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29 Preface - Gergerian

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Terms
Amistice

PREFACE

INTRODUCTION

I

Year

Cabinet Said Halim Pasha 1913 - Feb. 1, 1917
" Ahmed Talat Pasha, Feb 7, 1917 - Oct. 7, 1918

Post-Armenocide

TURKISH justice

To The Armenian People

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Introduction
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of the Armenocide —
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Ahmed Izzet Pasha, Cabinet, Oct 14, 1918

- in this serious matter without having made researches to find evidence.

PREFACE

This book is not ~~the~~ ^a complete history of the Armenocide. ~~This is only a part to be completed.~~ ^{It is only a part of the whole.}

This volume is a compilation of Turkish ^{official} documents concerning the deportations and massacres of the Armenians, and the seizure of their property ^{deliberately} decided and carried out by the Ottoman Government. ^{And is intended}

~~This will be a reference book for the scholarly community, who will meet, for the first time, with an extensive variety of Turkish official documents.~~ ^{Neither a historian, nor a critic, may ~~have~~ arrive at a final conclusion prior to the publication of ~~all the~~ documents.}

All conclusions must be based on the evidence of documents, especially in ^{The very} ~~in~~ a serious ^{and important} matter such as ^{the} Armenocide.

With ^{of} authority, leading expert, commanding knowledge, extensive erudition and such sounding expressions will remain in the outline of empty words, if genuine and authentic documents do not establish and corroborate, first of all, the historical ^{and factual} events and chronological data, to exclude every confusion ^{provoked}

Neither a sociologist nor a psychologist may apply their theory and systematize their views on Armenocide before having determined historical facts, circumstances and conditions of the ^{inter-}acting individuals and groups.

And prior to continue, we must clearly state that no govt in the world has the right to deport and massacre an ethnic group of population &

there is not a reason to justify such a decision made by a govt.

already had made a pro or con position and those who believe in it.

The present volume establishes the historical and chronological data provided with ^{official} authentic documents. *almost partly*

The sources in writing this book are limited to Turkish ^{as well as Armenian} documents, excluding, for the time being, other sources, allied or enemy or neutral documents, declarations, statements, ^{unofficial} witnesses and testimonies, except those official testimonies collected by the Turkish Commission of Inquiry and the Turkish Court Martial, and the depositions of prominent Turkish Personalities, such as Vehib Pasha, Commander of the Third Ottoman Army, Major Salim Bey, Commander ^{ant de} of the ^{the} ~~Place~~ of Yozgat, in ~~Ankara~~ State of Ankara, or Jelal Bey, Vali of Aleppo, Syria, and then of ~~Konja~~, and Jemal Bey, Mutesarif of Yozgat.

A priori, empty rhetoric and long-drawn-up verbiage are excluded.

Documents will talk.

Explanations of Turkish terms which have no exact correspondent words or expressions in English will clear up certain obscure dictions, expressions and ambiguities.

We will try to be impartial for both Armenian and Turkish sides. But impartiality does not mean sparingness and curtesy.

Civilization and brutality and vandalism are at least incompatible, if not contradictory and rejects

The reason of existence of every government or state, democratic or totalitarian, despotic or republican, setting aside all regimes, is, first of all, the welfare and prosperity of all citizens without any discrimination of race or religion. No government is ^{or political ideology} allowed to destroy its own subjects administratively for whatever reason it may be,

As long as in the life of nations and states brutal force is not excluded, the subjected peoples or nations have the right to shake the yoke of a despotic government for liberation as the conquerors ~~to~~ selfimplemented the right of dominating ^{on}.

Report dated Dec. 5, 1918.
as Vehib Pasha ~~said~~ wrote in
his report ;

"Yapular mesul, yapti-
ranlar mesul, göz yumanlar
mesul olmalar gerekir".

~~or~~ Those who perpetrated,
those who ordered to perpetrate,
those who ~~not~~ washed their hands,
must be ^{kept silent} considered responsible.

the Turkish ideology pretending that the dominating nation, during war and state of emergency, may have a right to promulgate self-implemented laws to destroy the dominated ~~nations~~ ^{people} and seize their property.

A ruling government, however sovereign it may be, even autocrat, cannot make decisions and destroy its own citizens, men, women and children, although the Armenian people under the domination of the Ottoman Empire really tried to shake the Turkish yoke and reach autonomy and independence on the territory where they lived for more than forty centuries. x

The Government of Young Turks tortured and destroyed Armenian men, women and children. They had certainly the right to apply the provisions of ^{existing} laws against those Armenians who ^{might be considered illegally} were guilty. ^{Other wise} The Turkish War-Cabinets of 1912-1918 self-implemented the law of deportation, the provisional law relative to the seizure of Armenian property and issued secret orders to massacre the deportees on the highways by mean of the ^{Teshkilati Mahsusat} Special Organization ^{etc. gangs} composed of criminals released from Turkish jails and trained to murder especially women and children.

The Turkish lawful and legal Government of the period of 1918-1922 established courts martial to try both War-Cabinets, ^{and} sentenced to death ministers of who were the authors of the Armenocide.

x the Turkish extraordinary martial measures on people to Armenian people. all govern must ^{must} be considered as a primitive barbaric rule in regard

x Ottoman Govt could and had only one way, to bring guilty individuals to justice according to Constitution and Law, deportations and massacres, as excluded by the

The same Government published on January 12, 1920, the law of restitution of Armenian property seized by both War-Cabinets, of Said Halim Pasha & Talaat Pasha.

The ^{first} Turkish Republican Government of 1923-1938 ² canceled not only the death sentences delivered by the Turkish Court Martial against the ministers of War-Cabinets, and ^{abrogated as} ~~stated in~~ and void the law of restitution of Armenian property published on January 12, 1920, but also revived the provisional laws promulgated by both War-Cabinets of 191⁴-1918, especially the provisional law of so called "Abandoned Goods" dated 13/26 September 1915 self-implemented for the seizure of the Armenian property all over Turkey, except Constantinople.

The actual Turkish Republican Government is continuing to approve, by its denial of massacres and the seizure of Armenian property, misdeeds of both War-Cabinets of 1914-1918, and the reviving of the same provisional laws in accordance of which the Turkish first Republican Government achieved the seizure of the Armenian property.

And this is a historical fact that we call ^{Act} "Post-genocide Turkish Justice to the Armenian people."

Krieger

TURKISH ULTIMATUM

TELEGRAM TO GENERAL NAZARBEGIAN at ALEXANDROPOL

May 14, 1918

"The Armenian Army must be withdrawn from Alexandropol and the Alexandropol-Julfa railroad ~~be~~ delivered to Turkish Control so that the Turkish Army ^{may} ~~can~~ enter Persia and fight the British."

~~Արշակունիք~~

Armenians resisted for only 24 hours. The Turkish Army occupied Alexandropol May 15, 1918.

Andranik, Murad and Boghos Nubar, op cit, p. 111-112

Armistice Negotiations and Talks

about Armenians

Article IV

All Allied prisoners of war and Armenian interned persons and prisoners to be collected in Constantinople and handed over unconditionally to the Allies.

Article VII

The Allies to have right to occupy any strategic points in the event of a situation arising which threatens the security of the Allies.

Article X

Allied occupation of the Taurus tunnel system.

Article XVI

Surrender of all garrisons in Hejas, Assir, Yemen, Syria and Mesopotamia to the nearest Allied Commanders, and the withdrawal of troops from Cilicia, except those necessary to maintain order, as will be determined under clause five.

Article XXIV

In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets the Allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them.

Armistice talks held at the presence
of Vice-Admiral Calthorpe, Rear Admiral
Culme Seymour, Paymaster-Captain C.E. Lynes,
Commander G.C. Dickens,
British delegation

Raouf Bey, Minister of Marine,
Reçhad Hikmet Bey, Foreign Secretary,
Saadullah Bey, Military Member

Turkish delegation.

Clause 4.

Commander-in-Chief: The reason for the inclusion of this clause is probably to assure the public in England that the Armenians are being looked after. Public opinion in America too, must be taken into account.

Raouf Bey: explained this article to the Turkish delegates and suggested the addition of the words "or elsewhere as arranged".

Commander in Chief: Make a note about number 4 that it is accepted in principle but the Turkish delegates wish to point out that as far as Armenian prisoners are concerned, this has ~~been~~ already been done by order of H.M. the Sultan and that the article might be amended accordingly.

Raouf Bey: There are no interned prisoners in concentration camps.

Hikmet Bey explained to the Commander-in-Chief the ^(reconciliat) as between the Turkish and the Armenian Governments.

A treaty has already been signed. ^[Baku, June 4, 1918]

Raouf Bey: Why collect them (Armenians)? We have set them all free and they have been given their liberty.

Commander-in-Chief: It is a good deal a matter of public opinion. They do not know the conditions at home.

Raouf Bey: I personally am responsible that this release is going to be carried out immediately.

Commander-in-Chief: The Government are very anxious to mention something about the Armenians. They will want to assure the British and American publics that something has been done to assure that the Armenians are being well treated. I do not doubt your word about what your Government has done but everybody does not know that. The United States will say at once that nothing has been done about ^{the/} Armenians. Can you suggest any better way of putting it?

Hikmet Bey explained the position to the Admiral. The Admiral told him that the important thing was public opinion in Great-Britain and America. It will be said that we, Great-Britain, had made an armistice without ^{taking/} the Armenians into account.

Clause 7

.... Rear Admiral Seymour: They will certainly want to occupy some strategic points.

Commander-in-Chief: They have given us four places they may want to occupy. Sis, Hajin, Zeitun and Aintab. I think perhaps we had better leave clause 7 and go on.

Note- Conference adjourned. Re-assumed 4.17 p.m.

Hikmet Bey explained to the Commander-in-Chief about the Armenians' question. There are various kinds of Armenians.

Raouf Bey explained that an order had already been given that all political prisoners were to be released at once.

.....3 p.m. 28th October 1918.

Commander-in-Chief: As far as the Taurus Tunnel is concerned, we already have troops very close to it. We are getting so close that very soon the Taurus Tunnel will have gone. We have helped you in this matter by putting in "due consideration being given to the needs of the population".

Raouf Bey: Very well, agreed.

.... Clause 9/1.

Commander-in-Chief: Regarding 16, there are one or two points that have not been cleared up. You do not wish to surrender Cilicia but to evacuate it. I think this is a small point and if I give way somewhere else you will have to accept it as it stands. Our people are getting nearer every day. I think it makes very little difference to you.

Commander-in-Chief: I cannot give that undertaking.

Discussing the question of the occupation of the Armenian vilayets, Raouf Bey explained that there were various agencies in Armenia which would be ready to stir up trouble if they were given the least opportunity.

5.40 adjourned for tea.
embled.

5.58 re-assumed

Commander-in-Chief again stated that this was outside the scope of a military armistice.

Commander-in-Chief: ^t CLAUSE 24- What have you say about these Armenian vilayets?

Hikmet Bey explained the situation to the commander in Chief. He desired some more accurate definition of "disorder". Was "revolt" intended?

Raouf Bey explained that some of the inhabitants^s of these Vilayets had joined the Russian Armies, some^w went into Persia, and, in various ways they had practically all gone. There were no Armenians left there now.

Rear Admiral Aegean: But there must be a certain number of people left?

Raouf Bey: America was very interested in this part of the country.

Commander-in-Chief: Yes. But America was not consulted as to the terms of this armistice. She is not at war with Turkey. My difficulty with this one is that if you do not ~~like~~ agree to it I shall feel obliged to press one which you will like still less, number 7. We gave way about "all the strategic points". If pressure were put on you to insist on this article 7, this ~~(24a)~~ (24b) might go, for the Allies could say that everyone of these was an important strategic point, if you will give way about this I might consider giving way about 7.

Raouf Bey: Instead of "occupying" say "garrisoning".

Rear Admiral: The Turks do not like the use of the word "occupation". I don't know any difference between occupation and garrisoning.

The Secretary suggested that clauses 7 and 24 might be amalgamated.

Commander-in-Chief said that he consider 7 a very important point in the armistice. In the event of a change of Government the Allies wished to have this right to occupy certain places.

Hikmet Bey suggested inserting the words "in the event of threatened disorder".

Commander-in-Chief agreed with the idea, that if the Turks were unable to keep order the Allies would step in and do so for them.

Raouf Bey pointed out the necessity for care in this direction. If the Commander ~~in-Chief~~ of an Allied Army of occupation wished he could say "There is disorder there" and send his troops just where he wished.*

Commander-in-Chief stated that he had already considerably diluted clause 7 and he must insist on keeping the right of interference in the event of a situation arising that the Turks found themselves unable to deal with.

Raouf Bey explained that the Turks had sufficient forces in the large towns. He suggested waiting until the Government fall before bringing in Allied troops.

Rear Admiral Aegean mentioned the possibility of a portion of the Turkish Army revolting. The Allies must be

ready for such a contingency.

Commander-in-Chief: Let us say "in the event of a situation arising which threaten the safety or security of the Allies". He reminded Raouf Bey that the longer the Armistice proceedings took, the more chance there was of the whole thing being broken off. He suggested agreeing to clause 7 without telegraphing to Constantinople.

Hikmet Bey stated that the Turkish Delegation had received very definite instructions as to limits of their power and must telegraph as to such clause as 7.

Commander-in-Chief explained that we are two nations at war and we cannot discuss these matters like merchants. The delay is becoming to great and the British cannot go on waiting for replies to all these telegrams. He understood that the Turkish delegates should wait for a reply as regards article 1 but the delegates should be able to take responsibility to settle the other articles.

Raouf Bey suggested sending a boat to Chesmé.

Commander-in-Chief: On the arrival of the answer to 1, can you agree to the other points without referring to your Government? A reply may come to-morrow.

Raouf Bey: I am afraid I cannot say that. There is connection between the two.

Commander-in-Chief: Would you risk the armistice for this withdrawal of troops from Cilicia?

Raouf Bey: Yes, I must. I have sent my Government a

copy of all the clauses, together with your promise that you will try to alter some of them.

Hikmet Bey asks a delay till at least to-night.

Commander-in-Chief: says he will inform the British Government who he is sure will hold the same view as himself which is that Constantinople will not be occupied unless great danger arises for the Allies due to the Turkish Government being unable to deal with the situation.

Hikmet Bey urges a delay in order that he may wire to his Government.

Commander-in-Chief: says that the ^martifice must break off if the delegates cannot agree. Clause 7 cannot be altered. Constantinople is not mentioned in 7 and it would be much better not to raise it as any complications with Allies would arise. Constantinople is covered by the wording of clause 7.

~~After further discussion~~ Hikmet Bey asks till 9 p.m. to-day to wire and receive a reply from the Turkish Government

Commander-in-Chief: Is it so, that if no reply has been received by 9 p.m., the article will be accepted.

Hikmet Bey agrees.

Commander-in-Chief: You must understand that we cannot stop the war. You must finish the thing one way or the other to-night.

Raouf Bey: I should have accepted it but here is a Government order to especially request you to re-consider

the matter and to clear up this idea of the occupation of Constantinople, also the Greek ships, which I must obey.

Commander-in-Chief: You had better tell your Government that this constant delay is imperilling the armistice. Send a telegram at once and point out that paragraph 7 is extremely important, that it is very moderate compared to the original paragraph. Make arrangements to send the telegram now. If your Government will not trust you, you should not be negotiating. I am still of the same opinion and it has got to stand.

.....

Commander-in-Chief: 16 is one we have not yet decided on. It is waiting for this question of Cilicia and we have agreed to cut out "or Arab representative". But you must understand that the king of the Hedjaz is an Allied Commander.

.....

Commander-in-Chief: My difficulty is this. Article 7, which you have not yet agreed to, in its original form was very strong and said that Allied troops should occupy all important strategic points. We have now given way and instead of asking for all we only ask for 4. We have conceded a great deal here. Of course your Government does not like these things. That is only natural.

Raouf Bey: We, too, as a Government are trying to do all we can. What we cannot do it is no use saying "Yes" to.

.....

Commander-in-Chief: Before I decide finally about that

I think we had better wait and see if your Government gives way about Cilicia.

Raouf Bey: suggested that amended clause 7 should be accepted and this clause omitted altogether.

Rear Admiral Seymour: What is the strong objection to the withdrawal of troops from Cilicia?

Raouf Bey: That district, the Adana district, is one of the most fertile districts in the Turkish Empire. It supplies a half of the food for the whole of Turkey. Supposing our Army withdraws, who is going to occupy the place ?

We have got news that the Italians are going to take the place if it is to be occupied so that when peace is signed it will be easier^r for them to take it from us.

Rear Admiral: But under these terms the Allies have no right to keep it. That is, except in case of disorder.

Raouf Bey: They will make the disorder.

Commander-in-Chief: Supposing we change this withdrawal of troops by adding "except these necessary to keep order". It would then be very difficult for the Italians or anybody else to get in.

Raouf Bey: We know the Italians are doing all they can to prepare the way for inter^fference, and if they get a chance they will do it. It is a very difficult question. I dare not risk it.

Commander-in-Chief: Let us add "except those necessary to maintain order as will be determined under clause 5". If

we concede that will you give way about clause 7 to 10 and sign the armistice now?

Raouf Bey: I am sorry, I cannot do it.

Commander-in-Chief: But if we put on enough pressure your Government is bound to give way.

Raouf Bey: We have given you the right to occupy the forts because we know you are in need of it. It is your national policy to get into the Black Sea. The Adana district is not a similar question.

The Commander-in-Chief again made offer to add the clause "except those necessary to maintain order".

Hikmet Bey said that the form of article 24 suggested by the Commander-in-Chief was reasonable and would be forwarded to Constantinople.

Commander-in-Chief: If this is so it is only reasonable for the Turks to cede clause 7 and sign the armistice.

As regards 10, I am sure the British Government will not give way, I will modify 16 by adding a paragraph as suggested and will also give way as regards (b) of 24.

9.p.m. 30th October 1918

After a private conversation between the Commander in Chief and Raouf Bey, the Commander in Chief announced that the armistice would be signed without waiting for a reply from Constantinople as to the points in dispute.

The armistice was read through, article by article, and signed at 9.40 p.m. Moudros Local Time on 30th October 1918. Hostilities to cease at noon the day following.

When we are explicitly saying
leaders and members of the Union
and Progress Party of young Turks
in power, we are not excluding
the members and leaders of other
parties, even the Party of opposition,
because they also approved, at
least, by their silence, and
even practically participated in
deportation, massacre, and pillage.

All the members of the General Headquarters of the Union & Progress Party of Young Turks in power, who made the decisions of deportation and massacre, and who communicated such orders to the respective departments of the Govt.

All the Ministers and high ranking officials in the Govt who did not resign when receiving the orders from the General Headquarters of U.C.P., but continued, without any opposition, their office in the Govt, Specifically, War Office, and ~~the~~ ^{Army} Commanders ~~of~~ who did not resign, when the Law of Deportation was officially published

in the "TAKVİM-L VAKAYI", Turkish Official Journal of the Turkish Govt, Imperial Specifically, The Minister of Justice, The Attorney-General, The Supreme Judge, as well as the Judges and Attorneys-General in the provinces, who did not resign, but continued to stay in office after the publication of the Law of Deportation. Specifically, the Minister of Internal Affairs, who assumed ~~to~~ the task and duty to communicate orders and instructions open as well as confidential, concerning the deportation and massacre.

Specifically those who accepted offices in the Executive Committees and ~~Com~~ of deportation & massacre, Commissions of so called Abandoned Goods, concerning the seizure of possessions, and the liquidation of property, as well as Bank Directors who carried out orders and instructions concerning the ~~the~~ liquidation of deposits and

and bank accounts of the deportees

Specifically those officers and officials who accepted the task and duty to release from prisons the convicts and criminals serving ^{several} sentences, and registered them in the gan chete-gangs of The "Teskilat-ı Mahsusa", assigned the task of massacre, and plunder of property & possessions,

Specifically All Senators of the Turkish Senate and all Deputies of the Chamber, who not only did not protest, kept silent but also participated directly or indirectly in the deportation and massacre, as Ahmed Rıza Bey who received a package of money and jewels robbed by ~~his~~ his ~~uncle~~ nephew and gave it to his sister.

All the responsible Secretaries and Delegates of U. d. P. who organized deportation and massacre, and seizure of possessions and property,

All the presidents and members of the so called "Abandoned Goods" Commissions who liquidated Armenian possessions and property.

PHILIP HENDRICK STODDARD

As a reporter, Philip Hendrick Stoddard, went to interview members of the Teshkilati Mahsusah, but the members, from the common man to the highest ranking officers were guilty and would not have trusted an American writer to confess their guilt for the crimes they committed.

Mr. Stoddard ^{did not} read the Turkish official newspaper ^{journal} Takvim Vekaya, the minutes and transcripts of the Court Martial and ^{did not} noted the distinction the Turkish Court Martial made between the two Teshkilati Mahsusah:

1. Dependent upon the War Ministry
2. ^{Aiding} ~~Helping~~ the army by conducting sabotage, espionage, murder and other similar ~~criminal~~ illegal activities.

The Teshkilati Mahsusah, organized by the Union and Progress Party and by order of the Minister of Interior and Justice, had as its ^{primary} purpose, the massacre of Armenian deportees and the plundering of their properties.

This was the distinction made by the Turkish Court Martial according to ~~the~~ official documents in its possession, and after investigating all the accused criminals. The Turkish Court Martial asked two questions without exception:

1. What is the meaning of Teshkilati Mahsusah?
2. How many kinds of Teshkilati Mahsusah existed?

Some of the accused, that is Atif Bey, leader of Teshkilati Mahsusah and Riza Bey, Commander of Teshkilati Mahsusah in Trebizond, confessed. Others denied the existence of two kinds of

the organization. But the Turkish Court Martial, by order of the President, had official documents read ^{to the Court} which were signed by the accused, ^{that} ~~which~~ clearly stated ~~that~~ the second category of Teshkilati Mahsusah was formulated to annihilate Armenian deportees.

~~These are the~~

Those responsible for carrying out (the decision to deport) for criminal intent, not for the interest or security of the country, were a number of scoundrels used as instruments to carry out the deportation to such a shameful and tragic extent that no human language can describe it in all its details.

Gang of Ruffians

Chief of Gang of Ruffians

Party of Brigands

Chief of Party of Brigands

Band of Bandits

Chief of Band of Bandits.

These are the terms that expressly stated in the Ottoman Penal Code and translated into the English language.

On Saturday afternoon, May 15, 1919, at a session of the Court Martial, a letter written by Paramas Huntchakist from Costanza, Rumania, Dr. Bené, was read.

" You must be ready to accept historical destruction. In order to clear the last spadeful of earth from the Panama Canal, President T. R. Roosevelt, sitting in the White House in Washington, D.C., so great a distance away, pressed a button to release ^{an} electric current to cause the earth and stones in the canal to soar to the heavens. The upheaval of the Unionist destruction will ~~cause the~~ ^{cause} ~~reaction.~~ ^{the} ~~reaction.~~ ^{reaction.} We need hands to press the button ~~to let~~ ^{so that} the smoke ~~rise~~ ^{will} from ^{the} the Sublime Porte, Government Palace in Constantinople, also rise to the heavens. But where are the hands to press this button?

Mr. Arzrouni cannot do this. Let him twirl his moustache through the streets of Constantinople. The former Mourad clings behind the protection of Ittihad of the Union and Progress Party under his original name, Hampartzum Boyajian and begs Ittihad for a bowl of soup. As far as we are concerned, that Mourad died a long time ago. It would be stupid to expect that he would once again become virile. I wrote his obituary in Gavroche and Azad Vosdanig spit upon the very words.

Neither can we establish in any way that Hatchig Bashian is a revolutionary, nor even Aramiantz for all his exuberant energy. Dr. Jelal is not even worthy of our consideration, nor Zakarian nor Jangulian, whom we should remove from party membership.

Who remains? Students? They can do something in the 21st Century but not now. Loneliness and corruption--all are conservatives, all are faint-hearted. Who will be the builders of the gigantic house?

I have glanced all around, I see only you, dear comrade.
Perhaps Vahakn, Gatmos and Vanig may do something."

BOGHOS NUBAR PASHA SENTENCED TO DEATH BY TURKISH COURT MARTIAL

To try Boghos Nubar Pasha, the Turkish Court Martial published a warrant in the official newspaper that he was to appear before the Court Martial/within ten days. He was accused of cooperating with the Triple Entente powers during the war to create an Independent Armenia in the Eastern Provinces (Ottoman Empire). By suggestion and arrangement of the Catholicos in Etchmiadzin, he collected money and sent it to the Armenian volunteers in the Russian Army. He helped those Armenians who rebelled against the Turkish government and is continuing to ^{render} aid and work towards this same goal.

In Yeridassart Hayastan (published in the United States) and in Ask he published an invitation to all Armenians to rebel against the Turkish Empire, taking advantage of the ~~Balkan War~~ from the Balkan War. weakness of the Turkish government resulting ~~therefrom~~

He has been a leader of Armenian committees in the affairs of the Eastern Provinces. In his capacity as Representative of all Armenians, He has conspired against the Ottoman Government in all capitals of the Triple Entente nations to create a semi-autonomous Armenia under their protection

In the event that Nubar Pasha does not appear within the ten-day period, he will be tried in absentia according to provisions of the penal code and his properties and possessions will be confiscated. He will be deprived of citizenship, and from bearing decorations and stripped of any rank he may hold, military or civil, with all rights and privileges attached thereto. He will not have the right of redress. 2k

Those who know his whereabouts are enjoined to inform the Turkish Government and the Court Police who will make the official arrest.

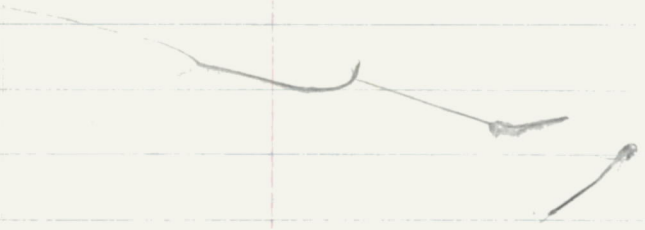
Of course, Nubar did not appear before the Court Martial. When the 10-day period had expired, the trial took place in absentia. Boghos Nubar Pasha was sentenced to death and deprived of all rights formulated in the original sentence.

One hundred thirty Armenians were arrested and imprisoned in Constantinople accused by the Court Martial of attempting to create an Independent Armenia. Of this number, twenty-two Hunchakians were sentenced to death including Hrant Aghajanian and Boghos Nubar Pasha. More than twenty were sentenced to prison. Others had ~~completed~~ ^{served out} their sentence in the Court Martial prison and still others were sent to the military recruitment office to be driven to their destination.

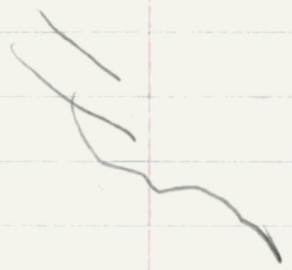
Only three people were able to escape ^{sentence} They were Sapah-Gulian, Varazdat and Boghos Nubar Pasha, all of whom had already been safely ensconced in other countries.

#

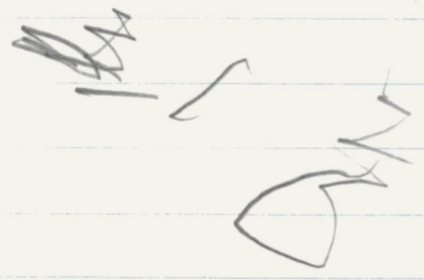
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Vous l'appellez massacre, mais ne sont-ils pas des humains qui sont tués pendant la guerre lorsque le sang est versé avec plus d'abondance, et pour ceste raison on érige des statues des généraux ?

essentiellement
N'est-il pas, la même chose que pendant la guerre les hommes sont tués par des canons et des fusils, et ici (à l'intérieur, loin des champs de bataille,) les hommes sont tués avec des épées et bayonets: c'est la tuerie des humains, pourquoi s'enorgueillir de ces hypocrisies ? Les Prussiens étant un ennemi mortel à la de la Turquie [ont été tués en tant qu'ennemis K].

N'est-ce pas que le massacre est équivalent à la tuerie des ennemis pendant la guerre ?