

4-29-2018

34 Secret Orders

Krikor Guerguerian

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~~Secret~~ German
Orders (94)

DOSSIER
CXXXVI
136

ՔԻՄ Կ Ֆ Շ Ի

Գերման Զօրավար

~~Տէրտէմ~~ Մեթոր թեյ

Օսմանեան Սպայակոյտի Պետին հրամանով կը պատուիրէ

խստագոյն միջոցներու դիմել

Գործաւորական վաշտերու մէջ աշխատող Հայերուն

Չի ստորագրուի

կարգապահութեան վրայ զգուշութեամբ հսկելու համար

Հայատառ Թրքերէն

Ղայէթ Միւսթաձիլ .

Ատէտ 6/586 .

Էրմէնի ահալիներն տախիլէ սէվզի մուզարրէրտիր: Պու միւնասիպէթլէ մանթագանըզ տախիլինտէ պուլունան ամէլէ թապուրլարընտաքի էրմէնի էճըր տընըն ասայիշի մահալիյէյէ իխլալ էթմէսինէ մէյտան վէրիլմէմէք իշին հազլարընտա թէտապիրի շէտիտէ իթթի խազըլա էմրի մուհաճագալարընա պիղայէթ իթինա պույուրուլմասը:

Իշպու թէլկրաճըն այնը Անգարա

Վիլայէթինէ վէրիլմիշտիր:

15-րդ Թէմուզ 381 .

Պաշգումանտանլըզ Վէթալէթի

էրթեանը Հարպիյէ Ռէիսի էմրիյլէ՝

Տէրտէմ:

Հայերէն Թրագմանութիւն

Խիստ անյետաձգելի .

Կարգաթիւ 6/586 .

Որոշուած է հայ ժողովուրդը տեղա հանել դէպի ներսերը: Այս առընչութեամբ կը պատուիրենք ձեզի որ ձեր իրաւասութեան տակ աշխատաւորական վաշտերու մէջ գտնուող հայ անհատներու հանդէպ անհրաժեշտ խիստ միջոցներ աղնէք հանրային կարգապահութեան ունէ խզումի տեղի չտալու համար: մեծագոյն զգուշաւորութեամբ:

Սոյն հեռագիրը Անգարայի Կուսակալութեան ղրկուած է:

15-րդ Թիւ 30 Գոլիս 1915 .

Վիլայէթի հրամանատարութեան Փոխանորդութիւն .

Պատերազմական Ստայակոյտի նախագահին հրամանով՝

Տէրտէմ: 1/5
Տէօրթեյ

1/ Երուսաղէմ, Դիւան, թիւ Մ 519: նկատել որ Սպայակոյտի Պետն ալ Գերմանացի Զօրավար Ֆրից Պրոնզարդ Ֆոն Շէլլէնտորֆն է:

Գերման Զօրավար Տէրտհէմ

Օսմանեան Սպայակոյտի Պետ Գերման Զօրավար Ֆրից Պրոնզարդ

Ֆոն Շէլլէնտորֆի հրամանով կը պատուիրէ

Գործաւորական Վաշտերու մէջ ծառայող Հայ Ձինուորներուն

Կարգապահութեան վրայ զգուշութեամբ հսկելու

Հայատառ Թրքերէն

Հայերէն Թարգմանութիւն

Ղայէթ միւսթաձիլ.

Խիստ անյետաձգելի.

Ատէտ 6/536.

Կարգաթիւ 6/536.

Էրմէնի ահալիսին տախիլէ սէվգի մուգարըէրտիր:

Որոշուած է հայ ժողովուրդը տեղահանել զէպի ներսերը:

Պու միւնասիպէթլէ մանթագանըգ տախիլիստէ պուլուսան ամէլէ թապուրլաւորնտաքի էրմէնի էնրատընըն ասայիշի մահալլիյէյէ իխլալ էթմէսինէ մէյտան վէրիւմէմէք իչին հագլարընտա թէտապիրի շէտիտէ իթթիխազըլա էմրի մուհաճազաւարընա պիղայէթ իթինա պուլուրուլմասը:

Այս աւընչութեամբ կը պատուիրենք ձեզի որ ձեր իրաւասութեան տակ գործաւորական գունդերու մէջ ծառայող հայ զինուորներու հանդէպ անհրաժեշտ խիստ միջոցներ ձեռք առնէք հանրային կարգապահութեան ոեւէ խզումի տեղի շտալու համար մեծագոյն զգուշութեամբ հսկողութեան տակ պահուին անոնք:

Իշպու թէլկրաճըն այնը Անգարա վիլայէթինէ վէրիւմիշտիր:

Այս հեռագիրը հաղորդուած է Անգարայի

15 Թէմուուզ 991.

Կուսակալութեան:

Պաշգումանտանլըգ Վէթալէթի

15 Յուլիս 1915.

Էրքեանը Հարպիյէ Րէիսի էմրիլէ՝

~~Հրամանատարութեան ֆոխանորդութիւն~~

Տէրտհէմ: 1/

Պատերազմական Սպայակոյտի նախագահին

հրամանով.

Տէրտհէմ.

1/ Երուսաղէմ, Դիւան, թիւ Մ 513 եւ հ 605.

Նկատել որ Օսմանեան Սպայակոյտի Պետն ալ Գերման Զօրավար Ֆրից Պրոնզարդ ֆոն Շէլլէնտորֆն է, որ հրամայած է իր ստորակարգ Գերման Ձինուորական Տէրտհէմի ղրկել վերելի շրջաբերական հեռագիրը:

Օսմանեան Ընդհանուր Սպայակոյտի
Պետ Գերման Զօրավար Պոռնզարդի
Մըշաքերական Մածկադիր Հեռադիրը

Հայատառ Թրքերէն Բնագիր

Հայերէն Թարգմանութիւն

Միձրէ

Մածկադիր

Թէպ'իտ էտիլէն էրմէնիլէրին
մալ վէ ճանլարընըն մուհաճազասընա
տիգաթ էտիլմէսի վէ ^{sikâyet} շիքեայէթէ 1/
մէյտան վէրիլմէմէսի էհէմմիյէթլէ
մաթլուպտուր:

Բացարձակապէս անհրաժեշտ է հսկել 1/
տեղահանուած Հայերու ինչքերու եւ
կեանքի 2/ կահպանութեան ^{սակ} տեղի չտալ
որեւէ բողոքի:

16 Թէմուզ 991.

16 Յուլիս 1915.

Պաշտօնականտանլըդ վէքեալէթի
էրքեանը Հարպիյէ Ռէիսի '
Պոռնզարդ: 3)

Փոխ Սպարապետի
Պատերազմական Սպայակոյտի Պետ '
Պոռնզարդ: 3)

1/ Ընդգծումը բնագրէն:

2/ Ընդգծումը մեզմէ:

3/ Colonel ^{Fritz} Bronsart von Schellendorf, Chef d'état-major
général. ^{Կոռնզարդի} սակի Բրոնզարդի
général Liman von Sanders, ^{Կոռնզարդի} Commandant de la
1ère Armée ottomane.
Առաջին Զորագնաց:

Christian and Political
German Ideology against Humanity

De Pressensé said 1913: "Germans have the same contempt vis-à-vis Bulgarians and Armenians". 1

Bismark said 1876: "The blood of all Bulgarians is not worth the bones of one Pomeranian grenadier." 1

Prince Hohenlohe added: "The blood of the Armenians is not worth the bones of one Pomeranian grenadier". 1)

German Political and Christian Principles

German Emperor Wilhelm II paid official visits to Sultan Abdul Hamid.

On his official visit on October 18, 1898, German Emperor met also ~~in~~ ^{with} Baron Calice, Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople and blamed the powers who urged Sultan Hamid to make reforms: "I formally disagree, ^said the German Kaiser, the way of forcibly urging the Sultan to bring reforms. I think each sovereign must take care to judge what is or ^{is} not convenient to his country." 2)

German Emperor was accompanied by many high ranking official, and officers, as well as by Protestant Church Munisters, namely Pastor Frederick Nauman.

1. Les Turcs, Ce que fut leur Empire, leurs comédies Politiques, by Bertrand Bareilles, Paris, 1917, Librairie Académique. pages 224-225.

2. L'Arménie, Les Massacres et la Question d'Orient, by G. Doumergue, Librairie de Foi et Vie, Paris, 1916, page, ~~224~~ 119.

As a guidance for German policey regarding the Armenian massacres ordered by Sultan Abdul Hamid, established the following principles of Pangermanism:

First Principle: Turks did a rightful thing by massacring the Armenians. 3)

"Nicht die Türken haben angegriffen, zondern die Armenier..."

Second Principle: By massacring the Armenians, Turks are in self-defense. 4)

"...um zich gegen die Armenier zu schützen, giebt es nich Der Türke handelt in Notwehr..."

Third Principle: The massacre of the Armenians in Turkey is only an internal affair. 5)

"...an die Notwehr der Türken denn wir ^csehen die Armenische Frage und den Armenier morde in ersten Linie, als eine inner-türkische politische Angelegenheit an".

Fourth Principle: German Government have never inter-vened to protect people, oppressed by Turkey. 6)

3. Op.Cit. p. 115; 4) p. 115-116. 5) p. 117, and 6) p. 118.

"An der methode, den Umsturz des Bestehen den
in der Türkei herbeizuführen, haben
gegntlich alle Grössmächte ausser
Deutschland teilgenommen."

Fifth Principle: German policy decision is made to
protect Turkey, even in case of
the massacre of the Armenians. 7)

"Unsere Politik im Orient ist auf lange hinaus
festgestellt. Wir gehören zur Gruppe der
Protektoren der Türkei: damit müssen
wir rechnen".

Our policy in Orient is made for longtime.
We belong to the group of the protectors
of Turkey: This is our way.

Sixth Principle: Only international policy may be
with the Armenians. German policy is
nationalistic., it cannot be with Armenians.

"One who is internationalistic, i.e. thinks as a Bri-
tish, may go with the Armenians.

"One who is nationalistic, must stay on the path of
Bismarck in foreign policy, even against his ^{own} feelings.

7) Op. Cit. p. 120

National policy. - Here is the deep reason of our moral; for this we must be politically indifferent in regard of the sufferings of Christian people~~s~~ in Turkey, even it may be against our^{feelings} feelings." 8) p. 12)

In the opinion of German Emperor and his attendant followers, even in the mind of Dr. J. Lepsius, the massacre of the Armenians is an administrative measure decided and taken by the Sublime Porte. 9) p. 66

Whatever it may happen, the close friendship between German Kaiser and Turkish Sultan must not be disturbed. Prince Bülow stated: "Our Empire wish to save the friendship of the Sultan and avoid all troubles which may happen^{to} him." 10).

8. Op. Cit, p. 121.

9. Op. Cit. p. 66.

10. Op. Cit. p. 18.

Germano-Turkish Agreement
Concerning the deportation of the Armenians

^{Dr.}
Pangermanist Paul Rohrbach made a conference on June 8, 1913 and suggested to ~~evacuate~~ ^{transfer} Armenians from Armenia to Mesopotamia, and replace them in ~~Armenia~~ with Moslem refugees. 1)

On January 1914, "Golos Moskoy", revealed in an article the existence of a Germano-Turkish agreement concerning the deportation of the Armenian people from Armenia to Mesopotamia, and replace them by Moslems.

On January ~~17~~, 17, 1914, the "Vakit", Turkish newspaper, published at Constantinople, denied the Germano-Turkish agreement for the deportation of the Armenians to Mesopotamia, and ^{settle} replace them by Moslem refugees. 2)

February 1914, von Der Goltz Pasha, German high ranking officer, who ^d had trained the Turkish Army for 13 years, in his capacity of Chairman of the Germano-Turkish Association in Berlin, made a conference before a private assistance, at the presence of the Turkish Ambassador in Berlin and officials and officers at the Turkish Embassy in Berlin, and proposed to deport the Armenians of the Eastern Anatolia

1. See: "Le Sort de l'Empire Ottoman", by André Mandelstam, Paris, Payot et Cie, 1917, page 326. And "Frankfurter Zeitung, No 8 June 1913.

2. "Hayastan yev Hye Tadu", Armenia and the Armenian ~~Case~~ Question, by Gabriel Lazian, Cairo, Egypt, 1946, p. 172.

to Mesopotamia and replace them by Moslem refugees to be settled in Armenia. 3)

Spring 1914, General Liman von Sanders, Chief of the Military German Mission in Turkey, answered Turkish Government, officially: "All inhabitants whose loyalty is suspected vis-à-vis the Ottoman Government, must be evacuated from the border zones and sea-shores of Asia-Minor." 4)

January 6, 1919, Admiral Calthorpe, suggested to arrest, preferably by Turkish Authorities General Liman von Sanders, who was at that time in Constantinople from where he had soon to leave for Germany.

Liman von Sanders was considered guilty of crimes against humanity: June 1914, 300,000 Greeks, Ottoman citizens, were deported from Asia-Minor litoral and partially massacred on the highway.

Since February 1915, about 1,500,000 Armenians, from the ^{border} ~~border~~ of Caucasus and litoral, were forcibly driven from their homes, and about 1,000,000 were massacred and died of starvation. From March 1915, 450,000 Ottoman Greeks were deported and massacred. "During all these happenings Liman von Sanders held practically autocratic power" as a military dictator.

3. "Hye Koghkotha", Armenian Golgotha, by Msgr. Krikoris Balakian, two volumes, 1st vol. published in Vienna, 1922, 2nd vol. published in Paris, 1959. See vol. I. p.32-33.

4. "Jamanag", Armenian Daily, published in Constantinople, December 15, 1918.

Lessius p. XXVI & LXXVIII

" Talat Bey, Min. of Int. Af. declared
to Morokmann a member of German Embassy:

" The Porte wants to take advantage
of the World War, to clear radically
its internal enemies - ^{ethnic} indigenous
Christians - Without being disturbed
by external diplomatic intervention >>>

The alleged reason for the deportation of the Armenians and Greeks was the so-called suspicion in the mind of both German and Turkish Authorities concerning eventual espionage and uprising.

"Greek Consul General at Smyrna stated: (?Turkish) Military Governor of Smyrna said Liman von Sanders had ordered evacuation and any appeal for leniency must be made to him", Liman von Sanders.

And Liman von Sanders replied to a Greek Deputation: "No, you must all be driven ^{out}. You are faithless". 5)

Baron von Wangenheim, German Ambassador at Constantinople, convinced Enver Pasha July 29, 1914 to sign Germano-Turkish agreement. Then he paid a visit to Nur-el-Osmanié, Young Turks' Central Club or "Merkezi Umumi" and made to the Central Committee members the following speech: "~~Bulgaria shall be our Ally~~ What more do you want? Bulgaria shall be our Ally. You shall crush the other elements [the Armenians] who pose an obstacle on your path towards Turan. You shall occupy Caucasus and open the highway to Turan. If you hesitate one week more you shall loose everything". 6)

5. Public Record Office, F.O. 371/4173, fol. 761. pp. 1-2.

6. "Türkiya İnkilabının İç Yüzü", the Inner Surface of the Turkish Revolution, by Mevlanzadé Rifaat, Aleppo, El-Vakit Press, 1929, page 13.

Liman von Sanders, General der Kavallerie, Chief of Special Military Mission in Turkey, Commander-in-Chief of the First Ottoman Army at Dardanelles, German Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Ottoman Army, and Commander-in-Chief of the Division F on the Palestine Front, was detained since February 25, 1919, in Malta by British Authorities as a criminal of War and a criminal against humanity.

From Malta, June 22, 1919, he wrote a letter to the Governor of Malta, protesting against the accusations made by the English Newspaper 'Daily Mail, of the April 25th, 1919, as well as the "Morning Post", the "News of the World" of ^{February} 16, 1919, and the "Sunday Pictorial" of March 16, 1919. He is trying to deny the accusations made against him but he has no ^{other} evidence, ~~but~~ his statements.

The same General of Cavallery, wrote another letter from Malta, (16 July) 1919 addressed to the Governor of Malta, protesting against the "accusations, lies and calomnies"

He said: "In the "Matin" of July 8th, 1919, which reached here to-day, it is stated under the heading, "A first list of criminals claimed by the Entente", that the "Daily Mail" publishes the following list of officers against whom legal proceedings will probably ^{be/} taken:

.....

"General Liman von Sanders massacre of Armenians and of Syrians"

.....

By order of the Chief of Staff
German General Fritz Bronsart von Schellendorf,
Another German General signed
the following telegram
concerning the deportation of the Armenians.

Transliteration

From Turkish Osmanli
in Arabic characters
to Modern Turkish in
Latin characters.

English Translation.

Şifre Mahlulı
Gayet Müstacil

Decoding of Coded Telegram.
Very Urgent

Aded 6/536

No 6/536

Ermeni ahalinin dahile sevki
mukarrerdir.

Bu münasebetle ^lmantıkanız dahi-
linde bulunan ame^lle tabur^{ların}undaki
Ermeni efradının asayışı mahaliyeye
ihlâl etmesine meydan verilmemek
için haklarında tedabiri şedide
ittihazıyla emri muhafazalarına
bigayet itina buyurulması.

İşbu telgrafın aynı Ankara
Vilâyetine verilmiştir.

15 Temmuz 331.

Başkumandanlık Vekâleti
Erkânıharb-ı Reisi emriyle:

Derdhem.

Decision has been made to deport
the Armenian population to the interior

In this regard you are urged to
take the most severe measures to pre-
vent all kind of violation against
the public order by Armenian soldiers
in the battalions of workers under
the area of your jurisdiction. Keep
them under strict control.

This telegram was sent to the
Vilâyet of Ankara.

Deputy Commandment-in-Chief.

by order of the Chief of Staff

General Headquarters:

Dörtten ~~DERDHEM~~. 1)

1. St. James Archyves, Jerusalem, No. ^W 513 and h 605.
The Chief of Staff was German General Fritz Bronsart von Schellendo
rf.

Circular Coded Telegram

by

General Fritz Bronsart von Schellendorf,

Chief of Staff Ottoman Headquarters,

to

Turkish Army Commanders

Transliteration

From Osmanli Turkish

to Modern Turkish

in Latin characters.

Englih Translation

from

Osmanli Turkish

Tebi'd edilen Ermenilerin mal ve canlarının muhafazasına dikkat edilmesi ve şikâyete meydan verilmemesi ehemmiyetle matluptur.

16 Temmuz 331.

Başkumandanlık Vekâleti

Erkânî Harbiye Reisi:

Bronsart.

You are urgently requested to assure the protection of the possessions and lives of Armenian deportees and do not give opportunity for any complaint. 1)

July 16, 1915.

Deputy Commanding-in-Chief

Chief of War Staff:

Bronsart. 2)

1) Undersigned in the text.

2) General Fritz Bronsart von Schellendorf was the next high personality after General Liman von Sanders, Commander-in-Chief of the First Turkish Army, in the Special Military German Mission in Turkey.

Source: St. James Archives, Jerusalem, No. h 611.

Coded Circular Telegram

by Miralay Halil Rejai Bey, Acting Commander
of the Fifth Turkish Army at Ankara,
to subordinate commanders of the Divisions
of the Turkish Fifth Army.

Transliteration
From Turkish Osmanli
to Modern Turkish
in Latin Characters.

English Translation
from
Turkish Osmanli.

Mahrem

Confidential

Onüçüncü) Fırka
Ondördüncü (Kumandan Vekillerine
Onbeşinci (Şifre.

To the Thirteenth Division)
To the Fourteenth Division (Coded
To the Fifteenth Division (Telegram.

Merkez Kumandanına tahrirat,
Ankara Jandarma Alay Kumandanına,

To the Central Command: Communication,
To the Commander of Gendarmerie Troups
of Ankara:

Teb'id edilen Ermenilerin
mal ve hayatlarının temamiyle
muhafazasına dikkat edilmesi
ve şikâyete meydan verilmemesi
Başkumandanlık Vekâletinden dahi
emr ve tebliğ buyurulmakta oldu-
ğundan tebliğatı sabıka ve lahi-
kanın son derece nazarı ehemmiyete
alınması ehemmiyetle beyan olunur.

You are urgently requested to pro-
tect, in accordance with the orders of
the Deputy Commander-in-Chief, the pos-
sessions and lives of the deported Ar-
menians and do not give any opportunity
to complaints.

that my past and
I insistantly ~~urge you to carry~~
recent
~~out my past orders and my new instruc-~~
tions. communications are to be
accorded the most urgent consideration,
July 17, 1915.

17 Temmuz 331.

Ankara Kolordu Ahzı Asker

Hayeti Reisi:

Halil Recai.

The President of the Recruiting
Office of the Fifth Army at Ankara:

Halil Rejai. 1)

Coded Telegram

by the Acting Governor-General of Ankara
to Jemal Bey, Mutesarif of Yozgat,
communicating order of deportation.

Transliteration
from Turkish Osmanli
to Modern Turkish
in Latin Characters.

English Translation
From
Turkish Osmanli.

Yozgat Mutassarıfı Jemal Beye:
Liva dahilinde bulunan
Ermenilerden Komiteye mensup
olanlar muhtemel bulunanların
ve bil hassa muallim, doktor,
eczacı, papaz, tüccar, avukat,
efkârı fâsite naşirlerinin
vicudi memleketin emniyeti hazıra
ve selâmeti atiyesi nokta-i naza-
rından muzır ve tehlikeli bulunan-
ların dertestleri ile Zor hava-
lisinde bu kabillere tahsis olunan
mahalle sevkedilmek üzere mah-
fuzen yola çıkarılması ve esnai
sevkiyatta mal ve namuslarının
tahtı muhafazada bulundurmasına
dikkat edilmesi ve neticesinin
bildirilmesi tavsiye olunur.

18 Temmuz 331.

Ankara Vali Vekili:

Atıf.

Decipher Jemal Bey, Mutesarif of
Yozgat,

I urge you to arrest and deport
among the Armenians inhabitants in your
district those who belong to political
parties, or those who are suspected to
belong such as especially professors,
doctors, pharmacists, clergy, tradesmen,
lawyers, those who make propaganda for
uprising, because their presence nowadays,
in the district is prejudicial and dan-
gerous to the present security and the
salvation of our country. Drive these
individuals, under escort, to the region
of Zor district, which is designated
as destination especially for such peo-
ple.

It is fit, during their ex⁺piration,
to protect their possessions and honor.

July 18, 1915.

Acting Governor-General of Ankara:

Atıf.

Sirkeji

August 25, 1915

No 3910

Superintendency of Military Lines
of the Eastern Railroad Company

Number 1096 AS

8,11,15

Management of the Eastern Railroad Lines,

Mr. Director:

The Ministry of ~~the~~ Interior has written to the vali (Governor-General) of Adrianople to the effect that, while awaiting the decision of this Committee that has been formed, it is necessary to postpone the release of the ^{railroad} train officials: Aram, son of Hovannes; Hovannes, son of Khatchig; Krikorian, official of the Mandra route, who have been sent by the department to Rodosto.

As stated in Article 3 of the Memorandum containing the decision of the Committee, the Memorandum, a copy of which was relayed to us in the letter dated October 19, 1915 and numbered 3910, please just send us the list of the ^{two/}categories of workers who are working along your route, as well as the list of those who were released on account of the term of service set for them having expired, in accordance with the prepared list so that we may communicate them to the Department designated in the Memorandum.

Please accept....

On behalf of the Military Superintendent:

Lieutenant S. Shukri.

Superintendency of Military Lines
of the Eastern Railroad Company
Number.....

Copy

As you already know, the Government has started to transplant the population of Armenians living in certain regions of the Empire. Relative to this arrangement and in accordance with that decision, ~~the~~ civil authorities had wished to have transplanted those Armenians who were working in the Companies of all the Lines of the Railroad and whose number is rather considerable.

However, considering that this would have brought about disruption regarding the optimum exploitation of the lines, my ministry ^{administration} thought it was necessary to follow a sound system and a progressive method with regard to the matter of change of habitation.

In order to make a decision, my ministry proposed in a letter to His Highness the Grand Vizier that he form a Committee which would consist of those deputies who would be named by the Ministries of Public Works and War, and, until that Committee makes decisions, the necessary orders be communicated to whomever necessary so that they won't touch the Armenian ^{workers} laborers being utilized on the Railroad Lines, as well as the families of those workers.

With the approval of H.H. the Grand Vizier, the Committee under consideration was formed, which has already made its decisions.

By reading the enclosed Memorandum, as well as my appendix, you'll see a summary which explains what the decisions taken consist of. /This is/ a memorandum which my ministry addressed to the Ministry of the Interior.

concludes
 It follows that the Armenian workers, who are in service on the Lines, are divided into two categories, one of which must be compensated from ^m during a period of one month to a year, and the other in a period of one to four years.

It is urgently necessary to relay to the Superintendents a copy of the Memorandum and the list and make it obligatory on them to carry them out by making up for the lack of manpower during the periods of time decided upon (naturally from the Moslems of those elements which *confidance* enjoy trust).

Moreover, please pursue this matter continually and inform my Office successively of the results of the undertakings carried out and the measures taken.

If the Superintendencies become absolutely convinced that despite maximal efforts put forth to find others in place of the individuals to be compensated for during the designated periods of time, according to that list we are working with, the Companies haven't succeeded in finding these workers, it will be necessary to allow the latter /the Armenians/ to remain for a while longer in the service of the Company.

However, this order must not be abused in any way. The date communicated by the Superintendencies to the Companies is the one that will be accepted as the starting point for the periods of time designated in the list.

For this purpose, it is necessary to transmit, by letter, a copy of both the Memorandum and the list in question to the Companies right away without wasting time and continually keep an eye on /this

matter/, proceeding with the full application of the task and the execution of those points which are designated in Articles 2 and 3 of the Memorandum.

Seal: Railroad Company
December 7, 1915,

Military Superintendency
Sirkeji.

Copy

I have the honor ^{of} to informing you that the Committee, which was the subject of confidential letter number 75, which your ministry transmitted to me through the Security Administration on September 9, 1915, as well as the confidential letter number 79 dated September 20, as a continuation of the first letter, has already begun work.

Following consultation, I supported the decisions it made with regard to the compensation of Armenian workers who work in all the Companies of the Railroad Lines, including also the Anatolian Company, without causing any detriment to the current activity of the Railroad Lines.

1. Given the fact that one division of the Armenian personnel consists of specialists, who can be gotten ready in no less than one or more years, compensation for them all at once and in a short period of time would confound the transfers. There is also the obligation to provide for their compensation successively in a period of time ranging from one to four years, as designated by the Committee in question.

2. The second group, which consists of a little over half the

lot, can be compensated for, according to the nature of the jobs, during a period of one month to a year at the most, as is designated in the list attached to this.

My Ministry shall convey to the Companies the indispensability of compensating for the workers in question within the period of time decided upon in the designated list and shall smooth away those difficulties which may appear in the process of finding individuals to take their place, and which arise from the formalities of military service.

3. In order to effect the carrying out of those measures it is necessary to follow this system:

The Military Commissions shall prepare a list, indicating the names of the workers belonging to the two categories, the nature of their jobs opposite their names, and then sending it to the local mutesarraf under whose jurisdiction these workers are (of the General Directorate of Public Safety in Constantinople).

At the end of each period of time, it is necessary to report to said authorities (the mutesarraf and the Directorate of Public Safety) successively the names of those who shall be released. And, what's more, the permits (vesika) shall be taken from the workers by the authorities and returned to the Military Superintendencies.

From that moment on, these workers and their families, which have been enlisted in service, can, generally speaking, be subjected naturally to the decisions made.

4. In any event, I request that you please transmit the instructions, in the form of a circular, to the governors and mutesarrafs who are anxious to maintain the present set-up whereby the Armenian person-

nel must not be placed before the authorities and subjected moreover to the decision of changing their residence until the Military Superintendencies, which have the task of overseeing the matter of compensation for those workers, as well as insuring the regularity of their transfer, give their consent.

Personnel to be released in one to twelve months:

Temporary workers	}	in four weeks.
Temporary porters		
Permanent workers	}	in two months.
Permanent porters		
Brakemen and their substitutes	}	in three months.
Timekeepers	}	in five months.
Switchmen		
Specialist workers		
Specialist porters		
Switchmen at the stations as well as artisans whose compensation is feasible	}	in eight to ten months.
by means of persons outside of the Railroad Line.		
All the Armenian workers taken into service since January 1, 1913.	}	

No. 1023 AS

22/80-5

August 5, 1915.

Administration
To the Management of the Eastern Railroad Lines:

I am remitting to you, enclosed, a copy of two ordinances and a list which the General Management of the Railroad Lines Bureau has sent me relative to the Armenian personnel which are presently on your line.

The starting date for the time intervals is October 20, 1915, therefore I request that you do what is necessary and also keep my Superintendency informed concerning what has been done.

Accept..etc.

October 19, 1915

On behalf of the Military Superintendent:

Lieutenant S. Shukri.

No 4432

December 5, 1915

Administration
To the Management of the Eastern Railroad Lines,
Continuation of my letter numbered 3910 and dated

October 19, 1915.

The War Ministry's orders, whose copies I transmitted to you and which bore number 6882 and the date of October 19, 1915, have been rescinded.

The Armenian workers that haven't been released yet shall be kept in service.

Please put into effect the orders of December 17, number 13032.

December 18, 1915.

On behalf of the Military Superintendent:

Lieutenant S. Shukri.

Baron von Wangenheim, German Ambassador
to von Bethmann Hollweg, German Chancellor

No 72.

Kaiserlich Deutsche Botschaft.

Telegramm.

Pera, den 31 Mai 1915.

Ankunft 1 Juni 1915.

An Auswärtiges Amt.

Zur Eindämmung der armenischen Spionage und um neuen armenischen Massenerhebungen vorzubeugen, beabsichtigt Enver Pascha unter Benutzung des Kriegs (Ausnahme) zustandes eine grosse Anzahl armenischer Schulen zu schliessen, armenisch Postkorrespondenz zu untersagen, armenische Zeitungen zu unterdrücken und aus den jetzt insurgierten armenischen Zentren alle nicht ganz einwandfreien Familien in Mesopotamien anzusiedeln. Er bittet dringend, dass wir ihm hierbei nicht in den Arm fallen.

Diese türkischen Massnahmen werden natürlich in der gesamten uns feindlichen Welt wieder grosse Aufregung verursachen und auch gegen uns ausgebeutet werden. Die Massnahmen

No. 72

German Imperial Embassy

Telegram.

Pera, May 31, 1915.

Received, June 1, 1915.

In order
To prevent Armenian espionage, and a mass uprising of Armenians, Enver Pasha intends, taking advantage of the exceptional state of war, to close Armenian schools, suppress Armenian correspondence, suspend Armenian newspapers and deport all Armenian suspect families to Mesopotamia. He insistantly urges us to ^{allow} ^{him} leave his hands free for action; These Turkish measures naturally will have a great repercussion for our enemies who shall exploit this situation against us. Also, this will be a great misfortune for the Armenian people, but I think that we may temper the form of these measures, however we cannot ^{to be} radi-
^{completely} ^{prevent} cally (put an obstacle) to the execution. *in plain language*

hedeuten gewiss auch eine grosse Härte für die armenische Bevölkerung. Doch bin ich der Meinung, dass wir sie wohl in ihrer Form mildern, aber nicht grundsätzlich hindern dürfen. Die von Russland genährte armenische Wühlarbeit hat Dimensionen angenommen, welche den Bestand der Türkei bedrohen.

Bitte Dr. Lepsius und deutsche armenische Komitees entsprechend verständigen, dass erwähnte Massnahmen bei der politischen und militärischen Lage der Türkei leider nicht zu vermeiden. 1).

Konsulate Erzerum, Adana, Aleppo, Mossul, Bagdad sind von mir vertraulich informiert worden.

Wangenheim.

1) Die Mitteilung veranlasste Dr. Lepsius zu seiner Reise nach Konstantinopel. Vgl. Reisebericht in Der Orient. 1919. Heft 1/3. Tempelverlag, Potsdam, H.

The activity of Armenians encouraged by Russians took a large extension so far to threaten the existence of Turkey.

I request you to give notice to Dr. Lepsius and Armeno-German Committee that unfortunately we cannot avoid such measures because of the political and military situation prevailing in Turkey.

I sent ^{confidential} notice concerning this matter to the Consulates at ^{Er}Erzerum, Adana, Aleppo, Mosul and Bagdad.

Wangenheim.

~~Wangenheim~~

This communiqué gave the opportunity to Dr. Lepsius to make a trip to Constantinople. See, "Reisebericht in Der Orient" 1919. Travel information to Middle-East.

Comment by Krieger: Certainly Zimmerman gave notice to Dr. Lepsius and answered to the German Embassy. But Dr. Lepsius, who got all the documents to publish, omitted the response of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The reason of omission was because the Foreign Office was positive to leave free hand to Turkey.

Agreement between
Turkish and German Governments
for the Deportation of the Armenians

Both Turkish and German official documents definitively establish that both Turkish and German ^{Authorities} Governments were in perfect agreement concerning the deportation of the Armenians to Mesopotamia.

However German official documents do not explicitly order ^{the} to massacre ^{of} the Armenians or agree with the massacres organized and carried out by the Turkish Government. But German Government previously to the deportations of the Armenians ^N was well aware of the real intentions of the Turkish Government and at least deportation was tantamount to massacre.

The German Embassy, at Constantinople, by order of its government in Berlin, delivered to Grand Vizier Prince Said Halim Pasha three memoranda respectively July 4, 1915, August 9, 1915, and November 16, 1915. Turkish government answered to these three memoranda only December 22, 1915.

Effectively, on (22 December) 1915 the deportations and massacres of the Armenians were already an accomplished fact, there remaining only to massacre about 300,000 Armenian women and children in the Arabian desert, and 11,000 Armenian employees and workers on the Anatolian Railroad, and ^{their respective families} about 50,000 Armenian women and children. Turkish and German Authorities had a very strong controversy for the deportation and massacre of these survivors. Turkish Government had the last word and effectively massacred those Armenian employees ^{and workers on the Railroad} and their families.

The first memorandum of the German Government is not a real protest. Really it has been delivered to the Ottoman Government, but the destination of the memorandum was Washington D.C, *State Department.*

"The repressive measures", it says, "^{decided} (decided over) by the Imperial Government against the Armenian population of ^{the} Eastern Anatolia ^N provinces have ^{IN?} been dictated by military reasons ^{CONSIDERATIONS} and constituting measures of self-defense, the German Government is far from opposing to such measures to be carried out so far as these measures have the aim to consolidate the situation in the interior of Turkey and prevent all insurrectional attempts.

"In these matters, the views of the German Government are in perfect agreement with the explanations given by Sublime Porte in reply to the threatment of the Entente Powers who addressed a protest against the alleged atrocities carried out on the Armenians ⁱⁿ of Turkey." 1)

The second memorandum of the German Government, August 9, 1915, reads as follows: "By its memorandum of the fourth of July the German Embassy has had the honor to notify to the Sublime Porte the point of view of the German Government on the subject on the expatriation of the Armenian inhabitants of the Anatolian provinces, and to call its attention on the fact that this measure had been accompanied by acts of violence such as ~~measures~~ massacres and plunders which could not be justified by the aim that the Imperial Government was pursuing.

.."Under such circumstances ^e the German Embassy, by order of its Government, is obliged to remonstrate once more against

1) Deutschland und Armenien, by Dr. Lepsius, Potsdam, 1919, text in French.

these acts of horror, and decline all responsibility of all the consequences which can result.

" It is the more obliged to call the attention of the Ottoman Government on this point because public opinion already tends to believe that Germany, as a friend and ally of Turkey, approves or even inspires these acts of violence." 2)

hnu yep huc hqhs
Morgenthau
Mayor of Phila
and --

Massacre of Armenian survivors

The deportations and massacres of ^{the} Armenians in Anato-
lia had already come to an end, October 1915. Preparations
for new massacres of the Armenian survivors in the desert
were being organized by making changes among the govern^r and
deportation officials, who had self-implemented the
existing circumstances for their utmost interest and illi-
cite gains.

Jevdet Bey, brother-in-law of Enver Pasha, former
Governor-General of Van, had been designated Vali of Ada-
na. Along his way through Intilli, where the construction
of the tunnel for the Bagdad Railroad was proceeding at a
fast pace.

He saw more than 50,000 Armenians, having been sepa-
rated from the caravans, remaining there, and ever since
the beginning of the deportation, working in exchange for
a crust of bread. (1).

Naim Bey explained "that the largest percentage of
both the ~~r~~ railroad construction and administration offi-
cials were Armenians. The Government, on the pretext of
fearing their unreliability" sent order after order. (2)

The vast majority of these Armenian deportees remai-
ned in Intilli, Ayran and Baghché, owing to bribery and
the protection of the railroad company's engineers, so
that, at the time Jevdet Bey passed through, most of them
were there. (3)

1. "Medz Vojiru", the Major ~~Tragedy~~ Crime, by A. Andonian,
Boston, Mass. 1921. p. 57.
2. Op. cit. p. 58-61
3. Op.cit. p. 61.

This coded circular was dispatched from Constantinople by Talaat ^{Bey} Pasha, Minister of Internal Affairs to all Governors General, on December 3⁰, 191⁴.

Muammer Bey, Vali of Sivas, sent a copy of the same circular to Jevdet Bey, Mutesarif of Tokat, who, in turn, dispatched a copy to Jemal Hamdi Bey, Kaymakam of Niksar, December 7, 1915.

Konia Vilâyeti

Mektup Kâlemi

2351

Aslına Mutasabakatı

Konia Vilâyetine

Şifre Sureti

Ermeni sevkîyatının göya Almanya hükûmetinin teşkilâtıyla vukua geldiği yolunda bazı mahallerde şayiat deverau eylediği haber alınmakta olduğundan, ithihaz olunan tedabirin Sırf Hükûmeti seniyenin gördüğü Lüzumu asker ve inzibatîyeye mebni balandüğunun ve ahval ve umuru dahiliyeye teallük eden hususatta hiç bir hükûmete ecnebiyenin müdahale edemeyeceğini herkesin mukabîkâk icab eden memur deyne

(over)

sureti münasib^e bedel^t tebliği
tamamen beyan olunur.

3 Kânunusıvvel 334¹

Dahiliye Nazırı:

Talât.

3 Dec. 1918

~~Yumurt~~

Aslma muafakat

28 Mart 335

(iki imza)

Notarized
Certified Copy

Talaat Pasha's Circular

trying to convince

that German Government has nothing to do
in the matter of Armenians'

Deportation

Transliteration

in modern Turkish

English translation

From Osmanli Turkish Text

Konia Vilâyeti,
Mektupçu Kâlemi,
Numara 2351,

Konia Vilâyetine
Şifre Sureti.

Efemni sevkiyatının güya Alma-
nia Hükümeti teşkilât-ıyle vukua
geldiği yolında bazı mahallerde
şayiat deveren eylediği haber alın-
makda olduğundan, ittihaz olunan
tedabirin sırf Hükümeti Seniye'nin
gördüğü lüzumu askeri ve inzibatiye
mebni bulunduğunun ve ahval ve
umuru dahiliye teali^{lik} eden hususatta
hiç bir hükümeti ecnebiyenin müdahile^e
edemeyeceğini herkesin muhakkak
icabeden medayene sureti münasebe^t
tebliği tamimen beyan olunur.

3 Kânunuevvel 334.

Dahiliye Nazırı:

Talât.

Aslına Muafakat

28 Mart
335.

St. James Archives, Jerusalem,

No ~~880~~ 880

Governorate of Konia
Corresponding Secretariat
No. 2351.

To the Governorate of Konia,
Copy of coded telegram.

We hear that rumors are being
diss eminated
circulated some everywhere that the
deportation of the Armenians are ta-
king place upon the organization of
the German Government; these measures
are adopted by our Hon. Government
merely for military discipline and
necessity, these are being internal
affairs resulting from the present
circumstances, no foreign government
has the right to interfere in. We
officially advise by the present com-
munique that everyone should conve-
niently know this.

3 December 1915.

Minister of Internal Affairs:

Talaat.

Certified Copy
March 28, 1919

Order and instruction
to deport the Armenian Employees and Workers
of the Railroad Company

Transliteration
from Turkish Osmanli
to Modern Turkish

Translation
from Turkish Osmanli
into English

Numara 801

No, 801,

Halep Vilâyetine:

To ^{the} Provincial Authority of Aleppo:

Bilumum müessesat, şimendifer işletme ve inşaat umurunda müstahdem Ermenilerin de menatıkı iskâniyelerine sevkleri takarrur etmiş ve bu bapta Harbiye Nezareti Celilesinden ordu Kumandanlıklarına tebliğat icra olunmuştur. Neticesinin inbası.

It has been decided that all Armenians working on the railroad or any other construction site be sent to their place of deportation.

The War Office has given notice to the Commanders of Army. Report results.

26 Kânunuevvel 331.

26 December 1915.

Dahiliye Nazırı:

Minister of Internal Affairs:

Talât.

Talaat.

Comment by Naim Sefa Bey, Chief Secretary of
"Sous-Direction Générale des Déportés" in Aleppo.

Gerek inşaatta, gerek işletme kumpanyasında mevcut memurinin ekserisi Ermeniydi. Hükümet güya bunların ihanet etmelerinden korkorak bu emri verdi. Bunun üzerine hat komiserliğinden bunların isimleri istenildi. Bu baptaki hat Komiseri Hayri Beyin, gerek Cemal Paşanın büyük insaniyet-

Upon receipt of this, their names were demanded from the Military Commissariats of the railroad. Both the railroad Commissioner Khairi Bey, and Jemal Pasha showed great kindness with regard to this.

Talaat Pasha's guilt is demonstrated by the fact that, although

leri olmuştur. Mamafih Talât Paşanın haksızlığını itiraf etmelidir. Bütün şimendifer memurları Ermeni olduğu ve Ermeniler hakkında bu kadar mezalim icra edildiği halde dört beş sene devam eden seferberlik esnasında bu adamlar kemali sadakatla çalışmaktan başka bir hâdise işitilmemiştir.

Numara 809

Halep Vilâyetine:

Yol boylarında yığılmış kalmış olan eşhası malume ecsadının zabitanı ecnebiye tarafından görülüp fotoğraflarının alındığı işitilmekte olduğundan, bunların hemen defnile açıkta bırakılmaması ehemmiyetle tavsiye olunur.

29 Kânunuevvel 331.

Dahiliye Nazırı:

Talât.

Pek ehemmiyetlidir, değil mi?
Comment by Secretary Naim Sefa Bey:

Fekâlet, sefalet, hastalık yüzünden günde yedi sekiz yüz Ermeni ölüyor, bunlar yollarda çamurlara gömülmüş tuyuru vahşiye tarafından her tarafı delik deşik olmuş, vicdanı beşeri sızlatacak haldeydi. Alman, Avusturya zabitleri bu manzarları görüyorlar,

most of the railroad officials were Armenians, and Armenians had been treated brutally during the four or five years of the war, nevertheless they had all worked faithfully the entire time. Nowhere on the line was there any accident caused through their negligence. (1)

No, 809,

To Provincial Authority of Aleppo:

We hear there are foreign officers who have seen corpses of certain people (the Armenians K) spread all along the roads and are photographing them. I recommend that it is imperative those corpses should be buried at once and not left so exposed.

December 29, 1915.

Minister of Internal Affairs: Talaat.

Muhacirin Müdüriyeti Umumi -
2 Minhu. Vali: Mustafa Akbulut
As a recompense of misfortune, *had*

misery, and sickness, seven or eight hundred Armenians died every day. Their corpses were left covered with mud on the roads and carnivorous birds attacked and devored them. German and Austrian officers photo-

Bey
Coded Telegram of Talaat Pasha.

Transliteration

Translation

Numara 840 Halep Vilâyetine:
İntilli, Ayran mevkilerinden
itibaren Halebe kadar hat yollarında
ekserisi kimsesiz kadın ve çocuktan
ibaret kırk, elli bin Ermeni oldu-
ğu anlaşılmıştır.

Güzergâhı askerinin böyle en
mühim mevakiinde bir mecmai sefalet
teşkili müsebbipleri için en ağır
cezayı müstelzim olacağından Adana
vilâyetiyle bilmuhabere, hemen
Halebe uğratmamaksızın karadan
menatıklı iskâniyelerine sevkleriyle
neticesinin bir haftaya kadar inbası
ehemmiyetle muntazırdır.

16 Kanunusani 332.

Dahiliye Nazırı:

Talât. (3)

No, 840.
To the Provincial Authority of Aleppo:
We hear that all along the line
~~xxxxx~~ running between İntilli, Airan
and Aleppo, there are some 40 or 50
thousand Armenians, mostly women
and children.

The officials, who are causing
a great deal of trouble by allowing
the deportees to remain on sites
important for military transport,
will be punished with greatest se-
verity. Therefore, in agreement with
the government of Adana, immediately
drive those Armenians away, walking,
if necessary, to the places of their
exile. I anxiously await to hear the
results within a week.

January 16, 1916.

Minister of Internal Affairs: Talaat.

Comment by Krieger:

A short time later, Talaat *Bey* Pasha, Minister of Internal
Affairs, again raised the question of deportation, at least, of
50.000 women and children, whose relatives were employed in the
Railroad Company.

However, the reaction of the Company was so strong, that
an other order arrived to Aleppo the same day, as follows:

2
Numara 845
Halep Vilâyetine
16 Kânunusani 332 tarih ve 840

No, 845, To the Government of Aleppo:
Sequel to telegram No, 840
January 16, 1916.

— numaralı şifreli telegrafnameye
zeyildir:

İntilli ve Ayran mevkilerinde
brakılmış olan Ermenilerin inşaatta
müstahden olanlarının neticei inşa-
ata kadar tehiri sevklerle aile-
lerinin ikametleri caiz görülmedi-
ğinden, onların Halep civarındaki
kurayi münasibeye muvakkaten ve
mütebaki kimsesiz kadın ve çocukların
işarı sabık veçhile süratı sevkleri.

16 Kânunusani 332.

Dahiliye Nazırı:

Talât.

Do not deport Armenians working
on the railroad between Intilli and
Airan until the construction is
completed. But as it is not allowed
for them to live with their families,
settle them temporally somewhere
in the outskirts of Aleppo. The re-
maining women and children, who have
no one to protect them, deport imme-
diately in compliance with the former
telegram.

January 16, 1916.

Minister of Internal Affairs: Talaat.

Comment by Krieger:

When Turkish Authorities are not successful in their criminal
purposes because of the strong reaction of the Railroad Company's
Administration, they decide to try to divide 11.000 men, employees
and workers, from their families: 50.000 women and children, who
would be massacred by the chete-gangs of the Teşkilâtî Mahsusa
or die by starvation in the desert. This was the classic methode
used by the Turkish Authorities.

Comment by Secretary Naim Sefa Bey:

3

Kendisinin itiraf ettiği veçhile, kimsesiz kadın ve çocuktan ibaret bir takım zavallılar ne yapmağa kadir olabilirler? Ve oralarda aylarca kaldılar, ne gibi bir hareketleri müşahade edildi? Merhameti beşeriyeye avuç açmış bir kaç zavallının mevcudiyetinden korkulurmu? Hayır, bunlar korku için değil, Türk tarihini, Türk nasiyeyi istikbalini lekelemek.

Ermenilik neslinin ortadan kalkasına çalışmak fikrinden başka bir şey değildir.

Naim Bey's comment continued:

Bunların bir çoklarını aileleri kafiye kafiye Halebe getirildi, köylerde iskân olunacaklardı. İsimleri yazıldı, defterleri yapıldı. Zavallılar ümitlendirildi, fakat beyhude ümit. Polis bir taraftan bunları memleketten çıkarıyor, istida veriyorlar, bu istidalar güye muamele görüyor, bir iki daireye gidiyor, aradan günler geçiyor, istidaya muameleye lüzum

4

In accordance with his [Talaat's K] confession, what a group of poor women and children, deprived from protection, ~~were~~ could be able to do? As they remained there for months, what was the trouble they could cause? Can any one be afraid of the existence of those who were opening their hands to ask for mercy? Not at all, it was not a question of fear, there was question to stain the Turkish history, to tarnish the Turkish honor and future.

Not other thing than to try to suppress the Armenian race.

The motive for this supplement was the protest made by the engineers of the Railroad Company. Because the removal of the Armenian workers would mean the cessation of the construction. Groups of these families were brought to Aleppo. They should have been settled in the villages. Their names were registered. They had hope, but were deceived. The police deported them *disappointed*

U
kalmamış, çünkü istidayı verenler iki gün sonra kendilerini meskeninin ağuşu vahşetinde görüyorlar. Bu biçare kimsesiz kadın ve kızlar yollarda ahalinin, jandarmanın intirasat şehvaniyesine kurban oluyor. Kocaları, babaları, kardeşleri ordu kizmetlerinde bizimle beraber vatanın tahlisine çalışıyorlar, beride kızları gelinleri berbat ediyoryar, öldürüyorlar.

outside. They sent requests. These requests were placed into consideration, but nothing was done. The poor women ran from one office to another. Days were passed, because two day later on those who had given requests found themselves in the arms of a cru barbarism. Women and girls, deprived of all protection, were the victims of bestial gendar- mes on the roads. While their hus- bands, fathers and brothers were serving the country, their daughters, daughter-in-laws were spoiled and massacred.

Bu gibilerin ailelerini Halep civarında iskân ettirin diyen Nezaret az zaman sonra ~~akkideki~~ âtideki tel- grafile verdiği emri geri alıyor.

The Ministry cancelled the per- mission previously granted, by which the women could be settled in the neighbouring villages of Aleppo, and following peremptory telegram:

5
Numara 860

Halep Vilâyetine

Cevap 27 Kânunusani 332,

Erkeklerinin bilahara kendilerine iltihak ettirileceğinin tefhimiyle, o gibilerin de hemen manatıkı iskâniyelerine sevk ve izamları.

2 Şubat 1332.

Dahiliye Nazırı:

Talât.

No, 860 !

To the Provincial Authorities of Aleppo: Response to the coded telegram, January 7, 1916.

Convince them [Armenian women K] that their husbands will finally join them, and send them to the places of deportation [in the desert K], and settlement.

February 2, 1916.

Minister of Internal Affairs:

Talaat.

Comment by Secretary Naim Sefa Bey:

Ne kadar ğarip, bir kere buranın bu gibi aileleri kalacakmı, gidecekmi? diye istizanı luzumsuzdu, çünkü Neza-
ret o gibilerin Halep civarındaki kurai munasibeye iskânlarını evvelce emretmisti. Sonra da Nezaretin ver-
diği bu emri kale almayarak, "sevk-
edin" demesi gösteriyorki Ermeniler hakkında hükümetin kalbinde tarahum kalmamıştır.

How amazing it is, families should remain or go? Once, permission was necessary, they said, because the Ministry had ordered the settlement of such families in the villages around Aleppo. Later on, not taking into consideration the order given by the Ministry, they said: "deport them". This shows that the government had no more compassion for the Armenians

German Imperial

Embassy Telegram Therapia, June 19, 1916.

To Foreign Office

to be delivered to Mr. von Gwinner or Riese,
Private Advisor, Berlin.

Winkler and Morf (have) dispatched a telegram from Ayran June 18, [1916 K] in deference to the expulsion of Armenian workers and desertion of Turkish workers; there remain only 2900 worker of a total of 5300.

In deference to the repeated deportations, the number of workers will certainly be more and more reduced. Because of lack of experienced workers and with the remaining workers, it becomes impossible to progress in the work of constructions and exploitation of the station.

Upon our protest, the Turkish War Office sent a counter-order, which remained without any result.

It is now impossible to take new workers. It would take more time to take on the work of soldiers in a proportional number, and in the matter of fact that new workers have no experience, the period required for the construction should be prolonged at least for three months. There is danger to collapsing in the great tunnel of Amanus which may stop the circulation for a long period.

The police prohibits our workers and ingeneers to enter into the grand tunnel to execute necessary strengtening.

Because the deportation of two Armenian medical doctors, 43 Armenian pharmacists and nurses, sick people are remaining in the hospitals of Baghché, Yarbashi and Intilli, deprived of all care. This may be the cause of epidemic diseases.

We urge you to present an urgent request^{to} the Grand German Headquarters, to War Office, to Foreign Office and also to von Yorsof, Commander-in-Chief, at the General Headquarters, Berlin.

Company for the Construction of Anatolian
Railroad:
Grages. 1)

German Imperial

Embassy Telegram Therapia, June 21, 1916.

To Foreign Office ;

The War Office sent today a telegraphic order to the Fourth Army Commander and the Vali of Adana to bring the Armenian deportees back to their work.

Grages. 2)

German Imperial

Embassy Pera, June 22, 1916.

To Foreign Office

to be delivered to von Gwinner and Riese
Company for Anatolian Railroad Construction.

Winkler sent the following telegram: The Vali of Adana declared that he had not received order to bring back the deportees, but he received an order to limit the number of those who shall be deported. The Vali declared that he would never carry out such^{an} order if he had really received. In addition he said that another vali may come to carry out such order.

Neurath. 3)

-
1. Deutschland und Armeniä, by Dr. Lepsius, No 276, p. 274-275.
 2. Op. Cit, No 277, p. 275.
 3. Op.Cit.No 278, p. 275.

German Imperial

Embassy

Therapia, 30 June 1916. ✓

I discussed with Talaat Pasha and Halil Bey the deportation of Armenian workers in the section of Amanus; this is a fact that puts in danger the course of the war.

I told the ministers that this measure [deportation] of the Armenian workers ~~I~~ gives the impression that the Turkish Government believes that Turkey is losing the war. This is a subject of talking everywhere. Personalities such as Talaat and Enver well know that the obstacles of circulation and stopping of the constructions at Amanus will bring prejudice to the course of war. But no one has the power to reshape the many-headed hydra of the Committee ~~of~~ of Young Turks; the chauvinism^m and fanaticism of this Committee claim the extermination of Armenian survivors and the Government must obey. Committee do not means only the organization of the Governmental Party in the Capital, but also the Committee has its extensions in all provinces. The Committee has placed a member to support or control every Vali, every Mutesarif and every Kaymakam. The deportation of the Armenians began again everywhere. The starving wolves of the Committee have not much to expect from these unfortunate people except to give satisfaction to the fury of persecution. The properties of Armenians have been seized long ago and their possessions were liquidated by so-called Commissions, i.e. as for example, if an Armenian possessed a house worthy 100 Turkish pounds, such house was sold for only two Turkish pounds to ^a Turkish friend or a member of the Committee. They have no more to obtain much from Armenians. A gang is already in preparation impa-

tiently for the moment when Greece urged by Entente Powers will take position against Turkey or its Allies. Then massacres will start in a large scale more extensive than the massacre of the Armenians. Victims will be more numerous and boot more attractive.

Hellenism forms the cultural element in Turkey. It will be destroyed as the Armenian culture unless foreign pressures stop it. Turkifying means to expulse or murder all those who are not Turks, destroy and appropriate by force possessions belonging to others. The famous renaissance of Turkey consists in this (trukification K) and repetition of French slogans of liberty.

Men as Talaat ~~who~~ sincerely wish to put Turkey in the way of progress, although they well know only the way of persecution, ^{but} ~~and~~ be submitted to the many-headed hydra [Central Committee of Union and Progress Party K].

Metternich

To His Excellency Chancellor

Herrn von Bethmann Hollweg. 4)

Telegram

Headquarters General

July 1, 1916.

Arrived: July 1, 1916.

to the Imperial Ambassador

at Foreign Office.

General von Falkenhayn sent a telegram to Enver Pasha: I hear that because of the deportation of workers from the

memleketlerine yazıyorlardı. Bunu haber alan Talât Paşa bu cinayetlerini bir kürek toprakla satlatmak örtmek istedi. Fakat bu gaciayı müellimeyi kâinat altüst olsa unutturamaz, saklayamaz.

graphed those eyewitness scenes and sent the films to their respective countries for development.

But, if all universe could be turned upside down, he cannot have such a painful tragedy forgotten or covered. (2).

section of Amanus and Taurus, all works are in shortcoming and one cannot see an end. I am infinitely sorry for the general situation, as this fact will necessitate the stopping of foreseen operations and I will be grateful if you wish to report the consequences of such regrettable event. This is a question of German direct interest, because it puts an obstacle to send troupes for the reinforcing of the German formations in Asia-Minor.

Trentler. 5)

Coded Circular Telegram

by ^{Bey} Talaat Pasha, Minister of Internal Affairs,
to ~~the~~ the Railroad Military Commissariat of Aleppo,
insistantly urging to prepare soon the lists of
Armenian employees and workers to be deported.

Transliteration

from Turkish Osmanli
to Modern Turkish
in Latin Character.

1294/1

Halep Askeri Hattı

Komiserliğine:

Vilâyet dahilindeki istasyon-
larda bulunan şimendifer memurin
ve müstehdemin, Ermeni olanların
esamisini havi bir cetvel tanzi-
miyle beraber, bunlardan her
birinin tahkiki hal ve hüviyet-
leriyle, şimdiye kadar zabıtana,
ne suretle tanınmış, bulduklarının
ve feradı aileleriyle akrabala-
rından kimler bulunduğunun ve bunlar
hakkında, istihsal olunabilen malü-
matın, isimleri hizalarına, derco-
lunarak, seriyen irsali hakkındaki
23 Teşrinievvel 1333 tarihli ve
503 umum numaralı tahriratın, ve
henüz cevabı vürud etmediğinden,
işdarı sabık veçhile iktizasının
süratı inbası habında.

Translation

from Turkish Osmanli
into English.

1294/1.

To the Military Commissioner of
the Railroad Company, Aleppo:

Circular Telegram No. 503, October
23, 1917 communicated the order to pre-
pare the list of Armenian employees
and workers serving in the stations
of the province [of Aleppo K], and
to establish the identity of each,
investigating to know the report of
concerning/
the police of each of them, in order
to ascertain how many members of their
families and relatives are still alive,
to register in front of their names
the informations you may acquire, but
we have not yet received any answer.

Prepare as soon as possible what
was previously requested and inform
us.

Numara 503

23 Teşrinievvel 1333

Hattı Askeri Komiserliği
Canibi Valasına.

Umumî 958

Hususi 64

Sâdetlu Efendim-,

Dahiliye Nezaretinin 14 Şubat
1334 (1918) tarih ve 58 umum nu-
maralı tahrirat sureti, balaya
naklolunmakla, şimendifer
memurin ve müstahdeminden
Ermeni dercolanların isimleri
hizasına, malûmatı mütasılânın
derciyle, irsali esbabının
istikmali, temenni olunur,
Efendim.

Mart 13, 1934 (1918).

Halep Valisi:

Bedri. 1)

Halep Vilâyeti Celilesine:

Talep buyurulduğu defterin,
rapten, arz ve takdim kılındığı
mâruzdur.

19 Mart 1334.

Halep Hattı Askeri

Komiser Vekili:

Hüsnü.

No 503

23 October 1917

His Excellency the Military Commis-
sioner of the Railroad Company,

General No.958

Special No.64,

Your Excellency,

We enclose herewith copy of the
communication made by the Ministry
of Internal Affairs, general No,58,
February 14, 1918 and wish to request
to prepare a register comprising the
list of the Armenian employees and
workers of the railroad Company and
indicate in front of their names the
we
informations ~~xxxxxx~~ acquired.

March 13, 1918.

Vali of Aleppo:

Bedri

To the Governorate of Aleppo:

We have the honor to present here-
with the register you asked for.

March 19, 1918.

Deputy Military Commissioner
of the Railroad Company of Aleppo:

Husni.

Emr muballağaya tevfiği muamele
ile, defterler iade kılınmak üzere,
polis Müdüriyetine.

20 Mart 1334.

Carry out in accordance
with the instructions and deli-
ver the registers to the Police
Commissioner.

March 20, 1918.

Send the list comprising gh to m (ğ-ر)⁽¹⁾ No 3119/957

March 21, 1918.

To Arshavir Efendi:

Jemil 778/584 . 2)

(1) Asking for the list comprising names between
the Osmanli alphabetical characters:
ğ, ڨ, ڨ, ج, ر = gh, f, k, l & m.
~~Source~~ & Tzeqhas ban Turker in The Genocidist Turk,
by Haikaz K. Kazarian, Beirut, pp -181-185

- 1) Bedri Bey was the Police Commissioner of Constantinople, 1915, and prepared the lists of Armenian intellectuals to be exiled.
- 2) Arshavir, was the Hinchakist betrayer, who delivered to Bedri Bey the minutes of the Congress held by the Hinchakist Party at Constanza, Rumani^a, September 7, 1913. In the Congress decision had been made to assassinate Talaat Pasha, Enver Pasha, Jemal Pasha, prior they carry out the decision made 1910 and 1911 to massacre the Armenians

German Ideology against Humanity

Bismark said 1876: "The blood of all Bulgarians is not worth the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier".

Prince Hohenlohe subsequently added: "The blood of the Armenians is not worth the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier".

Commenting this german ideology, de Préssensé said 1913: "Germans have the same contempt vis-à-vis Bulgarians and Armenians". 1.

Armenocide planned in the Berlin Treaty

After having gathered inflammable materials, Berlin prepared matches, the famous international control, in accordance with the provisions of the Article 61, concerning the so-called reforms.

The control "was only a provocation, and the Berlin Treaty was more than a mistake: it was a crime.

"Between the lines of the Berlin Treaty, an ^{evil} evil had drawn up, through scarcely visible characters, all a program since 1878 to 1916, and these characters would appear little by little in red color as the blood of massacres, as the flames of fires. The destiny of Armenia and the world was already planned." 2.

So, the Berlin Treaty laid the foundations for the massacre of the Armenian people, as Bismark himself confessed later on 1883: "The ideal and theoretical aspirations had been given an appropriate place in the ornamental section

1. "L'Arménie, les Massacres et la Question d'Orient", by G. Doumergue, Paris, 1916., pp. 10-11. and 2), p. 11.

of the (Berlin) Treaty, in order to be used for parliamentary purposes. Their practical significance, whatever may be the final issue, was very ambiguous, and was a two-edged sword with regard to the Armenians". 3

The Government of Sultan Abdul Hamid perpetrated the massacre of the Armenian people by approbation of the Russian

Government and the encouragement of the German Emperor.

"The horrible massacre of the Armenian nation has no other reason than the policy of the great powers". 4)

Forced Immigration and massacre

the way to Pangermanism.

This ideology was practically applied to black people in Africa by the German Authorities: "The modern state, as a colonial power, is committing the greatest crimes on its subjects; it must not be hypnotized and ruled by confused humanitarian feelings, and spare, in detriment of its own nationals, black races addicted to perish and disappear... For this reason it is necessary to ^{wipe them/} sweep/away in the South-West." 4 5.

4. "L'Arménie et l'Europe", by Dr. J. Lepsius, p. 78.

5. "The Colonial Pangermanism", by Andler, Preface, p. LIII. quoted André Mandelstam, in "Le Sor^t de l'Empire Ottoman", Paris, 1917, p. 327, in footnote.

3. Bismark, Chairman of the Berlin Congress on 1878, published ¹⁸⁸³ a book: "Die Grosse Politik der Europaischen Kabinette" (1871-1914), Vol. IX, No 2183, quoted by Francesco Sidari, in "La Questione Armena nella Politica delle Grandi Potenze", Padova, 1962, pp. 8-9.

German Ambassador Baron von Wangenheim's

Proposals

to the Central Committee of Union and Progress

Party

put here next page

Transliteration

English Translation

...Berlin-İstanbul hattı muvasalesini emin bulundurmak, boğazları tahkim ederek, Rusyaya harici muavenetten mahrem eylemek, ve sizinle müşteriken ezmek; size Kafkas-ı verib "Turan" yolunu açdırmak istiyoruz.

Türk vahdeti yolunda yürüyemek arada hayil olan anasırı ezecek, İran-ı dahi işhal edeceksiniz.

...To take control over the railroad Berlin-İstanbul, by fortifying the straits, deprive Russia from outside assistance, and we shall crush Russia with united forces; by giving you Caucasus, we wish to open the highway to "Turan";

You shall crush the other elements who ^{are} posing as ^{an} obstacle on the path of the unification of Turkey, and you shall occupy Iran. 1

Ambassador Wangenheim paid a visit end July 1914 to the Central Committee of Union and Progress Party at Nur-el-Osmaniye', Constantinople, and tried to convince some of the influent members of the Central Committee, in order to eliminate all opposition to the signature of Germano-Turkish Pact, which took place on August 2, 1914. He made many promisses; one of these promisses was "to crush" in the interior those enemies who were an obstacle to the unity of Turkey: the Armenians.

1. Türk İnkilâpının iç yüzü, the Inner Facet of the Turkish Revolution, by Mevlanzadé Rifaat, El-Vakit Printing House, Aleppo, 1929.

page 13, up to down lines 5 to 9. Mevlanzadé Rifaat used more than 380 secret documents to write his book.

Wangenheim had already been successful to convince some Turkish ministers, but cabinet members received policy making instructions from ~~pleni~~ so-called plenipotentiary Central Committee of ^{the} Union and Progress Party of Young Turks. The German Ambassador had to do more efforts to bring Central Committee's influential members to German cause by political fascinations and dazzlings of idealistic and utopic goals because he knew very well the inner ambitions of Turkish leaders concerning ^{the} future of Turkey, specifically the Turkification and Islamization of the Ottoman Empire, and aspirations of Panturanistic conquests.

Wangenheim paid a visit to Nur el Osmaniye and made the following speech: "During Balkan war, your strategical means were destroyed, your forces exhausted, your money expended. We now wish to have you in our alliance. We are delivering you our two cruisers, provided with our most qualified naval officers, that crossed through the British and French fleets and which may destroy in a single attack the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, moreover, we will give you money enough, arms and munitions, and if needed, we will dispose German armed forces, and we are now remarking that you are not satisfied, Sirs, I don't understand what more do you want, what more do you expect? Why are you not accepting such goods coming until your feet?"

I hear that some of you are fearing Bulgaria, Such fear is ~~excessive~~ useless. I assure you that we are concluding an alliance with Bulgaria. Bulgaria will sign another alliance with your government."

In addition, German Ambassador prodigalized more and more promises to Turkish leaders:

id. ^{06.07/1} See page, 12 and 13.

Germany

Washington^{D.C.} National Archives,

867-4016/129, despatch NO 333

consul J. B. Jackson to State Secretary,

Aleppo, Aug. 3, 1915.

The situation is becoming more critical daily as there is no telling where this will end.

The Germans are being blamed on every hand, for if they have not directly ordered this wholesale slaughter (for it is nothing less than the extermination of the Armenian race) they at least condone it. Private German individuals openly approve the whole scheme and condemn the Armenians on every occasion.