakki Bey and Tcharshamba Galib Ali and others, who committed the deportations and usurpations of the property of the Greeks, not only remained unpunished by the Turkish Authorities. Consequently, the perpetrators became even more audacious and turned to be the chief-brigands of the place and the tyrants of the Christians. Every piece of property of the Christians is found in the hands of these monsters. The honour of the women becomes the prey of the first aggressor and there is no safety of life, property or honour.

In the city of Samsoun alone, 178 young men were hanged in the middle of the market, 210 villages were burned down to ashes, and 70,000 inhabitants of the villages of Samsoun were deported and scattered about in the Turkish villages, hungry and naked; 90 % have died the worst kind of death. About 203 of our schools were burned, about 350 of our churches were plundered and then burned, our houses, religious places and everything sacred were ruined and smashed to pieces, our life is intolerable.

On February 1st, 1919, soldiers have killed Hadji Elia of Kerassound, Persefs K. Zaifoglou and Hriste Tsigaroglou, all of them in the village Tsinik; and although they had declared that they surrender, nevertheless they were fired at, and Ghristo, seriously wounded, hid himself in a corner, where he died, and the other two were arrested and taken somewhere out of the village, where they were slaughtered. Then the soldiers cut off their heads and rejoicing, brought them to Teke-kyoi and hung them for 8 whole hours in front of the shop of the President of the Union and Progress Committee, Hadji Aya Bey. It has not been allowed to have the corpses

buried. They had left them to be eaten up by the dogs and the crows. The Metropolitan of Amassia wrote a *lakrir* and complaint about the crime to the Governor, who of course has done nothing

A report from Bafra, dated February 4th, 1919, states that on February 2nd, in the village Issaakli, a suburb of Bafra, while a wedding was taking place in a house, a Turk named Sarimin Ismail, has fired through the window at those inside the house and killed a young man 25 years old, Lazar Prassaoglou, and a girl, Despina Kalaoglou, from the village Kain-lalabci, wounding at the same time a Demetrios Panaoglou, a Yovan Pandeli and a girl. Although the perpetrator was arrested, he was released two days later, on the ground that there was no proof. However, all those who were present, recognised him, and so, in his place the wounded persons were imprisoned.

According to another report from the representative of the Metropolitan at Gavza, dated also February the 4th, the refugees who were returning to Bafra, were killed by Turks of the village Surbin, near the Kaza of Bafra, and the corpses were speared and set up on prominent places.

A 16 year old boy, Panayioti K. Anastasoghliou, and Mrs. Katina, wife of Kyriake N. Alessoglou, both from Kapoo-Kaya, as well as Averkio Papa Paraskevaoglou, from the Christian village Tolioalar, were also assassinated. The witness of these assassinations was Sava Antonoglou, from Donooz-Alan, who miraculously succeeded to save himself.

A bride, wife of a tailor from the village Kabou-hiou Esmc, kaza of Vezir Kioprou, who was going to Amassia to visit her imprisoned for political reasons husband, was carried away by the Turks of the village Essin Bey. She was taken to the house of Pits Ahmed Oglou, where she was violated by the Police Magistrate and his secretary, who happened to be found in the house. After this base action and in order to have their crime concealed, all three of them sent her to Zeintounlouk, one of the wildest Turks....

A report from Kavza, dated February 10th, 1919, stated:—The day before yesterday, Saturday, at about midnight the infamous Moulazim Memdouh Bey, with sufficient troops, surrounded Kiosroufi, a village which suffered a great deal and in which two weddings were taking place. They attacked with mitrailleuses the houses where the people were celebrating and proceeded with violations and plunderings, and then with thrashing to death every single person. Memdouh Bey killed with his own hands the father of the bridegroom, Isaak Karabadjakoglou, carrying away all the booty with the horses and being proud for their deeds. The following day he came back once more to the same village with his troops and surrounded it again.

Of the two weddings mentioned above, one bride had to go to Knvza. Here however nobody knew anything of the events which took place at Kiosroufi. Therefore many people set off from there, with eight carriages and about 50 horses, to go and receive the bride. Thus all of them, men and women, fell in the trap, and a pandemonium followed. Every single person was imprisoned in the stables etc. Cryings and horror

fell throughout the village, because Memdouh the murderer had ordered that the best-man, Basile Kiossoglon, and Cotso K. Antonoglou should be at once shot.

On February 15th, 1919, Turkish bands arrested outside of Erbaa, two brothers, Eleftherios and Stylianos Kalaidjoglou, and carried them to be massacred. At a certain moment however, both of them run away and although repeatedly fired at from behind, they were miraculously saved.

On February 21st six young men from the village Hallab-Kogliaz, this side of Tsoroum, who had completed their military service and were returning from Angora to their homes, were arrested by the Turks of the above village, and three of them, Nicolas P. Simeon from Merzifoon, Jioannis Semer-djoglou from Hadjikeuy, and Stavros from Kiosrouf, were killed, while the other three seriously wounded.

On February 22nd Memdotih Bey, Gendarmerie Commander at Merzifoon, renowned for his monstrosities against the Greeks of Vezir-Kioprou, who with one shot had killed 18 Greek boys, by placing all of them in a row, the one behind the other, came in the village Kiosroof, kaza of Kavza, and killed Isaak, a sixty years old quiet peasant.

On February 23rd Turks entered in the house of Haralambos Hristou, in the village Terpez (Oinoi), and literally stripped it. The most notorious of the bands, raging all these districts, is that of Terme Pits Ahmed, composed of 150 murderers, who are plundering and killing every day the remnants of already ruined villages.

On February 26th, near Kessillou a Mehmed Pehlivan, ex guard of the village, attacked Christo Photoglou and mortally wounded him. While the poor victim was expiring, he said to Harilaos Avraam, from Tsikour-Yatak, who happened to pass by, that the above mentioned Turk is his murderer. The perpetrator now lives in Samsoun, quite undisturbed.

On February 27th, the renowned Commander of Gerdarmery at Merzifoon, attacked with gendarmes and Bashibozouks a wedding procession, which was going from Hadjikeij (kaza of Amassia), to the village, and a fighting of 20 minutes took place, during which three Christians were wounded.

On March 2nd, two Christians from Kirezli, of Baffra, who were returning to their village, were killed at midday, near the village Toum-Soiigluts.

On March 4th, five Greeks from Phulsn, who were going with *kaiks* back to their country, were arrested near Tcharshamba by pirates, who carried away goods worth 4000 liras. The pirates have not touched at all the *kaiks* transporting Turkish goods, checking carefully whether the goods were belonging to Christians or to Moslems.

On March 7th Osman Tchaoush, the Police Commander of Platano thrashed mercilessly the priest Lazaros.

On March 8th in the village Sounoussa Arpa Deressi, Kaza of Ladik, six Greek soldiers, returning from their military service, were massacred with axes by Turkish peasants.

On March 9th the Laz-Turks who on January 10th had entered in Tsaln Armootkyoi, robbed everything from the house of Samsounlou Panayot, whose ear they have cut,

and arresting Anthimos Vassiliou, ordered him to get ready for them 1000 liras, otherwise he would be killed.

On March 10th seven cavalry gendarmes met near the village Dere Tchiflik (Frbaa), five Greeks going to their village Teke and firing against them, they killed one of them.

On March 12th two young Greeks of Kurd-Dere of Oinof, who had been exiled to the village Kirez-Tepe, were engaged as servants of the Aga (chief) of the village Tayar, who then asked them to take charge of guarding, as it were, the house of his son Hassan, against a probable attack by the Armenians. Without suspecting anything the two poor Greeks went there and they were assassinated at midnight.

On March 14th Turks arrested the priest George, who was returning from Russia to his village Tsan-gueri (Onoi) and after thrashing him they took from him 300 liras, which he had with him.

On March 16th at about midnight, Fethi, son of the gendarmerie Commander at Oinoi, has forced the door of the coffee-shop Sava-Mavi and entering in the shop, fired at him, wounding him mortally. He died after a few days.

On March 18th the priest Mihail, from the village Youha Yapou of Amassia, who was going with his companion Vassilios Papa Kyriakou to Merzifoon, was attacked near the village Alala by Ahmed Imamoglou, from Kiork-kyoi, who robbed them and then shot Yassilios at his right breast. He also fired at the priest, whom he wounded in his neck. The priest pretending to be dead, fell and so saved his life. The assassin went away, after ascertaining that both of his victims died.

On March 20th in the village Ersandik (Vezir-Kioprou), a band of 23 bashibozouks and 10 soldiers, have asked a woman to give them bread. The woman gave them the only loaf she had with her. The bashibozouks began cursing her, which made her husband come out of his house and intervene. A little later, however, came reinforcements with mitrailleuses and many other Moslems from the neighbouring Turkish villages and attacked the whole village, killing the priest George and 14 women and children.

On March 21st, the infamous brigand Kasik Mehmed, from the village Rash Alan near Kavak, had gone with his acolytes to the village Souloudjak Pitsindjik, killed Anastassios Kyriakoglou, Demetrios Yeorgiou, Ioannis Constantinou, Costi Yeorgiou and Panika Vassiliou, and robbed all their money and clothes. Besides, he also committed several other crimes, and when he was leaving, he gave such a blow on the skull of Sofia Anesti Panteloglou, that the next day she died. The Metropolitan of Amassia officially protested this murder, but the Moutessarrif gave no notice to this denunciation and let the perpetrator go free, without asking anything concerning this crime.

On March 22nd, in the village Moucid (Kavza), Turks killed John Eleftheriou and Philippe Sava, both from Ttredjik.

On March 23rd, George Haralambassoglou from Ordou, who was working in the Turkish village Tsivril, has sent his employee, Paul Ioannou Tsamadjoglou to

Samsoun for work. The latter was arrested outside the village and killed by the Turks, sent there for the purpose.

On March 25th, the gendarmes of Tekekyoi arrested in Andrialos two peasants from Tsawalan, on the ground of being deserters. But instead of taking them to the Konak, they slaughtered them like sheep, and rejoicing, carried their heads to Tekekyoi.

On March 26th several women came from the village Karadjakyo of Siuopo with wounded heads and limbs, describing in very black colours the tortures they suffered by the gendarmes, in addition to their privation and other ill treatment, after their return from exile. The commonest phases which the Government functionaries are using against the unfortunate Ottoman Greeks, are "You, Ghiaours, (infidels), you still dare to talk, and you are still living; in one evening we shall sweep you away".

On March 27th Turks entered at night in the village Tarkandag, arrested two Christians and killed them. After these crimes were committed, Kara Dimit, chief of a band, entered in the Turkish villages Ahourlou, Smonssik and Kdlik, the populations of which were armed by the Government and disarmed, them without killing a single person.

On March 28th Turks killed in his mill a Greek, George the mill-keeper, from the village Poulaman (Phatsa), with a view to take over his mill with all the surrounding fields, which they were cultivating, as their own, during the exile of the true owner.

On March 29th, three Christians from the village Tsinglur were arrested by Turks on their way to Samsoun. The Turks literally cut them into pieces. The Christians of the village Tangarlou found and brought the corpses to their village. They then informed the widows and the orphans, who weeping and lamenting came to take the corpses and bury them in their village. The persons so cruelly murdered, were Nicolas Samloglou, Archangele Samloglou and 14 years old boy Savva Tachtadji.

On March 31st, between the Turkish villages Carli and Emirli, four Greeks from the villages Karakostalar were massacred by Turks; they were called Constantine Karacasoglu, Cost. Dimitriou, Paul Papazoglu, and Tarahtchi, son-in-law of Hadji Lazaros.

On April 2nd, in the Turkish village Tsolah Kaza of Ladik (Amassia), murderers have killed the son of Kosma, Ktradjom a young man 20 years old, and also the son Pavlos, a young man 18 years old. The first was shot and the second was literally slaughtered.

On April 7th, near the Turkish village Alionrlou Surkish bands have arrested and killed in the road G. Philiposoglou, and Aposlolos Mouhtaris, two Greeks from the village Doumuz-Agli. At the head of the band was the infamous Laz Mehmed, who had robbed about 30 women and children passing from that place, and carried away clothes, monies and everything else the unfortunate creatures had with them. On the same day, in the village Kadedi, Hadji Mehmed Tchaoushoglu with his acolytes and assisted by the gendarmes of Tekekyoi, arrested at night the following persons who were working there: Christo Papazoglu, a boy 13 years old, Kyriako Yeo-ika, 45 years old, Theokhari Moumdji, Kosti Termeli 25 years old, and three other tinmen.

All of them were from the village Tsinik. From them one, named Thokhari and a further tinman, succeeded to escape, but all others were massacred.

On April 8th, about 50 Turks under the leadership of Kurdoglou Mehmed Redjeb, surrounded at 3 o'clock in the morning the little village Kertchembe, comprising 10 houses and situated only half an hour's away from Samsoun. At first they blockaded the house of a 17 year old young man, J. Vassiliou, who for three whole hours was courageously resisting the band, without surrendering his home to the brigands. In the meantime, a Greek, Christo Triantafillides, came out of his house, to assist his countryman, who was in danger, but he was cruelly killed; his wife, Parthena, and a Lazaros Vassiliou, were mortally wounded.

On April 13th, the teacher Haralambos Yeorghiadis, in the company of George Ilia Tsinoglou and the 17 years old son of Hadji Panayoti, as well as Anastase Tombouli, left the village Kiztl-Giul lo come to Samsoun. All of them were arrested near Indje-Sou by Turks and massacred.

On April 14th, the corpses of two Greeks, who were strangled on the road of Bagdad , were brought to Samsoun.

The report of religious Greek Constantinople justifies the practice of genocide of the peoples in the first Armenian nation. Mustafa Kemal and the connections that we have produced highlighting the responsibility of Mustafa Kemal in the practices of genocide of Armenians. Mr Taner Akçam never quoted passages of Mustafa Kemal, the revisionists and Holocaust deniers are in the practices against people because of the falsification of the Armenian genocide.

The question arises as to face history what is the responsibility of Mr Husseyin Barack Obama? by his statement today he denied the genocide of Armenians. I do not believe Mr Obama has read the books of Mustafa Kemal, it is very questionable for his words of Mustafa Kemal who is the father of German fascism, which my massacred the Kurdish people by adopting the law by the National Assembly of Turkey, himself led the army and deported in January 1917 400 000 Kurds

On 23 July 1919 Mustafa Kemal is strong enough to meet and to preside over a Congress Erzerum and proclaim in the face of another foot and a broken Claims Settlement onstitud the National Pact. Here's how Young turcs resolve the issue of peace as the view that intérieur outsider's point of view, they voted by acclamation s following resolutions:

"1 ° vilayets East, with the vilayet of Trabzon and the District of Djanik, form an integral part of the Ottoman Empire. These and vilayets: Erzerum, Sivas, Diarbekir, Kharpout, Bitlis. They may be stained from each other. All Muslims living in these vilayets respect each other and are true brothers;

2 ° We believe that any attempt of occupation and intervention of foreign powers will be made in favor of the Greeks and Armenians, so we resolved unanimously to resist such attempts. We recognize the rights granted to them by the Ottoman laws, but we do not allow the Greeks and Armenians are acting against the rights of Ottoman sovereignty and against the rights of Muslims. We will defend against any aggression against our nation and our homeland. We never hesitate to defend with all our strength and our rights and sacred possessions, against all the Powers of agreements that would occur in favor of Christians;

3 ° Our fundamental principle is the defense of the Ottoman Empire, the Muslims khalifat. We will work with other provinces of Empiire; where such cooperation would be impossible, Oriental will defend vilayets alone;

4 If the Ottoman Government was obliged to cede the provinces by signing any document, we proclaim immediately after the armistice until 12 December 1919, when the general arrived in Adana Dufieux to take military command and administrative The Cilicia was under the supreme authority of Marshal Allenby. But agreement between the firms in London and Paris, the admission of the region had been entrusted to Colonel Brémond. This development was most Interallied cordial and gave the results eurs. The Cilicia, wrote Colonel Brémond, was the hallmark of the Anglo-French Entente ... There was no view of the difficulties has been noted elsewhere. The credit belongs to the performers. This is e delegations of various nationalities have local in Adana, as elsewhere, to sow division among us. But repeated and invariable these steps eventually discouraged. well to state that the English major of Administrative Services, was made to accompany them at the neighbor. This proposal was enough to defeat them and thwart their work. "³⁹

Almost two thirds of survey participants France-Armenia do not believe that Barack Obama will hold his promise to campaign on the recognition of the Armenian Genocide. This is the temporary result of a new opinion poll which was already 128 people responded. However, two thirds of respondents also believe that recognition of President Obama could have positive effects on civil society in Turkey.

A few weeks of European elections on June 7 which will also be marked by the accession of Turkey into the EU, the events of this year the following objectives:

1) Denounce the policy of successive Turkish governments, until now holding the denial of the crime, would make accomplices.

³⁹ Sevâ Evîn Ciçek, Etudes Sociologiques sur l'Armée turques.,2008

2) To convey the concern of the Armenian communities in Europe, formed by survivors and their children face the prospect of integration of a Turkish state that denial is the logical continuation of the final solution.

3) Appealing to the firmness of the European executive and ask for the implementation of the resolution passed by Parliament on 18 June 1987 which determines any integration of Turkey to its prior recognition of the Armenian genocide.

Reviewing the history or "forgotten" victims of murder in 1915 would be a second time and betray the foundations and values of humanism that wants to build Europe. The enlargement of Europe, should it spread to Turkey, can not be on the hidden body of the Armenian people.

CONSUL OF FRANCE IN SALONIKA SEON TO DELCASSE, FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER

T. N. 110

SALONIKA AUGUST 20, 1915, 18:30
(RECEIVED: 20:55)

Communication

I have received information from various reliable sources that the armenians are pursued not only in Constantinople, but in the vilayets, too.

The number of Armenians killed in the empire reaches 200000, and if this state of affairs lasts long, the nation will be entirely exterminated...

(A.M.A.E., *Guerre 1914-1918, Turquie, tome 887, f. 179*). A. Beylerian, *les grandes puissances, l'empire ottoman et les armeniens dans les archives francaises (1914-1918)*, p. 58.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT ON THE MASSACRES OF THE ARMENIANS

? DECEMBER, 1915

...The number of Armenians, who disappeared, were killed, forced to become islam, abducted during deportation of the Armenian population in Armenia and

vilayets of Armenia, exceeds 500000.

Arrests are constant in Constantinople, the arrested are sent away from the capital without any guarantee of their security. They are merchants born in vilayets and settled in Constantinople for a long time. Some Armenians succeeded in getting permission for abandoning the ottoman territory by paying large sums, which sometimes exceeded 100000 francs, to the Turkish and even the German officials.

The entire Armenian population in turkey was finally condemned to death and this verdict was implemented in the empire according to the German method. Neither Germany, nor Austria did any attempts to stop their ally, their ambassadors in Constantinople come to nothing more than making memoranda, they didn't make a step, and they will show the pieces of paper for justifying themselves on the day of giving account. The consuls of these two powers to the u.s.a. state that "it is an internal affair of turkey". Moreover, German officers are dubious owners of the supreme class in the whole ottoman territory, they admitted measures implemented by the civic and military authorities. They couldn't justify evil deeds of the gendarmes and the army...

(A.M.A.E., *Guerre 1914-1918, Turquie, tome 887, ff. 250-254 v*). A. Beylerian, *les grandes puissances, l'empire ottoman et les arméniens dans les archives francaises (1914-1918)*, p. 151

**M. MARCEL CACHIN, DEPUTY OF SENA TO MR. ARISTID BRIANDE,
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL, THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MINISTER**

PARIS, DECEMBER 19, 1915

According to the stories of reliable eye-witnesses, the massacres in their cruelty exceed the massacres of 1894-1895, and the year 1915 filled Armenia with blood...

...in 1915 one million of these unfortunate people were exterminated by Enver pasha, the former student of Berlin military academy with complicity of German officers and consuls. The foreign affairs committee of the chamber was informed by respectable Mr. Aharonyan about the new attempt of extermination of the whole nation. The tragic story of this prominent Armenian was confirmed by the reports of American and Swiss missionaries and consuls, and they are involved in the last book of honorable lord Bryce.

... nobody could remain indifferent to the martyrdom of this nation subjected to

extermination. Despite these present misfortunes France will protest against these terrible crimes once again in accordance with its noble and tender traditions.

A.M.A.E., Guerre 1914-1918, Turquie, tome 887, ff. 244-245v). A. Beylerian, les grandes puissances, l'empire ottoman et les arméniens dans les archives francaises (1914-1918), p. 148

REPORT ON THE MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS IN CILICIA UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

Decypher, Admiral de Robeck, (Constantinople), March 7th, 1920. D. 4.20. p.m. March 7th. 1920. R. 5.45. p.m. March 8th. 1920. No.200. (R).

Following for Mr. Aneurin Williams M.P. is transmitted at request of W.A. Kennedy. Message begins. No. 5. Confirmation of news of Marash: 18,000 massacred in district: city burnt and without supplies and has not been relieved: 2,000 refugees have reached Adana: 13,000 women and children perished in snow-storm on way there: 8,000 Armenians still in Marash of whom many are wounded: Hadjia Zeitoun isolated: Adana, Tarsus not immediately threatened, but anxious and unsettled: no confidence of security in district. Message ends. I submit any appearance of official confirmation of this message should be guarded against. We have no information other than that already telegraphed. French, as previously stated, are very reticent but take the line that loss of life is to be ascribed to casualties incident to hostilities and subsequent withdrawal rather than to massacre.

PRO reference:-FO 371/5043/E1168/folio 20 Armenian National Institute
US CONSUL LESLIE DAVIS DESCRIBING ARMENIAN "DEPORTEES" PASSING THROUGH THE HARPOOT PLAIN ON THEIR WAY TO DER ZOR

“All of them were in rags and many . . . almost naked . . . emaciated, sick, diseased, filthy, covered with dirt and vermin . . . driven along for many weeks like herds of cattle, with little to eat . . . There were few men among them, most of the men having been killed by the Kurd before their arrival at Harpoot. Many of the women and children also had been killed and very many others had died on the way . . . Of those who had started, only a small portion were still alive and they were rapidly dying . . . Many Turkish officers and other Turks visited the camps to select the prettiest girls and had their doctors present to examine them . . . Several hundred of the dead and dying scattered about the camp . . . the body of a middle-aged man who had apparently just died or been killed. A number of dead bodies of women and children lay here and there . . . Old men sat there mumbling

incoherently. Women with matted hair and sunken eyes sat staring like maniacs. One, whose face has haunted my memory ever since, was so emaciated and the skin was drawn so tightly over her features that her head appeared to be only a lifeless skull. Others were in the spasms of death. Children with bloated bellies were on the ground wallowing in filth. Some were in convulsions. All in the camp were beyond help”

United States Official records on the Armenian Genocide 1915-1917, pp. 644, doc. NA/RG59/867.4016/392.

CONFIDENTIAL TELEGRAM, AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU TO SECRETARY OF STATE

Constantinople, 16 July 1915

"Deportation of and excesses against peaceful Armenians is increasing and from harrowing reports of eye witnesses it appears that a campaign of race extermination is in progress under a pretext of reprisal against rebellion. "Protests as well as threats are unavailing and probably incite the Ottoman government to more drastic measures as they are determined to disclaim responsibility for their absolute disregard of Capitulations and I believe nothing short of actual force which obviously United States are not in a position to exert would adequately meet the situation. Suggest you inform belligerent nations and mission boards of this."

United States Official records on the Armenian Genocide 1915-1917, pp. 55, document NA/RG59/867.4016/76

AMERICAN CONSULATE

No. 71 COPY

Harpoot, 24 July 1915.

HONORABLE HENRY MORGENTHAU, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

SIR:

I have the honor to further supplement my reports of june 30th and july 11th (file no. 840. 1) in regard to the expulsion of the armenians from this region, or, to

speak more correctly, the wholesale massacre of these armenians, as follows...

...it has been no secret that the plan was to destroy the armenian race as a race, but the methods used have been more cold-blooded and barbarous, if not more effective, than i had at first supposed...

...it seems to be fully established now that practically all who have been sent away from here have been deliberately shot or otherwise killed within one or two days after their departure. This work has not all been done by bands of kurds but has for the most part been that of the gendarmes who accompanied the people from here or of companies of armed □tchetehs□ (convicts) who have been released from prison for the purpose of murdering the armenian exiles...

...i do not believe there has ever been a massacre in the history of the world so general and thorough as that which is now being perpetrated in this region or that a more fiendish, diabolical scheme has ever been conceived by the mind of man...

...it would be that even if all the people had been allowed to perish on the road. As the greater part of them, however, have been actually murdered and as there is no doubt that this was done by order of the government, there can be no pretense that the measure is anything else but a general massacre...

I have the honor to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed): Leslie a. Davis

Consul

Source: NA/RG59/867.4016/269. United States Official Records on The Armenian Genocide 1915-1917. Compiled with an Introduction by Ara Sarafian, London, 2004, PP. 461-462.

HENRY MORGENTHAU'S REPORT OF HIS CONVERSATION WITH TALAAT PASHA

8 August 1915

"I argued in all sorts of ways with him but he said that there was no use, that they had already disposed of three quarters of them, that there were none left in Bitlis, Van, Erzeroum, and that the hatred was so intense now that they have to finish it. I

spoke to him about the commercial losses and he said they did not care, that they had figured it out and knew it would not exceed for the banks etc. five million pounds. He said they want to treat the Armenians like we treat the negroes. I think he meant like the Indians. I asked him to make exceptions in some few cases which he promised to do."

United States Diplomacy on the Bosphorus: The Diaries of Ambassador Morgenthau 1913-1916, p. 298

[FROM FOREIGN OFFICE PRESS OFFICE FOR PUBLICATION IN MONDAY MORNING PAPERS (23 MAY 1915)].

H.M. GOVERNMENT, IN COMMON WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF FRANCE AND RUSSIA, MAKE THE FOLLOWING PUBLIC DECLARATION :-

"For about the last month Kurds and the Turkish population of Armenia have been engaged in massacring Armenians with connivance and often with help of ottoman authorities. Such massacres took place about the middle of April, at Erzerum, Dertchan, Egin, Bitlis, Sassoun, Moush, Zeitun, and in all Cilicia.

Inhabitants of about 100 villages near van were all assassinated. In town itself Armenians' quarter is besieged by Kurds. At the same time ottoman government at Constantinople is raging against inoffensive Armenian population.

In face of these fresh crimes committed by turkey the allied governments announce publicly to the sublime port that they will hold all the members of the ottoman government, as well as such of their agents as are implicated, personally responsible for Armenian massacres."

PRO, FO371/2488/63095.

VISCOUNT BRYCE: SPEECH IN HOUSE OF LORDS

I am sorry to say that such information as has reached me from many quarters goes to show that the figure of 800.000 which the noble earl thought incredible as a possible total for those who have been destroyed since may last is, unfortunately, quite a possible number. That is because the proceedings taken have been so absolutely premeditated and systematic. The massacres are the result of a policy which, as far as can be ascertained, has been entertained for some considerable time by the gang who are now in possession of the government of the Turkish Empire.

House of Lords, Hansard (5th Series), Vol. Xix, 6 October 1915, Cols. 994-1004

REPORT ON THE FORCED EXILE OF THE REMAINING ARMENIANS FROM AINTAB AND MARASH

LORD ROBERT CECIL. THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SPEECH IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

I think it may be said, without the least fear of exaggeration, that no more horrible crime has been committed in the history of the world.... this is a premeditative crime determined on long ago.... it was a long-considered, deliberate policy to destroy and wipe out of existence the Armenians in turkey. It was systematically carried out. it was ordered from above...

House Of Commons, Hansard (5th Series), Vol. LXXV, 16 November 1915, Cols. 1770-1776.

SITUATION IN TURKISH DISTRICTS NEAR SYRIAN NORTHERN FRONTIER.

BRITISH CONSULATE ALEPPO, 15 November 1922

My Lord,

I have the honour to report that on November 8 the Turks gave notice to the Armenians of Aintab & Marash and of the district, stretching Eastward to Birejik, that they must all leave the country in a month. This is done in pursuance of the policy that no Christians are to be allowed to stay in Turkey. Aintab which formerly held 40000 Armenians now contains only 3000.

The French Consular Representative in Aintab, Mr. de Sandfort, has been transferred to Adana and has not been replaced. I have the honor to be, With the highest respect, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient, Humble servant (signed) James Morgan Consul Copies to British High Commissioners, Constantinople, Cairo, Jerusalem and Bagdad. " " British Consuls, Beyrouth and Damascus, G. H. Q., Cairo and British Liaison Officer, Beyrouth, London S.W.1

PRO reference:-FO 371/7875/18/E 13426 Armenian National Institute
US CONSUL LESLIE DAVIS DESCRIBING ARMENIAN "DEPORTEES" PASSING THROUGH THE HARPOOT PLAIN ON THEIR WAY TO DER ZOR

“All of them were in rags and many . . . almost naked . . . emaciated, sick, diseased, filthy, covered with dirt and vermin . . . driven along for many weeks like herds of cattle, with little to eat . . . There were few men among them, most of the men having been killed by the Kurd before their arrival at Harpoot. Many of the women and children also had been killed and very many others had died on the way . . . Of those who had started, only a small portion were still alive and they were rapidly dying . . . Many Turkish officers and other Turks visited the camps to select the prettiest girls and had their doctors present to examine them . . . Several hundred of the dead and dying scattered about the camp . . . the body of a middle-aged man who had apparently just died or been killed. A number of dead bodies of women and children lay here and there . . . Old men sat there mumbling incoherently. Women with matted hair and sunken eyes sat staring like maniacs. One, whose face has haunted my memory ever since, was so emaciated and the skin was drawn so tightly over her features that her head appeared to be only a lifeless skull. Others were in the spasms of death. Children with bloated bellies were on the ground wallowing in filth. Some were in convulsions. All in the camp were beyond help”

United States Official records on the Armenian Genocide 1915-1917, pp. 644, doc. NA/RG59/867.4016/392.

CONFIDENTIAL TELEGRAM, AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU TO SECRETARY OF STATE

Constantinople, 16 July 1915

"Deportation of and excesses against peaceful Armenians is increasing and from harrowing reports of eye witnesses it appears that a campaign of race extermination is in progress under a pretext of reprisal against rebellion. "Protests as well as threats are unavailing and probably incite the Ottoman government to more drastic measures as they are determined to disclaim responsibility for their absolute disregard of Capitulations and I believe nothing short of actual force which obviously United States are not in a position to exert would adequately meet the situation. Suggest you inform belligerent nations and mission boards of this."

United States Official records on the Armenian Genocide 1915-1917, pp. 55, document NA/RG59/867.4016/76

AMERICAN CONSULATE

No. 71 COPY

Harpoot, 24 July 1915.

HONORABLE HENRY MORGENTHAU, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

SIR:

I have the honor to further supplement my reports of june 30th and july 11th (file no. 840. 1) in regard to the expulsion of the armenians from this region, or, to speak more correctly, the wholesale massacre of these armenians, as follows...

...it has been no secret that the plan was to destroy the armenian race as a race, but the methods used have been more cold-blooded and barbarous, if not more effective, than i had at first supposed...

...it seems to be fully established now that practically all who have been sent away from here have been deliberately shot or otherwise killed within one or two days after their departure. This work has not all been done by bands of kurds but has for the most part been that of the gendarmes who accompanied the people from here or of companies of armed □tchetehs□ (convicts) who have been released from prison for the purpose of murdering the armenian exiles...

...i do not believe there has ever been a massacre in the history of the world so general and thorough as that which is now being perpetrated in this region or that a more fiendish, diabolical scheme has ever been conceived by the mind of man...

...it would be that even if all the people had been allowed to perish on the road. As the greater part of them, however, have been actually murdered and as there is no doubt that this was done by order of the government, there can be no pretense that the measure is anything else but a general massacre...

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8 August 1915

"I argued in all sorts of ways with him but he said that there was no use, that they had already disposed of three quarters of them, that there were none left in Bitlis, Van, Erzeroum, and that the hatred was so intense now that they have to finish it. I spoke to him about the commercial losses and he said they did not care, that they had figured it out and knew it would not exceed for the banks etc. five million pounds. He said they want to treat the Armenians like we treat the negroes. I think he meant like the Indians. I asked him to make exceptions in some few cases which he promised to do."

United States Diplomacy on the Bosphorus: The Diaries of Ambassador Morgenthau 1913-1916, p. 298

Talaat Pasha's Official Orders Regarding the Armenian Massacres, March 1915-January 1916

March 25th, 1915

To Djemal Bey, Delegate at Adana:

The duty of everyone is to effect on the broadest lines possible the realization of the noble project of wiping out of existence the well-known elements who for centuries have been the barrier to the empire's progress in civilization.

We must, therefore, take upon ourselves the entire responsibility, pledging ourselves to this action no matter what happens, and always remembering how great is the sacrifice which the Government has made in entering the World War. We must work so that the means used may lead to the desired end.

In our dispatch dated February 18th, we announced that the Djemiet has decided to uproot and annihilate the different forces which for centuries have been a hindrance; for this purpose it is forced to resort to very bloody methods. Certainly the contemplation of these methods horrified us, but the Djemiet saw no other way of insuring the stability of its work.

Ali Riza [Note: the committee delegate at Aleppo] harshly criticised us and urged

that we be merciful; such simplicity is nothing short of stupidity. We will find a place for all those who will not cooperate with us, a place that will wring their delicate heartstrings.

Again let me remind you of the question of property left. This is very important. Watch its distribution with vigilance; always examine the accounts and the use made of the proceeds.

THE DJEMIET

September 3rd, 1915

To the Prefecture of Aleppo:

We advise that you include the woman and children also in the orders which have been previously prescribed as to be applied to the males of the intended persons. Select employees of confidence for these duties.

Minister of the Interior, TALAAT.

September 16th

To the Prefecture of Aleppo:

You have already been advised that the Government, by order of the Djemiet, has decided to destroy completely all the indicated persons [Armenians] living in Turkey.

All who oppose this decision and command cannot remain on the official staff of the empire.

Their existence must come to an end, however tragic the means may be; and no regard must be paid to either age or sex, or to conscientious scruples.

Minister of the Interior, TALAAT.

November 18th, 1915

To the Prefecture of Aleppo:

It appears, from the interventions which have recently been made by the American Ambassador [Note: Mr. Morgenthau] at Constantinople on behalf of his Government, that the American Consuls are obtaining information by some secret means. They remain unconvinced, despite our assurance that the deportations will be accomplished in safety and comfort.

Be careful that events which attract attention shall not occur in connection with those who are near cities and other centres. In view of our present policy, it is most important that foreigners who are in those parts shall be convinced that the expulsion of the Armenians is in reality only deportation.

Therefore it is necessary that a show of gentle dealing shall be made for a while, and the usual measures be taken in suitable places.

All persons who have given information to the contrary shall be arrested and handed over to the military authorities for trial by court-martial. This order is recommended as very important.

TALAAT.

December 11th, 1915

To the Prefecture of Aleppo:

We are informed that some correspondents of Armenian journals are acquiring photographs and letters which depict tragic events, and these they give to the American Consul at Aleppo.

Dangerous people of this kind must be arrested and suppressed.

Minister of the Interior,

TALAAT.

December 29th, 1915

To the Prefecture of Aleppo:

We are informed that foreign officers are finding along the roads the corpses of the indicated persons, and are photographing them.

Have these corpses buried at once and do not allow them to be left near the roads.

This order is recommended as very important.

Minister of the Interior,

TALAAT.

January 15th, 1916

To the Government of Aleppo:

We are informed that certain orphanages which have opened also admitted the children of the Armenians.

Should this be done through ignorance of our real purpose, or because of contempt of it, the Government will view the feeding of such children or any effort to prolong their lives as an act completely opposite to its purpose, since it regards the survival of these children as detrimental.

I recommend the orphanages not to receive such children; and no attempts are to be made to establish special orphanages for them.

Minister of the Interior,

TALAAT.

(Undated.)

From the Ministry of the Interior to the Governor of Aleppo:

Only those orphans who cannot remember the terrors to which their parents have been subjected must be collected and kept.

Send the rest away with the caravans.

Minister of the Interior,

TALAAT.

Source: Source Records of the Great War, Vol. III, ed. Charles F. Horne, National Alumni 1923

The fact of the Armenian Genocide by the Ottoman government has been documented, recognized, and affirmed in the form of media and eyewitness reports, laws, resolutions, and statements by many states and international organizations. The complete catalogue of all documents categorizing the 1915 wholesale massacre of the Armenian population in Ottoman Empire as a premeditated and thoroughly executed act of genocide, is extensive. Below is a brief list of those states which have acknowledged the Armenian Genocide.

Resolutions, Laws, and Declarations

- [U.S. House Committee Resolution - October 10, 2007](#)
- [Chile, Senate, Resolution - July 07, 2007](#)
- [Argentina, Law, January 11, 2007](#)
- [Argentina, Senate, Special Statement - April 19, 2006](#)
- [Lithuania, Assembly, Resolution - December 15, 2005](#)
- [European Parliament, Resolution - September 28, 2005](#)
- [Venezuela, National Assembly, Resolution - July 14, 2005](#)
- [Germany, Parliament, Resolution - June 15, 2005](#)
- [Argentina, Senate, Resolution - April 20, 2005](#)
- [Poland, Parliament, Resolution - April 19, 2005](#)
- [Netherlands, Parliament, Resolution - December 21, 2004](#)
- [Slovakia, National Assembly, Resolution - November 30, 2004](#)
- [Canada, House of Commons, Resolution - April 21, 2004](#)
- [Argentina, Senate, Declaration - March 31, 2004](#)
- [Uruguay, Law - March 26, 2004](#)

- [Argentina, Draft Law - March 18, 2004](#)
- [Switzerland \(Helvetic Confederation\), National Council, Resolution - December 16, 2003](#)
- [Argentina, Senate, Resolution - August 20, 2003](#)
- [Canada, Senate, Resolution - June 13, 2002](#) [European, Parliament, Resolution - February 28, 2002](#) [Common Declaration of His Holiness John Paul II and His Holiness Karekin II at Holy Etchmiadzin, Republic of Armenia - September 27, 2001](#) [Prayer of John Paul II, Memorial of Tzitzernagaberd - September 26, 2001](#) [France, Law - January 29, 2001](#) [Italy, Chamber of Deputies, Resolution - November 16, 2000](#)
- [European Parliament, Resolution - November 15, 2000](#)
- [France, Senate, Draft Law - November 7, 2000](#)
- [Lebanon, Parliament, Resolution - May 11, 2000](#)
- [Sweden, Parliament, Report - March 29, 2000](#)
- [France, National Assembly, Draft Law - May 28, 1998](#)
- [Belgium, Senate, Resolution - March 26, 1998](#)
- [Lebanon, Chamber of Deputies, Resolution - April 3, 1997](#)
- [U.S., House of Representatives, Resolution 3540 - June 11, 1996](#)
- [Greece \(Hellenic Republic\), Parliament, Resolution - April 25, 1996](#) 
- [Canada, House of Commons, Resolution - April 23, 1996](#)
- [Russia, Duma, Resolution - April 14, 1995](#)
- [Argentina, Senate, Resolution - May 5, 1993](#)
- [European Parliament, Resolution - June 18, 1987](#) [Download](#) 
- [U.S., House of Representatives, Joint Resolution 247 - September 12, 1984](#)
- [Cyprus, House of Representatives, Resolution - April 29, 1982](#)
- [U.S., House of Representatives, Joint Resolution 148 - April 9, 1975](#)
- [Uruguay, Senate and House of Representatives, Resolution - April 20, 1965](#)

- U.S., Senate, Resolution 359 - May 11, 1920
- U.S., Congress, An Act to Incorporate Near East Relief - August 6, 1919
- U.S., Senate, Concurrent Resolution 12 - February 9, 1916

**Dr Ali KILIC Demen Rowar
Paris on 24 aparis 2009**