

TURKISH FALSEHOODS CONCERNING THE  
ARMENIAN GENOCIDE:  
SELECTED DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

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Instead of recognizing the genocide perpetrated on the Armenians during 1915-1923 by the Ottoman Turkish government led by the Young Turkish *Ittihad ve Tarraki* Party and the nationalists, the current Turkish leaders are denying or minimizing the fact.

While still the Prime Minister of Turkey, current Turkish President Recep Tayip Erdogan, during a visit to Germany, told German Chancellor Angela Merkel “we are aware that in the coming year there are budgetary allocations in your country for the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1915 event. I recommend that you address this issue more carefully and caution your party about any allocations.”<sup>1</sup> In response Merkel reportedly told the Turkish PM that “Germany is a democratic country and her government cannot intervene in decisions”, and added “Turkey must come to terms with its history. We cannot compare the Armenians living in Armenia with the Armenians who were forcibly dispersed around the world”. Erdogan replied, “You are forcing us to accept something we have not done.” He denied the genocide of Armenians and claimed that the entire Turkish archives are open to the world.<sup>2</sup> Other Turkish officials claimed that Turkish archives are open, and that Armenia should open up her archives.

Vice president Bülent Arınç on another occasion blamed those who termed the events of 1915 genocide; he added, “Painful events took place, but do not call them genocide”.

Egemen Bağış, minister charged with European Union matters, appealed to Germany to solve the problem raised by the French decision to penalize negationists, by saying that “There must be documents about the 1915 events in the German archives”, and appealed to Germany to open them up. He said that the documents he has seen prove that in the Ottoman Empire the annihilation of Armenians was not pursued, that there was a civil war, and there were Turkish and Armenian victims.<sup>3</sup>

During his visit to Yerevan then Turkey’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmet Davutoğlu, said to the Turkish press accompanying him “the deportations of 1915 were inhuman”. This was as far as he went, and for that many criticized him in Turkey.<sup>4</sup>

We shall take up each point raised by the Turkish leaders and show not only that what they state are falsehoods, but that Ottoman, German, Austrian, Italian, Danish and American documents unequivocally show

that what the Turkish leaders call “events” was genocide. We shall cite only a few selected documents.

First we take the case of the Ottoman Archives. According to Turkish historian Taner Akçam, who has used some Ottoman archives, not all the archives are open. Those unavailable are the weekly reports from the *vilayets* (governorates) during the course of the genocide and the records of the so-called abandoned properties (i.e. the property forcibly taken from the Armenians) or the Ottoman cadastre of property records. The archives of the genocide period were purged; that is many incriminating documents were destroyed in 1918, as well as after 1980, before the archives were opened.<sup>5</sup> The military archives are inaccessible.

The destruction of incriminating documents will be shown here, essentially from Turkish sources.

During the post-war trial of the leaders of the Young Turkish government and the Central Committee members of the *Ittihad ve Terraki* party, right in the first trial on 27 April 1919, in the indictment the court stated “the inquiry revealed that important documents relating to the Central Committee of the party and to the *Teskilate Mahsusa* (Special Organization) were removed. Similarly, reliable witnesses certified that before the dismissal of Talat Bey, directives and other important correspondence sent from the Interior Ministry to Aziz Bey, former director of the ministry of public security, were not returned.”<sup>6</sup>

Turkish historian Şevket Surreya wrote, “Talat had a big suitcase filled with documents, that he burnt in a hurry, in a garden when the fast German warship U67, on which Talat and his friends were escaping, landed them in Geozleve (Eupatoria) in Crimea, near Simferapole.”<sup>7</sup>

Vice Col. Hussamettin Ertürk, a leader of *Teskilate Mahsusa*, has written in his memories that he “hid *Teskilate Mahsusa* documents in a secret corner of Fatih mosque.”<sup>8</sup>

The British high commissioner’s office secret reports from Constantinople to London report on, 4 March 1920, about “the disappearance of documents” concerning Turkish leaders resident in Germany, Switzerland and Malta accused of the mass-killing of Armenians. The report specified that Raouf Bey had demanded from local Turkish leaders the quick destruction of documents and that he had also organized the disappearance of documents related to him and Enver Pasha.<sup>9</sup>

The fact that most of the documents related to the Armenian genocide were destroyed was common knowledge in 1918. The Turkish newspaper *Sabah* wrote in its issue of November 7, 1918 that Talat and his friends, probably before leaving power, had ordered the destruction of all their orders concerning the massacres.<sup>10</sup>

In the trial of the former director of the Post and Telegraph Office, Osman Nuri Effendi, in Çatalca on August 4, 1919 the defendant stated, “I burned some papers in accordance with the order that had been given.”<sup>11</sup>

In most cases, the most incriminating orders came along with the final order to destroy them after reading. Ahmed Esat, who headed the Department of the Security Directorate during the war, after his arrest by the British said that “orders regarding the killing of the [Armenian] deportees were sent via courier to the various governors, and that after being read, the original message was to be given back to the courier”.<sup>12</sup>

Other secret orders ended with instructions “take the copy of this cable from the telegraph office and destroy it”,<sup>13</sup> or “it has been ordered that, after having been shown to the necessary persons, this is to be completely destroyed”,<sup>14</sup> or “[this ] is to be destroyed after its contents have been communicated to the necessary parties.”<sup>15</sup>

According to Taner Akçam:

*Ittihad ve Tarraki* (Union and Progress) party “developed the dual track mechanism that it used during the deportations, whereby government channels were employed only for correspondence on the “official” dimensions of the deportations (i.e. deportation, orders, dates of assembling and setting out, destinations, etc.). Orders concerning the annihilation of the deportees were sent to the relevant provinces by private channels, chief among them the Unionist’s so-called responsible secretaries. In addition, the planners of these massacres meticulously ensured that no written documentations of the crimes would be left behind.”<sup>16</sup>

#### OTTOMAN TURKISH EVIDENCE

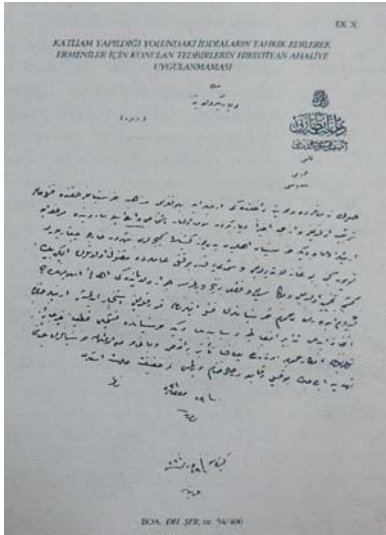
Despite the cleansing and purges Turkish historian Taner Akçam has found plenty of evidence in the Turkish Prime Ministerial Archives showing the planning and the execution of the Armenian Genocide by the Ottoman Turkish authorities. He writes, “The information in the Prime Ministerial Ottoman Archive clearly points in the direction of a deliberate Ottoman government policy to annihilate its Armenian population.”<sup>17</sup>

Taner Akçam writes “the clearest statement that the aims of the [Ottoman Turkish] government’s policies toward the Armenians was annihilation is found in a coded cable of 29 August 1915 from Interior minister Talat Pasha to the province of Ankara. “The Armenian question in the eastern provinces has been resolved”, he asserted. “There’s no need to sully the nation’s and the governments[’s honor] with further atrocities (*fuzuli mezâlim*).” Talat’s statement clearly implied that up to the end of August 1915, crimes had indeed been committed. This document alone

should put an end to many of the long-standing and unnecessary debates on this issue.”<sup>18</sup>

After the official remonstrance of their German allies Talat, in a conversation with the German ambassador, said that the anti-Armenian measures had been stopped adding “the Armenian question no longer exists.”<sup>19</sup>

*Turkish document dated 29 June 1915, published in Nor Haratch (Paris) 23 August, 2011, p. 3, taken from BOA, DH/ŞFR, No 54/406.*



Another document dated June 29, 1915 addressed to the vilayet of Diarbekir by Talat is published on the website of the Turkish Historical Institute. The letter says that news has reached Constantinople that in the vilayet of Diarbekir that other Armenians and Christians were massacred after being deported; they were slaughtered like sheep at night in Mardin. Talat continues that news has reached them that already about 2000 were massacred. There is also fear that, if this is not stopped immediately, the Moslems of the area will revolt and massacre all the Christians. The political measures foreseen for the political restraint of the Armenians should not be extended to other Christians. That is absolutely not purposeful; it leaves a very bad impression on public opinion.”

The above letter published to show that Talat did not want the killing of Armenians is counterproductive. The “political restraints” were nothing other than “mass killing”.

In fact “deportation” meant annihilation by mass murder or massacre. This is a fact well established by the Turkish Officials who committed or ordered these crimes, as well as their German allies.

Below we shall cite a few examples of this incriminating evidence.

The man behind the planning and executing of the genocide, Interior Minister Talat said the primary intent of the deportations was “eliminating [the Armenian problem] in a manner that is comprehensive and absolute [*esasli bir suretde hal ve fasli ile külliyen izalesi*].”<sup>20</sup>



“Ottoman Document 55/290. A cable from interior minister Talat Pasha on 29 August 1915 that reads, “The Armenian question in the Eastern Provinces has been resolved. There’s no need to sully the nation and the government[’s honor] with further atrocities [*fuzuli mezâlim*].”  
Source: Akçam, p. 205.

In this respect the written testimony of Ihsan Bey, who was the director of the Interior Ministry’s private secretariat in the post-war period, is important he “recalled that while he was serving as the head official of Kilis county, Abdullahad Nuri Bey came to him en route from Istanbul to Aleppo and revealed that the real purpose of the deportation was to annihilate the Armenians, “I was in contact with Talat Bey and

received the annihilation order from him personally”, explained Nuri Bey. “The safety of the country is tied to this.”<sup>21</sup>

The former commander of the Third Ottoman Army, Vehip Pasha, who was appointed in February 1916 to this position, in a written statement to the post-war Ottoman Investigatory Commission said, “The massacre and annihilation of the Armenians and their looting and pillaging by the killers were the result of a decision made by the C[entral] C[ommittee] of the [Committee of] Union and Progress.”<sup>22</sup>

Behaettin Şakir, the head of the *Tashkilate Mahsusa* in charge of the annihilation of Armenians, sent a telegram to Resneli Nazim, the Unionist responsible secretary (*Ketibe Messulla*) in Harput, on 21 June 1915. In it Sakir asked, “Have the Armenians who have been dispatched from there been liquidated (*tasfiye ol*)? Have those detrimental and dangerous persons, whom you reported to have been exiled and sent off been exterminated (*imhâ edil*) or simply sent off into exile somewhere else? Please be explicit in your report, brother.”<sup>23</sup>

As to the German reports, we shall cite a few.

On 30 June 1915 the German consul general, Mordtmann, informed his superiors of a conversation he held with interior minister Talat. The latter explained to him the real purpose of the Armenian deportations. He said, “What we are talking about here...is the annihilation of the Armenians.”<sup>24</sup>

On 23 August 1915 a top secret report by the German officer Stang, who served alongside Behaettin Şakir in the *Teshkilate Mahsusa*, wrote on the basis of his personal observation that the Armenian deportations and massacres were not carried out as a result of war-time necessities, rather, he wrote, “What we are dealing with here is a long- and well- thought-out plan” in response to some isolated events”. However “the decision to deport and annihilate [the Armenian populations] was taken by the Young Turk Committee in Istanbul” and coordinated by Şakir in Erzurum.<sup>25</sup>

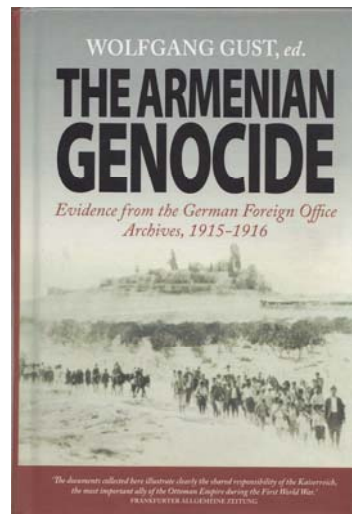
German Consul Rössler reported from Aleppo on 3 January 1916 on the methods used by Turks “to exhaust and decimate a convoy of deportees who were forced to walk back and forth” up to 500 km. He further reported that the Director of Deportations, Şukru Kaya, had told a reliable German source, a Baghdad Railway employee, “the end result of the Turkish measures must be the eradication of the Armenian race.”<sup>26</sup>

The neutral American diplomats as well reported what deportations meant. Leslie Davis, the American consul in Harput, reported on 24 July 1915, to the U.S. ambassador at Constantinople, that “the shooting and killing of people a few hours after their departure from here is barbarous and shows that the real intention of the Government is not to exile them but to kill them.”<sup>27</sup>

The American Ambassador wrote in his memoires, “When the Turkish authorities gave the orders for these deportations, they were merely giving the death warrant to a whole race; they understood this well, and in their conversations with me, they made no particular attempt to conceal the fact.”<sup>28</sup>

Even during the wartime period this was understood. In the Secret Arabian Report of the British Foreign office, dated 27 December 1916, Appendix B, entitled Armenian massacres, there is a report of a captured war prisoner, Lt. Sayied Ahmed Moukhtar Ba’aj. Ba’aj informed British intelligence that “being a member of the court martial I knew that deportation meant massacre.”<sup>29</sup>

According to 1916 British intelligence reports, based on the testimony of a female, inhabitant of Athlit nationality undisclosed, Germans told her “the Turks had determined to exterminate all the Armenians, with the exception of about half a million”. Then she gave “a description” of the “destruction of the



Armenian nation” as told to her by an eyewitness. This was done

“By organised deportation accompanied by neglect and by the unchecked ravages of disease, but in addition there is systematic butchery of men and boys. The usual method employed was to organise labour battalions in which boys and men were collected together and these were sent under a guard of about twenty Turkish soldiers to some out-of-the-way place where no provision was made for rations or water. The guard was given orders to use their rifles without hesitation in case of desertion, or any sign of mutiny, on the part of those put under their charge. After a day or two the guard would return alone. The story given was either the Armenians as a whole attempted to desert, or that there had been a mutiny and the guard in self defence had been compelled to kill the lot”.<sup>30</sup>

During the postwar Ottoman Court Martial for those responsible for the massacre of the Armenians in Yozgat the court clarified that deportations meant murder or annihilation on two occasions.

In the ninth sitting, a cipher cable dated 22 July 1915 was read. Therein it was mentioned that a group of Armenians were “sent off to their destination”, when the court asked for clarification, Mustafa, one time military Governor and Chief of the Recruitment Bureau of Boghazliyan, said “destination” meant “murdered”. In the twelfth sitting, a telegram by Lt. Halasi marked “secret”, was read out. The cable contained the phrase “deported, namely annihilated.”<sup>31</sup>

In the fourth sitting of the Military court on 11 February 1919 deputy Şakir testified “that the orders for deportation were superseded by ‘secret orders’ for massacre.”<sup>32</sup>

Mustafa Arif, the post-war Turkish Minister of Interior, stated on 13 December 1918. “Unfortunately, our wartime leaders, imbued with a spirit of brigandage, carried out the law of deportation in a manner that could surpass the proclivities of the most bloodthirsty bandits. They decided to exterminate the Armenians, and they did exterminate them.”<sup>33</sup>

#### GERMAN EVIDENCE

Minister Egemen Bağış ignores the fact that the German documents have been published. The German archives are open. The most recent is that of the Zorian Institute of Toronto publication “The Armenian Genocide 1915-1916, evidence from the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs Archives”. The editor was Wolfgang Gust. The book has also been published in German. The Turkish *Hürriyet* newspaper wrote, “When you read the book and look at the documents, if you are one who is getting acquainted with the case through this book, then it is impossible that you won’t believe in the Genocide and [you won’t] justify the Armenians.”<sup>34</sup>

Even the war time ally of the Ottoman Empire, Germany, realized what was happening. In July 1915, the German Ambassador Von Wangenheim reported to Berlin, to the German Chancellor, that there no longer was any doubt that the Sublime Porte was trying to “exterminate the Armenian race in the Turkish Empire.”<sup>35</sup>

Below are a number of documents from the German archives.

Ambassador Hohenlohe on 12 August 1915: “The systematic butchery of the uprooted and deported Armenians had assumed such scope (*umfang*)... it was not only tolerated but openly promoted by the government. It meant the extermination of the Armenians (*die Ausrottung der Armenier*).<sup>36</sup>

Consul Kuckhoff from Samsun on 4 July 1915: “...nothing less than the destruction (*Vernichtung*) of an entire people is at issue, the eradication (*Ausmerzung*) of one of the oldest and unhappiest people of this earth, the disappearance (*das Verschwinden*) of the populations driven from entire cities.”<sup>37</sup>

Consul Rössler from Aleppo, 10 May 1915: “Government’s anti-Armenian measures are intended for the destruction (*Vernichtung*) of Armenians in whole districts.”<sup>38</sup>

Consul Scheubner-Richter from Erzurum, on 28 July 1915: “The partisans of Ittihad are unabashedly conceding that their aim (*Endziel*) is the total annihilation (*gänzliche Ausrottung*) of the Armenians of Turkey,” adding “After the war we no longer will have any Armenians in Turkey.”<sup>39</sup>

Consul Scheubner-Richter from Erzurum, in 10 August 1915.

“the Armenian Question, which for centuries engaged the attention of European diplomacy, is supposed to be finally solved in the course of this war...the governmental measures are being carried out in such a way that they amount to an absolute annihilation of the Armenians (*einer absoluten Ausrottung...gleichkam*). Also, I don’t believe a culture which is older and much more elevated than that of the Turks could be successfully destroyed in any other way...Only a violent eradication policy, a violent annihilation of the entire people, could enable the Turkish government thereby to achieve the desired ‘goal’: the ‘solution’ of the Armenian Question.”<sup>40</sup>

#### AUSTRIAN DOCUMENTS

Austrian-Hungarian Ambassador Pallavicini, who at first in his reports to Vienna blamed the Armenians and justified the Turks, soon after gaining full knowledge of what was going on, sent detailed reports to his superior.

On 27 June 1915, he reported “...the Armenian population which is being expelled from its homeland is not only being subjected to the greatest misery but also to a total extermination” (*einer gänzlichen Austrottung*).<sup>41</sup>

On 1 July 1915 , he reported to Vienna his admonition to the Turkish Grand Vizier Sayid Halim Pasha. “The manner in which the Armenians are being deported for settlement purposes is tantamount to a death sentence (*Todesurteil*) for the affected people.”<sup>42</sup>

#### DANISH EVIDENCE

The Danish emissary in Constantinople wrote a letter dated 4 September 1915 addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. “The Turks are resolutely realizing their terrible intent having as their aim the annihilation of Armenians.”<sup>43</sup>

#### AMERICAN EVIDENCE

On 16 July 1915 the American Ambassador to Turkey, Henry Morgenthau, sent a telegram to the Secretary of State.

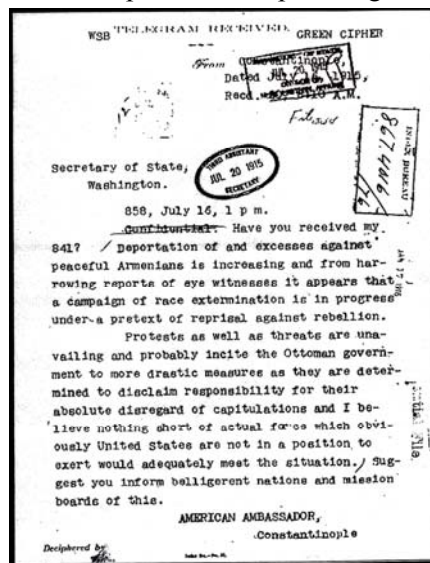
“Deportation of and excesses against peaceful Armenians is increasing and from harrowing reports of eye witnesses it appears that a campaign of race extermination is in progress under a pretext of reprisal against rebellion.”<sup>44</sup>

The American Consul in Harput, Leslie Davis, further reported to the U.S Ambassador at Constantinople that “it has been no secret that the plan was to destroy the Armenian race as a race, but the methods used have been more cold-blooded and barbarous, if not more effective, than I had first supposed.”<sup>45</sup>

#### ITALIAN EVIDENCE

The Italian consul general at Trebizond since 1911, G. Gorrini, gave the following eyewitness testimony of the deportation decree’s implementation.

“The official proclamations of internment came from Constantinople. It is the work of the Central Government and the Committee of Union and Progress...it was a real extermination and slaughter of innocents, unheard of thing, a black page stained with the flagrant violation of the most sacred rights of humanity...”<sup>46</sup>



## SWITZERLAND

Switzerland was a neutral country, but it did not remain silent. In Switzerland in September-October 1915, 99 Swiss professors, national councilors, public officials, pastors etc. signed an Appeal in which they said that the systematic annihilation of a people, the Armenians, was being undertaken in the Turkish Empire and appealed to those who could influence Constantinople to safeguard the survivors.<sup>47</sup>

*Journal De Geneve* in its issue of 8 September 1915 under the title “Extermination of a people”, wrote that a fact that surpasses in horror what humanity can contemplate is being accomplished at this hour: the violent and systematic extermination of a people. The paper added the Armenian provinces were completely evacuated, hundreds of thousands of Armenians had been massacred.<sup>48</sup>

## OTHER FALSEHOODS EXPOSED

In my book *The Premeditated Nature of the Genocide Perpetrated on the Armenians*, I wrote.

“Turks and some apologists for Turks claim, the genocide did not occur and that there was a civil war and other hardships resultant of World War I and both sides suffered. They claim as a result more Turks died than Armenians. The bare truth, as given below by a non-Armenian source and an ally of Turkey, Vice Marshal Joseph Pomiankowski, Austrian military plenipotentiary in Constantinople and Military Attache at Ottoman General headquarters during World War I, speaks for itself.”<sup>49</sup>

“The gruesome annihilation of the Armenian nation by the Young Turk regime was a barbaric act, arousing human feelings to the highest extent...

“The cost of this war was carried in the first place by the Turkish Army in Asia Minor. Hunger caused the loss of hundreds of thousands of Turkish soldiers in Armenia. The Armenian caravans, totally devoid of many forms of cleaning facilities and hygiene, became carriers of disease...a general epidemic of typhus broke out, from which at the least a million Mohammadans [mostly Turks] died. This was the vengeance of the deported murdered Armenians on their executioners.”<sup>50</sup>

As to the civil war allegations, one of whose advocates is Justin McCarthy, we wish to quote Turkish historian Taner Akçam, who has studied the documents available in the Turkish archives. He writes, “not a single top secret document at the highest levels of the state makes the slightest allusion to a civil war or “intercommunal warfare”. On the contrary, Ottoman documents show that the Armenian areas were evacuated under tight government control.”<sup>51</sup>

The genocide perpetrated on the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire was one where a government and the party in power annihilated two-thirds

of their defenseless Armenian subjects or citizens to appropriate for good their historical homeland and property.

Finally to the archives of Armenia, which are open to all researchers. The first Turkish citizen using them was Ektan Turkyelmaz. Since 2009 the University of Deersim's History Department chairman Çandan Badem has been using the archives of Armenia, in Yerevan, where as he reported in Istanbul's *Agos* Armenian newspaper, all documents are open to researchers.<sup>52</sup>

The Armenian archives are full of eyewitness reports of survivors. Verjiné Svazlian published in English a documentary book of eyewitness reports entitled *The Armenian Genocide, Testimonies of the Eyewitness Survivors*, Yerevan, 2011. The 847 page book was translated and published in Turkish as well in Istanbul.

Such eyewitness reports are plentiful. One report given below is from a book published in 2009.

An imprisoned Armenian, Philippos Balikian, who succeeding in escaping, gives his testimony.

"[The Turks] began to bring forty to fifty Armenians to the jail [in Mamuret-al-Aziz] daily. Each time our number reached 300, the policemen came in the evening with lists, read names, and said: "Come, you have been pardoned; you will leave the jail."

"Those whose names were called were led to the Red building, lined up in rows of four, and tied to each other with thick ropes. There, they were taken, under watch by policemen with bayonets, to a location some five or six hours away, and made to sit, to rest. Then hundreds of Turks would come out of hiding and attack them with axes, swords, bills, and cudgels, mercilessly massacring these Armenians who could neither flee nor resist, since they were tied to each other.

"Three months passed by in this way. They killed more than 20,000 Armenians in this fashion."<sup>53</sup>

The above was just in one city, Mamuret-al Aziz.

The above was done elsewhere as well. On 19 April 1915, in the province of Van, 2500 Armenian men were shot in groups of fifty.<sup>54</sup> This was repeated in 80 Armenian villages of the province of Van, with 24,000 Armenians killed.<sup>55</sup> All in all due to massacre, starvation and disease 1.5 million Armenians perished, two-thirds of the Armenians of the Ottoman Empire. Above all Western Armenia was emptied of its native people, who had lived there continuously for 3000 years.

Turkey must acknowledge the Genocide that the Young Turkish *Ittihad ve Terraki* led Ottoman Turkish government committed, ask for forgiveness and make material and territorial reparations.

## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> *Hürriyet* of February 6, 2014.
- <sup>2</sup> *Asbarez* Armenian News-<http://asbarez.com>, posted on 7 February, 2014, as quoted from the Turkish-language version of *Hurriyet* of 6 February, 2014 (*Zartonk* daily, Beirut, 11 February 2014).
- <sup>3</sup> Hayots Tseghasbanoutian Hartsov Tourkia Kermanatsineroun Oknoutioune ge haytse (On the question of the Armenian Genocide Turkey asks the help of Germans), *Zartonk*, 9 February 2012, p. 2; Bağeş Hayots Tseghasbanoutian jkhdmán Kreaganaytsoumi Yevrobagan Mioutian mech daradzoume anhavanagan ge ngade (Bağeş considers the spreading of penalization for denial of the Armenian Genocides as unprobable in the European Union), *Aztag*, daily, Beirut, 3 February 2012, p. 1).
- <sup>4</sup> La Turquie deplore les deportations “inhumaines” d’Armeniens en 1915, *L’Orient Le Jour*, Beirut, 14-15 Decembre 2013, p.11.
- <sup>5</sup> Taner Akçam’s impressions, *Nor Haratch*, Paris, 3 December 2011.
- <sup>6</sup> *Takvimi Vekayi*, Constantinople 27 April 1919, as translated in Vartkes Yeghiayan, *The Armenian Genocide and Trials of the Young Turks*, La Verne, 1990, p. 13.
- <sup>7</sup> Şevket Sürreyya Aydemir, *Makedonyadan Ortuasyaya Enver Pasa*, Ucuncu cilt, 1914-1922, Istanbul, 1972, pp. 493-500, quoted by Levon Vartan, *Togh Turke Khosi* (Let the Turk Speak) Beirut, 1975, p. 40.
- <sup>8</sup> Haykazn Ghazarian, *Tseghasban Turke* (The genocidal Turk) Beirut, 1968, p. 61 as quoted from Hassannettin Ertürk’s *İki Devrin Perde Arkase*.
- <sup>9</sup> F.O. 371/6500, F.O. 371/5166.
- <sup>10</sup> *Sabah* (Constantinople), 28 January, 1919.
- <sup>11</sup> Taner Akçam, *The Young Turks’ Crime Against Humanity*, Princeton, 2012, p. 17.
- <sup>12</sup> *İkdam*, Constantinople, 11 February 1919 as quoted by Akçam, p. 13.
- <sup>13</sup> Prime Ministerial Ottoman Archive (Basbakanlik Osmanli Arsivi) / DH.SFR, N 54/100, dated 22 June 1915, as quoted by Akçam, p.15
- <sup>14</sup> BOA/DH.SFR, N 54/411, dated 12 July 1915, as quoted by Akçam, p. 16.
- <sup>15</sup> BOA/DH.SFR, N 54/122, dated 23 June 1915, as quoted by Akçam, p. 303.
- <sup>16</sup> Akçam, p. 27.
- <sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>18</sup> BOA/DH.SFR, N 55/290, dated 29 August 1915, as quoted by Akçam, p. 203-206.
- <sup>19</sup> Politisches Archiv des Auswartiges Amt R 14087 DE/PA-AA/ Bo.kons., vol.170, as quoted by Akçam, p. 207. Report by German Ambassador to the Porte, Hohenlohe-Langeburg to Chancellor Bethman-Hollweg, dated 4 September 1915. The same was also recorded by another German Embassy Officer, Göppert during the 31 August 1915 conversation. More or less similar conversations took place between Talaat and German Ambassador Bernstorff (see Count Johann von Bernstorff, *Memoirs of Count Bernstorff*, New York, 1936, p. 176.
- <sup>20</sup> *Ati*, Constantinople, 24 February 1920, as quoted by Akçam, p. 125
- <sup>21</sup> *Takvimi Vekaye*, Constantinople, N 3540, 5 May 1919, as quoted by Akçam, p. 198.
- <sup>22</sup> Akçam, p. 199.
- <sup>23</sup> *Takvimi Vekaye*, No 3540, 5 May 1919, as quoted by Akçam, pp. 200-201.
- <sup>24</sup> DE/PA-AA/Bo.Kons./Band 169, dated 30 June 1915, as quoted by Akçam, pp. 201-202.
- <sup>25</sup> DE/PA-AA/Bo.Kons./Band 170, dated 23 August 1915, as quoted by Akçam, p. 202.

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- <sup>26</sup> Vahakn Dadrian, *Documentations of the Armenian Genocide in German and Austrian Sources, The Widening Circle of Genocide: A Critical Biographic Review*, vol.3, Charny Israel ed., Brunswick, 1994, p. 106.
- <sup>27</sup> Leslie Davis, *The Slaughter House Province*, New York, 1990, p. 159.
- <sup>28</sup> Morgenthau, *Ambassador Morgenthau's Story*, New York, 1918, p. 309.
- <sup>29</sup> F.O. 371/2781/201201.
- <sup>30</sup> F.O. 371/2781/4815.
- <sup>31</sup> Annette Hoss, "The Trial of Perpetrators by the Turkish Military Tribunals, The Case of Yozgat", *The Armenian Genocide*, ed. Richard Hovannisian, New York, 1992, p. 216.
- <sup>32</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>33</sup> *La Renaissance*, Constantinople, 14 December 1918, No. 6, translated from *Vakit* newspaper, Constantinople.
- <sup>34</sup> Hradaragouadz e tseghasbanoutian masin kermanagan kaghdni pastatoughterou anklere (The English translation of the secret German documents concerning the genocide is published), *Aztag*, daily, Beirut, 13 January 2014.
- <sup>35</sup> Ulrich Trumpner, *Germany and the Ottoman Empire 1914-1918*, Princeton, 1968, p. 213.
- <sup>36</sup> Turkei 183/38, A24507, as quoted in Vahakn Dadrian, *Documentation of the Armenian Genocide in German and Austrian Sources*, p. 100.
- <sup>37</sup> Turkei 183/37, A22101, as quoted in Dadrian, p. 10.
- <sup>38</sup> Turkei 183/37, A17735, as quoted in Dadrian, p. 10.
- <sup>39</sup> K170, N4674, as quoted in Dadrian, p. 107.
- <sup>40</sup> Turkei 183/39, A28584, as quoted in Dadrian, p. 107.
- <sup>41</sup> 12 Turkei 209, N 50/P.C., as quoted in Dadrian, p. 102.
- <sup>42</sup> 12 Turkei 209, N 51/P.E., as quoted in Dadrian, p. 102.
- <sup>43</sup> Danish National Archives, Foreign Affairs Ministry, group works 1909-1945, section 139, N1, Turkey-Internal Affairs, file 1, 31 December 1916, as published in *Zartok* daily, 27 June 2012, p. 2, taken from *Nouvelles d'Armenie* magazine, Paris, tr. by Asdghig Mayilian.
- <sup>44</sup> U.S. official document, to Secretary of State, Washington D.C. from US. Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, Constantinople, 16 July, 1915, Index 867.4016/76.
- <sup>45</sup> Davis, pp. 156-157.
- <sup>46</sup> *Il Messagero*, Rome, 25 August 1915, as quoted in Viscount Bryce, *The Treatment of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire*, Second Edition, Beirut, 1972, pp. 291-292.
- <sup>47</sup> F.O. 371/2488.
- <sup>48</sup> Ibid, *Journal de Geneve*, 8 September 1915.
- <sup>49</sup> Zaven Messerlian, *The Premeditated Nature of the Genocide Perpetrated on the Armenians*, Antelias, 2001, p. 87.
- <sup>50</sup> Joseph Pomiankowski, *Der Zusammenbruch des Ottomanischen Reiches*, Zurich, 1928, p.165, as quoted by Edward Gulbekian, "On Claims that Armenians Massacred One Million Turks", *The Armenian Mirror Spectator*, Boston, 18 July 1987, p. 2.
- <sup>51</sup> Akçam, p. 228.
- <sup>52</sup> "Turk Badmapan Hayastani Azkayin Arkhive patse polor hedazodoghnerou archev" (Turkish historian [says], Armenian's National Archives are open in front of all researchers), *Zartok*, 12 February 2014.
- <sup>53</sup> Philippos Balikian, *Biographical Memoir*, Belmont, 2009, pp. 40-41.
- <sup>54</sup> Joseph Green, *Leavening the Levant*, Boston, 1916, p. 45.
- <sup>55</sup> Morgenthau, p. 297.

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ՀԱՅՈՑ ՑԵՂԱՍՊԱՆՈՒԹԵԱՆ ՄԱՍԻՆ  
ԹՐՔԱԿԱՆ ԽԵՂԱԹԻԲՐՈՒՄՆԵՐԸ ՀԵՐՔՈՂ՝  
ՓԱՍՏԱԹՈՒՂԹԵՐՈՒ ԸՆՏՐԱՆԻ ՄԸ  
(ԱՄՓՈՓՈՒՄ)

ԶԱԻԷՆ ՄՍԸՐԼԵԱՆ

Հեղինակը լուսարձակի տակ կ'առնէ Փետրուար 2014էն սկսեալ Թուրքիոյ բարձրագոյն պաշտօնատարներու կոչերը՝ Արեւմտեան Աշխարհին չընդառաջելու Հայոց Ցեղասպանութեան 100ամեակին առնչութեամբ առնուելիք քայլերուն: Ան կ'առանձնացնէ այդ կոչերուն հիմք ծառայող թրքական առարկութիւնները չգործուած ցեղասպանութիւն մը ճանչնալու, օսմանեան արխիւներու մէջ ցեղասպանական արարքը հաստատող փաստաթուղթերու չգոյութեան, օսմանեան արխիւներու մատչելիութեան եւ ընդհակառակը Հայաստանի արխիւներուն անմատչելիութեան եւն.:

Հաաստելով որ բերուած թրքական առարկութիւնները սխալ ու կեղծ են, Մսրըլեան կը բերէ օսմանեան, գերմանական, աւստրիական, դանիական, իտալական եւ ամերիկեան արխիւային փաստաթուղթերէ փաստարկներ, հերքելով թրքական յայտարարութիւնները: Մսրըլեան յստակ ակնարկութիւններ կը կատարէ նաեւ կարգ մը արխիւային փաստաթուղթերու ոչնչացման մասին՝ վկայակոչելով փճացման գործողութեանց փաստացի աղբիւրները: Ապա ան կը բերէ նաեւ ատենի արեւմտեան մամուլէն հատուածներ եւ այս բոլորին վերլուծումով կ'ընդգծէ թրքական պետական ժխտողական քաղաքականութեան անհիմն ու ստապատիր ըլլալը: