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## 08 Genocide - Notes

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Capt. Fazel

DOSSIER

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Volume XVII

## Preface

we are ~~presenting~~ <sup>introduce</sup> to the public for the first time the text of a Turkish extensive ~~document~~ <sup>volume</sup> ~~related to~~ <sup>concerning</sup> the Armenocide.

The ~~document~~ <sup>volume</sup> in itself seems to be a kind of repetition of atrocities, murders, rapes and robberies with violences as in primitive centuries. \* But the facts cannot be marshalled otherwise within their whole coarseness.

Only the murderers and the criminals, as well as the victims, are different from each others.

The deportations and massacres, decided by the Central Committee of Young Turks, and approved by the Turkish <sup>Authorities</sup> Government, civil and military authorities, <sup>had been</sup> carried out almost in the same way and same procedure.

Turkish authorities cleared out all the Turkish prisons, formed a specific organization called Teşkilât-ı Mahsuse Special Organization composed of more than fifteen thousand criminals already convicted for several penalties.

The compiler of the document, who <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ not an ordinary man, but a member of the Turkish Court Martial in Malatia, has been able, with a stroke of the pen, to show as they are, the victims in their innocence and the criminals in their whole cruelty.

Objective historians can see what had been the reality of the first large scale genocide and how Turkish authorities and people had decided to resolve a problem by the extermination of a Christian people who had lived in his own country for more than twenty centuries.

\* The criminals are <sup>Krieger.</sup> governors down to convicts released from jails.

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" Widespread Armenian revolts broke out in the regions of Van, Sivas and Maras.

" The Ottoman Army, while fighting to prevent the Russian invasion also had to deal with Armenian gangs who hit from behind.

" The Ottoman Government issued a sharp warning to the Armenian Patriarch in Istanbul and called to him to prevent the Armenian aggressions. But to no avail.

" Bloody Armenian aggression spread to all parts of Eastern Anatolia.

" The Ottoman authorities were compelled to take other measures.

" The Acting Supreme Command of the Ottoman Empire in an instruction to the Ministry of interior dated 2 May 1915, pointed out the need to remove the Armenian population in certain centres of constant rebellion to other places close to Russia or in other parts of the Ottoman territory. ( Documents No. 26).

" As an inevitable result of the war and the emergency political conditions, some of the Armenians in Anatolia were transferred from the war zone to other regions of the Ottoman Empire.

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" A detailed Regulation was drawn up on the

As reply we will make another quotation from the official publication in the official journal Takvim-i Vekayi No 3540 by the Turkish Extraordinary Court Martial, and leave the researchers and historians judge Bilal N. Simşir, member of the Turkish History Society, as well as Necati Özkaner, Director General of Press and Information, who emphasises that "the so-called 'Armenian Genocide' lacks any historical foundation and originates only in unjust and biased information arising from lies and slanders. It also seeks to achieve their demands, which have no logical and legal foundation whatsoever. Such claims, distorting history and facts, are unfortunately supported by the media of some countries."

\* Turks are really lying and distorting the factual events and chronological history.

The Quotation: will prove who, Armenians or  
 "Armenians constitute the main subject of this investigation; the tragedy of their deportation which occurred in various times and places, and the authors who will be legally prosecuted one by one, has not the character of a local and special occurrences, but was carefully planned and orga-

1- Emphasis added.

Documents, Preface, p. XI. Signed by Necati Özkaner, Director General of Press and Information. published

1  
Le Hayasdan, First Year, Nos 17/18 et 19/20,  
1 and 15 August, 1889, p. 4, col. 3.

Novoye Vremia, Semi-official Russian news-  
paper, June 4 (1889) published the following  
important article of a great scope political  
scope.

„The Article 61 of the Treaty of Berlin,  
that promised to Armenia a reorganization  
and reforms more or less regular, that had  
promised to freely be developed, as Lebanon,  
remained as a crane hanged in the space.

„The Armenian Newspapers published in  
the Caucasus, our Country, have more than once  
raised and discussed the question, that  
since long time was matured in the mind of  
Haikanes populations enslaved in Turkey of  
Asia.

„The frequent relations relating them to

Armenians of the Transcaucasie are so powerful that the Armenian question from one moment to another ~~but~~<sup>it</sup> may be very alarming.

Especially, because explosive materials are not missing in the mountains of Armenia and Kurdistan even in our Transcaucasia where the Armenian element is powerful. A movement is in preparation ~~in~~ throughout Turkish Armenia in order to shake the odious <sup>yoke</sup> of the Ottoman Empire. It is true to say that, <sup>there are always</sup> little ~~reprisings~~ <sup>reprisings</sup> almost every year, in ~~re~~ areas, where a permanent agitation is ~~reigning~~ going on between different hostile <sup>hostile</sup> races, on the mountains Kurds, Arabes, Kizilbashes, and Louzes. But if an Armenian insurrection were realized, it would infinitely serious than the ~~Kurdish revolt~~ revolt of the Kurds of Ali Obaidoullah of the Bedouins of Shomora or of the Yezidis of Gondjara. Indeed (truly), the authority of the Sultan

is not powerful enough <sup>3</sup> IN Asia Minor, which is wrongly qualified invulnerable. ON the contrary, in most of the areas, the authority of the central administration is null, the credit of the Padishah is only a shadow, and Turks are there only one per cent among the population of different races. Even there are no sufficient armed forces, except some dozens of Zaptich and guardians. Even locals serving as headquarters of the Army corps, there are one or two battalions, scarcely Nizams or Redifs. The complete absence of routes in service will not allow the S. Porte to concentrate in case of urgent necessity, not before two months, forces enough to direct them to Bitlis, Zach or Hakkiari. Consequently, if an Armenian uprising would be realized, and extended long time enough, before the Turkish armed forces arrive there.



This explains the success of all periodic insurrections, which are repeating every year, as the rebellion of the Kurds in Palou, the uprising of Kizilbashas in Dersim, the revolt of Yezidi's in Singate, of the Nestorians of Hakkari, of Bedouins in the desert of Mesopotamia, of the Druzes in Lebanon and finally the revolt of Armenians in Leiton, who until nowadays claim their old independence. If a general rebellion starts in Armenia, where more than one million Armenians are living, even they are organized defectively, on the condition that outsider support ~~is~~ not be weak, the insurgents may have a considerable success even - with<sup>out</sup> the assistance of Europe. Even nowadays, indeed, in Asia Minor, many areas semi-independent which constitute a state in the state and want not recognize the power of the Sultan as Dersim,

Kezlihan, Sinjar<sup>5</sup>, Hakkari, Zeitoun, Lebanon,  
etc. where residents are by the thousands, recog-  
nized for their heroism and the inaccessibility  
of their locality<sup>ies</sup>. It depends is up to Armenia  
to ~~insurge~~ conquest also its semi-independ-  
ence. Because in case of insurrection, Arme-  
nia may be ten times richer than it is now,  
more powerful and more developed than it  
is now. — in half savage people, ⇒

1 22 Juin 1913

REPONSE AU TEZKERE DU MINISTERE DE LA JUSTICE ET  
DES CULTES, EN DATE DU 22JUN 1329 (1913) SUB N° 78,  
AU PATRIARCAT ARMENIEN

Notre Conseil mixte a pris connaissance des tezkérés de Votre Excellence en réponse à nos tezkérés et memorandum successifs relativement aux exactions dont les Arméniens sont victimes dans les vilayets de Van et de Bitlis et leurs dépendances, takrirs et memorandum basés sur les communications faites au Patriarcat par nos différents évêchés et vicariats en ces régions.

Des tezkérés responsifs sus-énoncés, il ressort que les communications de nos évêchés et vicariats consisteraient en de simples inventions et calomnies et que le gouvernement impérial, sans faire aucune distinction entre les sujets ottomans, à quelque race ou religion qu'ils appartiennent, poursuivrait et arrêterait, sans la moindre exception, tous les bandits et criminels et n'épargnerait aucune mesure effective susceptible d'assurer la tranquillité et le bien-être de la population. Etant donné cet état de choses, notre Patriarcat est invité à n'accorder ni importance ni confiance à des informations et inventions malveillantes et à procéder au remplacement des évêques de Séert et de Bitlis.

Avant toute réponse à ce sujet, il nous a paru indispensable de rappeler sans détour à votre Excellence certaines vérités historiques en rapport des plus étroits avec la situation actuelle.

De tout temps et dans toutes les provinces de l'Empire, les Echra et les hoberaux ont formé une classe à part, constituant un Etat dans l'Etat. Peu à peu, cette classe privilégiée a acquis un tel pouvoir, qu'il lui a même été possible de rendre caduce les projets et les actes les mieux intentionnés de l'autorité centrale. Les fonctionnaires locaux du plus grand au plus petit n'ont jamais pu, malheureusement, échapper à son influence. Ceux qui ont voulu s'y soustraire ont été, grâce à l'em

ploi de la ruse ou de la calomnie, été aussitôt révoqués ou remplacés, ou bien, obéissant à un sentiment d'honnêteté et de patriotisme, se sont démis de leurs fonctions.

Toutes les enquêtes des autorités locales concernant les crimes ou les délits perpétrés en province ont dû être menées sous l'influence de cette classe privilégiée, c'est-à-dire dans un sens conforme à ses intérêts illégitimes. Quiconque a osé se plaindre soit aux fonctionnaires locaux, soit au pouvoir central des actes tyranniques de la classe précitée, a eu ~~en~~ à en pâtir encore plus peut-être que de ce qui avait fait l'objet de se plaindre.

Etant donné cet état de choses, il est naturel que le pouvoir central ne puisse pas se rendre, de la situation en province, un compte exact.

Comme si ce malheur, dont l'existence remonte fort en arrière, ne suffisait pas, en cours des 30 dernières années, le gouvernement absolutiste a adopté, notamment à l'égard des Arméniens habitant l'Anatolie orientale, un système d'oppression et d'exactions, allant même jusqu'à transmettre aux autorités provinciales des instructions confidentielles où il leur laissait entendre qu'il était permis d'atteindre à la vie, à l'honneur et aux biens des Arméniens.

Toutefois, pensant qu'il était nécessaire de cacher autant que possible à l'étranger ces agissements contraires à la loi, à la religion et à la conscience, le gouvernement précité eut, pour arriver à donner le change à l'opinion publique européenne, recours aux moyens les plus infâmes, les plus monstrueux. Ainsi, les légitimes plaintes des Arméniens adressées aux autorités locales ou centrales, étaient, d'ordre de ces dernières et sous l'influence des hoberaux, classées, et même ceux qui avaient ou assez de courage pour les signer étaient accusés de rébellion.

contre l'Etat. Le gouvernement de cette politique vexatoire adoptée à l'égard des Arméniens fut l'organisation d'épouvantables boucheries. Et, afin de soustraire à tout châtement les auteurs et les instigateurs de ces tragédies, les poursuites dont les criminels auraient dû être l'objet avaient été entamées contre les Arméniens échappés au massacre. Par ce moyen, on voulait obliger ces infortunés à implorer une amnistie générale dont auraient aussi bénéficié leurs bourreaux. Cette persécution barbare subie par les Arméniens depuis plus d'un quart de siècle, avait, à la longue - surtout dans les vilayets de l'Anatolie orientale - acquis, pour ainsi dire, le caractère d'un usage naturel, et, peut on dire, d'une loi au dessus de la législation civile et religieuse. La tragédie d'Adana - postérieure à la ~~proclamation~~ proclamation de la constitution - a été une conséquence logique de cette politique érigée en loi naturelle.

Bref, le système - en vigueur pendant plus de 30 ans - de considérer les biens, la vie et l'honneur des Arméniens comme des choses auxquelles on pouvait impunément attenter et de classer leurs plaintes les plus justes, les plus légitimes, à tel point convaincu les oppresseurs que tout leur était permis à l'égard des nationaux, que l'autorité centrale ne saurait, aujourd'hui, arriver facilement à faire changer d'avis à ces tyrans.

Pour en ~~venir~~ revenir à la situation présente, les enquêtes ordonnées à la suite des plaintes parvenues des provinces orientales - enquêtes qui devraient avoir lieu avec toutes les conditions d'équité et d'impartialité voulues - ces enquêtes ne sont dirigées ni par l'autorité centrale, ni par des fonctionnaires supérieurs tels que les valis ou les mutessarifs, mais sont, en général, confiées à des fonctionnaires subalternes locaux dont une partie - ainsi qu'il a été exposé ci-dessus - subit volontairement ou contre son gré, l'influence funeste des hoberaux.

Or, ces fonctionnaires ne sont pas ~~même~~ à même de juger qu'au cas où un coupable ne recevrait pas le juste châtement de ses méfaits, la conséquence de cette impunité serait une recrudescence des crimes, dont la perpétration deviendrait une espèce d'habitude, rendant ainsi impossible le maintien de l'ordre et de la tranquillité.

La plupart de ces fonctionnaires sont réellement convaincus que la loi et le patriotisme leur font un devoir de cacher le crime d'un musulman contre un non-musulman, ou bien, dans la crainte qu'en reconnaissant la réalité d'un crime qu'ils n'ont pas pu ou n'ont pas voulu prévenir, ou dont ils sont incapables de désigner l'auteur, ils n'encourent une mesure de rigueur telle que la révocation, ils ont recours à toute ~~manière~~ espèce de ruses pour essayer de nier ou de dissimuler des choses indéniables. Toutefois, ils comprennent si bien eux mêmes l'absurdité d'un système où les Arméniens seraient présentés simplement comme se plaignant de faits inexistantes, qu'ils ont soin de faire croire que nos nationaux agissent par malveillance ou sous le pernicieux empire de la haine.

De même, le témoignage contre un musulman en faveur d'un Arménien étant considéré comme une action anti-patriotique ou un acte susceptible de provoquer la vengeance, bien des gens dont le témoignage pourrait faire éclater la vérité, s'abstiennent, le plus souvent, de dire ce qu'ils savent ou même déposent dans un sens contraire à la réalité.

Quant aux Arméniens victimes de ces exactions, non seulement ils sont incapables de fabriquer des plaintes calomnieuses, mais ils doivent, au contraire se défendre eux-mêmes d'infâmes calomnies inventées dans le but de les contraindre à retirer leurs plaintes les plus fondées, les plus légitimes. C'est au point que les malheureux, sachant par expérience qu'ils finiront par subir, du fait de ces calomnies, toute sorte d'ennuis: la

détention, la violation de leurs demeures sous le fallacieux prétexte de perquisitions domiciliaires, n'osant même pas se présenter devant l'auro-rité pour désigner leurs persécuteurs.

Et l'abstention des Arméniens à laquelle votre Excellence fait allu-sion dans son tezkéré du 22 Juin 1913 (1329) sub N° 78, provient unique-ment de ces motifs.

Il suffit par conséquent de se livrer - en tenant compte des circons-tances sus-énoncées - à un examen impartial des rapports envoyés par les fonctionnaires locaux au pouvoir central au sujet des Arméniens habitant les vilayets orientaux de l'Anatolie, pour comprendre, en même temps que les causes et l'origine des accusations portées contre nos évêques et vi-caires, l'inanité de ces accusations.

Le 3/16 Août 1329 (1913).

Mahmoud Chevket Pacha

AU GRAND VEZIRAT (1)

Altesse,

Depuis la date de la remise à votre Altesse du Mémorandum où est exposé le danger de massacre qui menace les Arméniens habitant les vilayets de l'Anatolie orientale et la Cilicie, jusqu'à ce jour, aucune mesure propre à préserver nos nationaux de ce péril n'a été prise; les instigateurs de massacre n'ont été l'objet d'aucune poursuite; l'activité vexatoire déployée par les fonctionnaires uniquement à l'égard des Arméniens ne s'est pas - si peu soit-il - relâchée.

Au contraire, d'informations dignes de confiance reçues des régions précitées, il ressort que le péril a grandi, et l'on peut dire que les meurtreries isolées, les usurpations, les raptés et les pillages, pris dans leur ensemble, ont - toutes proportions gardées - le caractère d'un massacre.

J'ai l'honneur de remettre, ci-joint, à votre Altesse, un tableau des nouveaux crimes enregistrés.

Des informations susdites, il ressort également que l'infortunée population arménienne, menacée, d'une part, d'être exterminée, et, d'autre part, en butte à la tyrannique, l'intolérable oppression des fonctionnaires, est en proie à une indicible consternation. Les cultivateurs n'osent pas sortir des villages pour aller labourer leurs champs; les autres classes de la population ne peuvent pas, davantage, vaquer à leurs affaires. En outre, une partie des Arméniens ne trouvent d'autre moyen de salut que dans l'exode et - comme sous l'ancien régime - prennent par groupes, la route de l'exil.

=====  
(1) Takrir remis le 18/31 Mai 1913 par le Patriarcat Arménien,  
à S.A. Mahmoud Chevket Pacha.



Cette situation indique les Arméniens n'ont plus le droit de vivre dans l'Empire Ottoman.

Cet état de choses devant conduire à l'anéantissement de l'élément arménien dans les régions sus-mentionnées, les multiples assurances du gouvernement touchant l'adoption de mesures susceptibles de garantir l'honneur, la vie et les biens de nos nationaux n'ayant été suivies d'aucun effet, et rien ne restant à ajouter aux supplications, aux plaintes, aux protestations que j'ai fait entendre jusqu'ici, je n'ai plus qu'à en appeler, pour le sort de la nation arménienne - mise en bas de la société - à la conscience, à la responsabilité de l'Etat et du peuple ottomans, et à la pitié du monde civilisé.

Le Patriarche des Arméniens de Turquie:

## L I S T E

des meurtres, brigandages, raptus, usurpations et autres crimes commis en différents vilayets de l'Anatolie, depuis le 29 Avril 1913, annexée au memorandum du 18/31 Mai 1913 au Grand Vézirat.

1.- Les brigands du kaza de Gharzan (Bitlis) ont, le 29 Avril 1329, pillé les villages de Kianikol et de Bimer et blessé deux personnes.

2.- Le caimacam de Tcharshandjak, Chucri Bey, ayant exécuté l'ordre du vilayet touchant la restitution aux Arméniens de leurs propriétés usurpées par les AGHAS, ceux-ci afin d'annuler ces sanctions, ont commencé à démolir les demeures des Arméniens, et, à la tête de 300 individus, ont assailli le siège du gouvernement. Les autorités, au lieu d'arrêter et de châtier les meneurs, ont déplacé le caimacam.

3.- Par suite des déprédations sans nombre du fameux bandit, Seid Ali, les villageois de Dad-Bey se sont réfugiés à Bitlis, et les habitants du village d'Aroni se préparent à émigrer.

4.- Les méfaits des Beys au village d'Azvate (Mouche) sont devenus tels que les habitants de ce village se sont vu contraints à l'abandonner.

5.- Le bandit Hasso Ibrahim, célèbre par ses crimes et qui est l'objet d'un mandat d'arrêt, a assailli le village d'Elyoh, dans le Kazza de Béchéri (Diarbékir) et y a tué deux personnes qu'il a dévalisées. On nous informe que par suite de l'indifférence des autorités la population se disperse et la situation devient chaque jour plus grave.

6.- Les meurtres et pillages se multiplient dans le kaza de Gavache. La tribu des Grave a enlevé du Kaza de Chatak 2.000 moutons et a assassiné deux bergers arméniens. Le fameux Mir-Kehé, à la tête de 60 de ses acolytes, est entré au kaza de Hizan où il s'est fait remettre de l'argent, en menaçant la population. Il a même tué un percepteur du fisc et deux gendarmes. Aucun ordre ni sécurité n'existent dans ces parages.

7.- Un percepteur arménien du fisc, Hosrof, a été assassiné d'une manière atroce, durant l'exercice de ses fonctions. Le crime a été commis à la ferme d'Ibrahim Effendi, chef du secrétariat du sandjak, publiquement, en présence des gendarmes musulmans et non-musulmans qui se trouvaient dans la rue. Sous des pressions locales, les autorités n'ont engagé aucune poursuite contre les criminels qui se promènent librement.

8.- Le nommé Elmas, du nahié d'Edindjik, dans le kaza d'Erdek (Karasssi), a enlevé par force la fille, âgée de 14 ans, de l'Arménien Agop Chékerian. Malgré les nombreuses démarches qui ont été faites, le ravisseur n'a été ni arrêté, ni poursuivi et la jeune fille n'a pas été remise à ses parents. On veut la contraindre à embrasser l'islamisme. ||

9.- Le 12 Mai 1913, dans le village de Gorgor (Bitlis), 5 personnes ont été enlevées et conduites sur la montagne et le prêtre syrien du village d'Aron a été assassiné.

10.- Ont été assassinés: quatre Arméniens dans le kaza de Hizan (Bitlis), 1 Arménien dans le village de Banidjan, et 54 Arméniens dans le village de Haron, soit 59 Arméniens; en outre, 4 Arméniens ont été blessés et 1000 moutons enlevés.

11.- Les nombreuses plaintes déposées jusqu'ici contre le fameux bandit Mehmed Emine, sont restées sans effet. Ce malfaiteur a assassiné le prêtre Geaurguis.

12.- Un Arménien, Agop, du kaza de Mihalidj (Brousse) a été tué d'une balle par le nommé Hassan. L'assassin n'a pas été arrêté.

13.- Onze Arméniens de Van et des environs, qui rentraient de Russie dans leur pays, ont été blessés et dévalisés par le Commandant Ahmed Agha.

14.- Deux gendarmes, Nouman et Ali Tchaouche, sont allés, sous prétexte de chercher des déserteurs, aux villages de Tchoukour et de Kilindj. N'ayant pas trouvé ceux qu'ils cherchaient, ils ont battu leurs parents et soumis à la torture le Mouhtar Agop Effendi, qu'ils ont ensuite conduit

à Yalova où ils l'ont emprisonné.

15.- Les meurtres et pillages continuent à Mouche et à Séert. La circulation entre les villages arméniens est interrompue.

16.- Les routes sont fermées dans les régions de Diarbékir, de Bitlis et de Van, et les travaux agricoles sont complètement délaissés. Les bandes de brigands ~~mènent~~ opèrent partout impunément.

17.- Au village de Timar (Van) huit soldats ont violenté une Arménienne enceinte.

18.- A Bitlis, le fameux Mahmé a enlevé quatre Arméniens et les a conduits sur la montagne. Il a assailli le village de Kelhon. Mahmé a envoyé auprès des parents des Arméniens enlevés un Kurde et une femme, à l'effet de réclamer une rançon. Les malheureux parents ont dû hypothéquer leurs terres pour se procurer 23 Livres que le gouverneur du nahié a fait parvenir au bandit par l'entremise de Halil Tchaouche et d'un autre gendarme.

19.- Désespérés et ne pouvant plus supporter les exactions auxquelles ils sont en butte, les Arméniens d'Erzindjan et des environs émigrent en Amérique.

20.- Dans les kazas de Silvan et de Béchéri (Diarbékir) les Kurdes s'arment fiévreusement, continuant à tuer, à piller et à menacer les Arméniens.

21.- Une dépêche reçue, aujourd'hui même, de notre archévêché de Bitlis informe que trois Arméniens viennent d'être assassinés au kaza de Hizan et que les ordres donnés par les autorités locales n'ont été suivis d'aucun effet.

Extraits du tezkéré grand - vézirial adressé au  
département de la justice et des cultes, à la  
suite de la correspondance ~~éxg~~ échangée entre le  
Grand-Vézirat et le ministère de l'intérieur  
touchant le takrir en date du 18/31 Mai 1913  
(1329) sub N° 901, présenté par le patriarcat  
arménien à S.A. le Grand-Vézir.

||  
Mahmoud Chevket Pacha

31 Mar 1711-

Patriarche

1

Grand Vexir

Depuis la date où j'ai eu l'honneur d'adresser à Votre Altesse un mémorandum, dans lequel je lui exposai le danger de massacre suspendu sur la tête des Arméniens habitant les vilayets de l'Anatolie orientale et la Cilicie, jusqu'à ce jour, aucune mesure susceptible de les préserver de ce danger n'a été prise; aucun des instigateurs de massacre n'a été poursuivi et l'activité que les fonctionnaires déploient uniquement contre les Arméniens ne s'est pas - si peu soit-il - relâchée. Au contraire, des renseignements dignes de confiance qui nous parviennent de ces endroits, il ressort que le péril a augmenté partout et que les meurtres isolés, les exactions et les pillages qui se commettent, pris dans leur ensemble, ont toutes proportions gardées - le caractère d'un massacre.

J'ai l'honneur de présenter ci-joint à Votre Altesse un tableau des faits récemment notés.

Les plaintes de votre Béatitude relatives à la négligence du gouvernement en ce qui concerne la poursuite des bandits et des criminels ne répondent pas à la réalité des faits.

Non seulement des forces militaires ont été envoyées à Chirvan et à Gharzan en vue de la capture et du châtiement de bandits tels que Yéchar Tchéto, Mahmé, Mehmed Emine et Djémil qui troublent la tranquillité publique dans le vilayet de Bitlis, mais le vali s'est rendu à Mouche pour prendre telles mesures qu'exigerait la garantie de l'ordre public.

De son côté, le gouverneur général de Van est allé à Chatak, afin de diriger en personne la poursuite des tribus pillardes et dévastatrices. Une force de 400 hommes, avec deux canons, a été mise à cet effet à la disposition de Djevdet Bey, gouverneur de Hékiari, et de Savfet Bey, commandant du régiment des tirailleurs.

Il ressort, en outre, des informations reçues de ces parages que les Arméniens, pris entre la menace d'une extermination et l'intolérable pression des autorités ont complètement perdu la tête.

Ainsi, la classe agricole ne peut pas sortir des villages pour s'occuper de ces travaux, et les autres classes de la population ne peuvent pas, davantage, vaquer à leurs affaires. De plus, comme ~~monstrueux~~ sous l'ancien régime, de nombreux Arméniens prennent, par groupes, la route de l'exil.

La conclusion de tout cela est que les Arméniens n'ont plus le droit de vivre dans l'Empire Ottoman.

Cet état de choses devant conduire à l'anéantissement de l'élément arménien dans les vilâyet précités; les multiples assurances données par le gouvernement au sujet de la préservation de l'honneur, de la vie et des biens de cet élément n'ayant abouti à aucun résultat effectif, et d'autre

Après la répression de ces tribus viendra le tour de la tribu Guirav. Le châtement des Guiravli aura pour conséquence de laisser Mir-Méhé sans appui.

A la suite de la nécessité signalée dernièrement par le vilâyet de Van, le ministère de la guerre a immédiatement prescrit au commandant du neuvième corps d'envoyer à Van deux bataillons de troupes.

En outre, au cours des 15 derniers jours, 250 gendarmes ont rejoint ces parages, et ordre a été donné d'en expédier encore 270 qui sont sur le point de quitter Smyrne pour cette destination.

Bref, les autorités locales font tout leur possible pour écarter un moment plus tôt les dangers qui menacent la tranquillité publique dans les régions précitées.

part, ne trouvent rien à ajouter aux sollicitations, aux supplications, aux plaintes déjà adressées à cet effet à Votre Altesse, je n'ai plus qu'à en appeler pour le sort de la nation arménienne mise au bas de la société, à la conscience, à la responsabilité du peuple et de l'Etat ottomans et la compassion du monde civilisé.

Le 18/31 Mai 1913 (1329).

2.- Par suite des exactions continuelles du fameux bandit Seyd Ali, les habitants du village de Badik ont dû se réfugier à Bitlis; quant à ceux du village d'Eroun, qui ont été pillés, ils se préparent à émigrer.

par le Patriarcat, celui-ci ne saurait s'adresser au gouvernement pour des questions de ce genre.

R.- Bien que l'Effendi visé, Sey Ali, qui habite actuellement à Hizan - soit une personne digne de respect, les Arméniens ayant pris l'habitude de lui attribuer tous les crimes qui se commettent

dans l'étendue du vilayet, il en est résulté que l'élément arménien nourrit une haine ardente envers cette personne. Cependant, les autorités judiciaires et civiles n'ont relevé contre Seyd Ali Effendi - qui mène une vie sédentaire - aucune charge pouvant nécessiter des poursuites.

Et malgré que les Arméniens croient que le brigand Mahmé, qui opère dans les



régions de Van et de Bitlis, obéit aux ordres de Seyd Ali Effendi, le fils de dernier, Sélahheddine, ayant eu, au cours de cette semaine, dans la province de Van, une rencontre avec la bande du brigand sus-nommé, a tué un de ses acolytes et en a blessé un autre. Ce double fait indique que la supposition des Arméniens n'est pas fondée. Toutes fois les faits et les gestes de Seyd Ali Effendi sont surveillés et les autorités ne manqueront pas de sévir contre lui, le cas échéant.

3.- Les exactions des Beys au village d'Avzate (Mouche) devenant chaque jour plus intolérable, les habitants se sont vus obligés à abandonner leurs foyers.

R.- Les villageois d'Avzate qui se sont dispersés dans les localités environnantes ont été dédommés et ramenés à leur village et les bêtes et objets enlevés par les Beys, ont été, en présence même de la commission d'enquête, restitués à leurs propriétaires. En outre, les Beys ont pris, par écrit, l'engagement de ne plus molester les villageois qui, reconnaissants de l'attitude des autorités, les ont remerciés, et à l'heure actuelle, s'occupent de leurs travaux agricoles.

4.- Le fameux bandit Hosse Ibrahim connu par ses nombreux crimes et qui est l'objet d'un mandat d'arrêt, a assailli le village d'Ellyouh, dépendance du kaza de

R.- Les faits signalés sont dus à un conflit de primauté surgi entre les fils de Mezré et Moustafa Agha par suite de la haine qui les divise. Une rencontre ayant eu lieu de ce chef entre les tribus Saf et Derdjan, deux Kurdes ont été tués et quatre Kurdes blessés.

Béchéri (Diarbékir), et y a tué deux personnes et mis leurs maisons à sac. Par suite de l'indifférence des autorités locales en présence de pareils faits, la population se disperse et la situation devient chaque jour plus critique.

5.- Les meurtres et pillages ont augmenté dans le kaza de Gavache, à Van, Dans le kaza de Chatak, la tribu Guirav a enlevé des villages arméniens de Houmar et de Hadjid 2.000 moutons et tué deux bergers arméniens. Le bandit Hir-Mehé, accompagné de 60 de ses acolytes, est entré à Hizan où, sous menace, il s'est fait remettre de l'argent par la population et a assassiné le percepteur du fisc ainsi que deux gendarmes. L'ordre et la tranquillité publique font absolument défaut dans ces régions.

Le gouvernement a pris les mesures nécessaires pour mettre fin à ce conflit, et afin d'en empêcher le renouvellement, il a expédié en ces parages des forces militaires suffisantes.

Pour ce qui est de Hasso, non seulement il n'a pas participé aux faits indiqués, mais ce n'est même pas un bandit. C'est un chef de tribu qui n'a pris aucune part aux troubles de 1311 (1895), qui n'a molesté - si peu soit-il - aucun Arménien et qui est aimé de tous les Arméniens.

R.- La nuit du 4 Mai, une bande de 40 brigands ayant, au village de Tchato, tué deux bergers et emporté 400 moutons, des forces suffisantes ont été expédiées pour la poursuite et l'arrestation de ces bandits, ainsi que pour la sauvegarde de la population.

~~L'information relative à l'assassinat~~

Des détachements de troupes ont été également envoyés à tous les villages où la présence de forces militaires a été jugé utile.

L'information relative à l'assassinat de deux bergers est confirmée par le vilayet. Les autorités de Bitlis annoncent qu'elles ont ordonné les mesures militaires nécessaires en vue de la capture du

du brigand Mir-Mehé.

La vali de Van vient de partir pour le kaza de Chatak qui est le plus infesté par les bandits, et le vali de Bitlis pour Mouche, afin de diriger la poursuite en personne.

6.- A Mouche, le percepteur du fisc Hosrof (Arménien) a été assassiné de façon atroce, durant l'exercice de ses fonctions. Le meurtre a été commis à la ferme de Chukri Bey, frère d'Ibrahim Effendi, chef du secrétariat du sandjak et en présence de gendarmes musulmans et non-musulmans, qui se trouvaient avec lui. Les autorités, qui subissent l'influence des susdits, n'ont ouvert aucune enquête et les assassins n'ont pas été inquiétés.

7.- Le 12 Mai 1329, cinq personnes du village de Gorov (Bitlis) ont été enlevées et conduites sur la montagne et le prêtre chaldéen du village d'Eroun a été assassiné.

R.- Hosrof Effendi qui s'était rendu au village de Harabi Harnos pour s'occuper de la perception des dîmes et autres taxes fiscales, et qui, en compagnie d'un percepteur et de gendarmes, se trouvait dans la chambre d'un nommé Derviche Effendi où il dictait une quittance, fut tué d'un coup de feu tiré de la lucarne.

Le vilayet de Bitlis nous informe que des fonctionnaires judiciaires et des forces de gendarmerie en nombre suffisant ont été envoyés sur les lieux et que les criminels sont l'objet de poursuites.

R.- Aucun villageois de Grav n'a été enlevé. Quant aux assassins du prêtre chaldéen, l'instruction ordonnée contre eux n'a pas encore pris fin.

8.- Quatre Arméniens du kaza de Hizan (Bitlis), un Arménien du village d'Eroum et quatre Arméniens du village de Panitchan, soit neuf Arméniens, ont été assassinés et ~~quatre~~ quatre, blessés. En outre, 1.000 têtes de moutons ont été enlevées.

R.- Bien que le meurtre, au village de Tai (Hizan) d'un nommé Ohan, fils de Makdessi, soit vrai, celui de quatre personnes n'est pas partie des tribus Jirguian, Gudan et Mamhouran, dans le vilayet de Van, sont entrés au village de Panitchan

(Pervari) où ils ont assassiné quatre Arméniens, en ont blessé trois et ont emporté 700 moutons. Une force de 400 hommes a été lancée contre ces tribus pour les punir. La poursuite est dirigée par le vali de Van qui se trouve en ce moment à Chatak.

9.- Les nombreuses plaintes déposées jusqu'ici contre le fameux bandit Mehmed Emine sont restées vaines et celui-ci vient d'assassiner le prêtre Keurkis.

R.- 200 hommes de troupes, avec des ~~canons~~ canons, ont été lancés contre les bandits Mehmed Emine, Yachar Tchétto et Djémil, qui opèrent dans la région de Gharzan et de Chirvan.

10.- Dans le kaza de Mihalidj (Brousse), un Arménien Agop a été tué d'une balle par le nommé Hasan.

Le meurtrier n'a pas encore été arrêté.

R.- Agop, garde-forestier à Karadj Bey, ayant été, la nuit du 29 Avril, à une heure et demie du bourg, à l'endroit dit Sazlik, à la suite d'une dispute éclatée entre lui et le nommé Hassan, berger au service du bouvier Tétah, assassiné par ce berger, des ordres sévères ont été aussitôt envoyés aux caïmacams de Karadja-Bey et de Kir-

11.- Onze Arméniens de Van et des alentours, rentrés de Russie dans leurs foyers, ont été blessés et dévalisés par les hommes du commandant Ahmed Agha.

12.- Le bandit Mahmé, fameux à Bitlis par ses crimes, enlève 4 Arméniens qu'il conduit sur la montagne, puis assaillit le village de Kélmon. Ledit brigand envoie ensuite un Kurde et une femme auprès des parents des prisonniers pour exiger une rançon. Les malheureux parents, hypothéquant leurs terres, se procurent une somme de 23 Livres qu'ils remettent au ~~gouvernement~~ sous-gouverneur du nahié, lequel, par l'entremise de Halil Tchaouche et d'un autre gendarme, la fait parvenir à Mahmé.

13.- Plus de mille Arméniens d'Erzindjan et les environs, ne pouvant plus supporter, cette intolérable situation, se sont vus obligés d'émigrer en Amérique.

R.- Bien que les Arméniens aient été dévalisés par les hommes du binbachi Ahmed Agha, de la tribu Djélal (Bayazid), les objets volés ont été repris par les autorités et rendus à leurs propriétaires.

R.- Il n'est pas vrai que quatre Arméniens aient été conduits sur la montagne. Le brigand Mahmé a, simplement, arrêté quelques voyageurs, entre Hizan et Semk, et ~~leur~~ leur a réclamé de l'argent. Ainsi trois Arméniens, arrêtés par lui, ont été relâchés, après paiement d'une somme de 30 Médjidiés. Les mesures nécessaires ont été prises, simultanément par les vilayets de Bitlis et de Van, en vue de la capture de ce bandit.

R.- Le vilayet de Van n'a aucune connaissance de l'émigration d'un grand nombre d'Arméniens, pas plus que des exactions dont ils auraient été victimes. Pour ce qui est du

vilayet d'Erzeroum, il ressort de l'enquête ordonnée à cet effet que depuis le 1 Mars de l'année courante jusqu'au 25 Mai 1329, 890 Arméniens, <sup>1913</sup> isolément, et 49 Arméniens avec leurs

familles, se sont rendus en Russie et l'année dernière, à la même époque, 936 individus et 52 Familles ont également émigré. Ces chiffres indiquent que cette année-ci le nombre des émigrés est inférieur à celui de l'année précédente

Bien qu'il soit vrai qu'une partie des hommes appelés sous les drapeaux aient émigré pour fuir les rigueurs de la guerre, il est faux que dans la perception des taxes ou dons militaires on ait eu recours à des rigueurs ou à la violence. Cela est reconnu par la plupart des Arméniens eux-mêmes.

Si, l'on tient compte en outre du fait que le habitants, le vicaire et les conseils arménien du village de Monla-Suleyman (Alachkert) ainsi que des villages de Zeydguian et Hanzérine, se sont rendus auprès des autorités, pour déclarer que, depuis la Constitution, ils n'ont eu à subir aucune exaction, qu'ils jouissent d'un repos parfait et qu'ils désapprouvent les rumeurs contraires mises en circulation à cet effet, on doit conclure que les bruits propagés par les déserteurs n'ont d'autre but que de cacher la h

p. 10

Armenian volunteers  
were formed indis-  
tinctly from Russian  
& Turkish Armenians,  
There <sup>were</sup> Armenian deser-  
ters for Turkish army

honte de leur désertion.

Du reste, dans les régions privées de ressources économiques, une partie de la population musulmane se rend, chaque année en Russie pour y chercher du travail.

Les Arméniens qui se font délivrer des passeports partout dans le même but.

De nombreux déserteurs faisant partie de la réserve sont rentrés dans leurs foyers honteux et repentants; le reste n'attend que pour les imiter que la conclusion de la paix et le renvoi de la classe.

Le vilayet d'Erzeroum nous informe qu'en ce moment le calme est parfait, dans toutes les parties de la province, que l'état de choses actuel ne saurait être comparé à la situation jadis existante et que toute la population en est satisfaite.

Le vilayet précité nous communiquera les renseignements aux sujets des sandjaks d'Erzindjan et de Bayazid, dès qu'ils les aura reçus.

14.- Une dépêche arrivée aujourd'hui de notre arévêché<sup>che</sup> de Bitlis nous annonce que dans le kaza de Hizan, trois autres Arméniens ont été assassinés et que les ordres donnés par le vilayet n'ont été suivis d'aucun effet.

R.- Ainsi que nous en avons informé précédemment en dehors du nommé Ochan, tué au village de Tai, aucune autre personne n'a été assassinée dans le kaza de Hizan.

L'information y relative est donc dénuée de fondement. Ce fait a été



notifié aussi au vicaire de Bitlis qui n'a rien répliqué. D'autre part, aucun symptôme de discorde digne d'attirer l'attention ne se manifestant entre les deux éléments, les crimes qui se commettent doivent être attribués à des motifs ordinaires et privés. Du reste, il est des personnes subissant aussi des exactions de la part des Kurdes et le vilayet de Bitlis affirme qu'on a pris l'habitude de grossir ces délits de droit commun.

In the preface of his original Armenian book Aram ANDONIAN described as follows:

« Ayt documanneroon meg masu iz  
hishoghoutiantz untatzkin ardatretz yev  
anontzme amenen garevorneroon pnakir-  
neru Loosanegarvadz yen nerga ash-kha-  
dootian metch. » 1

Translation: « Through his memoirs (Naim) reproduced a part of the documents. The important originals of such documents are reproduced in our present case study. »

x Photostatic reproduction see pages:  
 116-117, 144-145, 138, 152, 153, 167, 170,  
 173, 184, 188, 191, 198, 209, 217

x The original Armenian is translated as

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1-Ap: 12.

into French as follows: <sup>2</sup> « Une part<sup>ie</sup> de ces documents a été transcrite au fur et à mesure de ses (Naim's) souvenirs, et les plus importants ont été photographiés dans le présent travail (ouvrage). » <sup>2</sup>

The English translation:

« One part of those documents he (Naim) has written from memory <sup>3</sup>, and the most important ones are photographed and published in the present book. » <sup>4</sup>

In the original Armenian Thirteen photostatic reproductions, in the French translation eleven, and the English translation, only four reproductions.

The expression: "written from memory," created confusion. Naim did never wrote memories.

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2- FP: p 16.

3- Emphasys added.

4- EP. p. xii

We were two persons in ~~the~~ a room of the hospital for foreigners, a Kurd and I. (Aram Andonian). The Kurd was a warm person. He had understood, since the first day that I was an Armenian and began to preach:

- Don't be foolish, he told me, accept to embrace Islam... The Governor General [of Ankara] told us; an Imperial Edict was issued to exterminate all Armenians, even children, will not be spared, you have to be saved; accept Islam and I will ~~bring~~ take you in our village you will be our hoja (Moslem priest)....

1. Veradzenoont, Renaissance, Almanac,  
by Le Dr. Levon Hampartzoumian,  
Paris 1920

Memoirs by Aram Andonian, p. 52-83, (p. 65)

1

Kurds pillaged the church, destroyed the altar, the door and windows, the bell, the columns, ...

There were 3 Armenian priests. All three were martyred:

1. Rev. Mesrob, graduated from the Monastery of Agheny, was an intellectual, good theologian and speaker. He was killed after tortures.

2. Rev. Nigoghos,

3. Rev. Simon, Turks used to call him "Dely Keshish".

We have no details about the last two priests.

People say that Rev. Mesrob was as a saint person, he was a teacher capable, an interpreter of Holy Scriptures. He was for some years interpreter in the Governorate... He has written 2 books... manuscripts very interesting... I saw them 1911 as a member of the family... Rev. Mesrob and his wife were martyred... many the times they were invited

1. Hooshartzan Chermoogi, by Sarkis K. Barsamian,

Boston 1969, p. 57

2

to accept Islam, <sup>many times</sup> they ~~refus~~ were killed because they refused to deny their faith and ~~be~~ to become Moslems.

He is a real Christian Martyr, highly Christian indefatigable in his faith. Accepted death as courageous as Vartan.!

l. op. cit. p. 57.

Sonyel

Chronology

English

French

page 1

July 22, 1915

1

" 23 "

1

" 25 "

2

" 28 "

2

" 29-30 "

2-3

" 20 "

3

Aug, 30 "

4

" 22 "

4

" 2 "

4

" 2 "

5

" 2 "

5

" 4 "

5

" 5 "

6

Ramazan 8, 1915

(Letter, May 25, 1915)

7

8, 9, 10, 11 Aug, 28, 1915

Filian  
p. 261

Letter written by a Turk  
to his brother

p. 262

" My Dear Brother:

" All the Christian villages which belong to Harpoot district [province], we [Turks and Kurds] plundered and destroyed, and killed the inhabitants.

" We killed them both with our swords and with our rifles. The bullets of our rifles poured upon them like rain; none of them are left (alive), neither any dwelling was left, we burned all their houses.

" We thank God that not a single Mohammedan was killed. Everywhere throughout Armenia the Christians were punished in the same manner. >> 1

1. Name of the correspondent is withheld by the author himself.



Filian  
p. 252

1

Letter of a Turkish Officer  
February 26, 1896

“ A petition in behalf of the Armenians was given to the (European) powers in the hope of improving their condition.

“ An Imperial Firman was issued for carrying out the reforms suggested by the powers.

“ On this account the Turkish population<sup>(1)</sup> was much excited, and thought that an Armenian principality was to be established, and they began to show great hostility<sup>(1)</sup> to the poor Armenians, who had been obedient to them and with whom they had lived in peace for more than six hundred years. ~~to~~

“ To the anger of the people were added the permission and help of the Government;<sup>(1)</sup> and so, before the reforms were undertaken, the whole Turkish population was aroused,

(1) - Emphasis added.

“ Extracts from letters are left unsigned for fear of endangering the writers' life.”

→ Name of the Turkish officer is withheld by the author.

p. 26<sup>2</sup>

2

with the evil intent of obliterating the Armenian name; and so the Turks of the province, joining with the neighboring Turks, Kurdish tribes by the thousand, armed with weapons which are allowed only to the Army, with the help and under the guidance of Turkish officials, in an open manner; (1)

p. 26<sup>3</sup>

in the daytime, attacked the Armenian houses, shops, stores, monasteries, churches, schools and committed fearful atrocities set (1) forth in the in the accompanying table.

"They killed bishops, priests, teachers," and common people with every kind of tortures, and they showed special spite towards ecclesiastics (1)

by treating their bodies with extra indignities (1) and in many cases they did not allow their bodies to be buried. Some they burned, and some they gave as food to dogs and wild beasts.

"They plundered churches and monasteries, and they took all the property of the common people, their flocks and herds, their ornaments and their money, their house furnishings and their food,

| 1- Emphasys added.

p. 263

and even the clothing of the men and women in their flight.

“ Then after plundering them, they burned many houses, churches, monasteries, schools and markets, sometimes using petroleum, which they had brought with them to hasten the burning; large stone churches which would not burn they ruined in other ways.”

“ Priests, laymen, women, and even small children were made Moslems by force. They put white turbans on the men and circumcized them in a cruel manner. They cut the hair of the women in bangs, like that of Moslem women, and made them go through the Mohammedan prayers.”

“ Married women and girls were defiled, against the sacred law, and some were married by force, and are still detained in Turkish harems. Especially in Palu, Severeck, Malatia, and Choonkoosh, many women and girls were taken to the soldiers' barracks and dishonored. Many, to escape, threw themselves into the Euphrates, or committed suicide in other ways.”

1. Emphasis added.

p. 263

It is clear that the majority<sup>4</sup> of those killed in Harpoot, Severeck, Husenik, Malatia and Arapkir were killed by the soldiers, and also that the schools and churches of the Missionaries and Gregorians in the

p. 264

upper quarter of Harpoot City, together with the houses, were set on fire by cannon balls.

It is impossible to state the amount of the pecuniary loss. The single city of Egin has given 1,200 (Some say 1,500) Turkish pounds as a ransom.

"These events have occurred for the reasons I have mentioned, I wish to show by the statement, which I have written from love to humanity, that the Armenians gave no occasion for these attacks" -

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1. Harpoot province, killed 40,000 Christians, (see page 262.) The Turkish officer gave the number 39,334 (p. 264) killed, 8,000 wounded, 28,562 houses burned, 94,870 destitutes.

Turkish Sef Semi Official Alemdar published a letter signed by the famous author Dr. Jemal Shehabettin Bey.

"The presence in our Nation of individuals - cursed and wretched - who brought our country to ruins and did not accomplish any act as a government but only massacres, rapines, acts of banditry and rapes. This is a fact which, that in the eyes <sup>and spirit</sup> of an investigator is more grievous than the violations of justice, of Europe on our behalf."

REN 151, Wedn. May 28, 1918, from Alemdar.

"As regards the houses evacuated by the Armenians, a little more red tape was gone through, but the effect was the same. The Armenian <sup>owner</sup> proprietor was called before a Magistrate, made to sign a document that he had sold the house to a certain individual, [always a Moslem] and was given a roll of banknotes. No sooner had <sup>he</sup> left the room than the money was taken from him by the police and returned to the Magistrate, to be used in hundreds of other similar cases."

The New York Times, Sunday, February 27, 1916. Letter of  
A missionary in Turkey.

Three member executive Committee's

Decision:

Exemption of those who embrace Islam

h. 46  
h. 47

" Shakeri - The Moslem population may be hide some times Armenians wishing to protect them, there is no doubt, To prevent such cases, without making any pressure upon them, ~~it may be~~ it is possible to give satisfaction, IN Spain during the inquisitions I remember now what happened to Azahs and Jews, We can do the same thing to Armenians.

" When Armenians will have ~~3-4~~ be granted 3-4 days to make preparations for deportation. During this period we have to pre announce that those families who accept to embrace ~~the~~ Islamic faith will be exempted from deportation, rumors are going on, There will be two kinds of interest, <sup>first of all</sup> Those who will be deported will think that ~~nothing~~, no danger will happen to them and they not think to keep their valuable belonging or bury them under ground, and they will try to take ~~it~~ with them, and our gangs will plunder, And so our gangs will be more ardent to do their job,

On the ~~one~~ other hand the fanaticism of Moslem Turks will be more and more excited, Armenians embracing Moslem faith, the number of the hidden Armenians will diminish, at and it will be easy to get fit rid of them.

Behaeddin Shakeri, this idea of Shakeri is very precious, we shall appreciate, we will do it to enrich our gangs. \*

1- Mevlan Zade, p. 116.

DENARIN, we are agreed totally. The discussion is ended.  
2. p. 117  
2. p. 117  
2. p. 117

The three member Executive Committee for the Armenocide held secret meetings and discussed the all the ~~the~~ procedure of ~~the~~ carrying out the extermination of the Armenian ~~people~~ population in the Ottoman Empire before starting to carry out the decisions made since 1910-1911 and reaffirmed in 1914, immediately after the General Mobilization.



## Boy-Tax

Darlek  
p 177-8

Furthermore there was the boy tax which The Sultan exacted from the infidels. This consisted in taking ~~every~~ <sup>thousands of</sup> ~~thousands~~ of boys, ~~aged~~ <sup>the ages of</sup> between four and eight, from Christian families, in order that they might be circumcised and brought as Moslems to form the standing army of Janissaries which for a long <sup>time</sup> was Turkey's most formidable weapon against the Christians.

p 178

1928  
1. Armenia and the Near East, Fridjof Nansen, p. 267.

4,000 Armenian Soldiers killed

" Early in July 2,000 Armenian soldiers were ordered to leave for Aleppo to build roads. The people of Harpout were terrified on hearing this, and a panic started in the town.

" The Vali sent to the German Missionary, Mr. Ehmann, and begged him to quiet the people, repeating over and over again that no harm whatever would ~~be~~ ~~all~~ ~~be~~ all these soldiers. Mr. Ehmann took the Vali's word and quieted the people. But they had scarcely left when we heard that they had all been murdered and thrown into a cave.

" Just a few managed to escape, and we got the reports from them.

" It was useless to protest to the Vali. ...

" A few days later another 2,000 Armenian soldiers were despatched via Diarbekir, and, in order to hinder them the more surely from escaping, they were left to starve on the way, so that they had no strength left in them to flee. The Kurds were given notice that the Armenians were on the way, and the Kurdish women came with their butcher's knives to help them.

~~p. 27-28~~ in Mezre' a public brothel was erected for the Turks, and all the beautiful Armenian girls and women were placed there. At night the Turks were allowed free entrance.

This is the decoding of the coded telegram  
No 138, dispatched on July 11/12, 1915  
to the secretariat of the Province of Ankara  
by the governorate of the district of Yozgat.

In a telegram received last night, the Acting  
Kaymakam of Boghazlian informed me that Armenian  
fugitives attacked the population of villages of  
Moursadigh Kanleja - Chiftlighi and Kaya-Puvar,  
where they committed devastations, and the villagers  
of Bektashi pursued the Armenians. In addition  
the Gendarmerie was also sent there. All available  
forces were amassed and accompanied the Kaymakam  
who is in the vicinity. He himself made the necessary  
arrangements at headquarters.

In a telegram received this evening, I was infor-  
med that this was rumor and had no validity.

The Kaymakam of Ak-Dagh-Maden, returning  
from villages of this region, just now advised me

by telegram that the events previously reported were greatly exaggerated and the incident in question in the collective telegram of Dere-Kapladighi of the commander of the Gendarmerie Detachment July 9, 1915, No 131 - copy of which has been sent to Your Excellency - attached to my telegram of the same date, is reduced to an erroneous qualification of one or two fugitives, prowling about the area of the kaza, names under assumed.

This is the fact.

To Your Excellency I submit attached hereto, a copy of the telegram received this evening from Major Ahmed Bey, appointed Chief of the Region of the district of Ak-Dagh Maden, who left two nights ago to take up his position. Major Ahmed Bey just confirmed the disturbance to me by telephone, according to which 169 people, whose examination's dossiers I am sending have been arrested in the vil.

lage of Terzili



Document No. 1.

Third Army  
Secret

Erzurum  
(6 Sept. 930) 19. 9. 1914

Issued / date 14

No. 392

To all units

According to reliable information from the Armenians in the Caucasus, the Russians have provoked Armenians living in our country, by promises that they will be granted independence in territories to be annexed from Ottoman land, and that they have brought many of own men disguised as Turkish peasants to the Armenian villages in our country, and that they have stored arms and ammunitions in many places to be distributed to Armenians, and moreover, the (of) Russian General Loris Melikov went to the Van region to the same purpose. In this context Armenian leaders in our country, have decided to pursue the following policy.

to yu & p

1. Mepanba toq. qurubt qurub, toq qurub,
2. Mepba toq. qurub qurub, qurub qurub,
3. kurbur v. kurbur qurub, qurub qurub,
4. toq qurub " kurbur - toq 89-
5. qurub toq qurub qurub,
6. kurbur toq. qurub qurub, kurbur qurub,
7. kurbur " kurbur qurub, kurbur qurub,
8. kurbur " kurbur qurub, kurbur qurub,
9. kurbur kurbur. kurbur, kurbur,
10. kurbur v. qurub qurub, kurbur qurub
11. kurbur " kurbur qurub,
12. kurbur " kurbur qurub
13. kurbur " kurbur qurub
14. kurbur v. kurbur qurub,

Garobed toq <sup>qurub qurub</sup> kurbur, kurbur, qurub kurbur qurub  
 kurbur kurbur, kurbur qurub  
 qurub toq. kurbur qurub, kurbur, kurbur kurbur  
 over kurbur kurbur 1917-1919





- The question of liberation of the Western Armenians and the political - social (currents) movements  
by H.T. Vartanian, Erevan 1967,

p. 76-76

The Armenian Question in the East  
Question (1860-1880), by Khoren Kapikian,  
Beirut, 1962, (p. 130), 198-199 + 200-208  
p. 198: George IV to Bishop Izmirlian;  
„Return, tell to the Patriarch to stay away  
from such foolishness, The Sultan is better than  
The Tzar for Armenians.”

Horseback p. 278-279

"Kars is only 30 miles from Gumri," he (doctor) added, "if the place were to fall, the whole of Asia Minor would follow."

"Do the Armenians in this town like the Russians?" I now inquired.

"Not at all," said the doctor, "Only seven months ago the Grand Duke Michael visited Gumri, the Russian frontier fortress. When he was there he inspected the Armenian schools, and made a speech to the girls in one of these institutions. After a few remarks about the progress they were making, the Grand Duke concluded his discourse by addressing their mothers in these words: 'Rappelez-vous bien que le lait avec lequel vous nourrissez vos enfants doit être le lait Russe.'

2

(Remember that the milk with which you feed your children has to be the Russian milk), The Armenians are immensely vain of their nationality. The <sup>is</sup> speech of the Grand Duke incensed them very much against him. The Russian Prince made himself still more unpopular a few days later," continued the doctor.

"In the course of a visit to the master of one of the Armenian schools, he observed some pictures in the schoolroom, 'What pictures are these,' he inquired. 'They are likenesses of some of the former kings of Armenia,' replied the schoolmaster. 'You have no right to have any portraits here save those of the Tzar and of the members of the Imperial

3

family,' said the Grand Duke, 'you shall  
go to prison.'")

1- JAJ. No. 5450.

Article 54 of the Ottoman Penal Code:

"Whoever among the subjects of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, hides or conceals or causes to be hidden or concealed the spies who have been sent by the enemy for the purpose of discovering and ascertaining matters, knowing that they are spies, is placed in *kyurek* [hard labor] in perpetuity."

From Article 83 of the French Code Pénal: "Quiconque aura révélé ou aura fait recéler les espions ou les soldats,

ennemis envoyés à la découverte, et qu'il aura connus pour tels, sera condamné à la peine de mort.<sup>13</sup>

Additional paragraph in the Ottoman Penal Code :

« Persons attempting to cause a piece or a part of the Imperial Ottoman dominions or one of the privileged vilâyet<sup>s</sup> thereof to be forcibly annexed in whole or in part to some other privileged vilâyet, or generally to detach from ~~Imperial Ottoman~~ the administration of the Government a piece of the Imperial Ottoman dominions, are to be put to death, and if there appear circumstances helping a mitigation of punishment, they are to be confined in a fortress temporarily for ~~one~~ not less than five years.

« The persons who, being an Ottoman

subject, betakes himself to a foreign power with the intent of to provoke war against the Imperial Ottoman Government is to be put in Kyurek [hard labor] temporarily for not less than five years and, if such action leads to the outbreak of war, then in perpetuity.

«If an Ottoman employed in the military services of a foreign Power before the declaration of war remains in the military force of the enemy after the declaration of war, he is to be put in Kyurek [hard labor] temporarily.» etc.

The Ottoman [Imperial] Penal Code,

a translation from the Turkish text with latest changes, modifications, additions, etc.

by J. A. B. Buckwill and H. A. S. Uhidjian,  
London, H. Milford, 1913, pp. 43-44.

Turkish Courts Martial ~~tried~~ at the beginning of the World War I tried many Armenians all over the Ottoman Empire.

They were sentenced to death or hard labor or hard labor in perpetuity. Then Police Commissioners prepared lists of Armenians aged 16-51. Such lists were approved by the local respective governors, and at night, these Armenians, such lists were approved by the local respective governors, and at night, these Armenians were sent by groups of 25, 50 or more and killed in isolated sites outside towns and villages.

All Army Commanders, as <sup>urged</sup> ~~recom-~~manded by the War Minister, communicated the instructions concerning



9  
the unification of jurisprudence in  
~~all~~ Courts Martial all over ~~the~~  
~~courts martial~~ ~~in~~ the Ottoman  
Empire by using death penalty  
against Armenians.

Halil Rejai Bey, Acting Com-  
mander of the Fifth Army Corps  
at Ankara communicated the ins-  
tructions he received to the  
Acting Commander of the Fifteenth  
Division in Kayseri.

Transliteration

Kayseri Fırka Ku-  
mandanlığı Vekâle-  
tine : Mahrem Şifre.

Ermenilerin te-  
şebbüsat ve harekâtı

Translation

Confidential coded  
Telegram to The Acting  
<sup>Commander</sup>  
~~Commander~~ of the Fifteenth  
Division of Kayseri,  
in ~~co~~ accordance with  
the instructions received

İsyaniye ve tertibat-ı  
 istihsarat-ı malume-  
 lerinin muhtaz bir  
 Ermenistan teşkilî  
 maksadına mâtuğ  
 olduğu kat'iyen  
 ta hakuk etmekle  
 mahiyeti cürme ve  
 takib olunan galeye  
 ve teşebbüs naklinin  
 derecesine nazaran  
 bunlar hakkında  
 kanun-u umumî  
 cezanın ellidördün-  
 cü maddesinin zeyli  
 ahkâmının lüzum-u  
 tatbiki ve bu suretle  
 bilumum divan-ı harb-  
 lerce tehvidi tatbi-  
 kat edilmesi bu  
 kerrede Başku-

from the Vice-Genera-  
 lissim<sup>o</sup>, it has been  
 formally established  
 that the recent seditious  
 dealings of the Armenians,  
 and their organizations  
 and cursed preparatives<sup>oars</sup>  
 are aspiring to create  
 an autonomous Armenia;  
 considering the nature  
 of the crime, the goal  
 they are pursuing and  
 the degree of their  
 activity, it is fitting  
 to apply to them the  
 provisions of the para-  
 graph annexed to  
 Article fifty-four of  
 the Penal Code and  
 so to create in all

mandanlık vekâ-  
letinden emru tebliğ  
buyurulmakla olveç-  
hiyle ifa-i icabı  
Kayseri Divan-ı Harbi  
Örfi Riyasetine  
tebliğ kılınmış olduğundan  
husul-u ma'lumat  
ile ona göre takibi  
muamele olunması.

29 Haziran 1331.  
Kolordu Kumandanı Vekili,  
Halil Recai.

Courts martial uni-  
formity of jurisdiction,

I urge you to inform  
the President of the Court  
Martial of Kayseri in  
order that he may conform  
his activity to the order  
given above. I also  
urge you to find out  
from him personally  
if he will act in ac-  
cordance.

June 29, 1915.

The Acting Commander  
of the Army of Ankara,  
Halil Recai.

Colonel Halil Rejai Bey, Acting  
Commander of the Fifth Army Corps of  
Ankara dispatched top-secret instructions  
to the Presidents of The Courts Martial

1- JAT, No 512, and W 450,

12

of Kayseri and Ankara to act in conformity with the HIGH ORDER of Enver Pasha, Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman Armed Forces.

### Transliteration

Kayseri Divan-ı Harb-i  
Örfi Riyasetine; Şifre  
Ankara Divan-ı Harb-i  
Örfi Riyasetine; Tahriyat,  
Gayet Mahrem.

15 Haziran 1331 ta-  
rihli zeyname ile de-  
telik olunduğu üzere  
Ermenilerin teşebbü-  
sat ve harekât-ı işya-  
niye ve tertibat-ı  
istikzarat-ı melunamesi  
muhbar bir Ermenistan  
teşkili maksadına  
mâtufl olduğu katiyen

(kat'iyen)

### Translation

Decipher; President  
of the Court Martial  
of Kayseri; coded tele-  
gram. Communication  
to the President of the  
Court Martial of Ankara.

|| Top-Secret. ||

As written to you in  
my supplementary com-  
munication dated June  
15, 1915, it has been for-  
mally established that  
revolutionary movements  
of the Armenians, their  
so cursed organizations  
and preparations are

tahakkuk etmekte mahiyeti cürme ve takih edilen maksad gayeye ve tezebbüsün derecesine nazaren bunlar hakkında KANUN-U UMUMÎ-İ CEZANIN ellidördüncü zeyli ahkâmınıñ lüzum-u tatkiki ve bu suretle bilumum divan-ı harplerce tevhid-i tatbikat edilmesi bu kerre de Başkumandanlık vekâletinden tebliğ buyurulmakla Ermeniler hakkında verilecek kararın buna göre ita'sı tebliğ olunur.

29 Haziran 331.

Ankara Kolordu Kumandanı;

Halil Recai.

aspiring to create an autonomous Armenia.

Considering the nature of the crime, the purpose of the aspirations and the importance of the question, it is fitting to apply the provisions of the paragraph annexed to Article <sup>54</sup> (fifty-four) of the Penal Code and, thus, create uniform jurisprudence in all courts martial. This is the instructions of the High Command. I urge you to deliver sentences against the Armenians in accordance with the given instructions above.

June 29, 1915

The Acting Commander of the Army Corps of Ankara; Halil Rejai.

The Court Martial of Kayseri received the instructions of the High Command and in a short time 54 Armenians were hanged.

July 14, 1915

Coded Telegram No. 169,

To the Acting Commander, 5th Army, Ankara;

The commander of the reconnaissance patrol informs me there is no sign of any insurrectional movement in Boghazlian district; that the villages inhabited by Armenians have been, we are sure, completely purged (tathir) under the direction of the Kaymakam and village burgomasters (nahie müdürü).

Not only the Armenian children, remaining in the district, refrain from playing in the streets of the villages where they lived, but also Armenian adults refrained from stepping outside their homes.

One of the unfortunate events taking place in the district is a violent pillaging of Armenian villages by temporary gendarmes (1), Circassian horsemen

---

1- "Temporary gendarmes", were <sup>çetes</sup> gangs, bandits, brigands and robbers in gendarme uniform.

and Moslem people.

■ ■ we must absolutely prohibit continuation of this brigandage. For it creates a very bad impression which would cause not only serious ramifications and consequences, but also a great prejudice to the State treasury.

July 14, 1915.

Signed/ Acting Commander of the XV<sup>th</sup>  
Division, Kayseri,

■ ■ Signed/ Shahabeddin, 2

JAS. No 6005. 2) Telegram included in the dossier of the Turkish Martial Court. The President of the Martial Court, Hayret Pasha, ordered the Recording Secretary to read it in the presence of Shahabeddin Bey, Kemal Bey, Tewfik Bey, defendants and their attorneys. Shahabeddin was then asked to verify his own signature.



No 4/1744

2917

To the Acting Commander of Division, Kayseri.

To the General Staff.

The advantageous procedure started ~~since~~<sup>on</sup> April 27, 1915. The number of victims was 446 up to July 12, 1915.

Were these individuals sentenced by the Martial Court, or were they considered suspect? If they were of the second category, were they considered suspect also by the military authorities?

July 14, 1915.

Army Commander, Ankara:

Micralay Halil Rejai.

Legalized Copy - 1

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1. JAT, No 4546.

July 14, 1915

Copy of Coded Telegram

No. 167.

I have the honor to inform you that according to a telegram received from the Chief of the region of Akdagh-Maden, peace was never disturbed in the kaza (district). Due to a misunderstanding, a false rumor was spread, which naturally aroused emotion, and produced panic within the population of the kaza (district). This panic extended throughout the surrounding villages and led to pillaging. Some individuals committed acts contrary to given orders and to aims pursued (by the Government). He will enlighten me in detail about the incident, and circumstances which instigated it.

July 14, 1915.

Acting Commander, XVth Division, Kayseri;

Signed / Shahabeddin. 1

1- JAJ, No 4605, w544 Osmanli.

Document produced by the Prosecutor at the Turkish Martial Court.

July 15, 1915

Coded Telegram

To Acting Commander, XV<sup>th</sup> Division,  
Kayseri

Twenty-Six Armenians, from amongst those  
lurking around the city and villages, have been  
arrested. Tonight their dispatch to their destina-  
tion was effected,

July 15, 1915.

Section Chief Boghazlian.

Signed/ Mustafa. 1

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L. J. A. J. No. 543.

July 15, 1915

Coded Telegram

in response to coded telegram of July 15, 1915.  
To the Acting Commander, V<sup>th</sup> Army, Ankara.

I have the honor to inform you that from the beginning of mobilization (July 1914) until today, not one Armenian in the area of my jurisdiction, has ever made any attempt against the population or public forces, nor has there ever been a seditious movement or revolutionary enterprise.

July 15, 1915.

Acting Commander, XIII Division;

Signed / Suleyman. I

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1. JAJ, No 4606, Osmanli No W 544

Secret protocol signed [in Berlin]  
on Sept. 23, 1918 by Germany & Talaat Pasha  
in the name of the Ott. Empire.

- 1- Turkey recognizes Georgia, Armenia and Azerbeydjan. Germany recognizes only Georgia, but will designate consuls for Armenia and Azerbeidjian. Turkey shall retire troops from Armenia & Azerb. Germany shall try that Russia recognize both republics, as soon as Turkish army shall retire from the territories wh that belongs to both republics, excepting troops controlling the railroad of Alexandrapol.
- 2- Turkey shall work to constitute States... in the North of Caucasus & Turkey. Germany will not support this movement, but shall not put obstacle.
- 3- Turkey and Germany will do all that the Quadruple Alliance take <sup>highest</sup> advantage as possible, from the primordial materials of Caucasus. Turkey agrees that the industry of petrol in Bakou, the railroad Bakou-Tiflis & the canalization be under German administration. Petrol shall be shared by the four allies: Russia,

and the nations in Caucasus.

4- Turkey shall intervene in Azerbeydijan that Germans be treated as other parties in old Russia.

5- ~~The integrity of~~ political & territorial integrity of Iran shall be recognized again. Turkey shall retire its ~~two~~ army from Iran as soon as operations against Britain will be ended. ~~Sim~~. While waiting, Turkey shall ~~make~~ create easy relations between Persia & Germany.

While signing the above protocol, Talat Pasha stated verbally that he was convinced that good relations between Turkey & Caucasian nations were necessary, and he would do his possible that Turkish Govt ~~tot~~ took into consideration the territorial desires of the Caucasian governments & agree with them friendly ~~co~~ about territorial question. A note was written in his presence for approbation by the Grand Vizir and signed by German Negotiators.

They agreed that Talat Pasha ~~shall~~  
will have negotiations ~~with~~ in Consple  
territorial questions with the representa-  
tives of the Caucasian governments  
and that German Govt will have an  
attitude necessary for Turkish Nego-  
ciator ??

If, as it is desirable, they reach an  
agreement, the clauses will be discussed  
during the conference to be held in  
Consple.

(A.M.A.E. Papiers d'Agents, Pichon, tome 5,  
ff. 207-208).

1  
Sivas

La Situation des Arméniens en Turquie

Exposée par des Documents 1908-1912

I vol.

vol. IV, p 42-46

Province of Sivas  
The officials  
of the Government and the rigours  
concerning the Taxes.

GURUN, September 15, 1908.

Mehmed Bey, during the massacres had  
urged 40<sup>to</sup> 50 young Armenians to get out  
from his house, ~~who had~~ <sup>they had</sup> ~~found~~ <sup>found</sup> there a re-  
fuge, ~~and~~ <sup>then</sup> he massacred them; he  
had raped many Armenian women and  
girls, <sup>and</sup> is now elected president of the Muni-



cipality. ~~The tax~~ Not only the taxes of the current year, but also the taxes of past last years are collected ~~with~~ <sup>in</sup> a rigorous way. The poor situation of the population is not taken into consideration.

~~He~~ is trying to consider ~~the~~ <sup>revolutionary</sup> Armenians — who ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>revolutionary</sup> although they ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> not. Sivas, September 10, 1908.

The Vali dispatched ~~a~~ a telegram to the Central Authorities that the Armenian population is revolutionary, and under pretext of danger, he opposes the departure of <sup>The Turkish</sup> troops. Perquisitions are made in the Armenian houses to collect arms. Even Armenian prisoners are not liberated as the term ~~of 10~~ ~~is~~ ~~elapsed~~. <sup>elapses</sup>

Treatening by Lutfi, official of Post and  
Telegraph.

Tokat-Niksar, September 10, 1908.

The population protests against Lutfi who,  
~~being~~ <sup>because of</sup> ~~for~~ his abuses, ~~the~~ object of justified  
complaints, <sup>He</sup> terrorizes Armenians, as he ~~treatens~~

<sup>threatened</sup> to have them massacred. Those who have  
to do something in the Post office, no <sup>longer</sup> ~~more~~ dare  
to go there, as they are scared <sup>by</sup> ~~from~~ such a  
bandit.

General Persecution against Armenians

Tokat, September 23, 1908.

Every day Armenians are publicly injured,  
kicked and wounded <sup>by</sup> ~~for~~ Turks. The latter  
curse ~~them~~ the religion and such facts are

repeated <sup>with dis</sup> ~~in~~ ~~an~~ <sup>in</sup> quieting frequency. (See murders  
and pillages in the table of crimes, hereafter).

p. 43

### Manifestations in Tokat

to for massacre

Tokat, September 28, 1908

Turks had declared that Armenians would  
<sup>be</sup> murdered by axes. The aide-de-camp of the  
Mutessarif had made the same statement.  
Friday was <sup>chosen</sup> choiced to for such butchery; Arme-  
nians were invited not to expose them. The  
same day, 8-10 <sup>to</sup> shots-gun-shots <sup>took</sup> ~~take~~ place from <sup>the</sup>  
Turkish quarters <sup>and</sup> for this reason Armenians  
closed their stores and stayed at home. Fortunately,  
the military authority prevented the movement  
and the misfortune was avoided.

## Anti-Armenian Demonstrations

## in Dirzik

p. 43

Dirzik, September 23, 1908.

Turks from Komoush-Venob came to the market of Dirzik and, exciting other Turkish villainous Turks, organized a band of 200 gangs, who began to turn round with their arms in the market place, ~~demonstra~~ making anti-Arminian manifestations, and ~~threatening~~ to massacre Armenians.

p. 43-44

Attack against the Armeniansof Gemerek and collisions took place.

Gemerek (Sivas-Tondos), September 20, 1908

Because of dryness, peasants introduced petitions, in which they were asking for that the dimes collected by the government, for help,

be distributed to those among them who were in  
 p. 44 need. Prior to an answer from the competent  
 authorities, Mahmoud Bey, Gendarmerie Captain ar-  
 rived here. He insulted Armenian peasants et  
 and had them ~~be~~ beaten cruelly. The latter con-  
 tinue their supplications, guns were ~~shot~~ <sup>used</sup> against  
 them; the peasants began to fight with stones.  
 There was no human loss, but the men of Mahmoud  
 Bey began <sup>the</sup> violence and outrage.

Jelal Bey, Mutessarif of Tokat,

Tokat, October 1, 1908

The Mutessarif of Tokat is considered as an  
 instigator of Massacre, who tries to expose Armenians  
 to <sup>the</sup> madness of the Turks, attempting to consider  
 them as simple agitators.

p.44

Treatening of massacre in Sivas

Kangal, October 10, 1908.

The Kaymakam of the locality remarked that Armenians were Smoking cigarettes in the restaurants, ~~made~~ had them ~~expelled~~ <sup>elled</sup> ~~out of the~~ <sup>from</sup> restaurants and after having them slapped in public, he ~~stipped~~ <sup>stepped</sup> upon their face<sub>s</sub>. He ordered ~~to break~~ <sup>that</sup> all the Armenians <sup>to be kicked,</sup> excepted those who ~~are~~ getting out from church.

Severe Rigours towards Peasantsof Sinjan (Dirzik)

The inhabitants of Sinjan village are miribas (lease holders of the fields) belonging to Esad Bey of Dirzik, introduced to the Government requests asking ~~of~~ that Esad Bey be merciful for their

miserable situation, and accept to postpone ~~to~~ next year the payments of Vijarah of the current year, The authorities and Esad Bey sent to <sup>that</sup> village, gendarmes and police agents under the command of a Gendarmerie Captain. The latter gendarmes and policemen ~~penetrate~~ <sup>entered</sup> in the homes, breaking the doors, and collect by force the ICARE. In order to complete the payments which the peasants ~~cannot~~ <sup>could not</sup> complete, they seized their provisions of flour, cracked wheat, ect.

p.45

### Artificial Famine and imprisonments in Zara.

In Zara the administration is handled by eShrafs (Notable Moslems). Taking advantage of iltizam (affermage), Muftizade Hakki Efendi,

Haci Bekir Ağazade Nuri Efendi and Mehmed Efendi of Derende, store wheat in order to provoke hunger and famine, then they sell <sup>the</sup> wheat ~~a raising~~ <sup>raising</sup> the price <sup>by</sup> more than 3 times. Actually ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> one Armenian wants to work in bakeries. When ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> population ~~gather~~ <sup>a</sup> to buy bread, gendarmes ~~are using~~ <sup>use</sup> bayonets to disperse them. Thirty-two individuals, ~~who~~ <sup>who</sup> tied by the ~~throat~~ <sup>throat</sup> and hands, were driven to the central prison, where they are detained ~~since~~ <sup>for</sup> 40 days, without a warrant of arrest ~~to~~ and without any instruction.

A young Armenian girl raped

Constantinople, November 20, 1908.



1 Massis, No 1874, 1877

„In Asia Armenians prefer the Ottoman authorities <sup>together with</sup> ~~with~~ their deficiencies more than the tyranny of Russia.“

2 Massis, No 187<sup>84</sup>~~4~~, 1877,

„If Russia was successful to occupy <sup>in</sup> a <sup>ing</sup> great part of Turkish Armenia, it will be the last day of Armenian language, church, traditions, ~~bi~~ well-doing, and ~~free~~ progress.“

„Then we ~~will~~ ~~have~~ will have to say goodbye to our ~~life according to the Consti-~~ ~~tution~~, constitutional life and intellectual developpement.“

The accomplices of the Governor General of Trebizond, Murad, Police Commissioner, with his eight accomplices and group of other comrades.

The coworker of the Mutesarif of Gumushane was cavaleri sergeant-major Mirza Efendi, officer of the garnison, with four soldiers from the Staff of officials of the Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa, who, in compliance with his demand, were sent by the Governor Bey, and Nejati Bey and Behaeddin Shakir Bey, commanders leading and administering the Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa. The names Gök Demir, Doğan, Şahin, Yıldırım and Sopacı-Hakkı of Erzerum have been given to me.

Mejid Bey, inspector of Erzinjan, abducted the daughters of Sarafian, native of

Erzinjan, appropriated for himself 1200 gold pounds they had and took them to Constantinople.

In his capacity of vice-governor, he ordered me to go to Kemakh. I wired <sup>about</sup> this to the governor of Gumushane. Since I did not get any answer, I leaved with certificate I had with me.

August 1, 1915.

First Sergeant-major of the Cavalry:

Signed/ Mirza Mazhar.

This is the second statement of Mirza Mazhar Efendi.

April 23, 1916.

## Countless Arrests

Transliteration	English Translation
Bir buçuk milyon Ermenilerin, üçyüz bin Rumların, yine de miktar Cebeli Libnanların ile Arabların katliamlarını tertip etmiş olan canileri derdest ve tekziye edebilmek için adeta bir ordu lâzımdır.	An entire army corps are necessary to arrest and punish the criminals who organized and carried out the general massacre of 1,500,000 Armenians, 300,000 Greeks, and
Ervel emirde Talât kabinesinin nazırlarını, mebuslarını, ayaml, zabıt memurlarını, valileri, mutesarıfları, kaymakamları, müdürleri,	Same number of Lebanese and Arab people. First of all the ministers of Talaat's cabinet have to be arrested, Deputies, Sena-

3

Terakki kùluplarının of Union and Progress,  
bilumum âzasını, mek- School teachers, Ulemas  
tep muallimlerini, Sarık- and hojas, municipality  
ları, belediye şavuşları- officers, inspectors,  
rini, müfettişlerini, çöp- trash collectors. They  
cülerini derdest etmek must be all arrested.  
lâzım dır. |

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1. Jamanag, No 3357,

14/27 November, 1918.

- JAJ, No W305.

2 ✓  
sevkiyat memurları, tors, police officers,  
ser komiserleri, komiser gendarme officers,  
leri, komiser muavinleri, Governors General of  
polisleri, jandarma ku. Provinces, governors  
mandanlarıyla efradını of districts, kaymakams  
dun neferine varıncaya and mudirs, <sup>Sheriffs</sup> police  
kadar. Tevkif hane memuri commissioners, gendar-  
ile bardiyanlarını, ista- merie commanders, see  
sionların hattı askeri geants, caporals and  
komiserlerini, posta, all gendarmes. Prison  
telgraf memurlarını administration officials,  
derdest etmek lâzımdır, guardians, railroad  
çünkü, bunla cumlenin station military officers  
tehcir edilen biçareleri and employees, <sup>^</sup> because  
soymuşlardır. they robbed the deportees,

Kozalik ittihat ve as well as all members  
# telegraph and Post  
officer's employees,

Appendix

Stabbing under the guise of  
Friendship.

Russian Government officials encouraged  
the insurgents against the Porte, whilst General  
Ignatieff was the Russian Ambassador at  
Constantinople, and Turkey and Russia were  
at peace together.

The following is a despatch from Sir H.  
Elliot to the Earl of Derby on this subject:—

Constantinople, February 14<sup>th</sup>, 1876.

My Lord,— The account of the encouragement  
and countenance given to the insurgents  
at Ragusa greatly exceeds all that I was  
prepared for.

would venture upon them without knowing that it meets with the Approval of His Superior Authorities.

Some of the wounded, when asked why they continue to struggle when the Porte is ready to grant<sup>t</sup> all their demands, have answered plainly that They are bound to go on as long as they are told by Russia to do so.

The assurances given at St. Petersburg of the wish of the Imperial Government that the insurgents would lay down their arms must naturally go for nothing as long as its Official Representative, with whom they are in communication, encourages them to go on.

I have, etc.

(Signed) Henry Elliot



Transliteration

Yozgat Mutesarrıflığına:

Candarma Kumandanı Binbaşı  
Tevfik Beyin Terzili ve Çat  
kariyerinde icra ettiği  
mezakim ve katliam hengamındaki  
ferhat ve fişanlara tehammül  
edemiyen bazı Müslümanların  
kadınlarla çocuklara kıyması  
için vuku bulan ricalarına  
ehemmiyet vermediği ihbar  
olduğundan ve subıyan  
Ermenileri itlaf etmemesi ve  
ettirmemesi için mümaileyh  
recada bulunmuş ol<sup>ân</sup>n Müslü-  
manların ifadeleri zabt  
ettirilerek evrakı tahkiy-  
kiyesinin acilen ~~is~~/ irsalı  
ve hasıl olarak neticesinin  
batelgraf işarı.

4 Şubat 335.

Tehcir Divan-ı Harb-i Örfi  
Reisi.

1. JAJ. No. W506.

Translation

To the Mutesarif of Yozgat:

During the atrocities and mas-  
sacres perpetrated upon the Arme-  
nians of Terzili and Chat vil-  
lages by order of Gendarmerie  
Major Commans<sup>d</sup>er Tevfik Bey, some  
Moslems ~~no more~~ <sup>being no longer able to</sup> supporting the  
cries of Armenian women and chil-  
dren begged him to save at least  
Armenian women and children and  
not to permit gangs to massacre  
them, but he did not consider  
such ~~is~~ a supplication.

We urge you to begin an  
investigation to hear the testi-  
monies of such Moslems and send  
us the result of your investiga-  
tion and supplementary documents..

February 4, 1919.

President of the Court  
Martial trying cases of de-  
portation.

The second period Turkish cabinets and govts ~~also~~ recanted and detested the Armenocide, as being the ~~made~~ <sup>made</sup> a State policy by both Cabinets of War.

The successive govts in the period of 1918-1922 established an extraordinary Court Martial to ~~try all re~~ prosecute and punish all those responsible of the deportation & massacre of the Armenians, and the confiscation of their possessions and properties, seized and liquidated by both War Cabinets.

The Turkish Extraordinary Court Martial sentenced <sup>both</sup> War Cabinet Members. Talaat, ~~and~~ Ahmed Talaat Pasha, Min. of Int. af and Acting Min. of Finance, and Grand-Vizier Feb. 1917 to Oct. 1918,

Enver Pasha, Min. of War and Acting Commander-in-Chief of the Ott. Armed Forces both in War Cabinets,

Isver Pasha, Min. of Navy and Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Army Corps,

As well as, Sr B Sh. Bey, Mem prominent Member of the Gen. Headquarters of M & P, ~~Pres~~ Chairman of Three-member Comm Executive Committee of the Armenocide, and President

3

Attached meet to the Communiqué dated  
31 August 1915, Yeniköy, Constantinople,  
Number  $\frac{71}{P}$  - B.

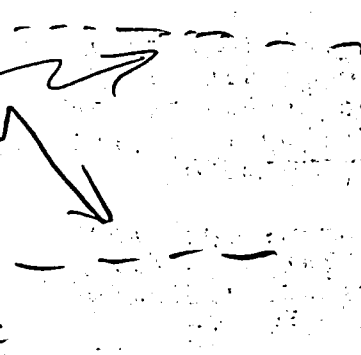
Transcript of report No 464/P of  
August 23, 1915, from the Imperial and  
Royal Consular Agent in Brousa, addressed  
to the Imperial and Royal Embassy.

Yesterday afternoon, in the third  
banished group were found mostly only  
wealthy Armenian families, from among  
whom the land owners were summoned  
by the Servant of the Union and Progress  
Club, the night before their departure  
around nine-thirty p.m. for the purpose  
of deciding over their property.

In this matter he remarked that he would sternly bring to justice those ~~who had repeatedly violated~~ ~~who, in repeated instances~~ who had repeatedly attacked the authorities.

From what Talat Bey told me, I was able to infer that unheard of ~~happenings~~ <sup>event</sup> against the Armenians, ---

text missing



Brezol

6

276

A prof. said to Armenians, while waiting attacks of these savages, we will accept Islam. However, Mahmoud Ef. ... did not admit former Moslems, he told to Christians, "Do not accept become Muslims, stay Christians, I will protect you however; then you think in calm ... that Muslim religion is better, you will accept Islam."

Jauanag

Mahir Bey, Commandant de la  
gendarmerie à Marzoran  
<sup>ex</sup> ancien bandit à Roumélie  
encouragé par Faik Bey, Caimakan de  
Marzoran, et Muammer Bey, Vali  
de Sivas

Mahir répondit aux questions de  
l'éditeur de Jauanag.

« Comment, dit-il, pourrais-je être  
responsable; j'étais un officier sub-  
alterne, et comme tel j'avais à  
exécuter les ordres que je recevais  
de mes supérieurs.

Կրօնաւերոխութիւն

Տեղափոխուիլով անցող Կրօնաւերոխներ  
տոյգաբար փոքրագործութիւնն իջ կրօնաւերոխ որ կարգաւ  
բաշխուցանուիլով պիտի կատարուի: (1)

1 Կրօնաւերոխ, Եր. 8 փետր. 1919, Լաւաճակ 9/2/19

Տարածութիւնը պարզաբար թուով Գրօնաւերոխ  
նախկին անցող կարգով որով բաշխուցանուիլով  
Գրօնաւերոխ կարգով թուով կատարուիլով  
Թուով 5 ան կարգով Գրօնաւերոխ, թուով  
Գրօնաւերոխ և անցողութիւնը կարգով  
կատարուիլով անցողութիւնը և կրօնաւերոխ  
Գրօնաւերոխ: (2)

(2) Կր. 4 փետր. Եր. 8/2/19, Լաւաճակ 9/2/19

Կրօնաւերոխները տոյգաբար փոքրագործութիւնն իջ  
յայտարարութիւնը թուով կատարուիլով բաշխուցանուիլով  
կրօնաւերոխ, Կր. Կրօնաւերոխ 5 և 60 անցողութիւնը,  
կրօնաւերոխ և Գրօնաւերոխ և Կր. Կրօնաւերոխ,  
կրօնաւերոխ Գրօնաւերոխ Կր. Կրօնաւերոխ:  
Կրօնաւերոխ կարգով Կրօնաւերոխ Կր. Կրօնաւերոխ  
Կր. Կրօնաւերոխ և Կր. Կրօնաւերոխ Կր. Կրօնաւերոխ  
Կր. Կրօնաւերոխ: Կր. Կրօնաւերոխ կարգով Կր. Կրօնաւերոխ  
Կր. Կրօնաւերոխ, Կր. Կրօնաւերոխ և Կր. Կրօնաւերոխ:







Երկրորդ, Կոնգրեսը կ'ընդ-ձայն-վար կ'ըստ 50 և  
առի՞թի հայ Գրքերը տեղիս 11 մարտի 1919 թվականի վրա  
Երևանի և արևելյան մասերի Գրքերի ու Գրքերի  
"Շիճակ տարրի", որ զանազան կ'ընդ-  
նային: (9)

Գրք. ԲՆ 19-20

Առաջագր Գրքերի Երևանի Գրքերի, որոնք —  
առաջին կարգի և Երևանի Գրքերի ու Գրքերի  
հարմար արժեք Գրքերի արժեքի և Գրքերի:  
Առաջին և Գրքերի, որ հասնում են Գրքերի,  
որ հարմար Գրքերի և Գրքերի, այն ժամ Գրքերի-  
նային Գրքերի: (10)

Կր. Գրք. 59, Մարտ. 7/2/19

Երկրորդ կարգի և Գրքերի Գրքերի Գրքերի  
Գրքերի Գրքերի, որոնք Գրքերի և Գրքերի  
արժեքի 12 մարտի 1919 թվականի վրա: Գրքերի և Գրքերի  
Գրքերի Գրքերի, որոնք Գրքերի և Գրքերի,  
արժեքի Գրքերի հասնում է, Գրքերի Գրքերի, այն ժամ  
Գրքերի: Գրքերի և Գրքերի Գրքերի Գրքերի և Գրքերի  
և Գրքերի, և Գրքերի Գրքերի Գրքերի: Գրքերի Գրքերի  
Գրքերի և Գրքերի Գրքերի Գրքերի Գրքերի: (11)

11 Կր. Գրք. 63, Գրք. 12/2/19.

Գրքերի Գրքերի. Գրքերի Գրքերի Գրքերի:  
Գրքերի Գրքերի Գրքերի.





Քիմիայի տեսության և որոշ անօրգանական հեղուկների անօրգանական կազմակերպության հարցերի և խնդիրների 18 արտաքին աղբյուր, որոնք հարմարեցված են արտաքին չէր:

Արտաքին տեսության և քիմիայի հարցերի և խնդիրների 18 արտաքին աղբյուր, որոնք հարմարեցված են արտաքին չէր:

18, ջր. 88-89

Գաղափարային հարցերի և խնդիրների 19 արտաքին աղբյուր, որոնք հարմարեցված են արտաքին չէր:

19, ջր. 89

Գաղափարային հարցերի և խնդիրների 20 արտաքին աղբյուր, որոնք հարմարեցված են արտաքին չէր:

20, ջր. 89

Գաղափարային հարցերի և խնդիրների 21 արտաքին աղբյուր, որոնք հարմարեցված են արտաքին չէր:

21, ջր. 90

Գաղափարային հարցերի և խնդիրների 21 արտաքին աղբյուր, որոնք հարմարեցված են արտաքին չէր:

21, ջր. 103

Բարձրագույն դասերը կային և կայ անգլերէն  
Բարձր դասարանները, և զանազան ԼԵՍԵՒ ԵՐԺ,  
կամ Զարկոյի, քան Յոսիպի Բարձրագույնը:

Երեսնուց Զարկոյի անգլերէն օրնային Գրադարան  
էջ Զարկոյի կային 3 Երեսնու փոքրագույն:

Անգլերէն Զարկոյի անգլերէն, Գրադարան օրնային  
Գրադարան էջ Զարկոյի 2 կային քան 1000  
1000 օրնային փոքրագույն:

Գրադարան Զարկոյի անգլերէն էջ 10  
անգլերէն 13-14 օրնային կայ անգլերէն, 10  
Բարձրագույն և Գրադարան 10 Գրադարան:

Գրադարան Գրադարան Զարկոյի Գրադարան  
Բարձրագույն էջ, և անգլերէն էջ և անգլերէն  
Բարձրագույն 12-14 օրնային կայ  
անգլերէն, անգլերէն 10 ԼԵՍԵՒ ԵՐԺ:

Բարձրագույն անգլերէն անգլերէն և անգլերէն  
էջ անգլերէն Զարկոյի անգլերէն անգլերէն,

Գրադարան Զարկոյի անգլերէն,  
անգլերէն Զարկոյի անգլերէն անգլերէն անգլերէն,  
անգլերէն անգլերէն Զարկոյի անգլերէն  
անգլերէն անգլերէն 8 օրնային 25 օրնային  
կայ անգլերէն և անգլերէն անգլերէն և անգլերէն  
անգլերէն: (21)

21, 3/1, 91









հոսանքի համայնք . և սպասելիք այն  
 անհամարները . թափափախեց հիմնում է 27 :  
 Այսինքն արեւելյան գիտնականները  
 և հայ իրենց <sup>և արեւելյան</sup> գիտնականները բաժնի .  
 և Ահա , որով , իմ անսպասելի և քիչ  
 սպասելիք : Այն որի հիմնական  
 բացահայտի , իմ արեւելյան (արեւելյան)  
 և արեւելի , այնպիսի որի այն անհայտ  
 պիտի սպասելիք 27 :

Ուսումը կարգի , ուրիշը կանգնեց ինք  
 հիմնական և հիմնական ինքնուրույն : (28)  
 28, ՅՄ. 118-119

Բնորոշիչ ըստ Գր-ը 5 ժամանակ ունի :  
 Եւ որովհետեւ հիմնականում անհայտ հոսանքի  
 անհայտ ունի հիմնական և արեւելյան  
 կարգի : Ինքնուրույն և ինքնուրույն  
 անհայտներով : (29)  
 29, ՅՄ. 134

Բնորոշիչ այնպիսի կարգի ըստ :  
 Եւ որովհետեւ արեւելյան - ինքնուրույն : Ինքնուրույն  
 և հիմնական կարգի ըստ :

Տարածումը Եւրոպայի կարգի հիմնականում  
 ինքնուրույն կարգի կարգի կարգի ,  
 ինքնուրույն Տարածումը Եւրոպայի



ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԲԱՆՏՎՈՒՄԸ

Գ. 357

Արմավ Զամբ-ը, ֆալսեալիքի Գրուս:

ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՆՔՏԱՆՈՒՄԸ, [ուր ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ], ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ  
ԳՐԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ, ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԵՎ ՈՒՐ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ:

Գրուս Գրուս-ը Գրուսից Կ'ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԳՐԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ  
ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ, ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ  
ԳՐԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ:

ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ՎՈՐՈՒՄԻ ՎՈՐՈՒՄԻ:

ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ՎՈՐՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ, ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ  
ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ:

ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ  
ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ, ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ:

ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ  
ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ, ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ  
ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ:

ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ  
ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ  
ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ:

- Կ'ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ:

ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ  
ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ:

... ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ... ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ

ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ  
ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ (1)

(1) ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ  
ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ  
ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ ԱՌՔԱՆՈՒՄԻ:

ինն  
ինն  
9  
11

II

AHMED MIDHAT BEY  
SECRETAIRE RESPONSABLE  
DE L'U. & P. A BOLOU,  
A FAIT REVOQUER ALI HILMI  
BEY, MUTESSARIF INTE-  
RIMTAIRE DE BOLOU, QUI  
S'OPPOSAIT A LA DEPORTA-  
TION DES ARMÉES DE LA RE-  
GION.

IL S'EST RENDU A  
DUZDJÉ POUR Y FAIRE  
LE NÉCESSAIRE POUR  
L'ECUIL DES ARMÉNIENS.

IL A LANCÉ LA DÉ-<sup>2</sup>  
PÊCHE SUIVANTE  
AU GOUVERNEUR ALI  
HILMI BEY:

« LE NOMBRE DES  
ARMÉNIENS DÉPORTÉS  
S'ÉLÈVE À 61.000.

LA POPULATION MU-  
SULMANE DU VILA-  
YET (~~X~~<sup>CC</sup>ASTAMOUNI)  
ADULE LE GOUVERNE

3

MENT QUE REPRÉ-  
SENTE UNION ET PRO-  
GRÈS. CETTE IMPRES-  
SION NE SERA PAS  
EFFACÉE POUR LONG  
TEMPS ET POUR AS-  
SURER LE BONHEUR  
DE BOLOU DANS L'AVE-  
NIR IL SERAIT UTILE  
D'AGIR DE LA MÊME  
FAÇON. → À BOLOU.

4.

AHMED MIDHAT BEY  
FUT CONDAMNÉ À DIX  
ANS DE TRAVAUX FOR-  
CÉS PAR LA COUR  
MARTIALE N° 1, 1

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ARRÊT DE LA COUR  
MARTIALE



Paul  
French Ambassador Jule Cambon's  
letter to A.M. Develle

Peinkipo, May 27, 1893

At this period The Sultan continued his mohamedan Propaganda; he inundates Islam w<sup>th</sup> Korans in Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Chaldeen ect. Languages published in his expenses.

He was in Yildiz with him Sheikhs with their their turbans coming from all over the Empire and who constituted his own private advisors.

There is no more Grand Vizier, nor Ministers of Foreign Affairs, either S. Porte; there is the palace and in the palace a nervous man impressionable, liable to fear, trembling for his crown and his life, fanatical in his convictions and as well as in his policy, and consequently inaccessible to reasonment.

This man is not subjected to any <sup>continued</sup> influence but ~~according~~ changing in accordance with the circumstances, he is susceptible to this or that religious director. 1

Moslem clergy is dominating the Palace, p

1. Correspondence 1870-1924, by Paul Cambon, Vol. I, 1870-1898, Edition Bernard Grasset, Paris, 1940, p. 360-361

" The Director of the Ottoman Bank (in Erzerum)  
Pastermajian was killed in the Street on February  
10, 1915.

The Bishop of Erzinjan was killed. (Dec. 18, 1914)

p. 402-3 . You will go to Urfa , only for three months , then you shall return to your homes.

p. 403

Then we heard the voice of an other town-crier , stating as follows:

" The Government will exempt from deportation all those women, girls, who who accept<sup>ing</sup> to embrace the " Hak Din " the true religion, who ~~accepting~~ the will be married with Turks. |

" We preferred , all our family, to go and die , instead of staying, living and seeing the honor of our family forced .

" Armenian mothers, preferred all to go without exception and die, considering first of their Armenian Nation Name, and Christian religion. |

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1-Emphasis added.

Piran

p. 206-7 " Listen... I am calling for all infidels (kiafours), my statement for all infidels... Our glorious state and the King of Kings have issued order to deport all the infidels of Harpout to Urfa. Starting with the babies to last old people will go. The order is very strict, for those who hear and for those who ~~are~~ do not hear, the law will not be changed. Listen, Listen well...

The first convoy comprise those who reside in the of Derwish, Nair bay, and markets, will start & on July 1, in the morning; every Kiafir (infidel) has to prepare th. commercial and other affairs with the faithful Moslems, before July the 1st.

p. 402-3. Earlier in the morning, the town-crier called in a loud voice that women, girls and children have to be deported. He said; " Be ready to go, but don't be scared

Pison  
p. 217

"We arrived Maden at night and there Adam Pasha put us in HANS and forced us all to accept Islam.

- NO, we told him all together, we will not embrace Islam; we want follow the way where our husbands have gone [The were killed].

"Where are your husbands", asked ferocce Adam Pasha, with a deqisory smile, "They ~~are~~ NO more exist, they have been ~~all~~ killed.

"We replied him that we are NO more scaifed and took our Holy Bible and read in his presence the following verse:

"Whoever <sup>pro</sup> confess me before men, I shall profess him before my Father and his angels."

we were all encouraged;

Adam Pasha seeing that he cannot Turkify us, ~~was~~ he got mad, and ordered to leave all we had IN the HANS and to continue our way.

p. 218

As we started to leave, he insisted

p. 218

us to accept Islam; again we refused, and again we read the same verse of the Holy Scripture. He was enraged like feroce animal and threatened us: "you will what will happen to you, beyond Diarbekir, when I will trust you to other gendarmes and soldiers.

"We are do not scare, we can do no more fear even death, we + replied him.

p. 403

~~Turks~~ Considering that no one Armenian was accepting the proposal made by the town-crier, ~~they~~ ~~the~~ Turks began ~~to~~ to persecute Christians.

They began to tear babies from the breast of their mothers and forced young girls to go with them.

Huseinig oğlu Şakri Bey <sup>no more</sup> did not supporting the tears and cries of Armenian mothers and children without any protecting took a handful soil and he massaged his face with it, and said:

"Praise Allah, thousand praise to Allah, we saw these days.

"Jendarmes and ~~neighbouring~~ neighbouring Turks in the neighbourhood entered in Armenian homes to arrest Armenian women and girls ~~to~~ in order to rape and kill them.

429-30  
Nur

439, 441  
454 457-8 4

p. 403.

The son of Haji Idris, <sup>Mustafa</sup> from Harpout, entered in our home and said:

-You will not be exiled, the mistress of the will be my wife, and her daughter will be the wife of my son.

p. 404

.... Two Armenian young in Mezze changed their Christian names into Moslem and were employed by the Government as tile makers.

....

405

Armenians of the village Habusi were deported. Only a little number of women were working in Moslem homes, who were forced to embrace Islam, changing their Christian names.



« The military dictators, who, for the instant, dispose a discretionary power at Constantinople, have obeyed ~~a necessity~~ an imperial necessity

1. L'Empire Ottoman, Une année de Constitution

11/24 juillet 1908 - 11/24 juillet 1909, by N. Nicolaidès,

Directeur du journal « L'Orient », Bruxelles, 1909,

pp. 259-260.

## STATE POLICY

"There is no reasonable date that this crime was planned and executed for political reasons. The opportunity presented itself for clearing Turkish soil of a Christian opposed to all Turkish ambition, cherishing national ambition that could only be satisfied at the expense of Turkey, and planned geographically between Turkish and Caucasian Moslems." >>

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"Out of a community of about two and half millions, three quarter of a million men, women and children had perished." &

1- The Rt. Hon. <sup>S.</sup> Churchill, *The Aftermath 1929* New York 1929, p. 431

K.B. 99-100

2- *op. cit.* p. 491 (K. B. 101)

2. The Armenians within the province should be transported to the areas previously determined. The Catholics should be excluded from this displacement procedure.

23 July 1915.

Signed / T a l a t

For the Minister. 1

11. The transport of the Armenians of the Protestant sect should be stopped, the number of those who remained within the province and that of the transported Armenians should be reported.

2 August 1915.

Signed / The Minister of Interior.

Talât. 2

1. Displacement of the Armenians, <sup>Documents</sup> by Dr. Salahi R. Soyuel, Ankara - 1978, Bayian Matbasi.
2. oc. cit. p. 51

Նիւ Եորք, 12 Ապրիլ 1978

Սիրելի Բարեկամներ,

Ներկայ գրութեամբ պատիւ ունինք ձեզի իմացնելու որ  
Ապրիլ 29, 1978, Շաբաթ երեկոյ ժամը ձիշո 7 ին, Ահւր Լէյտի  
Աւ Մըրսի Եկեղեցւոյ սրահին մէջ Հանդիսութեամբ պիտի տօնենք  
ԳՐԻԳՈՐ ՎՐԴ. ԿէՐԿԷՐԵԱՆԻ քահանայական օծումի քառասնամեակը:

Կարգադիր Յանձնախումբի անդամներս մտածեցինք որ այս  
առթիւ կարենանք մեր Վարդապետին ինքնաբոլս եւ արժանաւոր  
նուէրէտալ: Ուրեմն կոչ կ'ուղղենք Ձեզի ամէնաւել որ սիրայօ-  
ժար դուք ալ բերէք ձեր առատաձեռն բաժինը:  
Կանխայայտ շնորհակալութեամբ

Հանդիսութեան Կարգադիր Յանձնախումբ

Օր. Բոզ ձպվեան, Վարուժան Արեւեան, Էտ. Կէրկէրեան,  
Յովհաննէս Ոսկերիչեան

New York, April 12, 1978

Dear Friends:

We hereby bring to your knowledge that on Saturday, April 29, 1978, at 7:00 p.m. we will celebrate in the Auditorium of Our Lady of Mercy Church, 70-01 Kessel Street, Forest Hills, N.Y. the 40th anniversary of ordination in priesthood of our Pastor Rev. Gregory Guerguerian.

The celebration Committee believes that we must take this opportunity to offer a present to our Pastor. We hope that you will be kind enough to bring your share, generously.

Please Make your check payable to the Armenian Catholic Community and mail it to P.O. Box 357, Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375.

Hoping to see you with us on Saturday evening

Celebration Committee:

Miss Rose Javian, Varoujean Arevian,  
Dr. Edm. Gergerian, Ohannes Voskeritchian.

Sadik

p. 220

## A Moslem's Testimony

①

"21 Protestant ministers chose Martyr's destiny rather than a Mohamedan name, some of them leaving their motherless children behind them.

"Catholic ministers were dismembered and tortured to death, still clinging to the faith of the cross.

p. 221

"A poor, good man was seized by the mob and brought out of his shop upon the street to be butchered like a sheep. The Turkish Neighbours tried to persuade him to accept Islam and be saved. "You are a harmless, meek man; we will take you from the mob if you will only say that you accept Islam, and afterwards you can pursue your Christian life."

"He asked two minutes to think. It was granted as an exceptional favor. He at once knelt down upon the cold stone to use these two last minutes in communion with his beloved Savior, and then put his ~~hand~~ head under the bloody axe, saying: "I cannot deny my beloved Jesus."

"While he was struggling in his blood his ~~wa~~ wife was killed at home, and four little children were left orphans.

p. 221

"The only son of a widow was killed and the headless body was brought home after three days by a few neighbouring friends; and, when the mother learned that her son was slain because he would not deny his Lord, she knelt beside him and kissed his blood-stained hands and said, with following tears: "Rather so, my beloved son, than to see you deny our blessed Jesus!"

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

"Following is the English translation of an Armenian mother's letter to her son in the United States:

"My Dear Son, Our silence could not be prevented. We live and die clinging to the cross. Thank God for your safety. Read Psalm Seventy-nine and know of us. Pray for us."