



# **The Armenian Genocide**

**A Brief Bibliography of English Language Books**

**Covering Four Linked Phases**

***Genocide Facts***

**Presentation of Oral and Written Evidence  
for the  
Armenian Genocide  
in the  
Grand Committee Room,  
The House of Commons**

**London**

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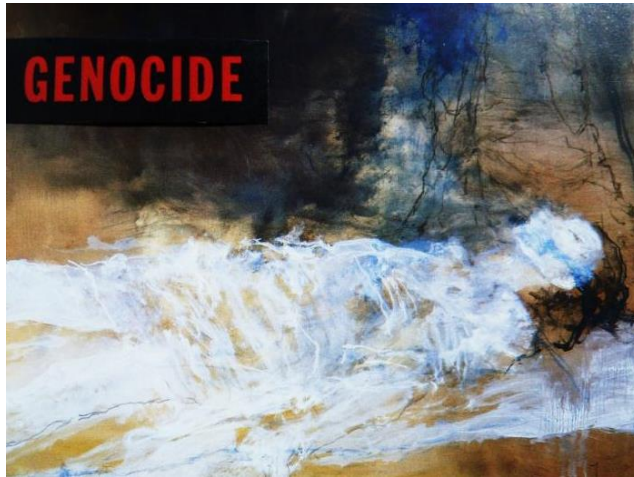
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*Genocide: Beyond the Night*, by Jean Jansem, detail photography by Ararat Heritage

## **PREFACE**

There are certain polyvalent developments of the past that project prominently into the contemporary world with pertinent connotations for the future, decisively subsuming the characteristics of permanence. Their significance dilates not only because well organised misfeasance bars them from justice, but also because of sociological and psychological aspects involving far-reaching consequences.

In this respect, the extensive destruction brought about by the Armenian Genocide and the substantive occupation of Armenia's landmass by its astonishingly hostile enemies will remain a multifarious international subject impregnated with significant longevity. Undoubtedly, the intensity of the issue in motion will gather momentum until a categorically justifiable settlement is attained. A broad reconstruction programme appears to be the most reasonable way forward.

## **PREAMBLE**

### ***1st.       PRELUDE TO GENOCIDE***

Encompasses the periods referred to as the Armenian Massacres; mainly covering the years 1894 - 96 and Adana 1909. Some titles in the bibliography record the earlier international treaties that failed to protect the Armenians. Only a small number of works have been included, predominantly relevant to this period. The destruction took place during a peaceful period without international belligerence and demonstrates that the perpetrator possesses an earlier malefic record of some magnitude. The death toll is measured in hundreds of thousands. This phase can also be classified as the **EMERGENT GENOCIDE**. In this respect Prof. A.J. Toynbee – the well known political analyst, historian and the Director of Studies at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London – aptly recorded in his work, *Experiences*:

*“I am old enough to remember the horror at the massacre of Armenian Ottoman subjects in the Ottoman Empire in 1896 at the instigation of the infamous Sultan Abd-al-Hamid II. But this act of genocide was amateur and ineffective, compared with the largely successful attempt to exterminate the Ottoman Armenians that was made during the First World War...”*

## **2nd. THE PRIMARY PERIOD**

Covering the world war years of 1915-18. This period also highlights the traits of the Young Turks. They had gained power in January 1913 by a *coup d'état* that deposed the Ottoman Constitutionalist government formed by the Liberty and Entente party. The Young Turks' racist-nationalist ideology of Turkism – Türkçölük – had failed to impregnate their nation solely by propaganda. Consequently, they chose the rapid but violent route to power that could allow them the implementation of Turkism more effectively, thus helping to eliminate the Ottoman national identity far more comprehensively. Henceforth, the Ottoman racists – as the Young Turks – became a group thoroughly immersed within the ideology of Turkism. Their political organisation – with prominent links to the military – was the Committee of Union and Progress (CUP). The ideologically oriented *coup d'état* of 1913 was a grave misstep for the Empire. The adverse consequences of the military's involvement in politics are extremely severe; it is possibly the most serious error in the modern political history of the Ottoman Nation.

Most titles in the bibliography refer primarily to this time-scale. Geographically, territories involved in this phase are as follows: the Plateau of Armenia, predominantly the Western sector; Anatolia, also referred to as Asia Minor, including historic Cilician Armenia; Northern Kurdistan, inclusive of the Assyrian Christian territories; Northwest Iran; Eastern Thrace in Europe; as well as the Syrian and Mesopotamian deserts. As witnessed during the previous stage, Pan-Islamic currents are encouraged significantly. The death toll is well over one million. April 1915 is classified as the onset of the Great Armenian Genocide, as it is during that specific juncture that Armenian intellectual community members are sent to their deaths, from the capital Constantinople / Istanbul. Prof. A.J. Toynbee, a contemporary of two genocides committed during the First and Second World Wars, makes pertinent comparisons – in his work *Experiences* – between the ruling Young Turks' party of the Committee of Union and Progress, and the Nazi administration in Germany:

*“The genocide committed against the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire in 1915 and against the Jews in Germany and in the German occupied non-German parts of Europe during the Second World War was carried out in both cases, under the cloak of legality, by cold-blooded government action. These were not mass-murders committed spontaneously by mobs of private people. The responsibility of the private citizens of the Committee of Union and Progress's Turkey and Hitler's Germany was, of course, grave...”*

### **3rd. THE COMPLETIVE PERIOD**

Encompassing the years of 1919-22. The International Association of Genocide Scholars, however, covers the destruction up to 1923. Works listed for this phase are fewer than those of the previous section. Among the titles included, only a small number deal with the gradual demise of the Ottoman national identity and the dilation of the ideology of Turkism and its expansionary concept of Turanism - Panturkism, ideologically pertinent from 1908. Most violent Sunni Islamic currents remain resurgent. Although the expansionist concept is utilised prominently during the previous stage, Turkism, however, is strictly implemented in Anatolia from the advent of this period by a highly militarised ingathering of Young Turks that established a new republic based upon the aforesaid racist-nationalist ideology. Xenophobic race-hatred remains unaltered.

Consequently, the Genocidal destruction is revitalised significantly. Genocide survivors are attacked and exterminated. The *de jure* recognised independent Republic of Armenia, formed in Eastern Armenia, is invaded and large sections occupied. Exterminations follow. The Pontic Greek regions of the Black Sea are inflicted with a sustained programme of deportations and Genocidal annihilation. Surviving Assyrian Christians (Chaldeans the Catholics, Nestorians the Orthodox) are not permitted to return to their lands. Yezidis suffer significantly as well. In September 1922, the Aegean port of Smyrna / Izmir is mostly destroyed in a startling holocaust. The tactic utilized is the same as in Adana, 1909 – vast sections of its Christian population are annihilated. It is the end of Europe in Anatolia. The post war *de jure* Ottoman Constitutionalist government, re-established in Istanbul/ Constantinople at the end of the war, was thoroughly opposed to the Young Turks operating in Anatolia. It had issued orders for the arrest and execution of their leaders, but to no avail. The death toll for the period in question is measured in hundreds of thousands.

Thus, the aforementioned Primary and Completive Periods of the Genocide are closely linked. During the Primary infliction, the perpetrator was led by Enver, the prominent generalissimo of Anatolian Turkism. That leadership during the Completive Period was taken over by Mustafa Kemal. Both deceptively escaped arrest and execution. This interlinked trait is well recorded by contemporaries of this timeline, Arthur J. Grant [Leeds University] and Harold Temperley [Cambridge University] in the fifth edition of their work covering the pre-WW II period, *Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*: “*Enver-Kemal attempt to exterminate a whole nation is a crime absolutely unparalleled in history*”. In a subsequent paragraph the Professors highlight the fact that Armenia received astonishingly little help from Western Europe, deemed to be a serious failure; yet the nation is destined to survive. In this respect they attested: “*The most fiendish ingenuity of man was defeated by the superhuman constancy of the Armenian nation*”.

#### **4th. THE DENIALIST PHASE: ENCOURAGING A PSYCHE OF REPETITION**

This stage has gained significant importance with connotations for the contemporary world, as well as the future. It begins in 1921 with a bilateral Friendship Treaty concluded between the Anatolian administration of the Young Turks and the Soviet Russian administration in Moscow, where it is signed. Neither represented *de jure* recognised states. On many counts, it is collusion - effectively in bad faith - aimed against Armenia. It was ratified, as dictated by its text, a text rife with moral turpitude, at the occupied Armenian city of Kars, where supplementary clauses were added to its objectives. Hence, some have classified it as the Kars Treaty. Amazingly, even a diminutive Soviet Armenia, created by Russia, is forced under duress to append its signature. Russia's minimalist help is deceitful, as it is the only European country in an excellent geographic and military position that could provide all the necessary assistance to Armenia. Russia proceeds to handover to the aggressors' Genocidal military all of Western Armenia, and with that malevolent psyche proceeds to give away most of Eastern Armenia to its neighbours. Perpetration is predominantly by force. Within the European Civilisation there are a number of Great Betrayals. This example can also be added to that category. Armenia's territorial integrity is practically reduced to zero, as is its sovereignty on numerous fronts. Delimitation of frontiers according to such malfeasance cannot possess legitimacy or longevity. European values are crushed; moreover, European Cultural Frontiers are undermined at a crucial point.

From its inception, the aforementioned Friendship Treaty has been null and void, except for those malefactors who initiated it and their ensuing licentious entourage. Its legal effect is vanquished as two *non-de jure* indictable regimes dismantle a *de jure* state. Details regarding the negotiations are available in Ali Fuat Cebesoy's notorious work *Moskova Hatıraları*, Istanbul, 1955. He was a Young Turk (CUP) officer sent to Moscow by Anatolian Turkism, guised as an "ambassador". As expected, the perjury in question was excluded from the multilateral Lausanne Treaty of July 1923. Lausanne, however, possesses serious jurisprudential failures when compared to the first multilateral Peace Treaty of Sèvres, concluded in August 1920; since most of the pertinent clauses of Sèvres that brought some justice to the smaller nationalities and territorial integrity to others are missing from the Lausanne Treaty. The latter has been a licence for the promotion of sanguinary state malfeasance. Lausanne is an attempt to bypass the Sèvres Treaty, their signatories are not identical. The original non-violent intent remains paramount. Most significantly, however, Western Armenia's boundaries with Anatolia were delimited by President Woodrow Wilson's arbitration of November 1920. In international law, arbitrations are binding. The Lausanne treaty does not define any borders for the aforementioned regions. Taking all aspects into account, Wilson's arbitration – as an appointment of the international community – is strictly correct and fair.

The relevant sections of the Sèvres Treaty and Wilson's arbitration could not be implemented because of the Genocidal violence re-established by the Young Turks, as observed in the aforecited Compleitive Period. The same maximalist violence also halted the progression of the Treaty's ratification process. It is clear that an

illicit attempt has been made to veil and bypass realities relevant to Armenia and the Armenian Genocide. Such actualities are systematically interlinked. Indeed, the paramount objective of the Genocide is dual pronged: to destroy a nation *and* occupy its country. International law and moral values have been shattered. Resolutions adopted unanimously by the League of Nations were categorically against such developments. A multifarious trend of bad faith was established. That trend remains in motion. Thorough eradication of such extremism is strongly recommended. [International Treaties: Legal and Political](#).

Denial of facts and the necessary corrections of the consequences perpetuate malfeasance. It was less than two decades later that the Nazi leadership declared that the Armenian Genocide had remained unchallenged, and using it as an example, embarked upon a major Genocidal destruction. Nazism, of course, is also a racist-nationalist ideology. Thus, the earlier notorious misfeasance of a number of major powers is complicit in this failure. For the perpetrator nations, it is collective responsibility. The eastern expansionist principle of Nazism – based on secularist aspects – was classified as *lebensraum*. Parallels within the ideology of Turkism – may they be secularist or Islamic – also exist.

A number of later publications cover the Denialist Phase, some also record other genocides. All books listed throughout the bibliography directly refer to the Armenian destruction. There are also a number of biographical accounts of Genocide survivors, in different languages, which will require a separate listing. Overloading the bibliography has been avoided. Most of the older publications now possess facsimile reprints. Additionally, in this section, the term ‘denialist’ has been utilised as a neologism that can reasonably classify all Genocide deniers and their tactics. Within this group one can also include those who trivialise such massive and well recorded developments within the free world. The criminally minded possess no limitations. Current realities demonstrate that, practically all independent Genocide scholars and historians, except for a small number who directly or indirectly worked or have been involved with the perpetrating element, classify the Armenian destruction as Genocide. Scholarly publications predominantly reflect this fact. The Preamble of the United Nations 1948 Convention, regarding the crime of Genocide, states that: “Recognizing, that all periods in history Genocide has inflicted great losses on humanity”. Accordingly, such well recorded invariant developments of the past are also classified as Genocide. [UN Treaties, Protocols & Conventions](#). The overall embodiment of the Armenian destruction predates 1915 by twenty years; yet the Primary Period, with its apex of exterminations lodged in 1915-17 is accordingly cast as the *Great Genocide*, at times also referred to as *Mets Yeghern*, *The Great Crime*. Today, the recorded Armenian population within the territories controlled by Anatolian Turkism should have been well over eight million.

In fact, what has been lost, not returned, and remains under occupation, inclusive of the compensation issue, clearly demonstrates that the embodiment of the Crime is broadly encompassed within the configuration of Genocide, with potential additional aspects. As the situation stands the destruction is morally and factually a Genocide; legally, it can be additionally classified as a Crime Against Humanity, as well as Genocide. Due to pressing realities, it is inherent to cast Genocide’s legal classification permanently. Moreover, for the security of all concerned, it is essential to liquidate the perpetrator’s unethically propounded position

effectively. Republic of Turkey is the successor state of the Ottoman Empire. It is also prudent to record that frontiers established by Genocide coercion cannot be sealed as licit.

Multi-layered destruction – of a nation or a specific group in whole or in part, inclusive of mass murder and related developments – is acknowledged to be Genocide. Crimes Against Humanity primarily involve mass murder and related developments. When the sustained characteristics of the Denialist Phase are taken into account, Armenia's example is the most effectual multi-layered destruction in modern times. Its stratified formation also includes the occupation of the nation's land of origin broadly, forcing the majority – especially the children – to disappear into foreign lands constantly.

The UN's 1948 Genocide Convention's first three primary articles are relevant to states as well as individuals. Article I classifies Genocide, whether committed in time of peace or war, as a crime under international law and undertakes to prevent and punish. Article II lists five acts specifying Genocide. The Armenian example is thoroughly compliant on all counts. Article III enumerates the punishable variants, such as conspiracy and complicity. A number of subsequent articles deal with such matters as the extradition, trial and punishment of individuals. Article IX stipulates "... *the responsibility of a State for Genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article 3*". The Armenian example would have been automatically dealt within the aforementioned clause, had it taken place after 1948. The retrospective issue – as far as international law is concerned – can be circumvented by an adequate international tribunal, or a consolidated international position of the major powers. Progress, however, also requires implementation of judgments if this Genocide's extant characteristics are to be corrected.

It has to be remembered that Woodrow Wilson's internationally valid arbitration regarding Armenia could not be implemented due to the military aggression of the perpetrator. It is reasonable to state that, in case of sustained noncompliance, the major powers may have to administer the perpetrator its own medicine accordingly.

According to UN's Convention of November 26, 1968, there exists non-application of the statutory limitation – as in the case of Genocide – on War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity. The latter term was devised by the Allied Powers in 1915 in response to the extermination of the Armenians. On the other hand, the new term *Genocide* was coined by the international lawyer Raphael Lemkin in the United States, that classified an old form of broad human destruction with new denotations. Moreover, the long standing legal precedent, of course, stipulates that malefactors – as a result of state responsibility or otherwise – cannot keep the fruits of their crimes. In more recent times, a set of Genocide scholars have disseminated a formula that specifies Eight Stages for the crime in question; the first six are the warning signs – *classification, symbolization, dehumanization, organization, polarization, preparation, extermination, denial* – the Armenian example complies entirely. As a matter of reality, the *Phases* – as attested to this documentary – also encompass strictly interlinked timelines of the same crime, recording especially its procedural aspects and broadly accentuating the multifarious traits of denial that halt the correction of the consequences, often intentionally, thus indirectly contributing to malfeasance.

It is clear that the perpetrating elements are barring the correction of the most derogatory extant developments, pertinent directly to the consequences of the Genocide, thus indicating that ideologically little has altered. Indeed, it is imperative for a work encompassing this particular discipline to take into account the future that accentuates the past and present *raison d'être* of the perpetrators' ideology, also involving the geography in question, with parallels as examples.

For instance, the developments during the Second World War possess most relevant parallels. The extermination of the Hebrew Nation was conducted broadly. Armenians were also destroyed across a broad geography. However, according to Nazi ideological objectives, Poland as a country was also due to disappear. That objective was only partially successful, only because the Nazis lost the War. After the War the Polish nation reconstructed its national monuments and buildings from period plans and photographs.

Decades earlier, the intention was for Armenia to disappear similarly, entirely devoid of its Armenian population. That Genocidal dimension was broadly attained by the ideology of Turkism (*Türkçülük*). Nazism as a state sponsored ideology was destroyed; Turkism, however, as a state sponsored racist-nationalist movement – Islamic or secular – remains in power at the eastern and western frontiers of the Republic of Armenia and Artsakh, the two independent survivors of the Armenian Plateau. The rest of the country is under occupation; a mountainous geography predominantly essential for the country's long-term defence, thus survival. That critical equation is profoundly compounded by the astonishing fact that the Armenian Diaspora wandering the Planet now forms over 75 percent of the nation's demography. As expected, Turkism-based states remain vehemently *denialist* and astonishingly hostile. They have been significantly encouraged by the fact that the major powers have not pressed them for the corrections of the Genocide's consequences. Destruction of what remains is a longstanding objective; consequently, broad countermeasures are strict necessities. A project similar to the Marshall Plan may be appropriate. Turkism-based states remain significant dangers to all their neighbours. Armenians are at maximum risk. During the Paris Peace Conference of 1919-20, it was acknowledged that the primary way to eliminate the expansionist Turanian – Panturk Global danger was to establish the Armenian state upon its Plateau broadly, thus eliminating the current most dangerous fabricated state of affairs decisively.

Indeed, there is the possibility that the Genocide may be repeated; thus the future is fraught with danger. The UN Genocide Convention's Article V111 emphasizes the **“prevention and suppression of acts of genocide”**. For its defence Armenia is insufficiently equipped. There is no decisive assistance from Western Europe or North America. Latin America would help sincerely, but currently it is not in a position to do so. Russia remains the only guardian; however, its reliability has been in question for some time. Understandably, there is some disorientation within the European/ Western Civilisation, it is affecting numerous issues adversely. Accordingly, it is reasonable to state that the pragmatic dissemination of the Armenian Genocide as a discipline – with its substantive extant and future concerns – has to be for public benefit, progressing beyond the walls of Academia in the form of public awareness.



## DOCUMENTED ILLUSTRATIONS

### *1st. PRELUDE TO GENOCIDE*



Regions targeted during the 1894-96 stage – also classified as the **EMERGENT GENOCIDE** - are Western Armenia, Northern Kurdistan and Eastern Anatolia. Eventually, the capital, Constantinople, is also subsumed. Victims are murdered in their own towns and villages and buried in mass graves as recorded in the illustration from Erzurum 1895, Western Armenia. In fact, specific persecutions in the Armenian Provinces began shortly after the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. An infliction that gradually intensified and expanded into this phase of the Genocide. Contemporary observers classified this timeline as the Reign of Terror. The year 1909 refers to the city of Adana and its

surrounding Armenian villages located in Anatolian Armenia, referred to as Cilicia. It is situated on the Mediterranean coastline. There, the process of the massacre is significantly intensified by a massive holocaust. During the 1894-96 stage, as well as the following Primary Period of the Genocide, the Sunni Kurds played a significant role in the destructions. Their primary objective has been to add vast sections of Western Armenia to a new Kurdistan they intend to create. Licit frontiers delimited by President Wilson's Arbitration are binding and correct. Its border demarcation is known as the Wilson Line. An excellent original collection of republished illustrations and photographs covering this timeline is available in Hayk Demoyan's, *Armenian Genocide: Frontpage Coverage in the World Press*, AGM-Institute, 2014. For the failed international treaties consult: M.G. Rolin – Jaequemyns, *Armenia, the Armenians and the Treaties*, London, 1891, and Duke of Argyll, *Our Responsibilities for Turkey*, London, 1896. Numerous other works in the bibliography also provide details. [Cartography of Armenia](#) [p.23].

Hamidiye, the irregular Sunni Kurdish brigades – named after the monarch – were created by the Ottoman Turkish Government in a number of eastern regions. Their enrolment was conducted by Muslim prayers, as illustrated by the Diyarbakır example of 1895. Brigades played an important role in the exterminations process, which in turn was linked to a Sunni Pan-Islamic policy. That policy, externally, was aimed at a number of European powers and, of course, Shiite Iran, as well. The onset of the Genocide is August 1894. Thousands of regular troops and Hamidiye destroy the highland villages of the Sasun district, south of Mush, Western Armenia. The objective is to Kill All. Consult: Sir Robert Graves, *Storm Centres of the Near East*, 1933, and Christopher J. Walker, *Armenia: the Survival of a Nation*, 1980.



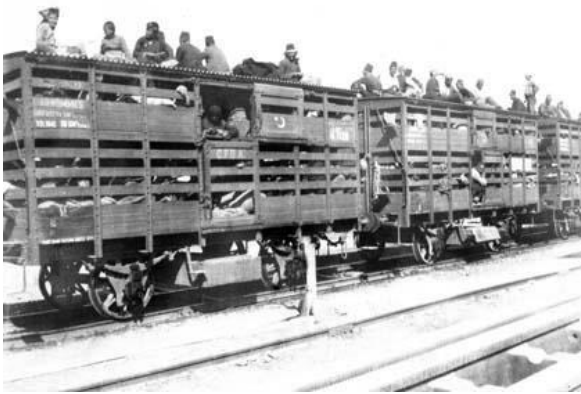
In the Adana Massacres, the 1909 holocaust, lives lost approaches the figure of 30000. It was conducted during a non-belligerent period in two rapidly succeeding stages. The first phase was implemented according to Abdul Hamid's, Sunni Pan-Islamic policy, a policy also utilized during the aforementioned exterminations of the 1890's. This monarch – often referred to as Sultan Rouge or the Great Assassin – was promptly deposed by the Young Turk officers, who mainly pursued the ideology of Turkism – *Türkçülük*. Thus, the second stage was immediately implemented by the same ideological element that deposed Abdul Hamid and demoted Pan-Islam, replacing it incrementally with that of Turkism. That element was the Committee of Union and Progress (CUP). Within the policy of Pan-Islamic Ottomanism, Christian nationalities could not exist, if they pursued independence, autonomy or more to the point – European values. Consequently, they had to be gradually exterminated. The same Genocidal procedure also developed within Turkism. According to its racist-nationalist principles the local Christian nationalities were deemed racially incompatible. Hence, exterminations as an executable policy was implemented once more. Armenians, due to their noteworthy contributions to the Ottomans, had been denoted to be the *Milleti Sadıka* / *Faithful Nation*. That aspect was effectively sidelined.



**Fire and sword, 1909 holocaust of Adana, Cilicia, Anatolia.**

Indeed, eventually not only the Armenian nation, but the entire Plateau of Armenia became a special target. It had to be eliminated from the face of the planet, as geographically it stood in the way of Turkism's specifically racist and expansionist aspect of Turanism – Panturkism. Manifestly, implementation of Genocide is consistently premeditated. Those opposing Pan-Islamic Ottomanism and Turkism were the Ottoman Constitutionalists who intended to maintain the Ottoman national identity within a Constitutionalist monarchy and provide autonomy to the various nationalities of the Ottoman state, thus progressing towards federalism. As expected, the political elite of the Empire's significant Arab population, predominantly supported this faction. From a photographic records point of view, the Adana development possesses excellent photography, as by that juncture that art had developed reasonably well. During the two subsequent phases, however, the Young Turks – also labelled as 'Nationalists' – strictly banned photography of the Genocidal procedures. Relevant photography regarding Adana's holocaust is also available in H.C. Woods: *The Danger Zones of Europe*, London, 1911. For additional photographic details, consult *The Graphic*; the well known British weekly illustrated news journal, published in London. Indeed, at this stage of the Genocide, state sponsored arson is implemented for mass destruction decisively. In this respect also refer to the following work listed in the "**Titles**" section of the bibliography: Helen D. Gibbons, *The Red Rugs of Tarsus*, New York, 1917.

## **2nd. THE PRIMARY PERIOD**



In Western Anatolia – where there was no possibility of warfare – the Armenian population was often deported by railway-wagons of the Berlin to Baghdad railway, as demonstrated by the illustration. Near Adana, in the south, the rail-track was still incomplete. Consequently, unplanned concentration camps grew before the final destination was attained. The survivors were eventually transported to specific points in the Syrian Desert. These served as extermination camps. In many respects, the Nazis replicated the same procedures. Indeed, like most governments, they were well aware of the British

Government's widely circulated documentary publication: *Treatment of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire, 1916*; as that large volume is practically a blueprint for a broad Genocide; a set of British Parliamentary Papers initially published as a Parliamentary Blue Book, by HMSO. Before publication, however, the compiled documents were first presented by Viscount James Bryce, the distinguished Parliamentarian, to the British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Edward Grey; the covering letter ended with the following sentence: "Facts only have been dealt with, question of future policy have been avoided". On 23<sup>rd</sup> August 1916, Viscount Grey forwarded a purposeful reply from the Foreign Office. Firstly, he thanked Viscount Bryce for sending the documents and complimented Arnold J. Toynbee, for most ably putting the documents together and added: "It is a terrible mass of evidence: but I feel it ought to be published and widely studied by all who have the broad interest of humanity at heart" adding that, it is a "mine of information" that can be utilised in the future as well. Accordingly, one can append that, for the period in question Parliamentary records are also available in *Hansard*.



Deportations conducted from Western Armenia, Eastern Anatolia and Northern Kurdistan to the southern deserts were generally by caravan. These were often attacked by Sunni Kurds, robbed and destroyed. The procedure was organized in cooperation with the gendarmerie and the *Teşkilatı Mahsusa*, the secret service of the Young Turks' administration. There was practically no one to protect them. The Armenian men of military age had been drafted and mostly executed. Proceedings are Iron Ringed – escape is strictly barred.



Death Marches: many families lacked transportation, consequently they were made to walk significant distances in adverse conditions. Most did not survive. They were not expected to survive. Regarding these procedures, Sir Winston Churchill – Cabinet Minister – was to record in his 1929 publication, *World Crisis: the Aftermath* "... deportations adopted as an easy system of killing". Combination of procedures is explicit proof of the 'intent to destroy' objective, as stipulated in the second article of UN's 1948 Genocide Convention. Additionally, of course, prominent malefactors do not intentionally leave behind incriminating documents so as to avoid future indictment. Ottoman and Republican archives are expected to be cleared of such material. Nevertheless, the Minister of the Interior and later the Grand Vizier failed to conceal a set of commands. In this respect consult: Taner Akçam, *Killing Orders: Talat Pasha's Telegrams and the Armenian Genocide*, 2018.

Life and death in the desert: there are numerous malignant fabrications of the Young Turks and their successors regarding these developments. One such aspect of Turkism confronting the world is the claim that it was not the Armenians who suffered Genocide, but that the victims were really the Turks. If that were truly the case, it should have been the Turks who disappeared from the regions of deportations, as well as outright annihilations, and not the Armenians. Persistent set of exterminations, as well as related deportations, proves beyond reasonable doubt that the development is strictly Genocide, and can additionally be classified a Crime Against Humanity.





Only those communities that fought successfully were able to break Turkism's Iron Ring of Genocide and survive. In this respect the city of Van in Western Armenia is the best example. Unfortunately, a similar resistance for survival failed during the Second World War. That catastrophe is, of course, the Warsaw Uprising of 1944 against the Nazis. *Die vierzing Tage des Musa Dagh*, by Franz Werfel is a further successful Armenian escape account, in a novel format, from Anatolia's Mediterranean shoreline with the help of Allied warships. The book was widely read within the German controlled ghettos of the Second World War. As expected, it was banned by the Nazis, as well as the Turkism-based regime in Anatolia.



Deportation



Concentration



Extermination

### Iron Ring of Genocide.

Rapid procedures targeted to attain the Final Solution. Escape is strictly barred.



Civilians expelled from their homes are led away to the death camps in the southern deserts. Soldiers and special militias armed with rifles and bayonets make sure no one escapes, decisively assisting the extermination process. When broad deserts are unavailable the victims are annihilated in watery graves. Indeed, in the Black Sea region, entire communities are taken away by boats and drowned.

Armenian city of Mush, Girls' orphanage in 1915, children burnt alive because they were Armenians, the photo is by Scandinavian organisation, "*Woman Missionary Workers*".





### A depiction of the attempt to Survive the Iron Ring



Vast numbers of children perished during the Genocide. Shortly after the war, however, the North American public raised large funds in order to help the survivors. Without such funds, large numbers, especially children, would have perished once more. The American *Near East Relief* – initiated in 1915 by James L. Barton, Henry Morgenthau and Cleveland H. Dodge – was prominent. In 1919, this state of affairs was one of the primary reasons for the establishment of the *Save The Children* fund in Britain. The illustration is a North American poster in order to help secure the funds in question. It reflects the spirit of events decisively.

Aforementioned Henry Morgenthau was the United States' Ambassador to Turkey from 1913 to 1916. America entered the Great War – under the leadership of President Woodrow Wilson – on 6th of April, 1917, but did not declare war on Turkey, so that its missionaries could remain in the country in order to help the Armenians. However, when United States entered the War, its succeeding senior diplomat, Ambassador Abram Elkus was

recalled.

As an unaligned diplomat in a unique position – all Allied diplomats were withdrawn – Morgenthau was able to conduct long consultations with the Young Turks' leaders, thus recording astutely their erroneous traits regarding a number of issues, subsequently published in his work: *Ambassador Morgenthau's Story*, 1918. The Armenian destruction possesses a number of chapters, the most prominent being, *The Murder of a Nation*. Accordingly, the Young Turk policy ascertains that, “Before Armenia could be slaughtered, Armenia must be made defenseless”. Consequently, one can decisively add that, in the future a surviving Armenia, for its essential defence, must recover its geography predominately and restore its national demography. Accordingly, incorporate superior security infrastructures permanently. After all: *to be or not to be, that is the question*.

A substantial French work, compiled by Arthur Beylerian and first published in 1983 by *Les Publications de la Sorbonne*, has been republished by Editions Sigest, with five upgraded maps and an extensive index. It encompasses the Great Powers, the Ottoman Empire and the Armenians in the French Archives during the Great War. The title is: *Les grandes puissances, L'Empire Ottoman et les Armeniens dans les archives Françaises (1914 - 1918)*, Paris / Alfortville, 2018, Lxiv 772 pp. The following French title, by the aforementioned publisher, highlights the Young Turk personalities that formed the Republic of Turkey: Marc de Garine, *Le Recyclage Des Criminels Jeunes-Turcs*, 2019, 226 pp.



### 3rd. THE COMPLETIVE PERIOD

Surviving children are cared for and gradually transferred away from the danger of Turkism. Eventually, however, just like confetti in the wind, they were blown to different parts of the world. The photograph records one such gathering in Bakuba, central Iraq, 1919. Assyrian Christian children were also gathered at this point. In more recent times, the Turkish Prime Minister's discomposed *communiqué* of April 23, 2014, was primarily intended for the descendents of such survivors. Its text is within the overall context that: during the First World War millions lost their lives, and that nationalities of the Ottoman Empire suffered similarly; consequently Armenians are just another example of such suffering. The statement adds: "... we wish that Armenians who lost their lives in the context of the early twentieth century rest in peace, and we convey our condolences to their grandchildren". Although the quoted section of the statement can be deemed to be reasonable, yet due to its overall irrational slant, the descendents of Genocide survivors may dismiss it entirely. Moreover, of course, the *communiqué* thoroughly fails to deal with the set of issues in question.



The Grey Wolf, a symbol representing the eastern expansionary ideology of Turanism-Panturkism, was included within the first comprehensive set of stamps issued in 1922 by the new Anatolian regime. The symbol's origin is rooted in Mongolian mythology. Leaders of the country that pursued this policy during the War and committed the Primary Phase of the Armenian Genocide – inclusive of Enver, Talaat and Djemal – escaped even before the war had ended. Nevertheless, these criminals were sentenced to death in absentia by a newly established *de jure*

Ottoman government in Constantinople, initially supported by the Allies. It was the second tier Young Turk officers of this criminal element that began operating independently in Anatolia and established a new regime based on Turkism. They were predominantly former members of the CUP. The Allies had only occupied certain coastal regions of Anatolia and had failed to demilitarise its interior. [Paris Peace Conference](#). The element that had lost the Empire, by placing it at undue risk, was now gaining the upper hand by broad violence decisively. This military rage, labelled as 'the war of independence', was predominantly a process for the implementation of Turkism – inclusive of exterminations; maintaining the occupation of certain regions such as Western Armenia and Northern Kurdistan; elimination of the monarchy and the eviction of the Allied Powers from certain coastal provinces. This latter initiative – especially regarding the Straits – was also a key Russian objective.

The new regime promptly began implementing the ideology of Turkism upon a predominately illiterate and thoroughly mixed Muslim population. Firstly, Muslim minorities could not exist. Secondly, the ideal of race – *ırk* – was promoted, and an astonishingly concocted racial pedigree was imposed onto the population; specifying that they had a particular racial origin as the Turks – *Türk* – a race that had emanated from Central Asia. The word race – *ırk* – became common in books, only to be eradicated for obvious political reasons after the mid 1960s. The ideology, however, remained unaltered. Thus began the creation of an amazing history based on half truths and outright fabrications. This debasing became much simpler to implement when the Ottoman script was dropped in favour of the Latin one. Key works were never republished or were distorted significantly. Vast sections of the country's literature were effectively buried. Broadly distorted school books and other publications were printed. This is an ongoing process. The ingrained format of xenophobic race-hatred is fomented on a broad scale. First editions of earlier works are important, as later editions have the racist aspects removed. Those who attempted to bring reality into the Anatolian world have been arrested. One has to take into account that, within the ideology of Turkism, blatant lying can practically become a virtue. Realistically, if the Anatolian is to be labelled as a Turk, then he can only exist within the Ottoman foundations, and not within the fabrications of Turkism. Rebasement of the regime is imperative. Turkism is fundamentally an eastern facing ideology. Consequently, the resurgence of Sunni Islamic fundamentalism in the country has been practically a certainty. Moreover, if indoctrinated with Turkism, the Shiite Muslims inhabiting countries beyond its eastern *de facto* frontiers also espouse the same extremist racist-nationalist characteristics. An overall account reveals that there are three phases to the ideological changeover from Ottomanism (*Osmanlılık*) to Turkism (*Türkçülük*). The first is the militarily impelled reestablishment of the Constitution in 1908; a false dawn of some magnitude, as it descends abrasively into a dictative morass. The subsequent step is the initial implementation stage launched manifestly by the gun – the *coup d'état* of 1913. The intensive phase is the final stage that commences shortly after the end of the First World War. This period reveals that after a number of incremental impositions the violence established in 1913 evolves and culminates in 1923, as the Republic of Turkey, an entity with a set of unsustainable anomalies. It is a militarized venture. Thus, the Young Turks were able to impose their toxic ideology within a decade.



The illustration on the right is of Talaat, initially Minister of the Interior, later the Grand Vizier – equivalent to prime minister – of the Ottoman State, during the First World War, a prominent member of the Committee of Union and Progress and one of the primary architects of the Armenian Genocide. The photograph on the left represents an earlier period, regarding Enver and Mustafa Kemal respectively. As senior officers they served in the Tripolitania war of 1911-12. Enver was to become the Empire's future Minister of War, as well as one of the primary architects of the Genocide. He was a prominent member of the Committee of Union and Progress. They were both members of the equally homicidal *Teşkilatı Mahsusa*, the secret service of the Young Turks. It was headed by Enver.

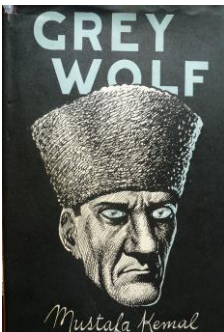


An additional infamous operative was Saidi Kurdi Nursi, the well known zealous, Sunni Kurdish preacher, who was also elated to operate under the auspices of the aforementioned secret organisation – not directly a member, yet he knew Enver personally – conducting operations, assisted by thousands of irregulars, in the imprint of the former Hamidiye, now reactivated as the *asakir-i milliye-i Kurdi*. In 1916 he was arrested and exiled by the westward advancing Russian army. Accordingly – inclusive of an Allied understanding – Western Armenia was liberated in 1917, only to be lost due to the Bolshevik Revolution. Subsequently, many war criminals and prisoners escaped.



Emblem of the *Teşkilatı Mahsusa*: A concealed reconfiguration of the Turanian-Panturk flag, *Üç Hilal – the Three Crescents*.

For objectives of the political parties regarding the period in question, with brief manifestos, consult Tarrk Z. Tunaya [Istanbul Üniversitesi] *Türkiyede Siyasi Partiler*, Istanbul, 1952. The later published three volume edition also contains minor details regarding the *Teşkilatı Mahsusa*.



The illustration on the left is the cover of H.C. Armstrong's work of 1933, published in London, reprinted numerous times, reflects the dictator's severe rule. A Young Turk officer and an active member of *İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti / Committee of Union and Progress*, he began his rageful operations from mid 1919. In this respect Sir Winston Churchill recorded in his work *World Crisis: the Aftermath*: "... *Mustafa Kemal publicly expanded his plans to the salvation of Turkey. All the half raked-out fires of Pan-Turkism began to glow again*". Hence, the establishment of the new Anatolian Republic upon the foundations of racist nationalist Turkism, incorporating new and relabelled institutions. Yet, the ideology's adherents were merely classified as 'nationalists'. In fact, the Ottoman Constitutionalists *Hürriyet ve İtilaf / Liberty and Entente* were the true nationalists ousted in the *coup d'état* of 1913. The latter-day European parallel is the difference between the German nationalists and Nazis. Atrocities committed during this dictator's rule, inclusive of the Compleitive Period of the Genocide are concealed. His intensely anti-Islamic posture gained him popularity in Western Europe, Russia and North America. Consequently, a great deal was shrouded abroad as well; as such, a set of pathetically distorted set of books have also been published in the European languages.

Additionally, of course, one has to take into account the infamous role-model played by this dictator's extremism as the *Turkish Führer*, inclusive of the racist-nationalist characteristics of his regime, upon the Nazi elite in Germany. In this respect, consult Stefan Ihrig's 2014 publication: *Atatürk in the Nazi Imagination*. Within this somber psyche one can also mention the jointly hatched plan between Nazism and Anatolian Turkism to invade Soviet Armenia and the Caucasus during the Second World War. According to past evidence this is a conspiracy to extend the formerly implemented destruction to Eastern Armenia and beyond – a further development that has been intentionally kept away from public attention. Such ideologically based xenophobic regimes will always be global hazards. This subsequent development possesses specific accounts, for example: *German Foreign Office Documents: German Policy in Turkey (1941-1943)*. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Archives Division, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1948.





*Detail Photography*

**DEATH AND DESTRUCTION: Foundations of Turkism in Western Armenia.** Geographically it forms the overwhelming sector of the country and has been under occupation since early 1918. A disruptive defeat for the European Civilisation; as that Civilisation's External Cultural Frontiers have been undermined at their southernmost continental point critically. Additionally of course, the destructive Caspian Tatars, reminiscent of the Mongols, were advancing from the east in order to occupy large tracts of Eastern Armenia. Despite moral, legal and strategic connotations, no decisive effort has been made for its recovery. In the past, however, the European Civilisation – within its Global Geography – possessed a significantly greater liberation psyche. For example, the Seventeenth Century defeat of the enemy at the gates of Vienna – referred to as the Battle of Kahlenberg in German -- was the initial step that pushed the non-European invader to the eastern edges of the Balkan Peninsula incrementally. Earlier centuries also witnessed the liberation of the Iberian Peninsula – classified as the Reconquista – from a determined invader emanating from the southern shores of the Mediterranean. This drawn out struggle concluded towards the end of the Fifteenth Century. It is a further prominent example of the liberation psyche. Indeed, it is reasonable to state that the European Civilisation should never lower its shield. Past as well as current developments categorically demonstrate that the External Cultural Frontiers have to be shielded not only effectively but permanently as well. [European Defence Community](#).



**Woodrow Wilson's International Arbitration**

Secularist Turkism is occasionally referred to as Kemalism. Similar to other right-wing dictators of the period, such as – *Il Duce*, *Führer* – he gained the title of *Atatürk* – ‘ancestral father of the Turks’ – a notoriously unrealistic title. He had already acquired the title of *Gazi*, which means, destroyer of Christians. The eastern expansionist ideology of Turanism – Panturkism during the Republican period was kept a surreptitious policy in order not to upset the Russians and the Iranians. During the First World War, however, the ideology was propounded manifestly. This former aspect is well recorded in Brigadier General F.J. Moberly's work *The Campaign in Mesopotamia 1914-1918*, London, HMSO, 1927, Vol. IV, Preface: at the beginning of the First World War the inner group of Turkish leaders were “ensuring Turkey's possession of Russian Armenia, North-West Persia, the Muslim provinces of Caucasia and the Trans-Caspian region” [Central Asia]. The first attempt, shortly after the onset of the Great War (December 1914-January 1915) failed militarily, when the well prepared Young Turks' army assaulted the Russian forces situated at the western gates of Eastern Armenia – Sarigamish/Kars Oblast. Consequently, a second offensive was planned. By the beginning of 1918, Mustafa Kemal had gained a strong position regarding the military politics of his country. Moberly continues to describe the situation at that juncture as follows:

*“...Russian military recovery was impossible [Bolshevik Revolution], and the Tartar tribes [Azeris] of the Caucasus offered a great intact military reserve as a suitable Turkish instrument. Mustafa Kemal, accordingly, insisted that immediate steps should be taken to realise Pan-Turkish aspirations in the East . He considered that Germany was certain to lose the war and that if, by its conclusion Turkey could place 100,000 troops in Trans-Caucasia, the exhausted Entente Powers [Britain, France, Italy, USA] would find it impossible to eject them. Within this number of men available, Mustafa Kemal saw no limit to the possibilities of Turkish expansion eastward...”*



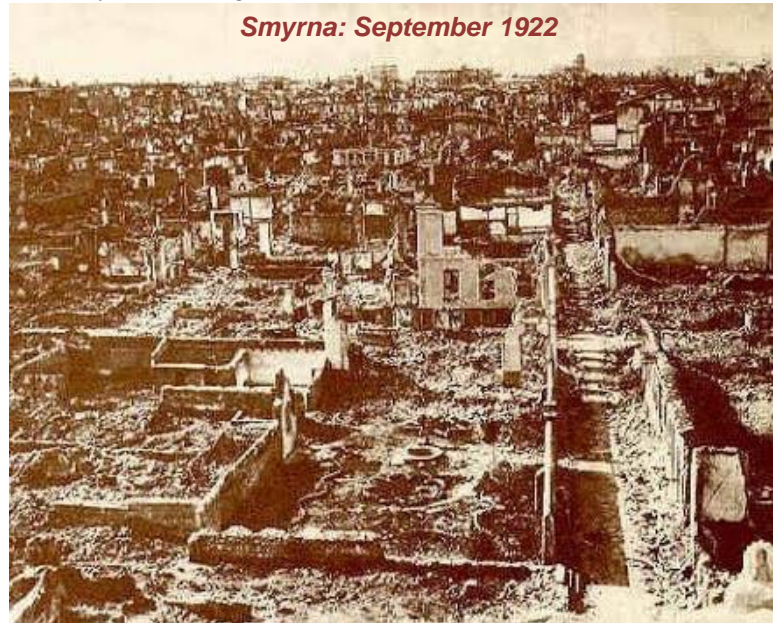
During the first quarter of 1918, a Turanian-Panturk Army – composed of far smaller numbers than the aforementioned figure – led by Enver, the country's primary generalissimo advanced into Eastern Armenia, and on the 25<sup>th</sup> of April occupied the Armenian city of Kars. During the final two weeks of May 1918 the aggressor began a three pronged assault upon the key settlements of the country in that region. Battles were fought with Eastern Armenian forces at Vanadzor, Aparan and Sardarabad; the latter battle, fought during 21-29 May, was the most fierce and crucial as it was only 40 kms from Yerevan/Erebuni, the designated capital of the country, overlooked by mount Ararat. The exterminators lost all three battles decisively. Consequently, this section of Armenia was saved from Genocide. On the 28<sup>th</sup> of May 1918, Eastern Armenia declared its independence. Nevertheless, Enver wasted no time and with the main contingent of his army reached the Caspian Sea, destroying the Armenian settlements on its path. Eventually, in September 1918, the offensive culminated in a direct assault – an archetypal carnage of some magnitude – upon the Armenian community of Baku, claiming a large death toll. Months earlier, of course, there were intensively politicized spontaneous upheavals in the vicinity and in numerous other Russian controlled provinces between the supporters of the Bolsheviks and their opponents, involving a number of nationalities. In contrast, that September's Turkism inspired destructive outrage is an pre-planned anti-European multifarious psyche, with exterminatory characteristics. That destructive psychology has not altered.



In October 1918, Ottoman Turkey surrendered to the Allies, and on the 30<sup>th</sup> of that month signed the Mudros Armistice Treaty, requiring it to withdraw, within the Plateau of Armenia, to the 1914 pre-war boundaries. Subsequently – with some delay – most of Enver's Army was withdrawn to central Anatolia and occupied Western Armenia. It was never demobilized or disarmed effectively by the victorious Allied Powers. It became the nucleus of the new regime based on Turkism in Anatolia. Numbers retained in the Caspian region, however, combined with the aforementioned Tatars [Tartars / Azeris] and attacked the eastern provinces of Eastern Armenia, such as Artsakh, burning most of the city of Shushi in March 1920 – the most important cultural centre of Eastern Armenia – with deaths approaching the figure of 20000. Shortly after, the invading Soviet Russians created Nagorno Karabakh from a small section of the said region and gave the entire Artsakh Province to Armenia's Genocidal enemy situated West of the Caspian Sea, formally known as Shirvan. An appallingly jingoistic state with a number of unsustainable structural anomalies; even its current name has been usurped from Northern Iran, with an objective to occupy that region. Thus, the involvement of the Caspian Tatars / Azeris in the Armenian Genocide is emphatically overt. Indeed, earlier this has been the case with Nakhichevan [Nakhichevan] as well. Artsakh's infliction was organised by Nuri, a Young Turk general, half brother of Enver and a friend of Mustafa Kemal. Later, while awaiting trial for war crimes in the Black Sea port of Batumi, he killed his British guards with accomplices and escaped to Anatolia. He was also a member of *Teşkilatı Mahsusa*, and a key Nazi collaborator during WW II. The aforementioned photograph is a record of the destroyed city of Shushi. For further photographic accounts consult the work by Shahen Mkrtchian and Schors Davtian. *Shushi: The City of Tragic Fate*, Yerevan, 1999. An article published in *The New York Times* of the 26<sup>th</sup> of March, 1920, places Shushi's death toll at 17000.



Astonishingly rapidly, however, the exterminators are once again on the offensive, as during 1920 the western region of Eastern Armenia, where the Armenian Republic's province of Kars is situated – inclusive of Mount Ararat and the country's medieval capital of Ani – is invaded and occupied by the Young Turks of Anatolia, now under the authority of Mustafa Kemal; the commander in charge is General Kâzım Karabekir, one of the former's henchmen, and a CUP member. The region's population escaped eastwards, those remaining are mainly exterminated according to the ongoing process. This is the third aggression across the international frontier since the onset of the Great War. The Nakhijevan district of the Republic, situated close to the country's modern capital, is also attacked by the Young Turks, and suffers further destruction. This region, like Kars, is also given away by the Russians to Armenia's enemies. Armenians form the overwhelming majority within the geographic region of Eastern Armenia, inclusive of its detached provinces. For relevant photography regarding the Genocidal psychology of the region, highlighting earlier destructions, especially that of Nakhijevan in 1905, consult *The Times* correspondent's work, Luigi Villari, *Fire and Sword in the Caucasus*, London, 1906. For the earlier key period consult: Charles A. Frazee, *Catholics and Sultans*, Cambridge University Press, 1983. Nakhijevan is an ongoing Genocide. One can clearly add that Artsakh, Nakhijevan and Kars are strictly inclusive regions of the Plateau of Armenia.



Developments in the Aegean port of Smyrna / Izmir are straightforward. According to the peace terms of the Sèvres Treaty, there was to be a plebiscite to decide the political fate of the entire maritime Province. The Young Turks refused, fearing that they will lose the process, as the Muslims could have been the minority. A war ensued between the Greek forces – first landed in May 1919 – and the Army of Turkism, now emblazoned with Russian arms and financially laced with Russian gold. Without direct Allied assistance, the Greek army lost the war and withdrew to Europe. The Young Turks' army entered the city in September 1922 without any opposition. It immediately deployed its racist-nationalist rage against the Armenian population by assaulting the Armenian quarter first and setting it ablaze with cans of petrol. A repetition of Adana's, April 1909 destruction. Within the raging holocaust the occupation army implemented its extermination procedures. Such levels of maximalist criminality are expected as the two notorious miscreants – Mustafa Kemal and Kâzım Karabekir – that configured the aggression upon the Republic of Armenia, two years earlier in 1920, are also in the city. Shortly after, the Greek residents suffered practically the same fate. This, of course, is a further extension of the well established process of Genocide. The region in question had been within Greek culture since Ancient Greece, the latter being one of the historic foundations of the European Civilisation. Indeed, after 3000 years of history it was the end of Europe in Anatolia. For relevant photography regarding Smyrna's holocaust consult: George Horton's [U.S. Consul General in Smyrna/Izmir]. *The Blight of Asia*, Indianapolis, 1926; and Giles Milton's *Paradise Lost: Smyrna 1922*, London, 2008 and Marjorie Housepian Dobkin's *Smyrna 1922: The Destruction of a City*, New York, 1988. A more recent overall account is by: Benny Morris and Dror Ze'evi, *The Thirty-Year Genocide*, Harvard University Press, 2019.





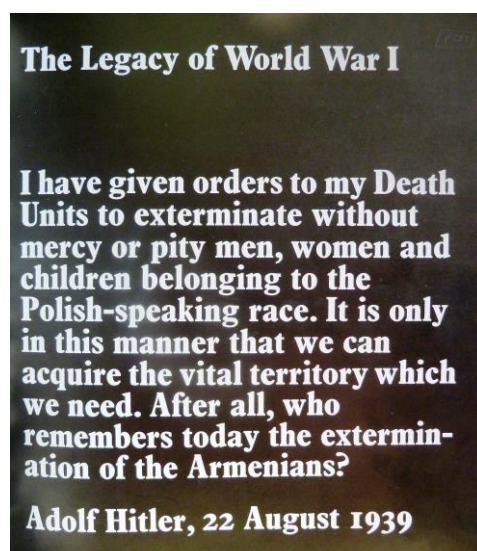
Ararat Heritage Photography, May 2014

The ratification of the illegitimate Moscow Treaty of 1921 – an outright criminality in more ways than one as it also attempted to veil a genocide – took place at the illustrated railway carriage. It has been preserved near the occupied town of Kars. Miscreants implementing this deep-rooted malignity were the followers of racist-nationalist Turkism and a newly ascendant extremist Russian Marxism. There are limitations as to how long criminality can be disguised within a cloak of legality.

Developments patently demonstrate that Russia's objective was to destroy Armenia predominantly. Anatolian Turkism's objective, however, was to destroy it entirely. The latter's objective is well ascertained by General Kâzım Karabekir's notoriously anti-Armenian memoirs, *İstiklal Harbimiz*, published in Istanbul, 1969 [p. 844]. In 1920, as the aforementioned commanding officer, he received an order from Ankara – Anatolian Turkism's new *de facto* capital, where Mustafa Kemal was omnipotent – to attack the Republic of Armenia. The key section of a *communiqué* received subsequently states:

*“It is imperative to eradicate Armenia politically and physically  
[Eremenistanı siyaseten ve madden ortadan kaldırmak elzemdir].”*

A similar Genocidal order was to be declared practically two decades later by the omnipotent leader of the Third Reich.



The German Chancellor's 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1939 Obersalzberg Speech, delivered behind closed doors, to the chief commanders and commanding generals was extremely assertive. There exists a further translation of the entire speech forwarded from the British Embassy in Berlin by the Counsellor at the Embassy, Sir George Ogilvie-Forbes on 25<sup>th</sup> August 1939 to the Foreign Office in London. *Documents on British Foreign Policy 1919-1939*, London, HMSO, third series, 1954, vol. VII, document 314. [Obersalzberg Speech](#)

For an illustrated account of the Great War, consult David Shermer's work: *World War I*, London, 1973.



Regarding Armenia there is also the proficient work by the former British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, that further clarifies developments. It was published in 1938, with the title: *The Truth About the Peace Treaties*. It provides the record of deliberations of the primary Allied Powers – Britain, France, Italy and the United States – at the Paris Peace Conference’s Supreme Council, 1919-1920. Firstly, it is prudent to highlight that at this juncture the delegates accentuated the protracted dangers that can emanate when elements belonging to foreign civilisations penetrate the Frontiers of the European one by invasion or infiltration. Indeed, a format primarily based upon the multicivilisational model as applied in Europe during later decades – the post-WW II period – and often referred to as multicultural – imposed or implemented inadvertently – is fraught with dangers. Statesmen and diplomats pursuing this model in later years were to place their electorate at risk. In this earlier timeline, however, the “Turk” is given as a conclusive civilisational example:

*The Turk had been in Europe for hundreds of years, and was always a curse, an oppressor and a source of trouble. He had never become a European, he had never assimilated European civilisation, and he had been a perpetual cause of war. He would be a sanguine man who would expect the nature of the Turk to change.*

Thus, a key eccentricity / incompatibility was acknowledged, also indicating that cultures / nations belonging to severely politicised faiths – as entrenched ideological movements – are encompassed within civilisations that demonstrate incompatibility with other civilisations. A disparity with varying levels of intensity. Accordingly, it is best to be realistic by acknowledging detrimental factors manifestly and counter them categorically. Albeit, the remnants of Armenia had to be saved and enveloped within a secure future. Additionally, the Conference had to take into account the intentionally lapsed and most essential European Treaty of San Stefano and its subsequent ineffective substitute, the Berlin Treaty; a development that had contributed “*to the terrible massacres of 1895-7, 1909, and worst of all to the holocaust of 1915*”. Indeed, the failure of the earlier treaties had significantly encouraged the perpetrator’s destructive rage.

*The Allied Powers were unanimously of opinion that the Turks should not be allowed to profit by their atrocities, and that its full inheritance should be restored to the Armenian nation and an opportunity be afforded to it to rebuild its strength in the ancient home of its ancestors. No one held this opinion more intensely and with more indignation against the oppressors than the President and the people of the United States of America.*

However, due to its difficult accessibility and the necessity to protect it with a significant force against its determined foes, no power was willing to accept the Mandate for Armenia. Moreover, it was during this period that a Genocidal encirclement was being induced as a tentacle of the Compleitive Period, the Turks from the west and the Azeri Tatars from the east; it was a Turanian-Panturk Trap. The Russian Bolsheviks were also advancing from the latter destination for their own geopolitical objectives; nevertheless, a divergence that assisted the criminality in motion; according to their calculations an astonishingly small and weak Republic of Armenia was sufficient, an astounding miscalculation impregnated with dishonesty. Months earlier, in contrast, the Allied position at the Conference was:

*It was obvious that we could not agree to any settlement which would leave the remnant of the persecuted population of Armenia to the cruel mercies of the race which had massacred, outraged and pillaged it for a generation and continued it through and right up to the end of the War. But Armenia, with its depopulated and dispirited remnants, could not stand alone against the Turks on the one hand, and the Bolsheviks on the other. It was essential therefore that we should find a mandatory Power which would undertake as a humane duty the protection of this harried Christian community in the mountains of Armenia.*

*Turanian-Panturk Trap; in 1920, shortly after the end of the Paris Peace Conference, Armenia's city of Kars – as previously noted – was invaded. The illustration is a detail highlighting the city's churches with the castle located in the higher ground, before the subsequent Genocidal occupation.*



Armenia and its nation had been situated at a key geographic position for thousands of years. [Bible's Sacred Highliand](#). Most importantly, of course, the nation's Christian values and traditions were subsumed within the European Civilisation. [Christianity and Governance](#). Undoubtedly, eliminating an all encompassing Armenia would create severe dangers; hence, greatly promoting Turanism-Panturkism and Pan-Islamism, which were certainly new developments, and now most detrimental to the European Civilisation, as well as others. Indeed, as far as geography was concerned, Armenia had to be securely re-established. The United States Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby, forwarded from Washington the following to the Supreme Council at the Conference, highlighting the dangers accordingly:

*There might be a great Pan-Moslem or Pan-Turanian movement, and, faced with this, the London Conference had felt that it was desirable for the peace of the world in general to place a wedge between the Moslems of Turkey and of the further East in the form of a Christian country, which would be in the form of a new Armenian State.*

On the western frontiers of the country the Kurds are also perceived to be a problem. In the east the Caspian Tatars are mentioned as: "Azerbaijanis, who were half civilised." Indeed, under the circumstances, that denotation is not surprising. Moreover, the danger of the Gray Wolf was obvious. The French position noted that:

*We are all in agreement that it would be hard on the Armenian remnant to abandon them without giving America a chance to demonstrate what she was prepared to do to assist them to rebuild a nation strong enough to defend themselves against the Gray Wolf.*

According to the United States administration, President Wilson was willing to arbitrate the frontiers of the Republic of Armenia.

*The genuine interest of the Government of the United States in the plan for Armenia cannot be questioned, and the Government are convinced that most liberal treatment for that unfortunate country is both expected and demanded by the civilized world. Armenia's boundaries therefore should be fixed in such a way as to recognize all the legitimate claims of the Armenians, and to secure for them unencumbered and easy access to the sea.*

The Treaty of Lausanne may be the best point to sum up details from Lloyd George's records. Indeed, he judiciously classifies it as the, "cowardly surrender of Lausanne." No civilisation should surrender to such mendacious malfeasance; eradication of its detrimental aspects are imperative.



Profoundly illicit transgressions of malefactors and the perpetuation of the severe consequences by their successors must be brought to justice; immutable they cannot remain. Yet the regime in Anatolia and its debased supporters abroad encourage Genocide denial, believing that by doing so: firstly, the necessary compensation and the return of properties may be averted; secondly, the restoration of Western Armenia's sovereignty to the Armenian nation may be protracted significantly; and finally, of course, denial can precisely assist the repetition of the same crime sometime in the future. Undoubtedly, that toxic denial is an additional method of undermining the European Civilisation. Keeping millions of Armenians – the vast majority – away from their land is an infamous procedure which compels them to assimilation in foreign lands; Armenians call this infliction White Massacre – *Chemag Chart*. The procedure that Islamised large numbers by the malignity of fire and sword – an affliction particularly intended for the loss of national identity – can be classified as Black Massacre – *Sev Chart*. Human rights are crushed decisively. Such peoples' return, through a special programme, to their original national identity is imperative.

At this point it is apt to quote briefly from Fridtjof Nansen's 1928 publication of *Armenia and the Near East*. In 1920, Nansen headed the Norwegian delegation to the League of Nations and he remained a prominent member of its general assembly until his death. A number of important humanitarian projects were successfully planned and accomplished primarily due to his practically endless zeal, as such he earned the Nobel Peace Prize. Regarding the Armenians, he organised via the League of Nations the settlement of tens of thousands of their survivors. The editor's introduction of the aforementioned work states: "*I feel sure that no one can study the story of this remarkable people without being profoundly moved by their tragic fate,*" and sincerely adds, "*I hope that the facts themselves will speak from these pages to the conscience of Europe and America.*" Accordingly, it is reasonable to add that the "conscience" in question may be insufficient, as additional broadly progressive characteristics are missing. For decisive progress a polyvalent civilisational level of European intellectual capacity may also be a necessity that establishes a pivotal ideological capacity in its Global geography – that, of course, is a development in waiting. In the meantime, moving forth predominantly entails a constant struggle with astray politicians and diplomats, ideologically lost in the European Civilisation's distant twilight zone, thus undermining numerous spheres – a propensity that can be classified as the enemy within; a critically unstable permutation to maintain when one takes into account the massive Global alterations in progress.



Üç Hilal



Das Dritter Reich

**Flags of extremism:** the illustration on the right projects racist-nationalist, as well as expansionist objectives of the Third Reich. Its principles have been eliminated militarily. The flag on the left – the three crescents – can appear with or without a star, usually it lacks a star, and has an earlier political history of infamy. It projects the racist-nationalist objectives of Turkism within its expansionary format of Turanism-Panturkism.

It is no longer commonly displayed as it has been superseded by the official flag. Accordingly, vigilance is paramount, as during the past decades large numbers have entered Western Europe from Anatolia, many have been severely indoctrinated by the principles of Turkism. It is crucial to eliminate by legislation aspects – secularist or religious – regarding the ideology, such as: organisations, special centres, hand-signs, specific flags, symbols and, of course, financial channels. Denial of the Armenian Genocide remains a major rallying point for their extremist ideology, a problem that can significantly expand in the future. A highly effective counter-measure is to specifically enforce the denial of the Armenian Genocide as illegal throughout the European Union. A number of European states have already legislated accordingly. Freedom of speech and expression are protected, as libel and defamation are excluded legally. [Rights and Values](#). Furthermore, external or internal promotion of premeditated political violence based on racist-nationalist ideologies – secularist or religious – can also be halted by anti-terrorism legislation intensively.

As a matter of reality, preventative measures should be in place, not only factors respecting the above elucidated Genocide, but also regarding a set of adverse developments that now face Europe emphatically. Subsequent measures are often too late, and can lead to violence. Unfortunately, it is appropriate to state that, regarding a number of issues, a broad section of European Union's political elite and their obedient entourage are now *passé*. Their rigid characteristics demonstrate that they are being bypassed by a rapidly changing world. An expeditious application of correct decisions appears unlikely. Indeed, they have even failed to control the External Cultural Frontiers of Europe decisively. Maintaining Human Rights diligently is fundamentally a different issue from maintaining effective security with transparency for the benefit of all concerned. Understandably, certain points have to be finely balanced. Confusing them, however, can give rise to serious failures, hence long-term destabilisation. Accordingly, on a number of counts, the European public remains at risk. The *writing is on the wall*, it has been so for a number of years. [Shields of Europe](#). If such failures persist, Europe, as we know it, will disappear.





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\* Updating of the *Titles* section: March, August, 2018; June 2019;

\* Updating of the text and photography: July-December, 2018; January, June, August 2019





Armenia, as a geographic region and the country of origin of the Armenian nation, has been well known in western Europe since the days of the Forum Romanum. The primary geographic regions of the Armenian Genocide can be surveyed by the above illustrated late-Twentieth Century, West European map.



The central regions of the Armenian destruction are outlined by the above illustrated American publication of New York, 1923  
[Armenia and Europe: Cartographic Perspectives](#)



## Addenda

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----- *Forced Conversions on Ottoman Turkey: Reports from the U.S. Press (1895-1920)*, Yerevan, Areg Publishing House, 2021, X 277 pp., [ISBN 978-9939-837-40-6]

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### *Press Accounts*

Press accounts incorporating the 1890-1922 timeline have always been significant. Genocide's details are directly covered with parallel developments pertaining to Armenia and its nation. The long-standing classic covering a section of the timeline has been *The Times History of the War 1914-1921*, London, 21 vols. index vol. is no. 22; appropriately it also includes the key Paris Peace Conference of 1919-20. A selection of Western press accounts, with excellent illustrations, in a single volume format was published by Demoyan in 2014. Two volumes of specific details were compiled from the British press by Peltekian and published in 2013. This avenue of evidence has now been extended significantly with the republication of US press accounts. Relevant copyrights are now expired. As listed in the Bibliography, these massive volumes have been compiled by Ketibian and Ohanian. This process remains in motion. In this respect the primary American publications are:

- New York Times
- Christian Science Monitor
- Boston Globe
- Washington Post
- Chicago Herald Tribune
- Los Angeles Times

