

DOCUMENTS



**PRIME MINISTRY
DIRECTORATE GENERAL
OF PRESS AND INFORMATION**

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PREFACE

Armenian terrorist gangs have been waging a campaign of hatred towards Turkey during the last ten years, indiscriminately slaughtering and maiming innocent people.

Unfortunately certain countries have attempted to justify and find extenuating circumstances for these heinous acts of terrorism, which are a flagrant violation of fundamental rights, international law and basic humanity.

The campaign aims at winning the support for these claims of the so-called "Armenian Genocide" which lacks any historical foundation and originates only in unjust and biased information arising from lies and slanders. It also seeks to achieve their demands, which have no logical and legal foundation whatsoever. Such claims, distorting history and facts, are unfortunately supported by the media of some countries.

The periodical MILITARY HISTORY DOCUMENTS published by the Military History and Strategic Studies Department of the Turkish General Staff, devoted its December 1982 (No.81) issue to the First World War years, so much referred to in these baseless charges and allegations. Documents published in the periodical catalogue Armenian atrocities and massacres perpetrated on Turkish people in these years. The documents also very explicitly demonstrate the just and compassionate treatment by the Ottoman Administration to all citizens, irrespective of their religion, race, sect or any other consideration.

In presenting the English translation of this publication, which in fact includes only a selection of the innumerable documents from Turkish War History archives, we hope that we may enlighten objective readers and researchers alike, and present the truth for all those who only want to avoid biased assessments.

*Necati ÖZKANER
Director General
of Press and
Information*

INTRODUCTION

This book compiles documents from Turkish Military History Archives. The original facsimile copies of the documents in their Ottoman dialect together with their present day Turkish transcriptions were first published in the December 1982 (No. 81) issue of the **Turkish Military History Documents Periodical**. Now, the English translation of the documents is being presented for general readers and researchers alike.

The documents herein are concerned with the 1914–1918 period of Turco–Armenian history. The period in question, coinciding with the First World War, is the most controversial era of the history of the Ottoman Armenians. Much has been said and much published abroad about this period. But Turkish documents were very rarely referred to in these publications. Publications were based in one–sided, biased sources, and in general reflected twisted and falsified versions of what really happened. It is hoped that the collection of the documents from Turkish Military History Archives, will shed light on that controversial period of the history and will also contribute to the work of researchers.

For a better evaluation of the documents in their true place in history, it will be proper briefly to summarise the pre–First World War period of the history of the Ottoman Armenian minority. Until the 1877–1878 Ottoman–Russian War, there never existed any such thing as an ‘Armenian Question’. No international treaty, agreement or convention, ever referred to the term ‘Armenian’ until that date. The Armenian minority, had peacefully co–existed with the Turkish majority for nearly eight hundred years.

As a matter of fact, the position and living conditions of the Armenians were better than those of many Turks. While Turks had compulsory military service, Armenians were exempted from this obligation, and so could devote themselves to trade, agriculture, and craftsmanship,

constantly raising their level of wealth and prosperity. The Turks bore all the burden of the Ottoman Empire, while the Armenian minority only enjoyed the benefits of the Empire, and even economically exploited the Moslem Turkish majority.

The 1877-1878 Ottoman-Russian War, initiated a new era in the history of the Ottoman Armenian Minority. The St. Stephanos Treaty which the Russians dictated to the Ottoman capital at the end of this War, added a provision envisaging "reforms" for the Armenians. It was the first time in history that the term 'Armenian' was ever included in an international treaty. The Berlin Peace Convention of 1878 which later replaced the St. Stephanos Treaty, also inserted an article on "reforms" benefiting the Ottoman Armenians. This provision opened the way for interference in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire by foreign countries, led by Russia and Britain, on behalf of the Armenian minority. As a consequence, Anatolia became an arena for the power games of the imperialist states. In this struggle, the Ottoman Armenian minority was exploited as a tool of international interests.

Feeling and enjoying the support of foreign states behind them, the Ottoman Armenians began to harbour dissatisfaction with their position, and demand an autonomous region, even an independent state in Eastern Anatolia, where they lived only as a very small minority. When these ambitions were not realised, they adopted revolutionary methods. The so-called Hunchak and the Dashnak committees founded outside Ottoman territories in 1887 and 1890, chose the Ottoman Armenians as targets for exploitation. At the provocations of these committees, bloody incidents and rebellions were initiated in Eastern Anatolia from the 1890's. Influenced by Russian Nihilists, the Hunchak militia utilised propaganda, agitation and terrorist methods, causing escalating bloodshed in Anatolian territories. This was followed by their collaboration with the Dashnak committee, waging numerous rebellions in Anatolia. Hostile feelings against the Moslem Turkish majority was constantly incited, making peaceful co-existence between the two communities more and more difficult with every passing day.

It was in such circumstances that the period of First World War began. The manifesto of the Hunchak Committee openly stated that "the most favourable time for an overall rebellion of Ottoman Armenians, is the time when the Ottoman State is at war". The First World War was therefore the opportune time the Armenian committees had been seeking for a quarter of a century. On the outbreak of the War, in June 1914, Armenian committees convened a congress in Erzurum, resolving to continue the struggle against the Ottoman State.

For Russia, on the other hand, the First World War was also the opportunity she was awaiting to invade Eastern Anatolia. The Russians resolved to exploit and make use of Armenians against the Turks as far as was possible. Agreement was reached between the Echmiazin Catholicate and the Russian Caucasus Governor General under which Armenians would provide unconditional support for the Russians. The Catholicate was later received by the Russian Tsar. In audience, he told the Tsar "the emancipation of the Anatolian Armenians was only possible through secession from Turkish sovereignty, the establishment of an autonomous Armenia under the protection of Russia". This was a kind of alliance between the Russians and the Armenians against Turkey

The bloody struggle waged by Armenians against Turks from then on, can be followed from the documents in this book. Before the Ottoman Empire entered the First World War, Armenian gangs armed and equipped in Russia, infiltrated Eastern Anatolia. This was followed by the arming of Armenians in Eastern Anatolia with Russian weapons. With the declaration of war by Russia on the Ottoman Empire, both Russian Armenians and Anatolian Armenians moved against the Turks. Russians, disarmed Moslems in places they occupied in Eastern Anatolia, arming the Armenians with the weapons confiscated from Moslems, paving the way for aggressions by Armenians on a disarmed and innocent Moslem population.

Armenian gangs perpetrated acts of sabotage, destroyed telephone cables, blew up bridges, blocked passes, set up ambushes, attacked security stations and small Turkish outposts behind the Ottoman Army lines on the one hand, and on the other ruthlessly attacked Turkish villages, slaughtering the Turkish population indiscriminately, women, children, old and young alike. Innocent people were one by one cruelly bayoneted to death, or killed with axes and swords, or else shut up in mosques or in schools and then burnt alive.

Widespread Armenian revolts broke out in the regions of Van, Sivas and Maras. The Ottoman Army, while fighting to prevent the Russian invasion, also had to deal with Armenian gangs who hit from behind. The Ottoman Government issued a sharp warning to the Armenian Patriarch in Istanbul and called on him to prevent these Armenian aggressions. But to no avail. Bloody Armenian aggressions spread to all parts of Eastern Anatolia. The Ottoman authorities were compelled to take other measures. The Acting Supreme Command of the Ottoman Empire, in an instruction to the Ministry of Interior dated 2 May 1915, pointed out the need to remove the Armenian population in certain centres of constant rebellion to other places close to Russia or in other parts of the Ottoman territory. (Document No. 26). As an inevitable result of the war and the

emergency political conditions, some of the Armenians in Anatolia were transferred from the war zone to other regions of the Ottoman Empire.

A detailed Regulation was drawn up on the administration of immovable assets left over by those Armenians transferred to other places. (Document No. 28). Thus, the Armenian rebellions and massacres carried out by them could be terminated.

Starting from late 1917, however, Armenians again committed widespread massacres in Eastern Anatolia. A Cease-fire agreement was concluded in the Ottoman-Caucasus front between Ottoman and Russian Armies upon the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. (Document No 44). Russians laid down their arms. The arena was now left to the Armenians in Eastern Anatolia. Almost every Turkish town and village from Erzincan up to Azerbaidjan suffered large scale attacks and massacres by Armenians.

The Ottoman Army, liberating Trabzon, Bayburt, Erzincan, Erzurum, Kars and other regions from the Russians, saw that the cities and their villages had been destroyed and burnt, people slaughtered, massacred. The massacres conducted by Armenians, which became a black stain for humanity, shocked and disgusted even the Russian authorities. (Document No. 76).

Almost half of the documents in this book are related to this second wave of Armenian massacres and cruelties. The inhuman treatment, cruelties, atrocities, massacres by Armenian gangs perpetrated against innocent Moslem Turkish people, are sufficiently reflected in these documents. Even today over sixty years later, the terrifying screams of the victims of these cruelties can be heard.

This book covers only a selection of innumerable documents in Turkish archives on Armenian atrocities and massacres. Documents to be published in the near future will be complementary to this book. By placing these and following documents in their correct historical context, we are now able to see this important and controversial period in Turco-Armenian relations in a true and revealing perspective.

We are confident that objective researchers and readers will justly evaluate these documents. We hope that the book will serve for their enlightenment.

Bilal N. Şimşir
Member of The
Turkish History Society

بازنده [۱۲] ~~۲۹۱~~ ~~دانشگاه~~ [مستندات قسمی با اینده]

- برای آگاهی
باینده شایسته گردیدم و نیز
- ۱- کیزل بیجا قیاد و بجهت رسیدن ، دایره آمدن و دستگیر شدن (مستندات) ، نهاده با بویینه ، کیزل همان کیزل و با بویینه ، کیزل اداره و با بویینه (مستندات) ،
 - ۲- نهاده بجهت اخذ و عکاسی با بویینه وارد و با بویینه (مستندات) از روی تابلو نهاده است و با بویینه و بویینه (مستندات) ، بوده کای کونستراکشن قطعه نهاده سادات طیب ایلدیر .
 - ۳- طرز نامه بویینه (مستندات) نام و بویینه هر کیزل سواد کردار و در حال آنکه در حال در بویینه (مستندات) ایلدیر
 - ۴- در حال در بویینه (مستندات) اخذ و عکاسی با بویینه (مستندات) نهاده کیزل و در حال آنکه در حال در بویینه (مستندات) ایلدیر .

بجای اینده
ایزدیم
رانه
زبانکه
انقریه
فریاده

تبع بجهت رسیدن
۹- قول درود
۱۱- رمان
۱۲- قلم
۱۳- نقش بر روی بویینه
۱۴- قول درود
۱۵- رمان
۱۶- قول درود
۱۷- رمان
۱۸- قول درود
۱۹- رمان
۲۰- قول درود

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DOCUMENT NO: 1

3 rd ARMY
Secret

Erzurum
(6 Sept. 330) 19.9.1914

No: 392

Issued/Date 14

TO ALL UNITS

According to reliable information from the Armenians in the Caucasus, the Russians have provoked Armenians living in our country, by promises that they will be granted independence in territories to be annexed from Ottoman land, and that they have brought many of own men disguised as Turkish peasants to the Armenian villages in our country, that they have stored arms and ammunition in many places to be distributed to Armenians, and moreover, the of Russian General Loris Melikov went to the Van region for the same purpose. In this context, Armenian leaders in our country, have decided to pursue the following policy:

To preserve their loyalty in tranquillity pending the declaration of war. If war is to be declared, Armenian soldiers in the Ottoman army will join the enemy with their arms. If the Ottoman Army advances to preserve loyalty and tranquillity, should the Ottoman Army then retreat, to form armed guerrilla bands to fight against us.

The following measures will be taken:

1. Border units will capture everybody who wants to enter our territories without a passport and send them to rear echelons. Anybody who attempts to import arms and ammunition will be arrested and sent back to the Army. Those who attempt to escape will be shot.

2. The demands and needs of the local government apart from war conditions will be carried out as far as possible.

3. Those who cause panic in units and those who disobey orders to halt and escape will be executed by officers or on the order of the officers.

4. Vigilance will prevail against any eventuality, particularly in dangerous times, in order to avoid any fear and disorder among soldiers, and movements of Armenians and other non-moslems will be kept under strict supervision and control, though this supervision and control should not be made obvious.

5. To enlighten leading personalities of Kurdish and other Moslem communities against the ill intentions of Russians and Armenians and to

convince them that safety and security depends on opposing the Russians.

6. Armenians and non-moslem enlisted men will not be posted to important posts in headquarters such as clerks and orderlies.

Transmitted

No: 391

330 Sept.14
Ibrahim
(1914)

TO PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES
(The information will be transmitted)

Measures which I consider appropriate follow:

1. Information will be obtained through disguised policemen and other reliable persons about the organizations and movements of Armenians and other non-moslems, about the locations of the movement, their presence in villages and their leadership.

2. To establish militia in order to crush any revolt without engaging the army, call for assistance from the closest military unit if this is not sufficient.

3. To seize the arms of anybody who does not comply with our organizational structure and send them to courts martial.

4. To maintain the loyalty of Kurdish and other moslem communities who could be misled because of ignorance.

DISTRIBUTION

9 th Army Corps	Erzurum
11 th Army Corps	Van
11 th Acting Army Corps	Bitlis
Fortress	
2 nd Regular Cavalry Division	Diyarbakır
1, 2, 3, 4 th Reserve Cavalry Divisions	Elazığ
Van Independent Brigade	Trabzon
13 th Army Corps (To be transmitted Later)	
Van Gendarmerie Command	
Communications Zone Command	
Trabzon Gendarmerie Regiment	

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Section : No. 797
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فصلی پنجم ضمیمه ضابطه وکیل اول درجه
فصلی ششم ضمیمه ضابطه وکیل

A	5-1920
D	725 (A)
F	19-6

قول اردو ۸۸ ضابطه وکیل

مضارک سوپر انترال میسنه ۸۸
اورن بری اوکوزلی تاسیلاتام
فتح اسنه انفا انفا
انظر انفا
نفا
۸۸

قول اردو ۸۹ اوکوزلی کک

ضابطه وکیل
مدام طریزنی اولوب ایبراسی میسنه
انبر انفا انفا با انفا
طریزنی
۸۹

قول اردو ۹۰ تنوان بدک

بیو طره قریب دی میسنه اورن بری بدک
یکزی قوال مع اوکوزلی
تجاره پاشا انفا
ایضا انفا
سوط
۹۰

قول اردو ۹۱ اوکوزلی کک

انظر
انریسه قارل با برن ۸۸
اورن بری اوکوزلی تاسیلاتام
سوس انفا زسی انفا
نفا
نفا
۹۱

قول اردو ۹۲ سوارک

ارزنجانه یکی میسنه ساک اورن بری اوکوزلی
تاسیلاتام قریب انفا کوزلی
انفا انفا
۹۲

قول اردو ۹۳ سوارک

ضابطه وکیل
مدام ایبراسی اولوب اردو کک بر انفا
انفوی نیر انفا
انفا
۹۳

DOCUMENT NO: 2

Identifications of non-moslem cadets graduated from First Senior Class as Third Lieutenant on 17 July 330 (1 August 1914) :

9 th Army Corps, 12 th Regiment, 1st Battalion, 2 nd Company,
Third Lieutenant Baruter, son of Artin from Trabzon at Eyvasıl District.
Trabzon 1307 (1891)

11 th Army Corps, Third Lieutenant Antuvan, son of Fetullah, average height, grey-blue eyes, well-built, from No: 16, of Sevkulgazel District of Bağdad.

Bağdad 1310 (1894)

9 th Army Corps, 13 th Regiment, 2 Battalion, 2 nd Company Heavy Artillery, Third Lieutenant Zisis, average height, grey-blue eyes, well-built, son of Samus from No: 384, Kadıbayır, Izmit.

Kumkapı – 1308 (1892)

3 rd Army Corps, Telegraph Company Mr İlia, average height, dark, complexion with light brown hair and grey-blue eyes, son of Merchant Yasep at Kurbanlık District of Balat.

Balat – 1309 (1893)

9 th Army Corps Cavalry Third Lieutenant Ganbus, son of Yorgo from Erdek, Ereğli origin.

Beyoğlu – 1309 (1893)

9 th Army Corps Cavalry Third Lieutenant Kirkor, average height grey-blue eyes, well-built, son of Karabet from Yenimahalle of Erzincan.

Erzincan – 1309 (1893)

Archive No : 1/1920
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File No : 4608
Section No : 6
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