

4-29-2018

53 Parliament Debates - Genocide

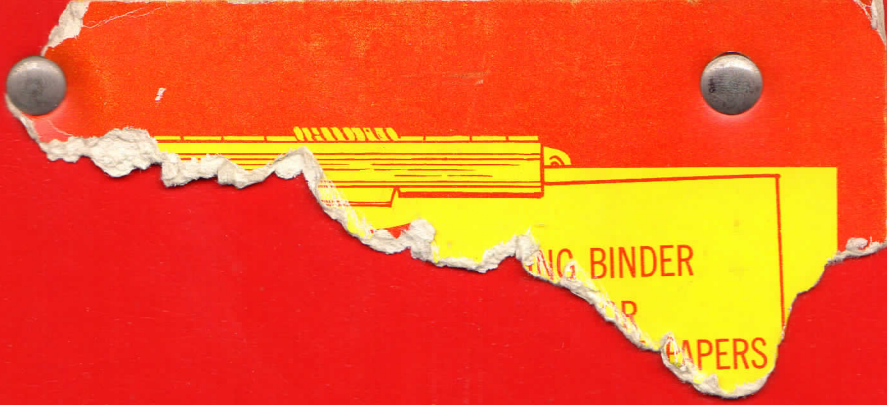
Krikor Guerguerian

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Logan
H. L. P. or. 2009
Logan

İstiklâl Harbimizde
Enver Paşa

ve İttihat Terakî Erkanı
Yazan - Kâzım Karabekir

Fiyatı 15 Lîrâ.

Menteş Kitabevi
İstanbul

In the session of the Chamber Nov. 4, 1918
was read the motion of Fuad Bey,
Dep. of Divanie;

Ahmed Riza, motion

in the Senate, 2 Dec. 1918

Ahmed Riza Bey's motion;

considering that ^{the} Supreme Court
forced will try only the responsible
individuals who demanded Turkish
participation in the war, and the errors
committed during the war, and the Court
will also try other matters,
while we proceed ~~to~~ beyond
imaginations, massacres which ~~have~~
been committed by the
both cabinets against Arab,
Armenian, & Greek citizens. /
forcefully urge to bring to justice
the criminals, ~~without~~ immediately, ^{without}
without any time being lost

Azadamed, Nov. 26, 1918.

Erzen

Commission's Reports

- 1 - Damascus ^{2 pages} — January 19, 1916 (3)
- 2 - Marash — Oct. 29, 1915 (1)
- 3 - Aleppo — Feb. 15, 1916 (4)
- 4 - Mamuret ul Aziz — — — — — 5
- 5 - Adana — Nov. 14, 1915 (9)
- 6 - Der Zor — Jan. 13, 1916
- 7 - Diarbekir — Jan. 30, 1916
- 8 - " Kaymakam numbers
- 9 - El Aziz — Oct. 9, 1915,
- 9 - — Nov. 24, 1915
- 10 - Marash — Feb. 25, 1916
- 11 - —

Antaraweed, Dec. 10, 1918

~~After a general review of~~

The motion of Ahmed Riza Bey was taken into consideration. It was read again, and on Dec. 9, 1918, the Minister of Justice, Ahmed Kulla Bey answered, by classifying those responsible for the ~~same~~ ^{same} murders of the Armenians in 4 categories:

1 - Major Criminals would be tried by a High Court.

2 - The ~~kind~~ of officials who

had cooperated with the major Criminals, would be tried by civil courts.

The Council of Ministers urged to try this group according to the law applicable to Govt Officials.

3 - Common citizens would be tried before lower courts.

4 - The procedure for trying officials and common individuals was to discuss between the Council of Ministers & the Ministry of Justice.

The Turkish Court-Martial established
the authenticity of the official

Turkish documents

concerning the ^{Massacre} ~~genocide~~

of the Armenian people

The Turkish Court-Martial used a method by which was brought to light, beyond a shadow of a doubt the authenticity of the documents concerning the ^{Massacres} ~~genocide~~ of the Armenian people, signed by important Turkish government officials and military political personalities.

The Turkish Court-Martial, in the presence of the accused ^{or defendants} and the witnesses, had the official documents signed by them read, and the President of the Court-Martial asked the ^{defendants} ~~accused~~ and the witnesses whether those official documents read before the Court ⁱⁿ ~~were~~ ^{read} were their own writings and whether the signatures on them were theirs.

The ^{defendants} ~~accused~~ and the witnesses, faced with these questions, were forced to respond positively or negatively or evasively.

If the accused and the witnesses were to admit the ^a ~~fact~~ that they had written and signed the official documents in question, then already, by their own confession, the authenticity of the documents would have been established.

If the accused and the witnesses endeavored to disavow their writings and signatures, then the President of the Court-Martial and the Attorney-General would pursue the matter further with new questions until they were able to elicit

CATEGORIES
OF AUTHORS AND CRIMINALS
OF GENOCIDE

On Monday, December 9, 1918, during the debates in the Turkish Parliament and Senate, Ahmet Riza Bey presented a motion requesting to fix penalties to be inflicted ^{upon the} to authors and criminals of ^{massacre} genocide.

The Minister of Justice concluding the discussions, distinguished four categories of authors and criminals of genocide: ^{perpetrators} involved in massacre,

First Category: the real offenders^N, who must be tried by a High Court, and the Government should not have any right to intervene in.

Second Category: Officials who were offenders.

On this matter the Council of Ministers and the State Council had different opinions:

The Government insisted that officials should be tried by extraordinary tribunals. The State Council insisted that they must be tried following the procedure actually in force for officials trying.

Third Category: Nothing special, at the time being, for ordinary people, who participated ⁱⁿ to the massacres. This category of offenders will be tried by ordinary tribunals in proportion ^{to} as the complaints ^{do} will

be introduced.

Fourth Category: The crimes committed by popular masses with the consent and complicity of officials. Difference of opinion to fix~~e~~ the procedure and p^oceedings to try the criminals of this category.

PREFACE

~~TO~~ POST-GENOCIDE

TURKISH JUSTICE TO THE ARMENIAN PEOPLE

This book is not the entire ^{documentary} history of the Armenocide. This is only a part to be completed, in other volumes.

This volume is a compilation of documents concerning the deportations ^{and/} massacres of the Armenians and the seizure of their property decided and carried out by the Ottoman Government.

Neither the historian nor the critic may have final conclusion if this conclusion is not based on the evidence of documents.

Authority, expertize and such sounding ~~words~~ expressions will remain in the outline of empty words, if genuin and uathentic documents do not establish and corroborate first of all the historical events and circumstances and chronological data.

Neither the sociologist nor the psychologist may apply their theory and systematize their views on ^{the ARM} genocide before having established historical facts, circumstances and conditions of acting individuals and groups.

The present volume establishes the historical facts and chronological data by authentic documents.

The sources used to write this book are limited ^{first of all} ~~only~~ to Turkish ^{official} documents in Turkish Osmanli, ~~exclud-~~
~~ing~~ all other sources, allied or enemy or neutral
 documents, declarations, statements, witnesses and
 testimonies, except those official testimonies collec-
 ted by Turkish Commission of Inquiry and the Turkish
 Court Martial, and depositions of prominent Turkish
 official personalities, such as Vehib Pasha, Comman-
 der of the Third Ottoman Army, Major Salim Bey, Com-
 mander of the place of Yozgat, in Ankara State, or
 Jelal Bey, Vali or Governor General of Konia, and
 Jemal Bey, Mutasarif of Yozgat.

A priori, all empty rhetoric and long-drawn-out
 verbiage ^{will be} ~~are~~ excluded.

Documents ~~only~~ will talk.

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

We are trying 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.

A ruling government, however sovereign may be,
 even autocrat, cannot order to torture and destroy

its own citizens, men, women and children, although Armenian people tried to shake off the Ottoman yoke and reach autonomy and independence.

The government of Young Turks tortured and destroyed Armenian men, women and children. *They had to only to apply the provisions of laws against the guilty Armenians.*
 The Turkish Government of 1914-1918 self-implemented the law of deportation, the provisional law relative to the seizure of Armenian property, *and issued secret orders to massacre the deportees by means of the Special organization.*
 The Turkish ~~lawful and legal~~ government of 1918-1922 established courts martial to try both war-cabinets and published on January 12, 1920, *together with* the law of *restitution and* restitution of Armenian property seized by both war-cabinets.

38

The Turkish Republican Governments of 1923-1974~~4~~ canceled not only death sentences delivered by the Turkish Court Martial against the ministers of war-cabinets, and stated null and void the law of restitution of Armenian property published on January 12, 1920, but also revived all the provisional laws ~~published~~ 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 Armenian property all over Turkey.

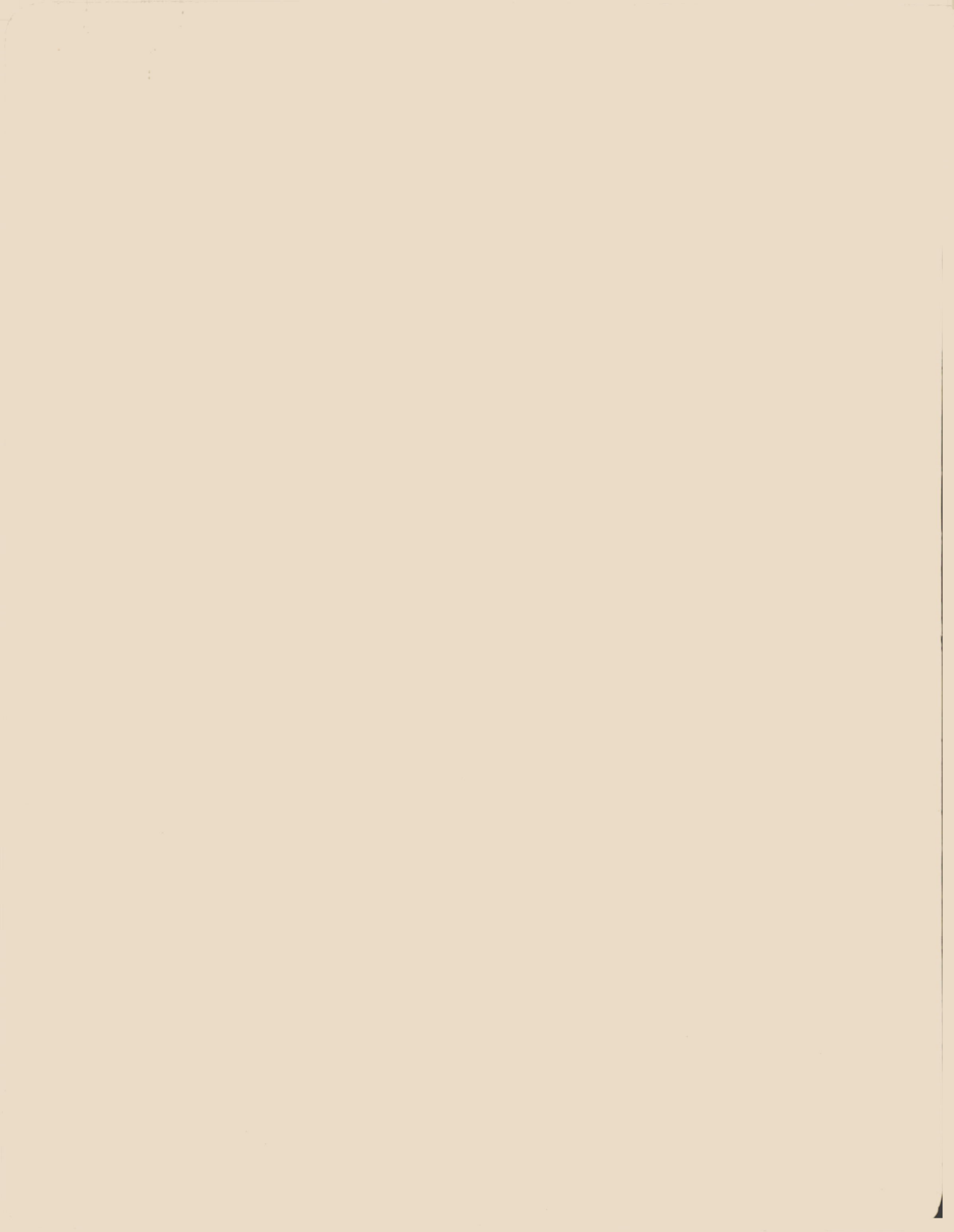
The Actual Turkish Republican Government is continuing to approve, by its denial of massacres

4

and the seizure of Armenian property, misdeeds of both war-cabinets of 1914-1918 and the reviving of the same provisional laws achieved by the first Turkish Republic of 19²~~23~~-1938.

And this is Post-Genocide Turkish Justice to the Armenian people.

Krieger



✓
Muller, F. V. No 3595, p. 198

July 12, 1919

7th Trial on ~~April~~ June
26, 1919

Trial of Sheikh il Islam
Musa Kiarum ef, ESad Ef,
Rifat bey, President of the Senate

" Les chefs du parti et le
Cabinet, quand le parti est au
pouvoir, ne sont que, un
" phonographe du caucus."
Le Ministère fédéral a été
complètement dépouillé
de son indépendance et de
sa responsabilité, la discus-
sion au Parlement n'est
qu'une formalité; tout est décidé
d'avance dans le caucus;
le bill qu'il a approuvé
peut être considéré comme

déjà adopté par le Parlement =

The U. & P. Parti of Young
Turks in power had
adopted such principle.
The Parti was considered the
Supreme Power, the Council
of the Ministers were ~~the~~
submitted to such supreme
power, the Chamber
and Senate were
only "phonographs of
the caucus."

M. K. answered: do not ask
my opinion, the Parti had
decided ^{and} it will be so.

When a Party is in Power,
the leaders of the Party
and ^{the} Cabinet members are
only a "Phonograph of the
Caucus", The federal
~~ministry~~
government has been completely
stripped of ~~their~~ its independence
and responsibility. The discus-
sion in the Chamber is only
a formality; all decisions
are made in advance
in the caucus. The bill that
is voted (passed) may be
considered as adopted
by the Chamber."



Introduction

The ^{coded} cipher telegrams or ~~the~~ official documents of the Turkish ~~Int.~~ ^{authorities} concerning the ~~genocide~~ ^{massacres} of the Arm. people, have been partially published in the official ~~journal~~ ^{gazette} of the Turkish Government: Tekrîmî Vekâyet, or in ^{other} official and semi-official ^{newspapers.}

In this official ~~journal~~ ^{gazette} have been published also the ^{minutes and of the} proceedings, and ~~sentences~~ ^{delivered out by} of the Turkish Court Martial ^{against authors and accomplices of} ~~judging~~ the authors of the genocide massacres.

^{in principle} The ~~ch~~ leaders of the Special Organization of ~~I~~ (T. M) of ~~genocide~~ had ~~the code~~ used the code of the Ministry of the Int, and the Ministry of the War, meanwhile the leaders of the S.O. in the provinces ~~of the~~ used ^{a Special} ~~the~~ code, ~~and~~ ^{and} the code of ~~Governors General.~~

The code used by the Ministry of the Int. had two ^{numbers} ~~digits~~, while the code of the T. M. used ~~four digits~~ ^{numbers}.

^{of H. & P.} The ~~delegates~~ or ~~the~~ ^{responsible} ~~executive~~ secretaries who had been charged with ~~executing~~ ^{the organization of} ~~genocide~~ ^{massacres}, used the code of ~~Valis~~ The Valis (governor general of the provinces) and the military authorities ~~where~~ ^{they} they were found respectively.

We: The following are the codes ~~of~~
used by

1 - Ministry of the Int.
Photocopy

2 - Te. M.
Photocopy.

But we need not to read, following
these codes, the ^{numerals} digits, because this
work has been already done.

1) by ~~the~~ rali, who received
respectively the ^{codes} cipher telegrams ^{from the authorities} ~~and~~ ^{of Comle}
which they decoded.

2) by The ^{authorities of Comle} Ministry, which had
transmitted ~~these~~ telegrams, to the
Turkish Court Martial, which judged
the authors of genocide ~~massacres~~.

3) by the ^{gen} direction of the tribes and establishment of serotes in Comle

The Ministry of Int. transmitted,
officially To the T. C. Martial the
telegrams which were decoded.

place
of
use

destination

Conform copy

(Sub)-direction ^{general} of the deportes
Office.

These telegrams transmitted to the T.C.M. were of 2 kinds:

- 1- ~~The~~ originals as they were,
- 2- ~~The confirmed~~ copies ~~officially~~ ^{officially legalized} confirmed, ^{conform to the original}

The originals of the ^{and} cipher telegrams

- 1) place of dispatching
- 2) " of destination ~~description~~

- 1- The originals signed by the sending Authority, were filed in the telegraph Office, and later by order of the sending authority, were delivered to the respective Ministry
- 2- The originals after they arrived to their destination, and ^{had been} decoded by the authority ~~at~~ receiving them.
 - a) in case the decoding, if there remained ~~was~~ space, at the bottom of the ^{cipher} telegram, the ~~the~~ cable was decoded there and signed.
 - b) if no space was available at the bottom, the decoding ~~took place~~ was written on the reverse side by the authority of the cipher teleg. and signed

Organizing genocide, orders and instructions were sent directly to the military authorities, and the military authorities transmitted same orders and instructions to civil authorities in provinces and districts. But the responsible secretary and delegates were considered

civil as well as ^{the} ~~by~~ military authorities,

c) The decoding was done on the face of the cipher cable between the signs of digits with each set of digits having its corresponding letter.

After the Justice, the new ministry of the Int. on demand by the T. C. Martial, ordered all that all government offices throughout all the provinces submit to the Ministry of the Int. the ^{the originals} ~~documents~~ or the conform copies of the ~~do~~ official documents concerning the genocide.

The same Ministry transmitted officially to the T. C. M., the documents received from the provinces.

The T. C. Martial itself ^{acquired other} ~~completed these~~ official documents, directly by directly corresponding with the authorities in the provinces; x

The ^{official} T. C. Martial also acquired the documents compiled by the Commission of Enquiry concerning the Genocide.

x From the provinces according to instructions received from Constantinople both civil and military authorities transmitted to the C. Martial many other official documents.

Nov. Dec.

The Enquiry Commission was formed 16, 1918 by Imperial Trade, and the Turkish Court Martial was instituted by the Sultan Vahiddekin on 16²⁶ Dec. 1918.

All the country was divided in ten ^{districts} sections including each a Court Martial to judge the authors of genocide. ⁺²⁴

The question of the official documents falls into two categories:

1- Published official documents in official journal and many other ^{news} papers published in Conple in English, Turkish, Peck. Am, English, French etc.

2- Unpublished official documents - these ~~unpubl~~ documents are of two kinds:

1- documents acquired by ~~de~~ several sources

2- " ~~use~~ officially recognized by the T. C. M.

Yozgat was a district
Ankara v.



55

A Cesarea - Yozgat
Akdağ
Boşazlı
Çorum

48

1836 - 53
60

1

Shahab Eddine, Commander of the
Division of Cesarea [15th]

tel communicated by cipher telegraph
No 169, July 14, 1915, to the acting
Commander [of 1st Army] of Ankara.
[Halil Rejai].

The commander of the reconnaissance patrol
informs me that there is no sign of
any kind of insurrectional movement
in the Kaza of Boghazlian, that
the villages inhabited by Armenians have
been, we are sure, completely purged [Tathir]
by ~~under~~^{by} the under the direction
of the Kaimakan and village chiefs
civil functionaries [Nahie mudiri].

Not only ~~the~~ did not the arm. children
who still remained in the Kaza, play in the
streets of ~~the~~ villages, ~~who~~ in which they lived,
but arm even arm. adults did not step
out of their houses.

One of ~~regis~~ unfortunate events which is
taking place in the Kazas, is the violent
pillaging ~~is~~ participated in the armenian
villages by the temporary gendarmes, Circassian
horsemen. We must absolutely prohibit the
continuation of this brigandage, **because**

h

It goes without saying that ~~this~~ this pillaging
is producing a very bad image,
impression, the extension ~~can~~ which could
have serious ramifications and conse-
quences later.

1

The acting commander of the
division of Casarea, Shahab Eddine

(1) After telegram July 14, 1915 (see enc. no. 10)

I have the honor to inform you, that,
according to a telegram of the chief
of the region of Ak dagh Mader, the ^{public} order
has never been disturbed in the Kaza
but for misunderstanding, ^{some} a few ~~false~~
^{false} faults information which naturally aroused
emotion, produced a panic in the popu-
lation of the Kaza. This panic was extended
throughout all ~~the~~ surrounding villages
and led to pillaging. And some
individuals committed acts contrary to
the orders given and to the aims pur-
sued by the Government. He [chief of
Ak. dagh] will enlighten me in detail
about the incident and the circumstances
which motivated it.

(1) These documents were produced by the pro-
secution at the Turkish Court Martial

Jemal Bey, mutes. of Jozgah
to, Atif Bey, acting Vali of Ankara,
11/12 July 1915

In a telegram ^{which} I received last night,
the acting Kaimakan of Bozhaslian informed
me that Arm. fugitives attacked the villages
of Kanleja - Chiftligi and Kaya-Punar,
where they have committed devastations
and the villagers of Bektashi pursued
the Arm.

He ~~continued~~ also added that the
gendarmery was sent to that place.
Those forces ~~avail~~ that were available
~~join~~ accompanied the Kaimakan, who
was in the locality, and he had made
himself the necessary arrangements
in the head-quarter.

In a telegram received this evening,
he informed me that all these ~~in news~~
~~has~~ hear-say - had no validity -

The Kaimakan of Ak-dagh-Maden
who returned ~~to~~ from these villages of
this region, communicated ~~to~~ me by
telegraphs at this moment that the ~~fact~~
events reported by the commander of
gendarmery detachment were greatly

enlarged and the incident of Dere-Kaplatiçi in question ~~rela~~ in the the collectif telegram of the Otumacam of the said Kaza and of the commander of the gendarmery detachment, of July 9, 1915, a copy of which I have sent to your Excellency, attached to my telegram of the same date, is reduced (the incident) is reduced into an erroneous qualification of one or two fugitives, who were prowling about the area of the said Kaza.

I submit to your Excellency attached to this the copie of a telegram ~~th~~ received this evening from the Major Ali Bey, who, ~~has just been~~ appointed chief of to the ~~section~~ region of the Kaza of Ak-Dagh Maden, has gone the two nights ago to his ~~rejoin~~ his post. The Major Ali bey ^{just} informed me by telephone ^{about} the turmoils, ^{communicated to} according which ~~(these turmoils)~~, 169 people, whose ^{to which} dossiers I am sending to your Excellency,

have been arrested in village of Terzili and ~~the~~ environs by the commandant of gendarmery bataillon for questioning, these people (196 169) were to be sent to Sivas after at the request of the vali of this province. When they started toward Sivas, they took with them their valuable possessions, and the because the village became empty, (of their own inhabitants) the remaining villagers ~~confiscated~~ pillaged the homes and shoppes.

He (Ali bey) estimates that it is necessary to send there an ^{official} functionary with the mission to determine wheter or not there is any ~~th~~ truth [to these reports]. I charged him [Ali Bey] to undertake this inquiry, but he answered that he ~~can~~ his responsibilities would not permit him to carry out this task.

As your Excellency has noticed from all the preceding, the recent communications of Kaimakams refute partially the informations that they had given previously.

4

The information given by the various authorities of the Kazas about these incidents ~~are~~ ~~is not~~ ~~is also~~ has no credence whatsoever and ~~as~~ the other point of view, the declaration of the Major Ali bey ~~are~~ ~~important to be verified~~ enough to verify.

5

25
On Friday, ~~27~~ July 1915, ~~Jemal bey and Salim,~~

Tevfik bey, commander of Jemary, ^{had} ~~was~~ to escort the first convey of Arm. deportees from Yozgat, ^{Province of Ankara} to the province of Sivas and to consign to the ~~civil~~ authorities of the same province the deportees safely, in addition Tevfik had to receive a signed receipt (with the list of the deportees) signed by the ~~civil~~ auth. of Sivas province, and to return this receipt to Jemal bey in Yozgat. (1)

(1) Testimony of Jemal bey before the Court Marshal, N^o Ben. Jan.

Upon the refusal of Jemal bey and Gen. Salim bey to interminate the Arm. convoys, Ne jati bey, executive Secretary of Ankara, proceeded from Yozgat to Choroom.

And in Choroom he ^{from} ~~went~~ to the telegraph office and communicated with Sivas Ghani bey, executive Secretary of Sivas, (in the telegraph office of Sivas), and ~~he~~ Ghani bey agreed to destroy the Arm. Convoys once they entered the province of Sivas.

6/ Although J. B. received the receipt attesting to the safe arrival of the Arm. in the province of Siras, ~~that~~ Kemal bey after learning the first convoy was destroyed in Siras province, he sent the second convoy via caesarea, ^{so that} the same thing would not happen. (1)

- 1) ~~Deposition~~ Testimony of Kemal bey to the C.M.
- 2) Deposition of Gen. S. Bey, Photo states a of originals available
- 3) Deposition of Edib bey, #.23
- 4) " of Hilmi bey, director of Post and Teleg. Office.
- 5) See Houspaper, 1965, Kruger page -

It on 5th August, Kemal bey received a tele. from the Gov. des - he was to be replaced.

on The 5th Aug. 1915, Kemal bey, who had ~~yet~~ already ~~execute~~ destroyed all the Arm. of Boghazlian, came to Yozgat, to do the same thing in Yozgat. (1)

- (1) dep. testimony of Kemal bey, before the Court Martial paper - Nos
Deposition of Edib Bey,

7

* The third convoy was destroyed in the Valley of Rlesjiker

A fourth convoy consisting of 6000 women and children was deported on 1050 wheeled conveyances [carts] and were conducted to the gorge of Keller, where chets were awaiting their arrival. In addition to the chets there were also villagers armed with rifles, axes, knives and cudgels. The villagers had been previously ~~inform~~ invited & ~~informed~~ ~~the~~ invited by Kemal bey to Keller to kill the Americans. (1)

(1) various testimonies before the Court Marshal, Tamarak, Jagadamar, la Renaissance, 10 Feb - Mar - 1919

2) Testimo deposition of Gen. Salin ^{bey.}

Mukasabegi Feyaz bey, financial officer, was responsible for carrying out the searching of the women and children for valuables. The women were not only searched but their private areas

When Nejadi Bey, delegate of the Union and Progress Party in Ankara came to Yozgat & to communicate the secret order of the Government to General bey, ^{the} Mutesarrif of Yozgat, General bey opposed this order objecting that the order he received from the Central Government, consisted only to deport the Armenians.

Then Nejadi Bey explained to General bey the very purpose of the Government: "Although the order ^{that} gave given by the Government was apparently to exile the Armenians but the purpose of the Union Party as well as the purpose of the Min. of Int are to exterminate the Armenians in order to render service to ~~the~~ ~~patry~~ our country."

By order of the Min. of the Int. and by order of the Min. of Justice, the Turkish Government released from the Turkish prisons more than 10,000 criminals, serving ^{various} sentences of several penalties. These criminals were trained especially to kill women and children. The Wali of the province of Mamouret-ul-Akhar Saghier Zade Sabit Bey sent it on Feb. 2, 1915 to Rehid Pacha, the Governor of Malatya, the following Telegram:

1
Acting Commander of the V Army of Ankara,
Halil Rıfai to the acting com. of the
[15th] division of Cesarea,
Syn Teleg - of July 15, 1915

I request you communicate to the civil
authorities, with the copie of the documents
relative, a résumé of the arm. incidents
which took place in the your area of
jurisdiction from mobilization to the
present time, attempts ~~or~~ committed by
the Arm. against the [muslem] populations
and against the police force, their
revolutionary movements and seditions
activities, as well as other activities ~~with~~
which could happen.

(1)

The active commander of the 13th division, commandant Suleyman, to the act. com. of the army of Ark.

Cipher tele. of July 15, 1915

Answer of to the tele cipher telegram of this day []

I have the honour to inform you that from ^{the} beginning of mobilization until today, no one ~~of the~~ Americans who may be found within my jurisdiction has ever attempted against the population, nor against the public forces and that there has never been seditious movement or revolutionary enterprise.

Death sentence of Sheikh-ul-Islâm
changed into hard labor.

The former Sheikh-ul-Islâm Musa Kiazim
Efendi has been sentenced to fifteen years
of hard labor.

The sentence of the Court was submitted
again to Imperial sanction (approbation) and
returned to the Council of Ministers. 2

2. La Ren.

Turkish editors discuss Armenian
massacres ✓

Ali Kemal Bey, editor of Turkish newspaper "Sabah" and Yonus Nadi, editor of Turkish newspaper "Yeni Gün", discussed the responsibility of Armenian massacres.

Yonus Nadi tried to justify the Union and Progress Party (in power).

Ali Kemal Bey asked him: "What is your intention, while you protect Talat and the Central Committee who perpetrated the crimes? Are then the people guilty? Is your intention to proclaim the innocence of assassins and to accuse the people? All the world knows, and this is the truth, that the massacres of Armenians was organized by order of the Central Committee, transmitted (to provinces K) by Delegates ad hoc, under their own surveillance and carried out by bandits.

Does it not serve the cause of Turks and Turkism to bring this to light?

Do you want us to abstain from making this decision so that we may all fall under the same guilt?"



Ermenilerin yerlerinden ihrac ve Hükümetce
tayun olunan menfalarına sevk olundular.

Sevkiyat hakkındaki Kanunun bir vechid ~~ix~~ ^e ~~ix~~ ¹⁹ ~~ix~~ ² dir.

Madde 1. Vakti seferde Ordu ve Kolordu ve Fırka kumandanları
ve bunların vekilleri ve müstakil ~~bir~~ ^a mevki kumandanları ^a ehali
tarafından, her ^a hangi bir suretle, evamırı hükümete, ve müda ^{faax}
afır memlekete, ve muhafazayı ^a asayışe, müteallik, icraat ve
tertibata karşı ^{halefel} mümandat ve silâhla tecavuz veya mukavemet ^{görülsese} ve
der ^a akıp, kuvva ^l askeriye ile, şiddetle ⁱ surette tedibat
yapmağa, ve teacvüz ve mukavemeti esasdan ihma etmeğe, meczun
ve mecbur ^u dir.

Madde 2. Ordu ve müstakil Kolordu ve Fırka kumandanları, ^t i/c
baçı askeriye mebni, veya, casusluk veya ^y ^N hıyâyetlerini hiss
ettikleri, kurfa ve kasaba ^a ehalisini, münferiden veya mücte-
^{lan} ~~yen~~ diger mahallere sevk ve iskân ettirebilirler.

Madde. İşbu kanun tarihi neşrinden müteber ^r dir.

13 Recep 1333

14 Mayıs 1331.

Enver

Esat Uras, ^p Tarikte Ermeniler, Ankara 1950

Sahifa 617

in footnote

Ermenilerin yerlerinden ihrac ve Hükümetce
tayun olunan menfalarına sevk olundular.

Sevkiyat hakkındaki Kanun bir vechiz ix athi dir.

Madde 1. Vakti seferde Ordu ve Kolordu ve Fırka kumandanları
ve bunların vekilleri ve müstakil bir mevki kumandanları ehali
tarafından, her hangi bir suretle, evamırı hükümete, ve müda-
afyı memlekete, ve muhafazayı esayışe, müteallik, icraat ve
tertibata karşı mümanaat ve silahla tecavuz veya mukavemet ve
der akıp, kuvva-i askeriyeyle, şiddetle surette teedibat
yapmağa, ve teacvuz ve mukavemeti esasdan ihma etmeye, meezun
ve mecbur dir.

Madde 2. Ordu ve müstakil Kolordu ve Fırka kumandanları, iyca-
bacı askeriye mebni, veya, casusluk veya hinayetlerini hiss
ettikleri, kurra ve kasaba ehalisini, münferiden veya mücte-
meyen diger mahallere sevk ve iskân ettirebilirler.

Madde. İşbu kanun tarihi neşrinden müteber dir.

13 Recep 1333

14 Mayıs 1331.

Enver

Sponices