### ARMENIAN DEPORTATION IS NOT A GENOCIDE....!

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"The fact that there had ben massacres (of Armenians) is obvious and clear. Everyone agrees on this. Essentially, nobody denies this fact. The important issue here is to define it (as a genocide or not). We will discuss this issue at meetings within our party to reach a decision jointly at the end of these discussions and will declare our decision openly "said the newly appointed Minister of European Affairs Ali Haydar Konca of the HDP Party, of the newly established government which will rule until the Nov. 1st, 2015 elections, at the press meeting on his first day as Minister of European Affairs.

As far as it is known, Prime Minister Davutoglu has maintained his silence to the above statement of the Minister of European Affairs of the Republic of Turkey.

One wonders whom his excellency Mr. Minister has implied when he said "Everyone agrees on this "? I certainly do not agree on this. Neither does **Prof.**Justin McCarthy who spoke at the Symposium on the Imperialism and the Armenian Issue, organized on April 18, 2015 in Ankara which I also attended.

Recognized worldwide in the Ottomans, the Balkans and the Middle East issues and authored such books as " the Muslims and the Minorities: the Population and the End of the Ottoman Empire ", "Death and Exile " and " The Ethnic Cleansing of the Ottoman Muslims", Prof. McCarthy said during the interview he gave to Ms. Tugba Ozgur Durmaz of the AA ( Anatolian News Agency ) **on April 2014** that he looked into the matter years ago while researching on the issues such as the population of Anatolia, the population pictures before and after the First World War in Anatolia and that he could not ignore the historical evidences and decided to study the claim of genocide further and deeper.

"At the end, I realized how many Turks have been killed. How did so many Turks die? Because they were not in war... Already 2.5 -3 million Muslims have died in the war. The numbers forced me and I decided to study the issue deeper. I had no specific and definite reason to study the Armenians at first and I concentrated

on the Muslims. But later on I realized that someone must have killed so many people. Thus I started to study also the Armenians, Greeks and the Jews. But, I did not actually select this subject, the subject selected me. I never planned to write on the Armenians but the historical events led me to it."

Prof McCarthy answered as follows to the question of "Why do Armenians persist on their claim of genocide after so many years have passed over the events", "The reason is very simple, actually. If you teach hatred to children, they grow up with it. And the hatred grows with the children no matter who it is for. Another reason is that the Diaspora Armenians believe that they will financially benefit from it and that they will adjoin the cities of Kars, Erzurum, Bitlis and Van to their lands. They are unrealistic but they still believe in these things."

As McCarthy identifies himself as American although his parents are of German and Irish origin, he says that some of the Armenians living in America feel the same way - they worry very much that they would lose their identity. " They consider and use the 'genocide claim' as a unifying force among themselves. 'We have suffered so much...' is such a unifying force and a symbol of self-definition. Of course, there are a lot of other reasons. They have not heard anything else than their own stories, propaganda and indoctrination, therefore they think that the Turks are very bad simply because that's all they been told and taught."

He also answered to the question of "why do some nations in the world provide support to the genocide claim " by saying " *They haven't heard otherwise* ".

# Saying that there have been and still are plenty of prejudice against Muslims and Turks, McCarthy continued:

"Turks must work harder compared to others due to these prejudices. Christians tend to agree and believe if a Christian says something and don't believe if a Muslim says something. The same also applies to Muslims. Muslims believe Muslims more than they believe Christians. This is the nature of human beings. Turks should have worked harder about and against this (genocide) claim. This has not been done until the last twenty years. Turks, only now, started to tell the real story. Unfortunately, they think it will be quick and easy recovery, forgetting that the other side have been working on this close to hundred years. This will take time for the Turks."

Despite so much effort spent on this claim, not everyone or every nation in the world are against the Turks. He reminds that Mr. Dogu Perincek was found guilty in a local Swiss court due to things he said in a conference regarding the 1915

events, the EHRC - European Human Rights Court decided favorably about him or about what he has said. This is and should be considered a 'positive development', he said. Regarding the year 2015, he professed as follows:

"There will be a lot of pressure. Turks should be ready to cope wit this problem. Nevertheless, I think things will slow down a bit after the 100th Anniversary. After all, it can't continue forever. 100 years is a long time and none of the original participants are alive today. If one gathers together not only the Armenians in Armenia but also those in Diaspora and settles them in the 6 cities they claim as their own, there would be twice as much Muslim population living in those cities compared with Armenian populations."

During the WWI, most of the Armenians fought together with the enemy forces against the Turks. Behind the lines, the Armenian guerrilla forces summarily massacred hundreds of thousands of children, women and elderly, turning the Eastern Anatolia into wasted and ruined landscape. The protective measures the Government had put in place have been misused and the Armenians worked very hard to partition the country that once they called their own, relying on the promises made and hopes created by the Western nations.

The Ottoman Empire which closed the WWI as one of the defeated players was forced to recognize the newly established Armenian Republic ( Sevres Agreement, Articles 88-93 ) and to agree with the establishment and accept the newly redrawn the boundary lines, by the U.S. President as a referee, between Ottomans and the Armenians. The U.S. President, at that time Woodrow Wilson, decided to give the sovereignty of the cities of Trabzon, Erzurum, Van and Bitlis to the Armenians on November 22, 1920.

The same game is being tried for replay even today. The former French President Sarkozy and other politicians of similar mentality, hoping for the Armenian votes in the elections, have made decisions and asserted arguments to recognize the so called Genocide claims and even tried to penalize the individuals with opposing arguments to that claim.

Therefore, the draft that came before the French Senate for penalizing those who deny the Genocide claims and was accepted as a law, has strained, to the extreme, the relations between Turkey and France, even to a point of total breakup. The former President Sarkozy who strongly defended the draft for legislation is one of the two political leaders, together with Chancellor Merkel of Germany, blocking the way for Turkey to enter the European Union. Actually, the legislation by the French Senate to penalize those who refuse to accept or to deny the genocide claims is one of the darkest political blunders of the modern times.

In Hocaly, Azerbaijan, the Armenian guerrilla groups committed the most vicious crimes of the recent times, butchering children, women, elderly and babies without a second thought.

The inhuman treatment of the ordinary people included such unspeakable vulgarity as skinning the heads of people, torturing beyond imagination of the people surrendered alive, cutting with a hack saw the legs and arms of people, executing with gun fire the children in front of their fathers and fathers in front of their children, filling the baskets with heads separated from their bodies alive and cutting open the abdominal sections of 56 pregnant women discharging and exposing the babies not even fully developed. So, those who do not really like to consider these facts and still determined to force Turkey to accept the so called genocide claims must really watch this documentary movie prepared by Philip M. Callaghan about the Armenian insurgencies, with the title "The Armenian Revolt - 1894-1920", (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zNCnSDjHGTg).

The Armenian Diaspora, using the 1915 Deportations in order to support the Armenian Case (Hai Tahd), is trying to spread Turkish enmity and acceptance of 1915 Deportations as a proof of so called Genocide and also in parallel to this expectation, introduces the recognition of April 24 as an anniversary of this claim.

Created and adapted initially by the Armenian Diaspora in France and the U.S., taken at face value by those who need a justification to exert pressure to and responsibility over Turkey, this approach of genocide claim and accusation follows and copies closely the Jewish Holocaust of 1945 for ready acceptance and easy understanding of the subject and it solely aims to secure from Turkey recognition, reparation and repatriation (the famous 3R) by Armenians for their so called losses during 1915 events.

The Chairman of the Turkish Labor Party Mr. Doğu Perinçek, in Switzerland, attended a conference in March of 2005, where he opposed the definition and labeling of the 1915 events as genocide and used the term "international lies" for these claims and accusations. Taken to court, he was tried for racist separatism and was found guilty. The court had penalized him for 90 days of jail time and in return converted the jail sentence to 100 Swiss Francs per day, totaling, 9,000 Swiss Francs monetary fine and postponed the monetary sentence for 2 years. Additionally, he was judged to make payments to the plaintiff Sarkis Shahinian in the amount of 10,000 Francs, and symbolically to the Armenians living in that country another one thousand Francs and finally for the court expenses three thousand Francs.

The court, in its justification and explanation of its decision stated that " a lot of historians, the European Parliament and the National Assemblies of a lot of

countries have accepted these Armenian claims (of genocide)." Mr. Perincek has objected to this decision at the Swiss Federal Court. This court, too, agreed with the lower court's decision, refusing Mr. Perincek's opposition, saying that " *The Armenian Genocide is a historical fact like the Jewish Genocide*". The Federal Court approved the Appeal Court's decision, thus, providing certainty in favor of the Armenian case. Thereupon, Perincek took his case to the EHRC - European Human Rights Commission in 2008.

Perincek has said in his defense that " Switzerland misused and failed to consider the Article 10 of the European Human Rights Agreement regarding the freedom of speech and the Article 7 regarding accusation without pertinent law". The EHRC agreed with Perincek in its decision in December 7, 2013 by saying that Switzerland failed to respect Perincek's human rights.

This decision was reached by 2 opposing votes against 5 votes in favor of Perincek. This decision by the EHRC has meant a lot for the Turkish side, reinforcing their legal standing. But, Switzerland had taken the case to the Appeals Court. The Appeals Court, assembled on January 28, 2015, and allowed the parties to defend their legal cases which took about 3 hours. It is expected to render its decision in the Autumn of 2015. (\*) Dogu Perincek, in his speech he has given in the EHRC said that the events that took place in 1915 were simply forced relocation or deportations and that the Ottoman Government provided coverage and protected its Armenian citizens. Here is the summary of his defense:

"We are here today for the human rights protection of the Europeans. The minds and recollections of the Europeans should not be allowed to remain clueless and dormant by the legal sanctions imposed by courts in this case. The Court has reached a decision that allows everyone, including the Armenian Patriarch, to tell freely and safely what is in everyone's mind. We explained that the 1915 events did not fit or comply with the definition of the word 'genocide', putting forward technical supporting documents and facts. Our thoughts and ideas may be openly discussed but our freedom to express our thoughts must be under the protection of the European legal system. Genocide is a legal term. The Ottoman Empire, in its behavior towards and handling the matters related to its Armenian citizens did not move to eliminate them all. Let's protect and maintain the peace and the brotherhood in Europe and in Turkey. The Armenian genocide claims have been an untouchable status and have been used as an instrument to maltreat and to insult the Turks living in Europe. Today, the Turks and the Muslims in Europe are treated similar to the black natives (of the U.S.)."

(\*) The Court rendered its final decision on October 15, 2015, in favor of Perinçek. See the Court Decision (\*\*) on Page 23 of 23.

In this legal case, Ms. Amal Ramzi Alamuddin, the human rights lawyer who is married to the Holywood star George Clooney, also took a defense role.

In the meeting held in the afternoon with visitors and followers of the case, Mr. Perincek, after his talk with newspapermen was broadcast on the CNN Turk, Perincek referred to the one-to-one meeting he held with the Armenian journalist **Astrik Igitian** and the statement he made. In this statement, he said that he gave as a gift to Mr. Igitian the several books authored by such Armenian scholars as **Kachaznouni**, **Karinian**, **Lalaian** and **Pirumian** published by the Turkish publishing company Kaynak Yayinlari.

Particularly, he mentioned that he gave the Armenian journalist the Turkish, English, German, French and Spanish copies of the book written by the first Prime Minister of the Republic of Armeniana, Mr. Hovhannes Kachaznouni, titled "Tashnak Party Has Nothing To Do Anymore".

In his talk, Perincek said that he mentioned to the Armenian journalist his observation he made at the General Congress in Bucharest in 1923 where Kachaznouni said that " The Czarist Russia, the British and the French intentionally misled, us the Armenians. They told us that they would 'give us a state extending from sea to sea' and pushed us to the war zone after providing weaponry. Turks defended themselves. There have been massacres by both sides. We cut down the total Muslim populations in most cities. No one should look for a responsible or guilty party for the massacres beyond or outside the Tashnak Party. The Tashnak Party has nothing to do anymore and it should dissolve itself".

Perincek asked the Armenian journalist if the above statement expressed by Kachaznouni is made public or well known by the people in Armenia. The journalist replied by saying that " *Kachaznouni is the founder of our Republic, a great statesman and a very respectable man. But this statement is not known by us, they did not teach us that...*" The AIHM will declare its decision most probably sometime in October. I strongly believe that the Appeals Court will approve the decision of the Federal Court.

France is the first country in the world which has accused Turkey with the so called genocide that did not happen in Turkish history. France is also a country which allowed the Armenians in that country to erect a so called 'Genocide Monument' on **March 8th 2001** in front of the door of the ceramic museum at Sevres, Paris where the Agreement was signed which buried the Ottoman Empire in the history forever.

The sign installed near the monument says " In memory of those who were killed as part of the Genocide committed against 1.5 million Armenians by the Young Turks Government during the WWI in 1915 "

The same sign exists in front of the door to the Auschwitz Concentration Camp with one difference; the phrase "1.5 million Jews" was replaced by "1.5 million Armenians".

#### This is an international scandal.

Ignoring the scandal committed by the above sign, the Co-Chairman of the Green Party of Germany, the ethnically Turkish politician Mr. **Cem Ozdemir** displayed his ignorance and lack of information on the subject in the meeting on April 24, 2001 at the German Federal Assembly, by lying, very similar to the Armenian propagandists, " *The Young Turks, who committed the genocide, also caused the destruction and total loss of Turkish soldiers in Sarikamis. They are the ones caused the total collapse of the Ottoman Empire. Therefore, it is meaningless to defend them. Everyone should ask themselves whom everyone wishes to take as an ideal or example."* 

The French Government which permitted the erection of the monument mentioned above could not protect and it turned her head away when the Turkish Ambassador in Paris Hon. Ismail Erez and his driver were gunned down in Paris on October 24, 1975 by the Asala Armenian terrorists, followed by the killings, by the same terrorists, of Oktay Cirit and Yilmaz Colpan on December 22, 1979, of Resat Morali and Tecelli Ari on March 4, 1981, of Cemal Ozen on September 24, 1981 and additional 7 more Turkish diplomats.

The hidden purpose and claim of the so called genocide monument in front of the museum at Sevres, at the outskirts of Paris has the following declaration: "We, the Armenians, do not recognize the Lausanne Treaty which helped establish the Republic of Turkey. We declare and recognize the Treaty of Sevres as active and applicable. Because, the Greater Armenia is part of that agreement." Armenia, currently, does not recognize the Eastern borders of Turkey and considers Mt. Ararrat (Ağrı Dağı) as part of her territory. France has also allowed, on April 24, 2003, the erection of another monument of hatred at the Canada Square in Paris, in honor of another Armenian terrorist Komitas Sogomonian.

The Azerbaijan can never erect a memorial monument at anywhere in France regarding the genocidal activities conducted by the Armenians at Hocaly in the Karadag District. Similarly, the Turks can not erect a memorial

monument at anywhere in France regarding the massacres committed by the Armenians in the cities Marash and Gaziantep in Turkey.

France, may well agree with the idea of naming its shortest street (148 m. long and 15 m. wide) Ankara (rue d'Ankara) in Paris where our Embassy is located but Turkey, for some reason, can never bring to the table for discussion the naming of a small street in Keçiören as Paris Street, one of the most beautiful and well developed streets in Ankara.

France, while not facing the genocidal activities she committed in Rwanda and Algeirs, suggests continuously to Turkey to face with her past.

### Turkey is not a country to refrain from facing its past.

Turkey is of the opinion of leaving this matter to the historians to resolve. The countries which sideline this approach are France and Armenia. After the U.S. President Barack Obama has given the "Resolve your issues with the Armenia" message at the podium of the Turkish Grand National Assembly on **April 6th**, **2009**, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, (then) the prime Minister, has been the first Turkish PM in the history to officially offer condolences to the grandchildren of those Armenians who lost their lives in the 1915 events.

The Prime Ministry Office of Press Council, by issued a written statement of P.M. Erdogan to the members of the press on the internet, as follows: " The April 24th date which reflects a special meaning for our Armenian citizens and the Armenians at large, offers a valuable chance to freely share and exchange opinions and thoughts about a this historical event."

"With my hopes and trust that the peoples of ancient and incomparable geography with similar traditions and cultures may speak with maturity and freely about their common past history and each remember solemnly and with respect their past losses, we extend our sincere wishes, for those Armenians who lost their lives at the beginning of the 20th Century, to lie in peace and offer our condolences to their grandchildren. It is a human responsibility and duty to share and try to understand the memories of all the citizens of the Ottoman Empire, including the Armenians' pains and sufferings encountered during those years", thus stressing upon the fact that it is part of the democratic culture and modern day thinking to freely and commonly express different opinions and thoughts about the 1915 events.

Also reminding the fact that the last years of the Ottoman Empire is full of pain and sufferings to millions of the other Ottoman citizens as well which can not be ignored and denied, P.M. Erdogan continued as follows: " A judicious moral and

human standing requires the understanding with respect all the pains and sufferings experienced by all peoples with no regard to the ethnical roots and religion.

**Rwanda**, has argued that the French authorities had their hands in the genocide in that country—where 800,000 people have been killed in 1994. The report, prepared by the Rwandan Department of Justice, has striking notes and accusations related with the massacres seen. Among the accused for the events in Rwanda are such names as the former French President Francois Mitterand who died in 1996,—of the former Prime Ministers Dominique de Villepin and Eduard Balladur, Alain Juppe and Hubert Vedrine.

The Rwandan Government which accused France for the genocide, requested in a report prepared for the events that 33 French political and military people have to be tried in a court of law. In a 500 page report prepared by an independent commission assigned by the Rwandan Department of Justice to research and examine the role possibly played by France, it is mentioned that " *Evidence of French support have been found for the political, diplomatic and logistical involvement.*" It is necessary and very useful to understand the French involvement in the Rwandan genocide to watch the movie made by director Terry George in 2004 titled "Hotel Rwanda".

The President of Rwanda Paul Kagame has argued in 2008 that they possess strong evidence in their hands about France's relationship with the Hutu regime. The spokesman of the French Foreign Ministry Mr. Romain Nadal said that "The Report contains accusations towards the French politicians and the military leadership that cannot be accepted." The former President of France Mr. Francois Mitterand explained "It is really not all that important to experience or live through a genocide in countries like that." (La Figaro, 12 January 1998). Mr. Sarkozy, during a visit he made to Algiers in 2006 implied that France would not recognize the crimes against humanity his government had committed in Algeirs by saying "It is not reasonable to expect the apology from the sons for their fathers' mistakes". France, has not yet accounted for the genocide they committed in Algiers.

# In the Western World, their viewing angle to Muslims and Turks have always been negative.

During a religious ceremony to remember the 1915 events, the Pope Francesco, the religious leader of the Catholics in the world, has conducted on April 12, 2015 at the St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, he said that the first genocide of the 20th century was perpetrated to the "Armenian communities", thus, proving that he still represents what was incorrectly thought to be erased in the modern world the

dogma of superiority of Christianity. Francesco, before becoming a pope in Argentina where he used to live was close to the Armenian Diaspora and was impressed and affected by their claims and accusations. The Karekin II, the religious leader of the Armenians world-wide and Catholicos of the Armenian Apostolic Church and Serj Sarkisian, the President of Armenia and Aram I, the Cilicia Catholicos were also present in Pope's meeting.

In a meeting held on Sept. 27, 2000 between then the Pope Jean Paul II and Karekin II in Vatican, a joint declaration was signed attesting to the 1915 events as genocide. **Pope Francesco did refer to this declaration.** However, the pope before Francesco, the Pope Benedict who had rather strained relationship with the Muslim world and Turkey had not used the genocide term.

However, if Pope Francesco had read the book written in English by Gabriel Serape Papazian, titled **Patriotism Perverted** (Boston, Baker Press, 1934), he would not make the declaration mentioned above. Papazian, in the subject book, told about all of Dashnak activities in detail between 1800 and 1934, including how they pushed Armenians to their deaths towards both the Turks and the Russians and **how they burned down the "Kurdish villages.**"

Actually, it should be added to the same book how the Armenians joined the Nazi military lines after 1934 in massacring the Jews by forming military brigades of 10,000 soldiers and the sporadic killing of the Turkish diplomats later around 1970's.

Just a short time before the Pope's statement, one of the political parties in Turkey, CHP - People's Republican Party, committed a major error by offering as a candidate the wife of Mr. Erdal Doğan who had earlier declared the Republic of Turkey and the Turkish War of Independence as genocidal entities and activities. Mrs. Selina Özuzun Doğan said in a statement to (Armenian) Agos Newspaper in Istanbul, right after her candidacy in CHP's contingency list on the first line in the 2. District in Istanbul, that it is symbolically rather interesting for her candidacy to be declared during the 100th anniversary of the Armenian genocide of 1915 and that this would reflect positively and favorably to the CHP's votes in the upcoming elections. A newspaper announced at that time that the husband of Selina Dogan petitioned the International Court of Justice in the Hague (Holland) with the accusation that both the CHP and Mustafa Kemal Ataturk perpetrated the genocide on the Armenians and that the State of Turkey thus affected a "Cultural Genocide" on the Armenians.

Chairman of the CHP, Mr. **Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu** observed, while introducing the new candidates to the press, that *Ms. Selina Özuzun Doğan, with her Armenian background, knowledge and education would add highly to the political value of* 

our policies as a party in the TBMM (Turkish Grand National Assembly). No matter what people may say about her candidacy, all comments and thoughts are valuable for us.

The truth is, CHP, as it declared openly in the Program of the Party, announced in the 2008 Party General Assembly, does not only recognize the Armenian claims of genocide but also is a party that fought against this accusation vehemently so far.

The suggestion made by Prof. Dr. Mensur Akgün, regarding erecting an "Armenian Memorial Monument" after commenting on the declaration of the Pope on the TV on April 13th, is totally absurd and comical.

The announcement which appeared on the British Financial Times, "Pope's use of the word 'genocide' especially after a making a pleasant trip to Turkey last year surprised the officials compared to Pope John Paul II's refraining to use the word genocide for the killing of the 1.5 Million Armenians during the last years of the Ottoman Empire "contains the lie as mentioned above with the phrase "genocide for the killing of the 1.5 Million Armenians".

A second example for the Western world's negative viewing angle of the Turks and the Muslims in general is the fact that the Western world never accepted and even tried to cover up the fact that the Nazis and the Germans are the same nation.

Did you ever hear that the Germans committed genocidal crimes against the Jews? It is always and everywhere said that the Nazis did it. However, if and when the subject Armenian genocide comes up, it is alleged that the Turks did it. During the Nazi period in the German history, the hatred for the Jews was at its climax. According to the Nazis who are the same race as the Germans, the Jews did not have the right to live and were of lowest racial rank. Very similar to those Turks who are being killed by Neo-Nazi groups in Germany nowadays.

Jewish Genocide is a crime of humanity. The perpetrators of these crimes are called Nazis as if they are a different nations but they are Germans.

The gruesome massacres committed by the Nazi who are from the German nation in killing 6 million Jews systematically is also called Holocaust. (Holokauston in ancient Greek). The Nazis who burned the Jews in specially constructed chambers are introduced as if they have arrived from the outer space like aliens. France does not accuse the Germans or the country where Germans used to live - Deutschland with the crime of genocide. What kind of double-standard is that?

The social and political pressure on the Jews who used to live in Germany started with election of Adolph Hitler to the leadership of his party in 1933. The Sturmabteilung organization (SA) which was part of Hitler's NSDAP Party, called upon the German people on April 1, 1933 to boycott the Jewish businesses but the boycott ended up with the destruction of all the Jewish stores and business establishments totally. With a law passed on Sept 15, 1935 in Nurnberg, it was made illegal for the upper class Germans (Arian race) to marry with the low class people.

Actually, Hitler, in his book he authored in 1925 called Mein Kampf ( My Struggle) had explained that he would commit to the Jewish genocide.

It was decided in 1939 to gather and send all the Jews living in Germany at that time to the settlement camps (ghettos) in Poland. On January 20, 1942, the **Wannsee Conference** was organized by the high level government bureaucrats headed by Adolf Eichmann to discuss the details of the final solution of the Jewish question.

According to this protocol, there were 11 Million Jews in the whole Europe to be killed. **Killing machines and factories** have started being built after 1941. The largest and the best known camp among them was the one in Poland named **Auschwitz-Birkenau** (1941) concentration and death camp.

Genocide is defined as destruction of groups of human beings due to their racial, nationality, ethnic and religious differences. This crime may be committed by a government or by groups with the consent of a government. The United Nations General Assembly, with the purpose of prevention and punishment of genocide in the world, endorsed in 1948 the Genocide Agreement and **Turkey has become a signatory to this Agreement in 1950.** The United Nations Agreement for Prevention and Punishment of the Genocide Crime was enacted upon by the UN General Assembly in December 1948 and became enforceable in January 1951.

**Talat Pasha**, in a secret message he sent to the 4th Army Command on **May 23**, **1915**, requested to " *relocate and resettle* the Armenians evicted from Erzurum, Van and Bitlis Provinces, to the southern part of the City of Mousul and the Provinces of Zor and Urfa ( excluding the central part of the City); and those Armenians who are evicted from the cities Adana, Halep and Marash to the Eastern part of Syrian Province and the Eastern and Southeastern parts of the Province of Halep".

Talat Pasha did start the relocation process and a week later on May 30, 1915, secured the passage of a temporary law on the subject. But, Talat and Enver Pashas have never ordered, planned or imagined a genocide.

Ataturk said the following during his opening speech of the third legislative year of the Turkish Grand National Assembly on March 1st, 1922; "The issue which is usually referred to as the Armenian Question which was designed for resolution by the world capitalist nations according to their own economical interests rather than the actual needs and desires of the Armenian people was finally resolved by the Kars Agreement in the most accurate and mutually beneficial manner for both nations who have been living together for centuries in a friendly and peaceful manner, strengthening the friendship ties even further of these two hard working peoples."

Nurnberg International Military Court of Justice tried the Nazi Party for issues like crime of humanity, war crimes, crimes against world peace and for being instrumental for causing a war. It was the first time in the world a party was tried here in this court for the 'crimes against the world peace' and 24 people were found not guilty while others were punished ranging from 10 years of imprisonment to execution and most were executed.

## There has been no international court decision given for Enver and Talat Pashas.

As part of the Sevres Agreement signed on August 10, 1920, the Ottoman Empire was forced to accept and agree to appear in a court for trial for some accusations. (Article 226). The victorious nations were assigned to prepare and organize the court proceedings with the responsibility of arresting the desired guilty parties and making them stand for trial at the court. The Nemrut Mustafa Military Court assembled in Istanbul during the war released all the accused after those who were sent to Malta for trial were found not guilty by the British Prosecutor General due to lack of proper evidence.

The Lausanne Agreement, signed on July 24th, 1923, contained an article which announced total not-guilty decision and freedom of all people accused of various crimes between Aug. 1st, 1914 and November 20th, 1922.

The Turkey-France relationship which was at a point of break-up was slowly restored after the French Constitutional Council refused to agree with the draft law requiring the punishment of those who denied the accusation of genocide. The Council, by agreeing with proposal to reject the request of punishment for those who deny genocide accusation, has indeed shown that France was a state

where judicial proceedings were still respectable and upheld. (http://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/conseil-constitutionelle/francais/les-decisions/acces-par-date/decisions-depuis-1959/2012/2012-647-dc/decision-n-2012-647-dc-du-28-fevrier-2012.104949.html -http://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/conseil-constitutionnel/francais/les-decisions/acces-par-date/decisions-depuis-1959/2012/2012-647-dc/communique-de-presse.104950.html

The (then) Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoğlu said, in relation with the Constitutional Council's refusal of the proposed law for finding guilty those who deny genocide, " The French Constitutional Council has decided appropriately, respecting the international human rights concept of the French Constitution and to the European values we all uphold. I congratulate the Council for this decision."

In the questionnaire circulated by the French La Monde newspaper regarding the parliamentarians making a decision of this type, 85.2% of the respondents voted against the issue. (http://www.lemonde.fr/a-la-une/sondage/2011/12/20/vous-meme-etes-vous-favorable-ou-pas-favorable-a-la-adoption-par-le-parlement-d-une-loi-condamnant-la-negation-du-genocide-armenien 1620917 3208.html)

The opposing votes seen in the questionnaire affected the refusal decision of the Constitutional Council. Additionally, such crimes like racial discrimination, hatred and use of force or encouragement to use force were defined as crime in the French Press Law dated July 29, 1881, Article 24.

Refusal of the subject law made those who initially supported or voted for it sad and sorry, including the Armenian Diaspora, its supporters in France but particularly Sarkozy and Boyer. Turkey, obviously was pleased with the decision of refusal.

The Deputy Prime Minister and the Spokesman of the Government Mr. Bülent Arınç has evaluated the decision as elimination of a possible crisis and said " The Constitutional Council has decided free of political ramifications and concerns. This decision has prevented a major set back and a crisis that would most probably be created between France and Turkey. I hope this decision will be proper reference point to those who might wish to think outside legal boundaries".

The Minister of European Affairs, at that time, Mr. Egemen Bağış, has observed that "Logical thinking has won again and thus a historical mistake was prevented."

Mr. Tanju Özcan, the CHP Bolu Deputy of National Assembly, remarked: "I hope that this decision becomes a sample and signal to follow for the Government who is trying to subdue the freedom of speech in our country". The AKP Deputy Chairman and Chief of the Foreign Affairs Committee Mr.Ömer Çelik explained that the counter-measures planned against France will be aborted. "The decision of the Constitutional Council shall nullify the implementation of the second and third stage counter-measures."

The evaluation of the Turkish Foreign Ministry is as follows: "We consider the refusal of the proposed legislation by the French Constitutional Council as a step against such attempt as politicization of history and see it in harmony with such principles as freedom of speech and research, international judicial system and government with judiciary foundation. We wish that the relationship between Turkey and Armenia and the historical differences of opinions between two nations handled and resolved in a constructive manner offering judicial and technically sound foundation. The approach to be used should be encouraging the just solution and not deepening the crisis. Such an approach would help improve as well the current Turkish-French relationship in every area."

The Le Monde newspaper, dated March 1, 2012, expressing satisfaction that the Constitutional Council did its job as defined, reiterating that draft law proposal had been rejected due to its standing against freedom of expression, thus, a possible incorrect ramifications have been averted.

The International Press Without Borders (IPWB) organization expressed its pleasure for rejection of the proposed legislation offering to penalize the expression of opposition to the genocide accusations and also mentioned that it was now Turkey's turn to do the same. " But the attempt has harmed the respectability of the French democratically values, the defenders of the human rights and the Armenian case in Turkey. We are calling upon all the French political cadre. Please do not attempt to do this again. This last experiment had clearly proven that we must all stop creating a history by passing laws for memorial ceremonies and anniversaries."

However, the IPWB had earlier opposed this same law before it came for voting to the French National Assembly and Senate floors, and it had sent mails to every member of the Assembly, urging them to vote against it. I am of the opinion, therefore, that we should not feel comfortable and satisfied just as yet. Similarly, the member of the US Senate, Mr. Adam Schiff, Robert Dold and 59 others had requested Mrs. Clinton, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the US to change her position and standing on the Armenian genocide claims and accused her for encouraging Republic of Turkey to turn its back to this historical shame.

Additionally, during the Hocaly protest meetings in Istanbul, ANCA, Armenian National Committee of America, had asked then the US Ambassador Ricciardone to reproach and blame the Turkish Government for assumably tolerating the racism and hatred. Director of ANCA Aram Hamparian claimed and complained that "these protests and demonstrations are not simple governmental reactions to genocide claims but are the well calculated reactionary demonstrations similar to those before the genocide. Turkish community is simply attacking their imaginary enemy and practicing for their next target. We want Ambassador Ricciardone to immediately and forcefully blame the Turkish Government for its support for and encouraging the violent reactions of the crowd."

During the difficult and unfriendly period experienced with the French Government for the so called genocide claims, the acceptance, on December 18, 2011, by Yaşar Kemal, the Turkish author, the famous French Legion d'Honneur Grand Officer medal offered to him by France was a big mistake. This medal has not bestowed any honor onto Yaşar Kemal. Because, while Yaşar Kemal is a more accomplished and successful author than Orhan Pamuk, he had not agreed with the so called genocide claims as Mr. Pamuk did. Those who would click on the following link <a href="http://webtv.hurriyet.com.tr/2/25807/0/1/yasar-kemal-e-fransadan-buyuk-subay-nisani.aspx">http://webtv.hurriyet.com.tr/2/25807/0/1/yasar-kemal-e-fransadan-buyuk-subay-nisani.aspx</a> will see the pleasure on their faces of those who attended the presentation of the medal ceremony. I wonder what these attendants are thinking nowadays?

On October 2006, on the day the French Parliament accepted and passed the law penalizing those denying the genocide, Mr. Orhan Pamuk who agreed and accepted the genocide claims earlier, was presented with the Nobel Prize for Literature.

I wonder if this is just purely accidental incident and timing or is it part of a bigger plan managed from a distance? I wonder if Orhan Pamuk had received his Nobel Prize for having said, in a meeting with a newspaperman on February 6th, 2005 in Switzerland, as appeared in the newspaper Tagesanzeiger, " 30,000 Kurds and one million Armenians have been killed in Turkey. Nobody except I dare to talk about this and the nationalists hate me because of having said this fact "?

Pamuk, following this statement, has been selected as one of the 100 persons widely announced in the headline news article "Time 100: The People Shaping Our World "in the Time magazine published in the US on May 8th, 2006. The following year, in May 2007, he was elected as one of the jurors of the Cannes Film Festival.

For some reason, all these successful events followed his announcement of Feb. 6th, 2005.

Had Yaşar Kemal not accepted this reward, he would given an extremely important lesson to France. The former president of South Africa, Mr. Mandela had refused to accept the Atatürk International Peace Prize in 1992.

But, on the other hand, Mandela, at the age of 93, had accepted on January 27, 2011, the 2010 Peace Prize offered to him by an institute operating as part of the University of Houston in the USA.

The former Director of YÖK - Agency of the Higher Education - Prof. Dr. Erdoğan Teziç had returned the same very famous *Commandeur de la Legion d'Honneur* back to France, given to him on Sept. 17, 2004 upon the recommendation of the President Chirac. Prof. Teziç was the first and only recipient of this prize which was started being offered since the time of Napoleon I and was offered to very few people in the world. One of the former ministers of the Turkish Government in the past Kamuran Gurun also rejected and returned his medal back to France with the following note: "I have been unable to keep your country's Legion d'Honneur Prize offered to me by your President Francois Mitterand after your Parliament's and your Government's hostile and unjust decisions against my country, therefore it is enclosed herewith."

It is very thought-provoking and troublesome of Yaşar Kemal's acceptance of a prize from France while the famous literary giant and philosopher Jean Paul Sartre had refused the Nobel Literary Prize in 1964 by saying " It is nothing but capitalism's revenge from me by giving such a valuable prize to a revolutionist like me ."

It is interesting that awarding Yaşar Kemal with a prize takes place only 4 days before the voting. Accepting a medal from a country which accuses Turkey with the lowest and most vicious crime of humanity is, as far as I am concerned, insensitivity, to say the least.

I would like to offer a reminder on this subject. The author of the famous novel, Doctor Zhivago, the Russian Boris Pasternak, also actually refused the Nobel Literature Prize offered to him in 1958 simply because he was against the regime.

Pasternak, did not take the prize due to his maturity and experience which enabled him to realize that it was offered to him due to his criticism of his country and not because of his penmanship.

Turks, too, like Armenians, should apply pressure on the political leadership of their country by organizing effective and encompassing meetings. These meetings should be centrally coordinated and the financial support and the structure of the leadership should independent from the prevailing bureaucracy. It may be necessary to go through a restructuring process if necessary for this purpose.

The Marmara Group Foundation protested Armenia for the genocide they committed at Hocaly on its 20th anniversary. A meeting was organized in Istanbul with the participation and support of the Foundation as well as the Azerbaijanian Turks who live in Turkey and number of other non-profit organizations with the main slogan or theme of "Do not remain silent to false accusations of Armenia", thus, bringing attention of the Turkish and world public opinion to the genocide Armenia has committed at Hocaly.

But, as was done in the meeting held at Taksim where slogans like "You are all Armenians....you are all bas....", "Today at Taksim...tomorrow at Erivan..." or "we may suddenly appear one night..." (with reference to a line from a famous song ) were widely used which may harm Turkey and Azerbaijan and as such should not have been used then and in the future..

Such slogans with racial and ideological overtures and extreme in nature would hurt and lower the political status and standing of Turkey and Azerbaijan to a lower level in an international political case where they already have all the power and respectability in their hands. In international relations, not the sentiments but logic and reason must be given higher priority. Actually, therefore, the Azerbaijanian Ambassador to Ankara Mr. Faik Bagirov displayed his objection and displeasure by saying "that written slogan should not have been there..."

It is more beneficial to act diplomatically in such events. Mr. Hasan Esat Işık, the former Minister of Defense and the Ambassador at Paris in 1968 objected to the memorial to be erected in Marsailles as a result of the political pressure applied by the Armenians in France. He officially asked the French Government not to participate in the opening ceremony of the memorial. But, when he noticed the participation of one of the French cabinet ministers in the opening, he expressed his opposition and reaction to the minister's participation by vacating his office in Paris and returning to Ankara in protest, without even asking for or receiving Ankara's permission to do so.

Ambassador Isik has taught a valuable lesson to the French Government without screaming and shouting about the issue. Hemingway was absolutely right when he said " *The courage is the elegance one displays against the undesirable events*".

In the USA on October 15, 2014, the Barack Obama administration announced that a rug symbolizing the 1915 Armenian deportation will be exhibited in the White House. This announcement was made by the spokesperson of Susan Rice, Obama's National Security Advisor. The spokesperson Bernadette Meehan informed everyone that the Ghazir Rug - Armenian Orphan Rug would be displayed on November 18-23 at the part of the White House which is normally open to visitors.

Meehan made the following explanation regarding the rug: " The rug which is also known as Ghazir Rug - The Armenian Orphans Rug was presented to President Coolidge in 1925 as a symbol and in recognition of the humanitarian support provided by the American people to the Armenian children displaced during the deportation. It represented the Paradise Garden and was made in 18 months using 4 million loops. It was in very good condition and its size is 3.5 m x 5.8 m. It was taken by President Coolidge when his tenure as president had ended in 1929 but was later in 1982 returned to the White House as a gift by his family. Since then, it was exhibited only twice and it symbolizes the close relationship between the US and the Armenian peoples.

It was a futile exercise of Turkey trying to avoid the display of the rug in the White House. The US Administration had found the exhibition objectionable from the political point of view and the initial request for the exhibition was denied by the Obama Administration. Finally, the exhibition was opened on November 18 and the Armenian Diaspora, not wasting any time, had reminded the world that 1.5 million Armenians and other Christians were mass murdered in 1915 by Turkey during the WWI. (http://armenianweekly.com/2014/11/18/orphan/rug/)

It should be noted right away that there was no Republic of Turkey at that date.

There is no officially recognized Armenian genocide crime as defined by the 1948 UN Agreement to Prevent and Punishment of Genocide.

The Ottoman Government in 1915 did not commit massacres for national, ethnical, racial or religious reasons to any group or sub-group of its citizens for the purpose of total or partial annihilation, similar to what Hitler did to the Jews by burning them in the ovens and the Ottomans did not make the annihilation of Armenians a state policy.

The retired Washington Ambassador Mr.Şükrü Elekdağ sent a letter to President Obama on April 9, 2015 suggesting that he should not use the word 'genocide' but instead use the Armenian word "medz yeghern" - great calamity - in his

speech which was upcoming. And President Obama did in fact use the word "meds yeghern" instead of 'genocide' in his speech on April 24 that year.

The former Minister of European Affairs Minister Volkan Bozkır, rightfully said " But the declaration that Pope Francis made is one that will be part of the history as an enmity and an unfortunate mistake. Turkey will consider null and void and totally unacceptable this quite controversial statement which is not supported by any legal and authenticated documentation." But the declaration is there and can not be considered non-existing.

Non-existence is a legal term and it means for a document null without really disallowing it since it is against a law already. There is no such an understanding in international law.

According to the Pew Research Center, The Forum of Religion and Public Life, there are 2.2 billion Christians (32%) and 1.6 billion Muslims (23%) as its report titled "The size of the most important religious groups of the world and their geographic distribution - 2010" indicates.

The Catholics constitute half of the Christian population in the world (1.1 billion). More than 40% of these Catholics are settled in the Latin America. In South America where 41.3% of the population is Catholic, amounting to 483 million people. There are 277 million Catholics in Europe, 177 million in Africa, 137 million in Asia, 85 million in North America and 9 million in Oceania.

4 countries in the world where the Catholics are the majority of the population are located in Latin America. The Brasil, with its 140 million population, is the most populous with its Catholic people. In Argentine where the Pope was born, more than 75% of the population is Catholic. In Europe, Italy is the country where the highest percentage (75%) of the population are Catholics. In Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo is the country with 36 million Catholics.

Since the Pope is the leader of the Catholic world, if all the Catholic countries recognize the so called Armenian genocide accusation, are we then bury our heads in the sand and consider null and void all these decisions to be made by the Catholic countries?

Additionally, one should not forget the remarks the President of Armenia Serj Sarkisian made in his official internet page regarding the Pope's statement on the subject: " *Pope's statement is very encouraging* ". The commentators who discussed Pope's statement on the NTV Television channel on **April 13, 2015**, for some reason, never mentioned the genocidal attacks by the Armenians in Hocaly, the Holocaust, the genocides of Rwanda and Bosnia and the deportation

of the Crimean Turks to Siberia, in one night, on May 18, 1944, on orders by Stalin where 150,000 Crimean lives were lost en route to their destination.

The HDP, Kurdish (People's Democratic Party) did not join the Turkish Grand National Assembly's decision the repudiate and criticize the AP's decision.

Ahmet Rustem Bey, who during the War of Independence fought together with Mustafa Kemal and joined the first TGNA (TBMM) as a deputy, wrote about the Armenian genocide allegations in Bern in 1918 on the Preface of his book he authored in French, titled **The World War and the Turco-Armenian Question**: " As I was writing this book defending Turkey against the world opinion on the subject of the Armenian genocide allegations, I foremost considered, before anything else, pursuing my emotional liabilities towards this country where I was born and have benefitted tremendously from her offerings."

Today, starting with Nobel Prize Recipient in Literature Orhan Pamuk and some Turkish intellectuals thinking like Pamuk who claim " *Well, if the Westerners say we committed genocide, we must have committed genocide, let's get over it and accept it and apologize about it as suggested and close the matter"* whose numbers are increasing everyday, who among us knows about **Ahmet Rasim Bey**, the Turk sympathizer with Polish ethnic roots who invited those who insulted Turks to duel with him?

I happen to think that the number of those who know and remember him today would not exceed the number of fingers in one hand.

The genocide accusations keep the Turkish foreign policy under pressure, providing opportunities to some countries looking for opportunities to apply psychological pressure on Turkey. It also creates another obstacle on the way to become a member in the European Union.

As a matter of fact, the Armenian accusations and claims at the Brussels meeting on **December 17**, **2004**, have been a major obstacle to Turkey's membership. The European Union has put in front of Turkey two major conditions which are almost impossible to satisfy; the first one was for Turkey to recognize so called Armenian Genocide accusations and the second is to open up the border restrictions between the two countries.

There has been no reference made to Armenia as far as the Karabag conflict where Armenia had really pursued an avenue of disagreement with everything and in the Hocaly case where Armenia committed a real genocide. It is impossible for Turkey to be invited for EU membership so long as the TurkeyArmenia conflict is not solved based on the following conditions and false Armenian accusations had not dropped out of use.

- \* The Declaration of Independence of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Armenia dated August 23, 1990, Article 12, stipulates that "Republic of Armenia will support every effort for the acceptance by world public opinion of the genocide committed in the 1915 Ottoman Turkey and Western Armenia."
- \* The Armenian Parliament, on September 23, 1991, granted and promised that it would uphold the Declaration of Independence dated August 23, 1990.
- \* The Declaration of Independence which contains national principles and aims has been made part and parcel of the Armenian Constitution established in 1995. The international recognition of the so called genocide claims has been established as Armenia's foreign policy target.
- \* In the 4. General Meeting of the Developing Armenia Party met in Erivan which was attended by the President Serj Sarkisian who said that "Independence is the decision of the Karadag people. Even the International Judiary may not suggest a different approach".
- \* The maps of Armenia hanging on the walls in schools indicate the 12 cities currently located in Turkey as part of the Armenian landscape within its borders.
- \* In the Armenian National Anthem, the lyrics contain statements like " Our land is under occupation, you should die or kill for this land".
- \* The Commander of the Armenian Forces which committed untold massacres in Karadag is the current president of Armenia, Serj Sarkisian.
- \* Sarkisian told the British writer Thomas De Waal " The Azeris thought we were joking before the Hocaly War, thinking that the Armenians would not use weapons against the unarmed civil population. We have been able to break that stereotyping."

As long as the statement "Politics and the wisdom rarely walk together on the same road" written by Jewish writer Stephan Zweig, whose books were among those burned by the Nazis in 1933, holds true for the Armenians of today, the false Armenian genocide claims will never drop out of fashion of international politics. (\*\*)

European Court confirms Perinçek's right to freedom of speech. The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) has ruled that Switzerland violated Turkish politician Doğu Perinçek's right to freedom of speech. He had appealed against a conviction for racism after having denied the mass killing of Armenians. Oct 15, 2015. http://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/do%C4%9Fu-perin%C3%A7ek\_european-court-confirms-perin%C3%A7ek-s-right-to-freedom-of-speech-/41720676.