

4-29-2018

## 07 Armenocide - Fazıl Bey

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### Recommended Citation

Guerguerian, Krikor, "07 Armenocide - Fazıl Bey" (2018). *Adana Confiscation (Courts Martial)*. 7.  
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622 Palisade Avenue  
Cliffside Park, N.J. 07010  
February 12, 1975

Rev G. Guerguerian  
66-01 Burns Street  
Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375

Dear Vartabed:

I herewith enclose both your original and my rewritten pages for the Preface and the Introduction to Fazil Bey's document.

I really think the Introduction should be rewritten to say much more than it says now--and to have a greater impact than it does. I tried to maintain your general outline and only clarify it as much as I could under those circumstances, but it should be re-done.

Truthfully I feel this all needs to be completely rewritten. Before I return any of the material in the notebooks to you I will have to retype and restructure it. I know you don't want any additional explanations but as it stands now it is very difficult to understand--no matter whether one is a scholar or just an interested reader. There are many places where either there is repetition or else a total lack of connection between one part and the other.

Believe me I do want to see this in print and soon but I cannot understand how it will be acceptable as a final manuscript in its present form unless it is completely rewritten and strengthened.

I am willing to work with you, but we must understand each other and establish precisely what it is we are trying to say in this account.

The other work will soon be completed, but I wanted you to have this without delay.

Best regards to you and your sister--I will call you one day next week.

Sincerely,

ARMENOCIDE  
IN  
MAMURET-UL-AZIZ  
ACCUSATIONS  
BY  
CAPTAIN FAZIL BEY  
A MEMBER OF THE TURKISH COURT MARTIAL  
OF MALATIA

Annotated and published  
by G. Krieger

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## Preface

We ~~are~~ <sup>herein</sup> presenting to the academic community, for the first time, the text of a <sup>extensive</sup> very long Turkish document concerning the deportation and massacre of ~~the~~ <sup>population</sup> Armenian people in Turkey. The massacres were organized and perpetrated in the province of Mamuret-ul-Aziz, <sup>by Turkish authorities</sup>

The document in question is a <sup>accusation</sup> ~~kind of~~ <sup>example of the</sup> wearisome repetition of organized atrocities, murders, rapes, robberies, <sup>IMN</sup> pillage and plundering with excessive violence, <sup>that with</sup> carried out by 567 official <sup>personages</sup> (personalities) and their <sup>network of</sup> criminals.

The only difference that exists in these events <sup>is</sup> ~~may~~ be the brutal violence of the murderers <sup>the</sup> on one hand, and the unsophisticated submission of their victims (on the other).

<sup>IMN</sup> Captain Fazil Bey, <sup>member of the Turkish Court Martial</sup> is the compiler of the present document, in a telegram dispatched November 30, 1918, from Malatya to Constantinople, <sup>had</sup> the utmost <sup>courage</sup> <sup>tell</sup> <sup>Vizir</sup> bravery to say to the Grand-Vizier, <sup>departments of</sup> to the Minister of Internal Affairs, <sup>and justice</sup> to the Minister of Justice and the <sup>President</sup> ~~Chairman~~ <sup>Chairman</sup> of the Senate: "The Government... committed <sup>heinous</sup> such crimes and did so with such <sup>now</sup> savagery that even <sup>wild</sup> beasts would be indignant and ashamed of it."

The massive deportations <sup>and</sup> massacres, decided upon and ordered by the Government <sup>controlled by the</sup> of Young Turks' Union and Progress Party, and <sup>supported for</sup> agreed upon by civil and military authorities both in the capital and the provinces, had

accusations

using the criminal gangs of the T.

M. released from Turkish prisons

of Malatya



been carried out in practically the same <sup>manner</sup> way and <sup>by</sup> the same procedure.

<sup>emptied</sup> The Turkish Government, <sup>beginning in</sup> starting <sup>by</sup> 1914, had already <sup>of the prisoners and incorporated them in the newly</sup> cleared ~~all~~ the ~~Turkish~~ prisons and formed a special organization called "Teshkilat-1 Mahsusa", <sup>which was then</sup> composed of more than ten thousand murderers, assassins and <sup>other hardened</sup> all kinds of criminals, <sup>various</sup> who were condemned to ~~several~~ penalties, serving ~~sentences in prisons.~~

The "Teshkilat-1 Mahsusa" gangs, ~~so~~ called "chetes", were the human instrument in the hands of the Turkish Government to carry out the secret plans and projects decided <sup>upon</sup> and prepared prior to the beginning of ~~the~~ World War I.

The author of this document, ~~who~~ <sup>was</sup> not an ordinary man, but ~~rather~~ a notable from Malatya and a member of the Turkish Court Martial <sup>from</sup> of the same town, <sup>he was</sup> has been able, with one stroke of the pen, to <sup>expose</sup> show the <sup>unbiased</sup> reality of the facts, <sup>name</sup> the victims, <sup>exhibit</sup> the crimes and <sup>name</sup> the criminals ~~as they were~~ in all ~~of~~ their crudeness and nudity.

Historians <sup>observe</sup> now can see <sup>how widespread</sup> what the reality of the large-scale Armenocide had been and how the Turkish Government and people ~~had~~ decided to resolve <sup>their</sup> a problem by the annihilation of a people <sup>that</sup> which ~~had~~ lived in <sup>their</sup> its own country for more than ~~fourty~~ centuries.

1965

Krieger.

1975

## Introduction

With some reserve <sup>ations</sup> we ~~will~~ present <sup>regarding</sup> to the academic community information <sup>the</sup> about ~~the~~ archival materials <sup>rel</sup> concerning Armenocide

First of all, one must consider that during the trials held ~~by~~ the Turkish Court Martial at Constantinople, Armenians were ~~the~~ <sup>as</sup> litigant party, and in such capacity, ~~they~~ <sup>had</sup> got the right to <sup>obtain</sup> ~~possess~~ all documents and records of the Turkish Court Martial.

It is not yet <sup>the</sup> time ~~to~~ to reveal ~~all~~ the truth about the details concerning <sup>particulars about</sup> the transfer of the archives and archival materials from Constantinople ~~to~~ <sup>to other areas</sup> elsewhere.

<sup>Setting</sup> Leaving aside the contents of many precious documents concerning the transfer of archival materials, we will satisfy ourselves to <sup>report - solely on already</sup> ~~give~~ only what has been published about.

In 1947, <sup>For</sup> the Bureau of Intellectual Service in Cairo, Egypt, published ~~1947~~ at New Star Press "The Patriarchal Memoirs, Documents and Testimonies" <sup>1</sup> of Archbishop Zaven Yeghiayan, Armenian Orthodox Patriarch of Constantinople. <sup>who had retired to</sup>

<sup>Bagdad</sup> ~~The Patriarch retired to Bagdad, and wrote his memoirs.~~ In the preface, <sup>dated</sup> ~~of~~ his Memoirs, <sup>he</sup> May 7, 1947, wrote as follows: "Shortly before the War (World War II K) I undertook to write my memoirs

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"Badriarkagan Hoosheres, Vaverakrer yev Vugayootunner", Cairo, 1947, New Star Press. My Patriarchal Memoirs, documents and Testimonial Accounts

Footnote style - let's establish & maintain

Author, title (City - Publisher) year) p. -

for which, unfortunately, facilities were lacking to me in Bagdad, indispensable documents, in particular, which

I was able to obtain in part on my visit to Jerusalem." (2) "Therefore, His Beatitude undertook to go to Jerusalem and take a look at them".

Commenting on the travel Bagdad-Jerusalem of the Patriarch <sup>Armenian</sup> Zaven, the Bureau for Intellectual Service in Cairo, gave, in its introduction, very interesting and precious information concerning the whereabouts of the archival materials and documents relating to the Armenocide: "Fortunately, it is <sup>all</sup> written <sup>down</sup>, the documents and records dating from his period as Patriarch had been transferred, upon his [~~patriarch~~ ~~Zaven~~ K] order, from Constantinople to Marseilles and, from there, to the Monastery of Jerusalem." 3.

Patriarch Zaven gave more accurate <sup>specific</sup> details about the transfer of <sup>the</sup> archival materials. He wrote in his memoirs, "The Information Bureau [at Constantinople K], thanks to its proficient and intelligent workers Messrs. Arshag Al-boyajian and Garabed Nurian, furnished the data demanded [1918-1922 K] by the Embassies [Allied High Commissions K] and helped them." 4.

Patriarch Zaven wrote in his ~~Memoirs~~ about his travel Bagdad-Jerusalem and the documents he found in the Archives <sup>that</sup> he had ordered to be transferred from Constantinople to Europe: "During the summer of 1938, I made a

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2. Op. cit. p. vi

3. Op. cit. p. 3. <sup>The material was</sup> The transfer was made to Manchester, England, then to Marseilles, France, and ultimately, to Jerusalem, Palestine, <sup>then</sup> under British Mandate.

4. Op. Cit. p. v.



special trip to Jerusalem to look over the archives of the Information Bureau <sup>that</sup> which had been sent [from Constantinople K.] to Bishop Krikoris Balakian in Manchester for safe-keeping in <sup>the month of</sup> November 1922 and, through the efforts of Patriarch Torkom <sup>Kooshagian</sup> had been transferred subsequently to Jerusalem where they were carefully kept.

"I was greatly surprised to see <sup>(writes Pat. Zaven,</sup> there a complete collection of documents and records <sup>the/</sup> of all important events dating from 1918-1922.

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

"The bylaws <sup>established</sup> ~~drawn up~~ for the Information Bureau, which ~~have been~~ ratified by the <sup>civil</sup> Political Assembly, state: 'The Information Bureau has been constituted under the immediate control and responsibility of one of the members of the <sup>subordinate</sup> ~~relative~~ Committees of the <sup>civil</sup> Political Assembly'.

"According <sup>by Theret</sup> to the bylaws, ~~there~~ <sup>realized</sup> would be centered all manner of old and new statistics pertaining to <sup>the</sup> Armenians and the Armenian case. <sup>data</sup> concerning all the episodes and deportations; statistical description, of both <sup>valuable</sup> mobile and <sup>lifeable</sup> immobile <sup>property</sup> goods plundered, <sup>1919</sup> having belonged to the [Armenian K] nation and individuals; in particular, as complete as possible data and biographical details about the principal guilty Turks <sup>having</sup> participated in the crimes committed during the last deportations; docu-



~~accounts~~  
 ments and testimonies gathered concerning their culpability, and statistics <sup>regarding</sup> about Islamized Armenians of both sexes and kidnapped orphans...'

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

total  
Personal  
?

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

"Garabed Noorian lists ~~the~~ projects accomplished by the Bureau thus:

"1. To present the conduct of the Turks vis-à-vis the Armenians; this being urgent, it has constituted the majority of the Bureau's activities. 'The [Allied K.] High Commissions, as well as the Republic and the Armenian National Delegation, <sup>by means of</sup> ~~with~~ three hundred reports, have

~~discovered~~  
 given information about all the attacks ~~which~~ are being carried out by ~~the~~ Turks against Armenians, dating from the Armistice; by means of <sup>an additional</sup> 292 ~~other~~ reports, indispensable factual documents have been furnished concerning the authors of the deportation, whom the Turks [Turkish Authorities and Court Martial K] wish to vindicate...'

"2. Massacres and deportations: the Bureau <sup>has</sup> ~~is~~ accumulating...all <sup>ed</sup> ~~the~~ data on massacres and deportations, <sup>that</sup> ~~which~~ <sup>has</sup> have been verified, ~~and~~ based <sup>upon</sup> ~~on~~ <sup>factual</sup> evidence...

"3. Statistics: ...the Bureau has undertaken the preparation of a compendium <sup>to</sup> ~~which~~ shall describe the <sup>actual</sup> ~~true~~ post-bellum state of affairs of <sup>all</sup> the <sup>in</sup> Dioceses ~~of~~ the Patriarchate, i.e. ~~the~~ number of churches, monasteries and schools; ~~the~~ quantity of (national) <sup>Armenian?</sup> possessions and properties; and ~~the~~ population figure, for each prelate.

"5. Accumulation of documents and library: the Bureau is accumulating and classifying...all ~~the~~ worthwhile documents pertaining to Armenian social and political life. Thus, more than six hundred reports, lists of statistics <sup>and so on</sup> ~~etc.~~, published by Armenian associations or official organizations have <sup>already</sup> been classified..." Ⓢ

Most of the reports and documents, as well as records of the Armenian Information Bureau were transmitted by the Allied High Commissions in Constantinople to their respective governments. 6.

5. Op. cit. pp. 302-305.

6. See Public Record Office, London: E 11654/1340/44, and E 14847/1340/44, Communications <sup>from</sup> ~~of~~ Admiral de Robeck to Lord K Curzon.

As Zaven Patriarch stated above, the documents, records and archival materials concerning especially the Armenocide were transferred <sup>in</sup> November 1922 to Manchester, <sup>then</sup> Marseilles and <sup>finally</sup> then Jerusalem.

Any scholar and <sup>or</sup> researcher may find in these archives extensive documents and records, in particular, ~~from~~ the records and documents <sup>from</sup> of the Turkish Court Martial at Constantinople which tried <sup>those</sup> responsible <sup>for the</sup> massacres.

The 82 page <sup>comprising</sup> Turkish document, prepared by Captain Fazıl Bey, is one of the <sup>previously mentioned</sup> 292 reports, indispensable factual documents, <sup>that</sup> which have been furnished concerning the <sup>originator</sup> authors ~~and~~ of the deportation, whom the Turks [Turkish Authorities and Court Martial K] <sup>wished</sup> to vindicate". 7

Captain Fazıl Bey, a Turkish notable of Malatya and a member of the Court Martial <sup>there</sup> in the same city for many years, <sup>until</sup> till 1918, is the author ~~or~~ the compiler of the <sup>currently</sup> present Turkish document, which he despatched <sup>under discussion</sup> with his telegram of November 30, 1918, and mailed ~~by post~~ hand-written original copies of the document from Malatya to Constantinople to the Ottoman highest Authorities such as the Grand-Vizirate, the Ministry <sup>of</sup> of Internal Affairs, the Ministry <sup>of</sup> of Justice and the Presidents <sup>of</sup> of Senate. Later ~~on~~ he mailed also hand-written original copies of the document to various interested circles such as the Armenian Orthodox Patriarchate of Constantinople, and the



Armenian Catholic Patriarchate in Constantinople.

Msgr. Jean Naslian, ~~the~~ Vicar of the Armenian Catholic Patriarchate in Constantinople, (as a delegate), undertook (February 19, 1920), a long trip of five months <sup>duration</sup> to Europe, Italy, Switzerland, France, England, and he <sup>TOOK</sup> brought with him a copy of ~~the~~ document compiled by Captain Fazıl Bey, who had sent it to the Patriarchate.

in Feb 19  
1920

On his way ~~back~~ <sup>during the period</sup> to home, June 6-12, 1920, (at Geneva, Switzerland), he met <sup>with</sup> the Secretary of the League of Nations and handed over <sup>himself</sup> a list of prominent Turkish criminals <sup>as</sup> prepared by Captain Fazıl Bey.

Msgr. Jean Naslian wrote <sup>1918</sup> in his Memoirs: " 100) Le 12 Novembre 1917, Fazıl Bey, membre de la cour martiale à Malatia a donné une liste de 294 personnalités turques, responsables de l'exécution des mesures jeunes-turques contre les arméniens, dont le nombre des massacrés s'élève à deux millions; à la tête de cette longue liste figurent le mutessarif de Malatia, Réchid Bey, mouchiote; Hachim bey, caimacam en retraite; Memdouh bey, mutessarif de Erzindjan, etc...

Translation  
should be  
footnote

"Cette liste fut remise par moi à la S. D. N. avec une note." 8.

~~Which reads in English:~~ "November 12, 1912, Fazıl Bey, member of the Court Martial in Malatia, gave a list

- 
8. "Les Mémoires de Mgr. Jean Naslian, Evêque de Trébizonde", The Memoirs of Msgr. Jean Naslian, Bishop of Trebizond, published in Vienna, Austria, 1951, 2 Vol. Vol. I. p. 255, ~~at~~ in foot-note.

of 294 Turkish personalities responsible <sup>for</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~having~~ carried <sup>out</sup> the Young-Turkish ~~measures~~ <sup>atrocities</sup> against Armenians, two million of whom were massacred. At the head of this long list figure the Mutesarif of Malatya, Reshid Bey of Moush; Hashim Bey, retired Kaymakam; Memduh Bey, Mutesarif of Erzinjan, etc., and so on.

"I handed ~~over~~ <sup>letter</sup> this list to the League of Nations with a notice". 9.

The date ~~of~~ "12 November 1917" would be <sup>have to</sup> ~~an error~~ <sup>considered</sup>. <sup>would a more</sup> ~~It will be~~ correct, to read December 12, 1918, because <sup>it would not</sup> ~~on~~ <sup>have been</sup> ~~possible~~ <sup>for</sup> November 12, 1917 Captain Fazil Bey could not yet <sup>to</sup> ~~despatch~~ the hand-written original copy of the document from Malatya to Constantinople. <sup>on</sup>

The <sup>stated</sup> "list of 294 personalities" given by Msgr. Jean Naslian is <sup>also</sup> ~~not~~ "correct. The list given by Captain Fazil Bey is composed <sup>just</sup> of 567 <sup>names of</sup> personalities and criminals. From <sup>the</sup> 567 <sup>Turkish</sup> ~~One~~ must subtract ten, because numbers 290 through 299 ~~300~~ <sup>appear</sup> do not exist on the list, <sup>they or</sup> ~~it has been~~ <sup>skipped</sup> ~~jumped over~~. <sup>It is possible to assume that they had merely been omitted in</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>ordinary</sup> ~~clerical~~ <sup>error.</sup> Captain Fazil Bey, a notable of Malatya and a member of the Court Martial in the same town, <sup>had</sup> ~~was~~ already retired from ~~his~~ office <sup>in</sup> November 1918. He was a meticulous ~~man~~ as a Turk <sup>and</sup> in his national feelings <sup>and</sup> a good Moslem, practicing the high principles of <sup>the</sup> Islamic religious faith.

9. Op. Cit. vol. I, p. 255.

See travel of Msgr. Jean Naslian to Europe, Vol. 2, pp. 528-593, especially p. 584.



During the period of <sup>in which</sup> ~~his~~ <sup>he</sup> office in the court martial, <sup>the</sup> ~~he~~ <sup>he</sup> got the opportunity of seeing and hearing most of the <sup>the statements</sup> ~~most~~ of the <sup>by name + crime committed</sup> ~~560~~ criminals he ~~has~~ listed in the document, and whose names and crimes ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> mentioned by him.

<sup>He</sup> ~~had~~ <sup>he</sup> witnessed the horrible massacres carried out in Ma-  
latia area, <sup>and</sup> ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> he was a man of justice, ~~he had been~~  
<sup>were</sup> ~~deeply~~ <sup>shaken</sup> injured in his national feelings and ~~in~~ his reli-  
gious faith. He was proud to be an Ottoman citizen, but ~~he~~  
~~was~~ <sup>distressed</sup> very deeply afflicted to witness the fall of such a  
powerful and strong Empire.

His <sup>primary</sup> interest and concern ~~were~~ <sup>as</sup> to safeguard the ~~real~~  
dignity of the Turkish nation and the high <sup>moral</sup> principles of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~Islamic~~ <sup>faith</sup> religion.

As a member of the Court Martial, he had ~~been~~ per-  
sonally concerned with the crimes ~~and~~ of deportation, <sup>and</sup>  
massacre, <sup>the Armenian populations and the</sup> pillages and plundering of property. The crimi-  
nals ~~had nothing to cover up~~ <sup>made no attempt to conceal their actions</sup> because they were ~~not~~ <sup>had no fear</sup> afraid  
<sup>That they might</sup> ~~be~~ tried and sentenced, ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> the Ministry of ~~the~~ Justice  
~~had~~ <sup>In a manner of</sup> ~~se to~~ speak, <sup>had made</sup> ~~legalized~~ the murder of Armenians. Thus,  
the criminals were proud to <sup>legitimate</sup> ~~tell~~ <sup>speech of</sup> in public and in private  
the crimes they had committed; ~~they were~~ convinced that  
by massacring <sup>the</sup> Armenians and plundering their property,  
they would ~~render~~ <sup>be</sup> service to their country. For instance,  
Hafiz Abdallah Avni, 44 years-old, inn-keeper, brother of  
Abdel Ghani Bey, <sup>the</sup> Responsible Secretary of Union and Progress  
Party ~~at~~ <sup>at</sup> Adrianople, ~~prior~~ <sup>in</sup> to the mobilization, 1914,

was released from prison and designated <sup>the</sup> Secretary of Gen-  
darmerie. He was assigned <sup>to</sup> the task <sup>for</sup> of research weapons in  
Armenian houses, <sup>mes</sup> and committed the most shameful atrocities,  
tortured, and killed <sup>the</sup> even children. In the environs  
of Kemakh, he murdered <sup>ages</sup> old Armenians and children in the  
caravans deported by the bandits of his gang."

He was sentenced to death ~~1920~~ <sup>in 1920 and</sup> by the Turkish Court  
Martial. He ~~was~~ hanged July 22, 1920, in ~~the~~ Bayazid Square,  
Constantinople. Prior to <sup>his death</sup> die, he shouted: "Long live ~~the~~  
~~the~~ Union and Progress Party. I rendered service to my  
country By massacring Armenians". (10.)

Captain Fazıl Bey witnessed not only <sup>the</sup> massacres, but also  
heard personally <sup>of</sup> officials of deportation who had conduc-  
ted the Armenian caravans <sup>to the massacre sites</sup> to the slaughter-houses.  
<sup>designated</sup>

He established the principle of human rights ~~and~~  
concluded <sup>is</sup> that every human being <sup>is</sup> citizen of the Ottoman  
Empire, must enjoy <sup>those</sup> such rights without ~~any~~ discrimination  
<sup>based on</sup> of race <sup>or</sup> and religion.

~~December 16, 1918, Sultan Mehmed VI Vahidaddin,~~  
instituted <sup>angry</sup> The present long Turkish document, <sup>decree</sup> that we are  
publishing, is an original copy. Captain Fazıl Bey did not  
possess ~~a~~ typewriter. He ~~certainly~~ made many hand-written  
<sup>fake</sup> original copies and <sup>sent</sup> dispatched them to the highest Turkish  
Authorities. There cannot <sup>and no</sup> be question <sup>of the validity</sup> of the originality  
of this document which has been <sup>determined</sup> labelled original.  
~~10. St. James Archives, Jerusalem, s 861.~~

10. St. James Archives, Jerusalem, s 861.

by whom?  
Footnote?



*for it appears in the form of*  
~~The present original copy is a copy-book of~~ 82

*handwritten* pages written in very small Osmanli ~~characters~~ <sup>characters</sup>.

*introduce here*  
 We ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> giving not only a translation of the Osmanli Turkish text in English, but also a photographic reproduction of each page ~~separately~~ <sup>write</sup> in Arabic ~~characters~~ <sup>a</sup>, as well <sup>a</sup> the Turkish text ~~of the document~~ in Latin characters. or in modern Turkish.

*0.5m Arabic or Arabic?*  
 December 1918, Sultan Mehmed VI Vahideddin, formed by an Imperial Edict, an Extraordinary Court Martial, <sup>in December 1918</sup> composed of half military officers and <sup>the other</sup> half civil officials, to try those <sup>who were</sup> responsible <sup>for</sup> the deportation and massacre of the Armenian people, but the ~~number~~ <sup>number</sup> of criminals involved in the Armenocide ~~were~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~numerously~~ <sup>so</sup> extensive, that the Ottoman ~~Empire~~ <sup>then</sup> territory was divided into ten regions and in each <sup>where</sup> region was established a court martial to try criminals <sup>for</sup> accused <sup>the</sup> of the massacre of Armenians.

*high ranking personages in the Turkish Government*  
 Many <sup>high ranking</sup> ministers, senators, deputies, valis, mutesarifs, kaymakams, military officers, police commissioners, gendarmerie commanders, and government officials were sentenced to <sup>various</sup> ~~several~~ penalties, <sup>range from</sup> such as death, hard labor and imprisonment.

*Footnote \**  
 The following Turkish ministers responsible <sup>for</sup> the Armenocide, <sup>were</sup> ~~have been~~ sentenced to death: Ahmed Talât Pasha, Minister of Internal Affairs, ~~and~~ then Prime Minister; Enver Pasha, Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman Armed Forces; Jemal Pasha, Naval Minister

*Footnote \**  
 The common practice at the time <sup>(1918)</sup> was to send various sheets of paper to write upon & then to ~~write~~ <sup>bind</sup> it into a notebook by sewing it together. (often in pencil)

and Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Ottoman Army in Syria and Mesopotamia; ~~the~~ Sheikh-ul-Islam Musa Kiazim Efendi, Minister of Evkaf Department or Pious Institutions, whose death sentence was <sup>commuted</sup> changed to 15 years of hard labor; Jemal Azmi Bey, Governor General of Trebizond; Dr. Nazim Bey, former Minister of Education; Dr. Behaeddin Shakir Bey, former Minister and President of the "Teshkilat-ı Mahsusa"; David Bey, Minister of Finances, 15 years of hard labor; Halet Bey, Deputy for Erzinjan, death sentence; Memduh Bey, Mutesarif of Erzinjan, sentenced to death; Nusret Bey, Kaymakam of Baybourt, and Mutesarif of Urfa, sentenced to death; Kemal Bey, Kaymakam of Boghazlian, ~~and~~ Acting Mutesarif of Yozgat, <sup>Yozgat</sup> sentenced to death; Tevfik Bey, Gendarmerie Commander of Yozgat, sentenced to 15 years of hard labor, and many others...

Hussein Sirri Bey, Mutesarif of Malatia, <sup>in</sup> September 13, 1915, then Mutesarif of Amassia, and ultimately Deputy for Izmid from January 14, 1920, seriously involved in the massacre of Armenians, presented <sup>in</sup> February 21, 1920, to the Ottoman Chamber a motion to dissolve all the courts martial. His colleagues in the Turkish Parliament, <sup>who were</sup> as responsible <sup>themselves</sup> Hussein Sirri Bey <sup>for</sup> the Armenocide, seconded his motion, which was really discussed at random in the Chamber on March 3, 1920. <sup>the</sup> Turkish Deputies <sup>passed</sup> had certainly <sup>passed</sup> succeeded <sup>to</sup> vote <sup>for</sup> the abolition <sup>of</sup> the courts martial, if the Allied Forces had not occupied Constantinople March 16, 1920, <sup>when</sup> and Hussein Sirri Bey escaped to Anatolia. The Attorney General of the

(1)



To be added page 12,

Dr. Ahmed Midhat Bey, Responsible  
Secretary of <sup>the</sup> Union and Progress Party  
~~at~~ Brusa, and Dr. Ismail Bey,  
both organizers of <sup>the</sup> massacre, ~~had~~  
~~been~~ sentenced to death ~~by the~~  
~~Court Martial.~~

Sec "Le Bosphore" September  
3, 1920

4  
for



Court Martial started <sup>to prosecute</sup> against him and eight other deputies  
 of the Ottoman Chamber, <sup>case for the</sup> the prosecution after April 11, 1920,  
 when the Ottoman Chamber <sup>had been</sup> was dissolved ~~for the next time~~,  
 and ~~the~~ parliamentary immunity <sup>was</sup> had been suspended. April 16,  
 1920, <sup>additional</sup> nine Deputies involved in the massacres, <sup>were</sup> had to be held  
~~tried~~ in forced residence and tried by the Court Martial;

namely: Ahmed Hilmi Bey, Deputy for Kayseri, Hakkı Behiç Bey,  
 Deputy for ~~Anakoli~~ Antakya, Zulfı Bey, Deputy for Diarbekir,  
 Ali Jenani Bey, Deputy for Aintab, İsmail Kemal Bey, Deputy  
 for Chorum, Haydar Bey, Deputy for Van, Yusuf Kemal Bey, De-  
 puty for Kastamuni, Suleyman Sirri Bey, Deputy for İzmid.

Thirteen other deputies had to be tried by the Court Martial  
 as <sup>for</sup> they were involved directly in the massacre of the Arme-  
 nians. 11.

The <sup>case studies</sup> files and records of the Turkish Court Martial  
~~had been~~ <sup>were</sup> published in part in "Takvim-i Vakayi Divan-ı Harb-ı  
Örfi Muhakemat-ı Zabıt Ceridesi", <sup>or</sup> which reads in English:  
Official Gazette of the Turkish Government, Minutes and  
Records of the Court Martial.

During the prosecution of the <sup>are responsible for plotting the</sup> authors and accomplices  
 of the Armenocide (before the Turkish Court Martial), the  
 Armenian Community was represented as a party closely con-  
cerned, and, in this capacity, they ~~Armenian Community~~ had <sup>the</sup>  
~~quite a~~ right to have and keep in its possession, <sup>now</sup> copies of ~~the~~

11. Archives St. James, Jerusalem, No 857, 858, 859  
 and 459.

documents and records <sup>of the Province</sup> of the Turkish Court Martial.

The longest <sup>one</sup> document <sup>on which the case is based</sup> ~~we are publishing~~ <sup>maintained</sup> was in the files and dossiers of the Turkish Court Martial. It concerns only the ~~criminals~~ <sup>from</sup> of the province of Mamuret-ul-Aziz, ~~as known by the~~ Captain Fazıl Bey, ~~member of the~~ Court Martial in Malatya during 1914, 1918.

<sup>For</sup> This is <sup>the</sup> reason why the author of this document <sup>was able</sup> to giving the names of the authors and accomplices of the Armenocide <sup>that was</sup> carried out within the boundaries of Mamuret-ul-Aziz area, in light of the fact that ~~each~~ <sup>each</sup> governor and ~~each~~ <sup>each</sup> military commander were authorized to order the ~~kill~~ <sup>murder</sup> ~~ing and plundering~~ <sup>of the</sup> within the area of their jurisdiction, <sup>either through actually killing or</sup> the Armenians living within the same boundaries and, the caravans of ~~the~~ Armenian deportees coming from the other provinces, <sup>but</sup> crossing through the territories of their jurisdiction. <sup>that would fall under area 2</sup>

The ~~Convoys~~ of deported Armenians ~~coming~~ from the provinces of Erzerum, Trebizond and Sivas, were directed to Der-el-Zor in Mesopotamia, <sup>by way of</sup> ~~via~~ Malatya, Mamuret-ul-Aziz.

Captain Fazıl Bey, <sup>who recorded</sup> ~~author or compiler~~ of the facts and crimes described in this document, ~~has been able to~~ <sup>see</sup> ~~see~~ most of the criminals ~~whom~~ <sup>at</sup> he is accusing by name ~~and~~ on the basis of <sup>the</sup> crimes they committed. He ~~knows~~ <sup>knows</sup> them well. Also, he ~~knows~~ <sup>fully</sup> well their crimes <sup>they have committed</sup> and he ~~has~~ <sup>has</sup> heard them boasting, or he ~~heard~~ <sup>if not the actual crime scene himself, as</sup> from those who were their accomplices, <sup>who were</sup> who had been well known and who heard them

~~bragging.~~

Captain Fazıl Bey <sup>also</sup> knows <sup>all the</sup> by name the criminals who killed the Armenian <sup>highly placed</sup> Primates, Archbishops and Bishops and other Armenian notables. <sup>dignitaries</sup>

1966

Krieger

1975

This account ~~should be self~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~indicating~~ <sup>indicating</sup> with respect to the severity of the actions ~~which were planned~~ <sup>perpetrated</sup> against the Armenian minority in the ~~the~~ Ottoman Empire during the early days of the ~~twentieth~~ <sup>twentieth</sup> Century.

250  
150  
400

## Captain Fazil Bey

- 1- Preface
- 2- Patriarch Zaven Der Yeghiayan,
- 3- Archives and <sup>archival</sup> materials transferred from Turkey to Europe
- 4- r

ARMENOCIDE  
IN  
MAMURET -UL- AZIZ

(KHARPERT)

ACCUSATIONS  
OF  
CAPTAIN FAZIL BEY

Member, Turkish Court Martial

Malatya

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## P R E F A C E

The text of an extensive Turkish document concerning the deportation and massacre of the Armenian population <sup>of the Eastern provinces</sup> in Turkey is herein ~~presented~~, <sup>introduced</sup> for the first time, to the academic community. The document in question is an example of the wearisome repetition of excessively violent, organized atrocities: murder, rape, robbery, pillage and plunder of property, carried out by five hundred sixty seven (567) government officials <sup>personalities</sup> and their specially contrived network of criminals. One may perceive two outstanding contrasts in these events: the brutal violence of the murderers <sup>as</sup> opposed to the unsophisticated submission of the victims.

Captain Fazil Bey, who compiled the information in the present document, had the courage and daring to send a telegram from Malatya to Constantinople, 30 November 1918, and tell the Grand Vizier, the Minister of Internal Affairs, the Minister of Justice and the President of the Senate that

The Government....committed such heinous crimes and with such savagery that even wild beasts would be indignant and shocked.

The massive deportations and massacres <sup>of the Armenians</sup> <sup>by the U P Party</sup> decided upon and ordered by the Government controlled by the Young Turks' Union and Progress Party and supported by civil and military authorities, both in the capital and in the provinces, was carried out in practically an identical <sup>way</sup> manner and with the same procedure throughout the <sup>ottoman</sup> Empire.

Early in 1914, the <sup>x</sup> Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Internal Affairs <sup>x</sup> the Turkish Government had ~~at~~ the detained criminals released from their prisons and recruited into a newly formed special organization TESHKILAT-i MAHSUSA, thus forming a hard-core nucleus of more than ten thousand murderers, assassins and other hardened criminals, condemned to a variety of penalties, to perform their dastardly deeds.

<sup>x</sup> Department

<sup>x</sup> Department

In the hands of the Turkish Government, the Teshkilat-i Mahsusa ganga, <sup>called</sup> ~~known as~~ CHETES, became the human instrument by which the secret plans and projects, plotted and decided <sup>upon</sup> prior to the beginning of World War I, were carried out.

The author of this document, not a common citizen but a high ranking Government official from Malatya and member of its Court Martial, ~~secret~~, with a single stroke of the pen, exposed the unbiased facts, depicting the crimes in all their harsh reality and naming the criminals, unveiling all their coarseness and beastiality.

Historians can now appreciate the extent of the Armenocide in Turkey in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and observe the manner by which the Turkish Government and its citizens determined to resolve their minority problems by annihilating a people ~~populating their ancestral homeland from time immemorial.~~

who lived in the country of their own for more than forty centuries.

1975

Krieger

A short biographical note of Patriarch Zaven Der Yeghiayan will help certainly to understand better how the documents concerning the Armenocide were transferred from Turkey to Europe.

Patriarch Zaven was born in Mosul September 8, 1868. His father was a <sup>Der Zor</sup> married priest. Zaven completed his studies in Armash and was ordained <sup>a</sup> priest in 1895 by Archbishop Malachia Ormanian.

He was designated Primate of Erzerum 1906, then promoted ~~to the~~ <sup>to</sup> primacy of Diarbekir <sup>in</sup> 1910, ~~he was~~ <sup>and was elevated to the Rank of</sup> sacred bishop by Catholicos Matthew Izmirlian.

<sup>On the 30<sup>th</sup> of</sup> August ~~20~~, 1913, <sup>he was</sup> elected Patriarch, <sup>and</sup> arrived in Constantinople <sup>in</sup> November <sup>of</sup> 1913, <sup>he</sup> began <sup>his</sup> a political action, <sup>by</sup> collaborating <sup>with</sup> Giers, <sup>the</sup> Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

The Turkish Government exiled him to Bagdad, <sup>by</sup> issuing a ministerial decree July ~~personal medical doctor~~ 28, 1916. Dr. Vahram Torkomian, <sup>physician</sup> personal medical doctor <sup>to</sup> of the Sultan Reshad V, and Msgr.

Dolci, Apostolic Delegate in Constantinople, called for <sup>the</sup> jointly strong intervention of ~~the~~ German Ambassador <sup>eternich</sup> Maeternich, Austrian Ambassador Pallavici and American Ambassador H. Morgenthau to save the life of Patriarch Zaven Yeghiayan, because to be exiled under escort was equivalent to be <sup>in</sup> killed <sup>along the</sup> on his way. Besides <sup>the</sup> gendarme officers and a secret police, <sup>man</sup> namely Hidayette - a former <sup>de</sup> unfrocked Armenian Catholic priest - accompanied him in his exile.

Zaven Patriarch arrived <sup>at</sup> Der Zor about September 10, 1916. Zeki Bey, Mutessarif of Der Zor, Mustafa Bey, Direc-



tor of the Police Station, and Bedri Bey, Assistant Director at the same station, prepared a plan to kill <sup>the</sup> Zaven Patriarch. <sup>Bedri</sup> Bedri Bey was designated by <sup>Bedri</sup> Zeki Bey to accompany the Patriarch from Zor. <sup>It was who</sup> Bedri Bey had to <sup>actually</sup> achieve

<sup>Commit</sup> the murder, <sup>for</sup> as gangs and brigands <sup>would</sup> had attacked the carriage of the Patriarch and <sup>during the disturbance</sup> in such trouble they <sup>were to</sup> would shoot him. <sup>Mustafa himself in the carriage, under</sup>

Arriving <sup>at</sup> Ana, a <sup>town</sup> burg in the south of Der Zor, <sup>on</sup> the bank of Euphrates River, Bedri went to meet the Kaymakam of Ana, Said Bey, and <sup>revealed</sup> exposed him the plan they had <sup>contrived</sup> made at Zor. Said Bey <sup>refused</sup> opposed to <sup>have any part of it</sup> but Bedri Bey insisted saying ~~that~~ this was the order of Zeki Bey. Said Bey threatened to <sup>oppose</sup> ~~reveal~~ the plan, and <sup>in this manner saved</sup> the Patriarch <sup>his</sup> was not killed. He arrived <sup>in</sup> Bagdad September 23, 1916.

On November 11, 1918 the Armenian Constitution, which <sup>had</sup> was abrogated <sup>in July 1916</sup> by the Turkish Government, was reestablished. <sup>When</sup> With the occupation of Bagdad by British Army, Patriarch Zaven decided to return to Constantinople <sup>to</sup> and assume his office February 19<sup>th</sup>, 1919 in the Armenian Orthodox Patriarchate at Kum Kapu. <sup>This took place in</sup>

Zaven Patriarch ~~especially~~ organized the Armenian Information Bureau <sup>to</sup> collecting all ~~the~~ documents concerning the Armenocide, especially those revealed by the Turkish Court Martial <sup>that</sup> trying the criminals responsible <sup>for</sup> the deportation and massacre of <sup>the</sup> Armenian people.

The <sup>attacks</sup> attacks <sup>made by</sup> of the Nationalists of Mustafa Kemal Pasha threatened <sup>in</sup> August 1922 Smyrna and Constantinople, and Zaven Patriarch <sup>then</sup> decided to transfer <sup>elsewhere</sup> the Archives

pretext of protecting the Patriarch, will simply shot him, then news will be spread that <sup>a</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>bullet</sup> of Patriarch was shot by bullet of the gangs attacking the ~~car~~ Patriarchal carriage



<sup>the</sup> and archival materials, ~~which~~ <sup>to</sup> arrived to Manchester, England on November 1922.

The Patriarch resigned from his office on December 9, 1922. He was ~~then~~ <sup>on</sup> in Cyprus August 20, 1924 to ~~bring to an~~ <sup>close</sup> ~~end~~ <sup>from</sup> the Melkonian Institution in Larnaka, Cyprus. <sup>then</sup> ~~January~~ <sup>departed for where he</sup> 20 to February 11, 1926 he was in Egypt and Jerusalem <sup>un</sup> ~~till~~ December 2, 1926. He resigned from ~~his~~ <sup>the</sup> plenipotentiary powers invested him by <sup>Philanthropist</sup> ~~philanthropist~~ Melkonian, December 18, 1926 and retired to Bagdad, where he arrived May 16, 1927.

In <sup>the</sup> summer of 1938, he went to Jerusalem for <sup>to do some</sup> additional documentary research to complete his book "Patriarchal Memoirs, Documents and Testimonies" <sup>which</sup> published in Cairo 1947. <sup>However,</sup> ~~But~~ the former Patriarch died June 1947 in Bagdad before the ~~publication of his Memoirs was over.~~ <sup>were published.</sup>

Department  
The Role of the Ministry of Justice  
In Armenocide

In his capacity of the Minister of Internal Affairs, Talât Bey, first of all, designated Ibrahim Pirizadé Bey Vali of Salonika, then he called him to Constantinople to assume the Ministry of Justice, and finally he made him a Senator.

Every morning, Ibrahim Bey, used to meet Talât Bey at his home in the ward of Aya Sofia, and received from him regularly important instructions, especially concerning the Teshkilatı Masussa or Special Organization.

Ibrahim Bey did not miss any of the meetings held at the Nur-El-Osmanieh, Central Club of the Union and Progress Party of Young Turks at Constantinople.

He approved all the decisions made in those meetings. He signed respectively, in his capacity of the Minister of Justice, all the orders and instructions concerning the deportation and massacre of Armenians.

He has especially signed the orders regarding the release of the condemned criminals from Turkish prisons to carry out the massacre of Armenian caravans, and he sent orders to the provinces, especially to all Attorneys General not to pursue the perpetrators of massacre, except those criminals who did not pay the share of booty and looting to the Turkish Government and the Union and Progress Party, as it was previously agreed.

1910  
 Ibrahim Pirizadé Bey, in particular, <sup>personally sent them</sup> organized himself ~~the chetes bands from the criminals released from prisons~~. He himself had given order to release the condemned criminals from prisons. <sup>are the</sup> He despatched such ~~chetes~~ bands to the places previously designated to become slaughterhouses of Armenian caravans. <sup>the</sup>

Most of these ~~se~~ chetes bands were enlisted in a special office arranged ad hoc in the palace of the Ministry of Justice <sup>Imperial/</sup> continent to the Office of the Attorney General of the Ottoman Empire, by <sup>his own</sup> special order of the Imperial Attorney General himself. <sup>according to</sup>

1910  
 Ibrahim Pirizadé Bey ordered <sup>that he</sup> to choose among the criminals released from prisons <sup>more</sup> the most bloodthirsty and the most savages. Those who <sup>It was</sup> choosed these bloodthirsty and savage criminals were the Attorney General of the Court of Appeal, and another high Officer designated by War Office. <sup>who did the selecting</sup> The latter established the qualities and competence of the criminals for the job they were <sup>new</sup> desinated to accomplish.

<sup>The latter selected the criminals most qualified according to their past experience for the purposes</sup>  
 All these criminals, released from prisons, prior to be accepted for this special business, were <sup>mission</sup> checked up by specialist medical <sup>given a certificate of approval</sup> doctors.

Ibrahim Pirizadé Bey, his colleagues at the Ministry of Justice, the Imperial Attorney General, the high officer designated by War Office, ~~starting~~ <sup>as</sup> Halil Pasha, Uncle of Enver Pasha, in his capacity of Military Commander of the Capital, Dr. Behaeddine Shakir Bey, Dr. Nazem Bey, Atif Bey, Aziz Bey, and Director General of Public Security General, <sup>concentrated their efforts for</sup> worked together very hardly weeks and months, to achieve such Special Organi-  
 develop



zation or "Teshkilatı Mahsussa".

Each day, the Minister of Justice <sup>would</sup> presided <sup>over</sup> meetings with the Judges of <sup>the</sup> Penal Code, ~~with~~ the Attorneys General, ~~the~~ Penal officials of <sup>the</sup> courts, and the Attorney General of the Court of Appeal, ~~and all these~~ meetings were held at the Office of the Attorney General in the palace of the Ministry of Justice.

Talât Bey, informed <sup>specifically</sup> particularly the Minister of Justice every day about <sup>of</sup> the <sup>whereabouts</sup> direction of the Armenian caravans, how many people <sup>had</sup> <sup>been</sup> murdered, <sup>location</sup> how many <sup>there</sup> remained to be submitted <sup>jected</sup> to deportation and massacre.

He himself gave orders and instructions <sup>post</sup> in the capital and <sup>in</sup> the provinces not only <sup>for the</sup> to release the criminals from the prisons, but also <sup>that</sup> to release <sup>be</sup> from <sup>their</sup> judicial offices all Armenian officials, judges, attorneys General, secretaries, whom <sup>he</sup> sent by <sup>them in groups of</sup> tens, twenties and more to be massacred <sup>at</sup> on the high way by the ~~chetas~~ bands of the "Teshkilatı Mahsussa", he had formed ad hoc.<sup>1</sup>

1. See "Jamanag", 22 November 1918, translating an open letter addressed by "Sabah", to the former Ministry of Justice.

# INTRODUCTION

## Archives and Archival Materials

*in such juridical capacity*

To the academic and scholarly community we disclose some pertinent facts, with some reservations, about materials in the archives concerning the Armenocide. During the Turkish Court Martial trials held at Constantinople, Armenians were the litigants and <sup>1919-1922</sup> ~~as such~~ <sup>held</sup> the right of possession to all documents and records of the proceedings. *The present document was in the files and records of the T.C.M.*

*certified copy*

It is not yet time to reveal the entire truth with all its particulars regarding the transfer of the archives and archival material<sup>s</sup> from Constantinople to ~~other cities~~ <sup>foreign countries</sup>. <sup>for the time being</sup> Setting aside the contents of numerous precious and interesting documents concerning the actual transfer, we prefer to merely draw from previously published accounts.

In 1947, the Intellectual Service Bureau in Cairo, Egypt, published Patriarchal Memoirs, Documents and Testimonies<sup>1</sup> of Archbishop Zaven Yeghiayan, Armenian Orthodox Patriarch of Constantinople, who retired to Baghdad and wrote his book. In the preface, dated 7 May 1947, he wrote

Shortly before the War (World War II K), I undertook to write my memoirs. Unfortunately there was a lack of facilities for me in Baghdad. In particular, indispensable documents ~~which~~ I was able to obtain only in part on my visit to Jerusalem. Therefore, His Beatitude undertook the responsibility himself to go to Jerusalem and do the additional research.

2

In its introductory comments on the Baghdad-Jerusalem travels of Patriarch Zaven, the Intellectual Service Bureau revealed interesting and precious information concerning the whereabouts of the archives

<sup>1</sup> Archbishop Zaven Yeghiayan, Badriarkagan Hoosheres, Vavarakrer yev Vugayootiunner, (Cairo: New Star Press, 1947).

<sup>2</sup> *Part here short biography of the Patriarch -*  
ibid. p. ~~17~~

*1) Armenians having not protection and  
and Turkey still have Turkey having not changed.  
of the same ideology as in 1915 (still being in the same attitude)*

(Patriarch's)  
and documents relative to the Armenocide.

Aug. 2  
[1913-1916 and 1919-1922 Dec. K]

Fortunately it is all written down. Upon his order, ~~the~~ documents and records dating from his term as Patriarch had been transferred from Constantinople to Marseilles and then to the Monastery at Jerusalem.

Therefore, His Beatitude undertook the responsibility to go to Jerusalem and do additional research ~~for~~ for the documentation of Patriarch Zaven provided additional particulars pertaining to the trans-fer of the archival materials, writing his book

The Information Bureau, (Constantinople) thanks to its <sup>two</sup> proficient and intelligent workers, Messrs. Arshag Alboyajian and Garabed Noorian (in 1918-1922 K), furnished data requested by the Embassies (Allied <sup>4</sup> High Commissions K) and rendered invaluable assistance to them.

5

Concerning his Baghdad-Jerusalem travels and the documents found in the archives <sup>re materials</sup> which he <sup>had</sup> ordered transferred to Europe, Patriarch Zaven says

During the summer of 1938 I made a special trip to Jerusalem to investigate the Information Bureau archives sent in November 1922 (from Constantinople K) to <sup>Msgr.</sup> Bishop Krikoris Balakian in Manchester for safekeeping, and through the efforts of Patriarch Torkom, had been subsequently transferred to Jerusalem where they had been carefully preserved.

I was greatly surprised to <sup>find</sup> see there a complete collection of documents and records of all the important events from the period 1918 through 1922, [and events of the period 1912-1918, documents collected 1918-1922 K]  
Arshag Alboyajian's work in collecting and classifying the material is of great value. Unfortunately I was only able to remain there for a few days to utilize them for my work.

[Jerusalem K]

6

3  
op. cit., p. 3 The material was first transferred to Manchester, England, then sent to Marseilles, France and finally delivered to Jerusalem, Palestine, under British Mandate at that time.

4  
See Communications from Admiral de Robeck to Lord Curzon, Public Record Office, London: E 11654/1340/44, and E 14847/1340/44.

5  
op. cit., p. 302-303

6 op. cit., p. 303.

By-laws, established for the Information Bureau and ratified by the ~~Political~~ *Civil* Assembly, state

the Information Bureau has been constituted under the immediate control and responsibility of one of the members of the subordinate committees of the ~~Political~~ *Civil* Assembly. [Kaghakagan zoghor K.)

Accordingly thereto, all manner of old and new statistics pertaining to the Armenians and the Armenian case would be centralized .....data concerning all the episodes and deportations; statistical descriptions of plundered property, both movable and fixed belonging to the (Armenian K) nation and individuals; in particular, data and biographic details ~~as~~ *as* complete as possible ~~and~~ about the Turkish officials guilty of having participated in the crimes committed during the last deportations; documents and testimonies gathered concerning their culpability and statistics regarding Moslemized Armenians of both sexes and kidnapped orphans.....

Data concerning various old and new (Armenian) national organizations, political parties, as well as independent unions and associations; statistical data pertaining to national and educational activities; lists describing the quality and quantity of national wealth; oral and written statements by Europeans about our national case, as well as the character of Armenians, and so on; concise notes concerning official and unofficial written accounts by Turks regarding Armenians.....the centralization of data communicated about us to the Armenian or foreign press.

Garabed Noorian, chosen by the Patriarch and elected member of the ~~Political~~ *Civil* Assembly, once having been approved by the (Armenian K) National Assembly, June 1920, has presented a report about said Bureau, from which I extract the following several paragraphs which fully elucidate the role played by the Information Bureau.



Garabed Noorian then describes some of the accomplishments of the Bureau.

" 1. To present the conduct of the Turks vis-a-vis the Armenians: this being urgent, it has constituted the major part of the Bureau's activities. The (Allied K) High Commissions, as well as the Republic and the Armenian National Delegation, by means of three hundred reports have dispersed information about all the attacks carried out by Turks against Armenians dating from the Armistice; by means of an additional two hundred ninety two reports, indispensable, factual documents have been furnished concerning the designers of the deportation plot whom the Turks (Authorities and Court Martial K) wish to vindicate.....

" 2. Massacres and deportations. The Bureau has accumulated..... data on massacres and deportations based upon factual evidence and verified.

" 3. Statistics.....the Bureau has undertaken the preparation of a compendium to describe the actual post-bellum state of affairs of all the Dioceses in the Patriarchate, i.e. the number of churches, monasteries and schools; quantity of (Armenian K) national possessions and properties; and population figures for each prelacy.

" 4.....

" 5. Accumulation of documents and library. The Bureau is accumulating and classifying.....all worthwhile documents pertaining to Armenian social and political life. Thus, more than six hundred reports, lists of statistics and so on, published by Armenian associations, or official organizations, have already been classified.....

*op. cit.*, pp. 302-305.

Fazil witnessed not only the massacres, but also personally heard the statements of deportation officials conducting caravans full of Armenians to their predetermined massacre sites. He established the principle of human rights concluding that every human being,--i.e. citizen of the Ottoman Empire--, was equal and that no discrimination should have been made with regard to race or religious factors.

The lengthy Turkish document published here is an original copy. Fazil did not possess a typewriter. He made many hand-written copies of the original and sent them to the highest ranking Turkish Authorities. This document has been determined<sup>11</sup> an original<sup>12</sup> and appears in the form of a copy book.

A translation of the Osmanli Turkish text in English and a photographic reproduction of each page written in Arabic script as well as a modern Turkish text, written in Latin characters are all shown here for scholarly examination and evaluation.

Many high ranking personages in the hierarchy of the Turkish Government including Ministers, Senators, Deputies, Valis, Mutesarifs, Kaymakams, Military Officers, Police Commissioners, Gendarmerie Commanders and other governmental functionaries were found guilty and sentenced to various penalties ranging from the death sentence to imprisonment and/or hard labor.

Turkish Ministers, primarily found responsible for the Armenocide, who were sentenced to death are listed below

Ahmed Talat Pasha	Minister, Internal Affairs; later Prime Minister
Enver Pasha <i>Ben</i>	Minister of War; Commander-in-Chief, Ottoman Armed Forces
Jemal Pasha <i>Ben</i>	Naval Minister; Commander-in-Chief, Fourth Ottoman Army in Syria and Mesopotamia
Musa Kiazim Efendi	Sheikh-ul-Islam; Minister, Evkaf Department or Pious Institutions 13

11

(by whom???) see photo copies

12

The common practice at the time (1918) in Turkey as well as other Middle Eastern nations, was to find sheets of paper to write upon (often in pencil) and then to bind them all together in the form of a notebook, by sewing them with needle and thread.

13

Musa Kiazim's death sentence was commuted to 15 years at hard labor

( Dr. Ahmed Midhat Bey	Responsible Secretary, Union and Progress Party, Brousa
(	
(	
( Dr. Ismail Bey	Member, Union and Progress Party
Jemal Azmi Bey	Governor General, Trebizond
Dr. Nazim Bey	Former Minister, Education, <i>prominent leader of the Teshkilat-i Mahsusa</i>
Dr. Behaeddin Shakir Bey	Former Minister, President, Teshkilat-i Mahsusa
Halet Bey	Deputy, Erzinjan
Memduh Bey	Mutesarif, <i>Erzinjan, Vali of Mosul</i> Baybourt; Mutesarif, <i>Ourfa</i>
Kemal Bey	Kaymakam, Boghazlian; Acting Mutesarif, Yozgat
<i>Nusret Bey</i>	" <i>Baybourt, Mutesarif, Ourfa</i>

The following were sentenced to fifteen years at hard labor

<i>David</i> Bey	Minister of Finance
Tevfik Bey	Gendarmerie Commander, Yozgat
<i>Nazim Bey of Resne</i>	Responsible Delegate of Union and Progress Party in Harput, Mamureh-ul-Aziz

Hussein Sirri Bey, Deputy for Ismid from the 14th of January, 1920, and previously Mutesarif of Amassya and Malatya, deeply committed to the overall plan to massacre Armenians, presented a motion before the Ottoman Chamber on 21 February 1920 to dissolve all the Courts Martial. On 3 March 1920, his colleagues in Parliament, themselves as responsible as Hussein, seconded his motion ~~which was~~ randomly being discussed in the Chamber. The Turkish Deputies would certainly have succeeded to abolish the courts martial by their vote had the Allied Forces not occupied Constantinople on 16 March 1920. Hussein hurriedly escaped to Anatolia. Nevertheless, the Attorney General of the Court Martial instituted the prosecution's case against him and eight other Deputies of the Ottoman Chamber after 11 April 1920 when the Chamber had been dissolved, therefore suspending parliamentary immunity.

Because of Hussein's escape, nine additional Deputies involved in the massacre were held in protective custody on 16 April 1920 and tried by the Court Martial

14  
Both Dr. Ahmed Midhat and Dr. Ismail were recognized as principal organizers of the massacre. ~~See~~ Le Bosphore, September 3, 1920 (published ~~where???????~~ in *Comptes*)

Among them were

Ahmed Hilmi Bey	Kayseri
Hakki Behij Bey	Antalya
Zulfi Bey	Diarbekir
Ali Jenani Bey	Aintab
Ismail Kemal Bey	Chorum
Haydar Bey	Van
Yusuf Kemal Bey	Kastamuni
Suleyman Sirri Bey	Izmid

Still another thirteen Deputies were to be tried by the Court Martial for their  
15  
alleged involvement in the massacres

Case studies and records of the proceedings of the Court Martial were published in part in the official Turkish newspaper Takvim-i Vakayi, entitled "Divan-i Harb-i Orfi Muhakemat-i Zabit Ceridesi", or "Minutes and Records of the Court Martial."

During the prosecution, the Armenian Community was presented before the Court as a concerned party and as such had the right ~~of access~~ to keep all pertinent documents and have access to the records of the Court Martial proceedings. The lengthiest of these remained in the files and dossiers of the Turkish Court Martial and concerned only those criminals from the Province of Mamuret-ul-Aziz (Kharpert), known personally to Captain Fazil Bey.

It was for this reason that Fazil was able to record such accurate and detailed information. He stated the names of the plotters and their accomplices for all the atrocities ~~that were~~ carried out within the boundaries of the area surrounding Mamuret-ul-Aziz. Each Governor and Military Commander was authorized to order the plunder and murder of all Armenians living within the area <sup>that fell</sup> under his ~~own~~ jurisdiction--



whether actual residents or those placed in caravans ~~and~~ passing through regions ~~falling within~~ <sup>under</sup> their control. He disclosed the actual sites designated for the massacre of the caravans full of Armenian deportees, citing names of the Turkish authorities who appointed Directors and Responsible Officers for each massacre area, and added explanations as to the importance of each place. He also listed the numbers of people ~~x~~ in each chete band--groups of 25, 40, 50, 75 or 100, depending upon the number of Armenians being transported, who were disguised as Gendarmes in uniform and accompanying the caravans.

Convoys of deported Armenians from the provinces of Erzerum, Trebizond and Sivas were routed to Der-el-Zor by way of Malatya, Mamuret-ul-Aziz. According to Fazil's statements, the following ~~six~~ sites surrounding Malatya were chosen for the massacres

Ak-Pinar

Bakir-Dereh

Charmuzi<sup>9</sup>Gardens

Chekme-Han

Chekmeh-Yazisu

Chesmeh-Han

Deveh-Boynu (camel neck)

Deyirmen-Tash

Eznit-Dereh

Eyri-Yok

Frunji or Furunjilar

Hasan-Chelebi

Hasekler

Haskuli

In-Dereh

Isped-Dereh

Izoli

Kara-Tepeh

Karlik

Keseh-Dereh

Kiakhteh

Kirk-Goz (Forty-eyes)

Kotu-Han

Kutuk-Han

Maden

Samosad

Tash-Tepeh

Temri- (Kharpert)

Captain Fazil knew the criminals very well. He knew of their crimes from their boastful bragging of their misdeeds. If the braggards were not the actual criminals themselves, they were hired underlings who served as accomplices, proudly speaking of their successful conquests over an unprepared and defenseless populace, <sup>Captain</sup> Fazil also knew the names of those criminals who actually slaughtered the Armenian Primates, Archbishops and Bishops as well as other highly regarded Armenian dignitaries.

This account is a self-indictment with respect to the severity of the previously planned and perpetrated measures taken against the Armenian minority in the Ottoman Empire during the early days of the twentieth century for which no retribution has yet been realized either on the part of admission by the official Turkish government nor on behalf of the survivors who have been deprived of their rights of inheritance.

Put This  
in foot-note  
Jemal - Azmi No 4?

In accordance with another report, the chest contained jewelry and precious stones valued at 24,500,000 dollars. This amount had been deposited in Swiss banks.

Mehmed Ali Bey, eye-witness of the massacres of Armenians of Trebisonde, wrote in "Erhem", Turkish newspaper, on January 30, 1919:

"Besides these goods abandoned by the Armenian deportees, Armenians trusted, as deposit, to Mr. Crawford, director of the American College in Trebisonde, their jewelries and other effects of value in great quantity, hoping to recover them one day upon having returned from <sup>ex</sup>ile.

Mr. Crawford had attached a label on each ~~piece~~ piece of jewelry. Doubtless, he had made a detailed inventory, each piece with a name of its owner and he kept them thus.

Jemal Azmi Bey had been informed about this fact. He summoned Mr. Crawford and seized all the jewelry, telling him: "These jewelries are abandoned goods".

Salim Efendi, Police Commissioner of Duz-Tepé, county of Trebisonde, is well aware of the fact.

Jewelry worth about three or four hundred thousand Turkish ~~£~~ Gold pounds particularly had been confiscated (dollars 10.500.000 to 14.000,000 dollars) from the shop of the jeweler Mihran Efendi as well as the merchandise of Gayzak Efendi Arabian, notable and merchant in Trebisonde.

The Commission of Abandoned Goods did not sell any one of these jewelries, and without any doubt, the Vali Jemal Azmi had kept these goods and jewelries.

Although the Turkish Press had many times mentioned the cases of Governor-General, who had been dismissed because of the bad administration of the leaders of Union and Progress Party, it is amazing that nothing had been written till now about the cruel Vali Jemal Azmi & who committed so many crimes.

Jemal Azmi Bey had not yet been dismissed, when the Union and Progress Committee was in power, despite complaints brought to the ministry of internal affairs against him by Hosrov Bey, Responsible Delegate of the Central Government, as well as by the Civil Inspector of the ministry of internal affairs which confirmed the doings and abuses of the tyrant Jemal Azmi Bey, valet of Enver Pasha and a commercial agent.

Today, (January 30, 1919) this merchant in Berlin, wearing a cylinder on his head, is enjoying the luxury on a car, having bought motors at a cost on 500,000 ~~dollars~~ Turkish Gold pounds ( 17,500,000 dollars) and generally is leading an agreeable life with the money he stole from orphans.

"Hurrah, Jemal Azmi..."

"Erhem", Turkish newspaper, January 30, 1919.

Jemal Azmi Bey and Dr. Behaeddin Shakir Bey, sentenced to death ~~in absentia~~ by the Turkish Court & Martial at Constantinople, in absentia, had been assassinated in Berlin on April 17, 1922, by Arshavir Shiragian and Aram Yerganian, at the same moment.



*pub this*  
*Foot-note Jemal Azmi*

British High Commission,  
Constantinople,  
12th, February 1920.

No 218/R/2178

*E 1347*

My Lord,

*D*  
*E 171792*

With reference to Your Lordship's telegram No 58 of 23rd January 1920, I have the honor to forward the following particulars concerning MEHMET DJEMAL AZMI BEY.

2. Djemal Azmi Bey was Vali of Trebizond from 5th. August 1914 to 13th. August 1917, on which date he was relieved of his functions "for certain illegal acts and for having engaged in trade whilst still a Vali". This appears to be the equivalent of - for having usurped to his own personal profit the monies and goods of the Armenians whom he had deported and massacred.

3. In June, July and August 1915, took place the fearful atrocities in the town of Trebizond itself and in the vilayet, for which atrocities the Vali must be held directly responsible. There is plenty of evidence, available here in Constantinople at the present time, to prove that he was cognisant of the drownings, poisonings, etc., of many of victims and the presumption is that he fostered the extinction of the Armenian population on orders received from Constantinople, through the medium of the delegates of the Committee of Union and Progress.

4. Djemal Azmi ~~Beys~~<sup>m</sup> was condemned to death in contumacia<sup>m</sup> by the Turkish Court Martial in May 1919.

5. Though Djemal Azmi was not officially removed from the list of the Ministry of the Interior until August 1917, yet had not been administering the Government of the Vilayet since the capture of Trebizond by the Russians in April 1916. Early in 1917 he left Constantinople with all his family for Germany, where he is now supposed to be residing.

6. The remainder of Your Lordship's telegram above referred to is being answered in a separate despatch.

J.M. de Robeck

to

Lord Curzon.

PRO. E2394/37/44

*Jemal Azmi  
fact-note*

"Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa"

in Trebizond

Prior to the deportation of Armenians from Trebizond province, the gangs of the "Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa" have been organized specifically to massacre the Armenian deportees. This organization had started prior to the Turkish general mobilization on July 1914.

The Prosecutor of the Turkish Court-Martial of Constantinople, at the session of March 26, 1919, insistantly stated and authenticated that the "chetes" of the "Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa" had been previously organized on 1914 for the extermination of the caravans of Armenian deportees. <sup>1</sup>

Nail Bey, Delegate representative of the Union and Progress Party in Trebizond in a report addressed to the Central Committee ~~of the Union and Progress party~~ <sup>in Nour el Osmaniye, Consple</sup> spontaneously corroborated the fact. His report was read by order of the President of the Court-martial in the session of April 14, 1919:

"Jemal Azmi Bey, Governor-General(of Trebizond K) had all the Armenian houses locked and he himself kept the keys.

"Prior to the deportation he gathered and armed all the "chetes", and he gave them orders to accompany the caravans of Armenian deportees as far as to Gumushhané. In this area they massacred them in accordance with the orders they had received.

"Jemal Azmi and I had decided to form a Committee which was assigned the task of searching the Armenian deportees in order not to allow them to take with them money and jewels. We put into a box the jewels of Mrs. Aslanian and sent it to the Governor-General, but Agent Mustafa destroyed the seal, opened the box and took the jewels.

"By order of the Governor-General, we had gathered Armenian

boys and girls into nurseries (babalık). The Governor-General had entrusted the custody of these children to a commission. The Greek Metropolitane (of Trebizond K) was the vice-president of the commission. I made objection against this decision: I told (the Governor-General K) that we shall mixt up the Armenians with the Moslem children and shall get good Moslems in the future. How we can allow the Greek Metropolitane to be aware of such a planning"? Finally I succeeded to dismiss the Metropolitane".<sup>2</sup>

Husein Bey testified before the Court-Martial of Constantinople and corroborated that the organization of the "Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa" in Trebizond area was prior to the deportation, that Suleyman Bey, Director of the prison of Trebizond, organized gangs of "chetes" for the massacre of the Armenians.<sup>3</sup>

By order of the departments of the interior and the justice, Suleyman Bey had released

2. Takvim-i Vakeayi, No 3604, Indictment, April 12, 1919