

4-29-2018

15 Captain Fazil Bey IV

Krikor Guerguerian

Follow this and additional works at: https://commons.clarku.edu/pd_fazil_bey

Recommended Citation

Guerguerian, Krikor, "15 Captain Fazil Bey IV" (2018). *Fazil Bey*. 5.
https://commons.clarku.edu/pd_fazil_bey/5

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Private Materials (Archive 2) at Clark Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Fazil Bey by an authorized administrator of Clark Digital Commons. For more information, please contact mkrikonis@clarku.edu, jodolan@clarku.edu.

INDICTEMENTS
OF
CAPTAIN FAZIL BEY

I

12.4.1920 3771, 62 48-49, 13/1/1920
Yp 62 123-129 Ar. 9/2/1920

The first line is missing

8 Mart 335 tarihinde made-i Seniyye Hadratı Padîşahiye ilzen eden karamane ile muhteship

RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST COURT-MARTIAL

established by an Imperial Edict of March 8, 1919 (issued by His Majesty the King

President of the Court--brigadier general ESAD PASHA.

Members--brigadier general IHSAN PASHA, brigadier general ISMAIL HAKKI PASHA, colonel SULEYMAN SHAKIR BEY.

TRIAL OF (THOSE RESPONSIBLE) FOR THE KHARPERT [HARPUT] MASSACRE
mamuret-ul-Aziz -tr.

Those defendants tried in absentia are: DR. BAHAEDDIN SHAKIR (BEY), a member of the Central Committee of the Ittihad ve Terakki Cemiyeti or Committee of ^{the} Union and Progress [hereafter referred to as CUP--tr.] (and) president of Teshkilati Mahsusa or Special Organization; NAZIM BEY of Resne, responsible secretary of the CUP in Mamouret-ül-Aziz (Kharpert) [Not to be confused with Dr. Nazim].

Those defendants present are: HACI BALOSH ZADE MEHMED NURI BEY, former member of Parliament from Dersim; FERID BEY, former Director of Public Instruction in Mamouret-ül-Aziz.

Copy (THE TEXT) OF THE VERDICT

According to the proceedings which took place, the demands, explanations and arguments ^{defenses} of both sides were heard; all the documents and records ^{minutes} pertaining to the trial, and their contents, were read in entirety and examined; and the events in question were delved into. The result of the indispensable deliberations was the following: Dr. Bahaeddin Shakir bey, one of the members of the Central Committee of the CUP, went from Constantinople to Trebizond, Erzerum and other regions as president of the Special Organization, released groups of criminals from jails and orga-

nized other villains as well. As the leader of organized bands of raiders, he had killings and infamous acts committed by sudden attack during the forced deportation of the Armenians in various places and at various times; killings, plunder of properties, crimes and infamous acts were committed. Furthermore, out of deception or ignorance or desire for personal gain, certain other persons and officials (*) joined him, and secret instructions were prepared and communicated, sometimes verbally and sometimes by means of coded written telegrams, and those acts were committed according to those instructions. The Armenians were exterminated and destroyed by those comprising the Special Organization.

The same Bahaeddin Shakir Bey, in Kharpert, sent a coded telegram to fugitive NAZIM Bey of Resne, responsible secretary of the CUP, "to be delivered to NAZIM in care of Sabit Bey, vali (governor-general--tr.) of Kharpert" dated April 21, 1915 (1331) and which reads verbatim as follows:

-- "IS THE ACCOUNT OF THE ARMENIANS DEPORTED FROM THERE BEING SETTLED? (Are they being exterminated?). INFORM OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THEIR KILLING AND EXTERMINATION; or OTHERWISE, ARE THEY BEING REMOVED ONLY FROM THE CITY AND DEPORTED?"

In addition to that coded telegram communicated in the form written above, there is also the following, among the documents found in the dossier about the members of the Central Committee of the CUP. General Headquarters

 (*) The court does not wish to reveal the names of those officials.

The following is
 From the testimony of the vali of Erzerum, MUNIR BEY, ~~which is~~
 -- THE CARAVAN OF WEALTHY PERSONS (Armenian) SENT FROM ERZERUM,
 VIA KEGHI, HAS BEEN KILLED IN THE MOST SAVAGE MANNER, THROUGH
 TORTURES (with the cooperation of raiders from Dersim) BY BANDS
 OF RAIDERS ORGANIZED BY BAHAEDDIN SHAKIR BEY."

That is the content of the coded telegram sent (*).

The former vali of Kastemouni, RESHID PASHA, testified that
 he had received a coded telegram from the aforementioned Bahaed-
 din Shakir which ordered the exile of Armenians.

VEHIB PASHA (general) gave the following testimony:

"The murder and extermination of Armenians and the plunder and
 usurpation of their properties had been decided by the Central Com-
mittee of the CUP in the region of the 3rd Army Corps (**)."
(General Headquarters)

"The supplier and leader of the man-killing butchers was Ba-
 haeddin Shakir."

The following telegram was sent, again from Erzerum, by Baha-
 eddin Shakir to SAB(O)UR SAMI BEY, mutassarif (governor) of Antalia
 (Adalia) ~~(province).~~

"THEY ARE BEING SENT TO MOSUL AND ZOR (Der-el-Zor) FROM ERZE-
 RUM, VAN, BITLIS, DIYARBEKIR, SIVAS, TREBIZOND AND VICINITY, ON THE
 CONDITION THAT NOT A SINGLE ARMENIAN BE LEFT. What are you doing
 about that in Antalia?"

(*) The Turkish judges endeavor to place responsibility for crimes
 on fugitives so the criminal Turkish government and the villain-
 ous accomplice local government officials ~~will~~ *would* be exonerated.

(**) Erzerum being the center of the 3rd Army Corps (in 1915), the
 provinces of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van, Bitlis, Kharpert, Sivas
 and Dikranagerd were under that army's jurisdiction.

That coded-telegram communique is also before the court.

The details are written in the proceedings and records. All the testimonies, communiques and arguments heard confirm all those facts (*).

And it has been documented too that the same Bahaeddin Shakir is the chief criminal who took part in the execution of the aforementioned crimes, and the verdict of his guilt is given unanimously. Among the others accused is fugitive NAZIM bey of RESNE. The telegram sent to Nazim bey dated April 21, 1915 (1331) shows that he was in communication with Bahaeddin Shakir during the time of the deportations; according to the statements recorded, he was also in contact with Sabit bey, vali of Mamouret-ül-Aziz, and MIDHAT SHUKRU bey, secretary-general of the Central Committee. According to the testimonies given by witnesses, Nazim, learning that a search for him was being carried out, fled and today is a fugitive from the law.

According to the contents of other communiques pertaining to the trial, he, too, is the principal participant in the aforementioned crimes and, as far as both persons are concerned, according to the determination of the law, "there is no proof of their having played any role in joining the principal criminals or committing the aforementioned crimes." However, it is thought that he was in communication with Bahaeddin Shakir, as mentioned above, and, according to

(*) The court is careful not to record the sites and dates of the crimes, and the number of victims.

the testimonies heard, he knowingly assisted the principal criminals in the work of preparing and simplifying matters for the aforementioned crimes, and he was a secondary accomplice as well. Under those circumstances, the minority voice, according to the law, prevails such that, by 2/3 majority, the verdict of his (Nazim's) guilt as accomplice has been reached.

Deliberations have been made concerning the determination of punishments to be given:

"The deeds of Bahaeddin Shakir, one of the aforementioned criminals, correspond to Article 181 of the penal code. And he is condemned to death according to Article 171. Nazim of Resne, in turn, by application of Paragraph 2 of Article 15 of the same penal code, is sentenced to 15 years of hard labor and, according to the disposition of the law, the properties of both are to be seized and disposed, and Nazim is also deprived of civil rights."

As far as the other accused, the former member of Parliament from Dersim, MEHMED NURI BEY, and FERID bey, former Director of Public Instruction in Kharpert (presently Director of Public Instruction in Konya), are concerned; ----

There is the matter of Mehmed Nuri Bey having carried out the exile, massacre and extermination of Armenians near the village of Holapig (?) in the vicinity of his farm and his having said in the presence of massacrer-gendarmes, "I will send you to 'the village of bones.' " Although the accusation of his having ordered the gendarmes to commit massacre has been heard before the Court-Martial, nevertheless, during the proceedings, according to the

testimony of plaintiff Mrs. MARKRID, this Mehmed Nuri bey went to the village of Holonek (?) and said, "You will be exiled and I will have barley planted in the places where you are now living"; it is said that he went to GARABED's house and affixed a paper containing the statement: "If anyone allows (keeps) any person in these places, let him come three months later and try to find them." It is further said that he then got on his horse and departed.

Contradictory statements were made as follows. Mrs. Markrid was in Istanbul during the period of deportation, and Caspar Movsesian, in turn, plundered many persons' monies, through Nuri bey, and affixed a signed paper on a red military paper on the door of Garabed's house. Mrs. Markrid is said to "have heard" only that Nuri bey lifted the shirts of certain women and performed indecent acts; after saying "I will plant barley" in that village, he departed on horseback and joined ready brigands. Nuri bey stated he had no knowledge whatsoever of such a paper being affixed. Under oath, the matter of the paper being affixed to the door of Garabed's house was also refuted (*).

It was also testified that (Armenians) have hid on Mehmed Nuri bey's farm and escaped exile, and Garabed, had been in Mehmed Nuri bey's house all along. It having been stated that NURI bey hadn't been seen taking plundered goods from his sister's husband, ASIM bey's house, the matter of Mehmed Nuri bey's taking money from

(*) 204,000 Armenians are subjected to forced deportation and genocide in the province of Kharpert and the Turkish court-martial concerns itself with that sort of trivia, instead of bringing to light and trying the gigantic crime and the major criminals, the authors of the crime.

the deportees isn't considered worthy of inquiry and, contrary to the government order that those protecting any (of the Armenians) subject to deportation would be subject to the death penalty, he has saved many of the people from the village of Holvenik (?) (*) by hiding them and, in the previous session, as a result of the appeals of more than 30 persons and particularly in accordance with the testimony of the American Mister Riggs (whose neutrality is undoubtable), the aforementioned Mehmed Nuri bey protected many an Armenian during the deportation and he too has confirmed that matter and saved his neck.

As far as MEHMED ALI, one of the witnesses heard, is concerned, his testimony was written in detail in the records of the trial; however, being opposed to that, after testifying before the Inquiry Committee, he has met with Mustafa Savfet bey and told him about his testimony and, giving his address, declared that he is prepared to change his testimony.

Concerning the accused director of public instruction FERID bey, there is no proof of his having organized caravans of deportees during the deportation carried out by government order; having committed cruelties against the people; having massacred the Armenians of Sosvenik (*) in the vicinity of MEHMED NURI bey's farm, seized their properties and taken them to his sister's husband, ASIM bey's house (**), he is set free, being a "non-participant"

(*) In the original text, the name of the village is spelled in many different ways: Holopik, Holvenik, Sovenik. On a large map, the name is written "Hoölpelik."

(**) The jewels and valuable goods taken from the exiles, money etc. were turned over to the government, with a share given to the brigands and the CUP.

and "innocent" of these charges and there being no other reason for his arrest.

The court releases its verdict unanimously, with Bahaeddin Shakir and Nazim of Resne in absentia and in the presence of Mehmed Nuri and Ferid.

Signature of the judges

MUSTAFA KERIM

IHSAN

January 13, 1920 (1336)

21 Reb ul Akher 1338.

Though in agreement with this verdict, the following three judges are of the conviction that NAZIM OF RESNE as well, like Bahaeddin Shakir, is a principal participating criminal.

(Signature of judges)

SULEYMAN SHAKIR

ISMAIL HAKKI

ESAD

As is evident from the decision, the Turkish government has found only two persons they, in turn, fugitives (in Berlin) and two accused present, "innocent" at that responsible for the massacre of more than 150,000 Armenians (in the province of Kharpert) and 20,000 Armenian soldiers, as well as for the seizure and usurpation of individual and national properties.

Not a single reference to the bloodthirsty hyenas: the vali of Kharpert, Sagirzade (*) Sabit bey, kaymakam Asim bey, Mufti

(*) The Sagirzades are known as the derebeys or feudal chiefs of Kemakh.

Nazim of Resne was hidden in Consule

La Renaissance, No January 6, 1920 ✓

Prosecutor
January 5, 1920, Shevket Bey, Attorney General at
the Court Martial, ^{read} pronounced his indictments against
the ^{executive} responsible Secretaries and Delegates of the Union
and Progress Party in the provinces of the Ottoman Empire:

"Following the inquiries and trials carried out...
/by the Court Martial K/, the ^{Executive} responsible Delegates of
Union and Progress Party in the provinces of the Ottoman
Empire...committed the following crimes: They served as
executive agents in the provinces...in 1915 in accordance
with the provisions of the Law of Deportations...they
formed bands in order to destroy the Armenians who were
transferred elsewhere and usurped their possessions...

"These Delegates are accused to have collaborated
with the criminals of the Committee and notably ~~to have~~
committed the crimes of deportations and massacres, pil-
lages and rapes...Armenian women and children have been
compelled to deportation...Certain women and children
died on the way and others have been directly massacred
and exterminated...

"All these oppressions and tyrannies have been carried
out upon the decision of ^{the} Union and Progress Party, and
this is a public truth established as clearly as two and
two make four..."

A R M E N O C I D E

I N

H A R P U T A N D M A L A T I A

I N D I C T M E N T S

O F

CAPTAIN F A Z I L B E Y

A MEMBER OF THE TURKISH COURT MARTIAL

AND A NOTABLE TURK OF MALATIA.

ANNOTATED AND PUBLISHED

BY ~~S~~ KRIEGER

COPYRIGHT ~~S~~ KRIEGER PUBLICATIONS

PREFACE

These massacres were organized & perpetrated

We are presenting to the academic community, for the first time, the text of a ^{long} Turkish document concerning the ^{deportation and massacre} genocide of the Armenian people in Turkey, ^{in the province of Mamuret-ul-Azize}

This document ^{is in question} is a kind of repetition of ^{organized} atrocities, murders, rapes, robberies ^{villages} and plunderings with ^{excessive} violence.

But, without repetition, ^{to give the full effect of their coarseness} the facts can not be marshalled otherwise within their whole coarseness.

of the same procedure

~~The murderers, as well as their victims, are only different from each others.~~ ^{The only difference in these events is the names of the murderers, as well as their victims.}

The massive deportations, massacres, decided and ordered by the ^{of Young Turks of U.P. Party} Turkish Government, and agreed ^{upon} by civil and military authorities, had been carried out, in general, ^{as in the capital as in provinces} ~~almost~~ ^{practically} in the same way and ^{in the same} procedure.

Starting by 1914

The ~~Turkish~~ Government cleared ~~out~~ all the Turkish prisons, and formed a special organization, called "Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa", composed of more than ten thousand ^{murderers} killers, who were condemned to several penalties, serving sentences in prisons.

Assassins, bandits, and all kinds of criminals

^{from Malatia} "Teşkilât-i Mahsusa" gangs were ^{this} the human instrument in the hands

The compiler of the document, who is not an ordinary man, but ^{rather a notable and} a member of the Turkish Court Martial ^{of the same town,} in Malatia, has been able, with ^{one} stroke of the pen, to show ^{as they were,} the victims, crimes and the criminals ^{as they were} in their whole cruelty.

of the Turkish Govt to carry out the secret plans & projects prior to the beginning of the war.

Historians ~~can~~ now can see what had been the reality of the ^{first} genocide ^{of} large-scale, and how the Turkish Government and people had decided to resolve a problem by the

of the Turkish Govt to carry out the secret plans & projects prior to the beginning of the war.

2

annihilation
~~by the extermination~~ of a people *which* had lived in *its* own
country for more than ~~twenty-five~~ *forty* ^c centuries.

G. Krieger 1966

Foot-note
page 2,

Les Memoires de Mgr. Jean Naslian
Evêque de Trébizonde

Editeur Mgr. J. Naslian, Beyrouth
Imprimerie Mekhitariste, Vienne,
1951 (2 vol)

Vol. I. p. 255,

XX

du "1918"
"100) Le 12 NOV. 1917 (cette date est erronée, Mgr. Naslian n'a pas pu recevoir du Captain Fazil Bey de Malatia, lui se trouvant à Constantinople, avant l'armistice, un document portant la date du 30 Novembre 1918; cette date doit être le 12 Décembre 1918, et Mgr. Naslian n'a pas pu remettre à cette date "à la S.D.N.", qui n'existait pas encore. Mgr Naslian fit un voyage en Europe fin ¹⁹²⁰ 1919, et c'est alors qu'il a pu remettre la liste à la S.D.N.)
"Fazil Bey, membre de la Cour Martiale à Malatia, a donné une liste de 294 personnalités turques, ~~resp~~ (le nombre est de 569, dont 294 sont des personnalités, les autres ne l'étant pas) responsables de l'exécution des mesures jeunes-turques contre les Arméniens. Cette liste fut remise par moi à la S.D.N. avec une Note." x

ON NOV. ^{12/} 1917 (This date is not ^{correct} ~~exact~~, Msgr. Naslian ^{could} ~~had~~ ~~note~~ ~~se~~ in Constantinople could not receive at this date the list of criminals from Fazil Bey ⁱⁿ ~~of~~ Malatia, ^{that} ~~which~~ is a document ^{dated} Nov. 30, 1918. ^{If caption} The date ^{must} be December 12, 1918, and Msgr. Naslian ~~trav~~ ^{was} when ²⁰ 1919 traveling ^{to} Europe, had given the list to the League of Nations) Fazil Bey, a member of The Court Martial at Malatia gave me a list of 294 Turkish personalities (the whole list ^{contains} ~~is~~ 569 criminals ~~of these~~ 569, only 294 being personalities. ... This list had been delivered by me to the L.O.N.)

A R M E N O C I D E

I N

M A M U R E T - U L - A Z I Z

A C C U S A T I O N S

~~O F~~ B Y

C A P T A I N F A Z I L B E Y

~~A N O T A B L E~~ M E M B E R

O F T H E T T U R K I S H C O U R T

M A R T I A L O F M A L A T I A

ANNOTATED AND PUBLISHED

By G. KRIEGER

COPYRIGHT G. KRIEGER PUBLICATIONS

P r e f a c e

We are presenting to the academic community, for the first time, the text of a long Turkish document concerning the deportation and massacre of the Armenian people in Turkey. The massacres were organized and perpetrated in the province of Mamuret-ul-Aziz.

The document in question is a kind of ^{wearisome} repetition of organized atrocities, murders, rapes, robberies, pillages and plunderings with excessive violence, ^{carried out by 567 official}

~~The only difference in these events is the names of the murderers, as well as their victims.~~ ^{and criminals}
^{their}

The massive deportations, massacres, decided upon and ordered by the Government of Young Turks of Union and Progress Party, and agreed upon by civil and military authorities ^{both in} in the capital as well as in the provinces, had been carried out; ~~in general~~ in practically the same way and in the same procedure.

The ^{Turkish} Government ^{had already} cleared all the Turkish prisons, and formed starting by 1914 a special organization called "Teshkilatı Mahsusa", composed of more than ten thousand murderers, assassins and all kinds of criminals, who were condemned to several penalties, serving sentences in prison.

"Teshkilatı Mahsusa" gangs were the human instrument in the hands of the Turkish Government to carry out the secret plans and projects decided and prepared prior

to the beginning of the ^{Wars} War, I.

The ~~compiler~~ ^{author} of this document, who is not an ordinary man, but rather a notable from Malatia and a member of the Turkish Court Martial of the same town, has been able, with one stroke of the pen, to show the reality of facts, the victims, the crimes and the criminals as they were in all of their ~~cruelty~~. ^{crudeness & Nudity}

Historians now can see ^{what/} the reality of the ^{large-scale/} Armenocide had been and how the Turkish Government and people had decided to resolve a problem by the annihilation of a people which had lived in its own country for more than forty centuries.

1966.

Krieger

I N T R O D U C T I O N

We are ~~presenting~~ ^{giving} the present Turkish document relating to the massacre of the Armenian people, as it is. ^{in the original}

It is an original copy, ^{dated November 30, 1918.} ⁽¹⁾ ^{the originality of this document which}

There can not be ^{any} question of (original properly so called), ^{has properly been labelled original} because the author, Captain Fazıl Bey, a notable of Malatia, Turkey, and a member of the Turkish Court Martial in the same town, had prepared himself many copies of the ^{same} document, all hand-written, each copy being original, and he sent them (forth) to the highest authorities of the Turkish Government and the representatives of concerned parties. (1)

The Armenians were a party concerned in this matter.

The Armenian Communities have preserved their respective copies as well as the Turkish Ministries and the Senate. This document is conserved in the papers of the Turkish Court Martial. ^{being the authors & accomplices of massacres} One can find a copy, also, in the archives of the League of Nations. (1)

The present original copy is a copy-book of 82 pages, written in small Osmanli letters.

We are giving not only a translation of the Turkish text in English, but also a photographic reproduction of each page separately in Arabic characters, as well as the Turkish text of the document in Latin characters, or in modern Turkish language.

On December 16, 1918, the Turkish Sultan Ahmet ^{d. II} Vahideddin constituted, by an imperial ^{edict} ~~decree~~, a special Court Martial, ⁷ charged to judge the Turkish Criminals involved in the ^{Armenian} genocide

Msgr. Jean Nazlian himself (1) See "Les Mémoires de Mgr. Jean Nazlian Evêque de Trébizonde. Editeur Mgr. J. Nazlian, Beyrouth Imprimerie Mékkitariste, Vienne. 1951 p Vol. I, page 255
delivered this document to the League of Nations in Geneva on 1920.

of the Armenian people. 1

This Court Martial, ^{which ed} starting to operate ^{on} February 5, 1919, had condemned almost all the members of ^{two} ~~the~~ Cabinets, presided successively by Sayit Halim Paşa (1913-1917) and Ahmet Talât Paşa. (February 2, 1917 - October 6, 1918).

- Edict
1. ~~(a)~~ The Imperial (Irade) ^{edict} (decree) of December 16, 1918, constituted an Extraordinary Court Martial to try the authors and accomplices of ^{the Act} genocide. The Court was composed as follows:

President: Mehmet Hayret Paşa, Division General, retired.

Ali Nadir Paşa: Commander of Army Corps of Strouma, retired.

Kurt Mustafa Paşa: Commander of the 27th Division of Acting Army.

Şevket Bey: Civil Member, Member of the Court of Appeal in Constantinople.

Artin Efendi Mostician, Member of the Court of Appeal in Constantinople.

Nihat Bey: Assistant Attorney General of the Supreme Court of Appeal.

Moses Zeki Efendi: Member of the Court of First Instance in Pera.

Misak Efendi Makarian: Member of the Court of First Instance in Pera.

Nazif Efendi: Member of the Court of First Instance in Pera.

Abdul Hamit Efendi: Member of the Court of First Instance in Constantinople.

(See: La Renaissance, No of December 23, 1918.)

following
 The Turkish Ministers, responsible for the ^{from massacre} genocide of the Armenian people, have been sentenced to death: Ahmet Talât Paşa, Minister of the Interior, ^{nal Affairs} and Prime Minister; Enver Paşa, Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman Armed Forces; Cemal Paşa, ^{Naval} Minister of Marine and Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Ottoman Army in Syria and Mesopotamia. (2)

The ^{hik} Şeyh-ul-Islâm, or Moslim Grand Priest, Musa Kâzım Efendi, Minister of Religious Affairs, has been condemned to death. 2

Senator Ahmet Rıza Bey stated: "The scope of the 'National Bloc' is to defend the rights of the Nation. The first thing we have to do, to get up again in front of the eyes of Europe, ^{is to} we must punish the authors of the atrocities, the Members of the Central Committee of Union and Progress and ^{its} ~~his~~ responsible delegates and the persons who had been guilty for abuses..."

(See Ren. No 81, Thursday March 6, 1919.)

2. "The Council of Ministers held a meeting yesterday ^[July 12, 1919] in the Imperial Palace and deliberated on the political situation and questions of ~~the interior.~~ ^{nal Affairs}

"The condemnations ^{pronounced} ~~sentenced~~ by the Court Martial against the ~~Unionists~~ ⁱ (Members of the Union and Progress Party) had been a ^a matter of discussion and deliberations.

"Capital punishment pronounced against the former Şeyh -Ul-Islam, Musa Kâzım Efendi, has not been approved by imperial decree; ^{the} decision had been made, after long deliberations, to commute ~~into~~ this punishment ~~into~~ ^{into} reclusion." (See Ren. No 91, July 13, 1919.)

(2) give text and Tabir-i Vehayî No

Dr. Nazım Bey, former Minister of Education, Member of the Central Committee of Union and Progress Party, and ^{one of the leaders} Director of the "Teşkilâtı Mahsusa", and Member of the Tri-Member Executive Commission for ^{Arm} genocide, had been sentenced to death.

Dr. Behaeddin Şakir Bey, Member of the Central Committee of the Union and Progress Party, former Minister of Cults, President of the "Teşkilâtı Mahsusa" and Chairman of the Tri-Member Executive Commission for ^{Arm} genocide, has been sentenced to death.

^{fifteen} Cavit Bey: Minister of Finances, had been condemned to ¹⁵ years of hard labor.

The files ^{and} of the records of the Turkish Court Martial had been published in part in "Tekvim-i Vekayi", official Journal of the Turkish Government. (1)

(Well), during the prosecution of the ~~Turkish Court Martial~~ authors and accomplices of the ^{Arm} genocide of ~~Armenian~~ people before the Turkish Court Martial, the Armenians were represented as a party closely concerned, and, in this capacity, the Armenian Community had quite a right to have and keep in ^{its} his possession copies of the documents and records of the Turkish Court Martial.

^{sheikh} "The former Şeyh-ul-Islam Musa Kâzım Efendi, has been condemned by the Court Martial to 15 years of hard labor. ^{on July 5, 1919} The sentence of the Court submitted to the approbation of the Sultan Emperor, has been returned to the Council of Ministers." See Ren. No 193, Wednesday, July 16, 1919. To be sentenced to death, Musa Kâzım Efendi had signed the Holy War Fetwa and the Fetwa of ^{massacre} genocide. And as ^{Religious/} Chief, he approved, in the Cabinet of Sayit Halim Paşa, the ^{deportation} decree of genocide, ^{on 26 May 16, 1915.}

^{It is amazing the}

The longest document we are publishing for the first time, concern^s only the criminals of the province of Mamuret-Ul- Aziz, as known to Captain Fazıl Bey, *Member of the Turkish Court martial of Malatia during 1914-1918.* That is the reason why the author of this document is giving only the names of the authors ^{or} and accomplices of Armenocide ~~in~~ within the boundaries of the area of Mamuret-Ul-Aziz, *in light of the fact* considering that each governor and military commander, were authorized to order to kill ^{the killing} and plunder, ^{ing} within the area (depend- ing) of their jurisdiction, the Armenians living within the same boundaries, and the caravans of the Armenian deportees ^{coming} from the other provinces, ~~and~~ ^{through} crossing the territories of their jurisdiction.

The convoys of deported Armenians coming from the provinces of Erz^erurum, Trebizond and Sivas, were directed to Der-El-Zor in Mesopotamia, via Malatia.

~~The~~ Captain Fazıl Bey, ^{collector of the facts & crimes, described.} author of this document, has seen ~~the~~ ^{on basis of} most of the criminals whom he ^{is} indicting by ^{name} ~~the names~~ and ~~the~~ crimes they committed; he knows them well. ^{has} Also, he knows their crimes and he ^{has} heard them boasting, or he heard from those who were their ^{ac} accomplices, who had them well known and who heard them bragging.

He knows ~~th~~ by ^{name} their names the criminals who killed the Armenian Archbishops and Bishops and other notables.

Krieger.

The Sources

Archbishop Zaven, Badriark'agan Housherēs: Vaverakrer ev Vgayout'iunner (Cairo, 1947). [My Pa-

x The Bureau in the Service of Intellectual delivered an announcement which reads as follows: ~~In the introduction of volume, written by~~ ^{documents} **Fortunately, the papers and records dating from his period as patriarch had been transferred, upon his order, from Constantinople to Marseilles and, from there, to the monastery at Jerusalem.**

"Therefore, His Beatitude undertook to go to Jerusalem (from Bagdad) and take a look at them," in 1938 in order to p.3 complete his memoirs.

In his Preface, Patriarch Zaven writes:

"Shortly before the war, I undertook to write my memoirs for which, unfortunately, facilities were lacking to me in Bagdad, indispensable documents, in particular, which I was able to obtain in part on my visit to Jerusalem." ~~(1938)~~

p.5

(Hris Hag) (Garabed)
"The Information Bureau, thanks to its two proficient and intelligent workers, Messrs. Alboyajian and G. Nourian, furnished all the data demanded by the embassies and helped them.

At "During the summer of 1938, I made a special trip to Jerusalem to look over the archives of the Information Bureau which had been sent to Bishop Krikoris Balakian in Manchester for safekeeping in November 1922 and, through the efforts of Patriarch Torkom, had been transferred subsequently to Jerusalem where they were being carefully kept.

"I was greatly surprised to see there a complete collection of documents and records of all the important events da-

Transfer had been ^{made} to 1) Manchester, 2) Marseilles, 3) Jerusalem

ting from 1918-1922.

"Arshag Alboyajian's work in assembling and classifying them is of great value. Unfortunately, I was only able to remain there for a few days to utilize them in this work of mine.

"The bylaw(s) drawn up for the Information Bureau, which has (have) been ratified by the Political Assembly, state(s): 'The Information Bureau has been constituted under the immediate control and responsibility of one of the members of the relative Committee of the Political Assembly.'

"According to the bylaw(s), there would be centered 'all manner of old and new statistics pertaining to Armenian^s and the Armenian case...data concerning all the episodes and deportations; statistical descriptions of both mobile and immobile goods plundered, having belonged both to the nation and individuals; in particular, as complete as possible data and biographical details about the principal guilty Turks having participated in the crimes committed during the last ~~re-~~ cent ⁽¹⁹¹⁵⁾ 7 deportation(s); documents and testimonies gathered, concerning their ^{respons} culpability, and statistics about Islamized Armenians of both sexes and kidnapped orphans...'

"Data concerning various old and new national (Armenian) organizations, political parties, as well as independent unions and associations; statistical data pertaining to national ^(Armenian) and educational activity; lists describing the quality and quantity of national wealth; verbal and written statements by Europeans about our national case, as well as the character of Armenians etc.; concise notes concerning official and unofficial written accounts by Turks regarding Armenians...

the centralization of data communicated about us ^(Armenians) to the Armenian or foreign press.

"Garabed Nourian, who had been chosen by the Patriarch and elected member of the Political Assembly, once having been approved by the (Armenian) National Assembly^m on June 29, 1920, has presented a report about said Bureau, from which I extract the following several paragraphs which fully elucidate the role played by the Information Bureau.

"G. Nourian lists the projects accomplished by the Bureau thus;

"1. ~~To~~ To present the conduct of the Turks vis-a-vis the Armenians; (this) 'being urgent, it has constituted the majority of the Bureau's ~~concerns~~ ~~business~~ ~~of~~ ~~activities~~ ~~of~~. 'The High Commissaries, as well as the Republic and the (Armenian) National Delegation, with three hundred reports, have given information about all the attacks which are being carried out by Turks against Armenians, ~~starting~~ ~~dating~~ from the armistice; by means of 222 other reports, indispensable factual documents have been furnished concerning the authors of the deportation, whom the Turks wish to vindicate...'

"2. Massacres and deportations; the Bureau is accumulating...all ~~works~~ the data on massacres and deportations, which have been verified and based on true evidence ~~testimonies~~ ~~of~~. A book about the massacre of Kayseri and another about that of Diyarbekir...have already been published; a third and fine work on ~~the~~ Armenian clerical martyrs shall go to press shortly...

"3. Statistics; ...the Bureau has undertaken the preparation of a compendium which shall describe the true ^{post-bellum} state

of affairs of the dioceses of the Patriarchate; i.e., the number of churches, monasteries and schools; the quantity of national possessions ^{and} ~~X~~ properties ~~S~~ and the population figure for each prelacy.

"4. Data about Armenia; the Bureau is accumulating... all works inciting favorable interest in ~~X~~ ~~drawing favorable attention to~~ ~~X~~ (Armenian) national propaganda. It has made copies of and distributed the agricultural report on Armenia ...The Bureau is looking into the matter of publishing a study on the mineral wealth of Armenian ~~territory~~ ~~land~~ //..."

"5. ^{Collection} Accumulation of documents and library; the Bureau is accumulating and classifying...all the worthwhile documents pertaining to Armenian social and political life. Thus, more than six hundred reports, lists of statistics etc. published by Armenian associations or official organizations have been classified...The Bureau has a library consisting of works discussing Armenians. Added to these books are two rich collections belonging to Mr. Hrant Asadour and Mr. T'eotig, the preservation of whose contents has been entrusted to the Bureau. The two collections collectively comprise 7800 volumes." . X+

pp.302-305.