

«ԽԱՉԻԿ ԴԱԴԻԿԵԱՆ ՅՐԱՏԱՐԱԿՑԱԿԱՆ ԳԻՄՆԱԴՐԱՄ» – ԹԻՒ 10
«KHATCHIG BABIKIAN PUBLICATION FUND» – N° 10

MELINE ANUMYAN

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND
CONDEMNATION:
THE TRIALS OF YOUNG TURKS
IN 1919-1921 AND 1926**

**ANTELIAS
2017**

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THE TRIALS OF YOUNG TURKS IN 1919-1921 AND 1926

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Printing House of the Armenian Catholicosate of Cilicia

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Armenian Catholicosate of Cilicia

Antelias - Lebanon

ISBN: 978-9953-0-4317-3

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ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

For the longest time, Armenian scholarly and political communities have consistently struggled against Turkish denialists of the Armenian Genocide. The unwavering position of the Armenians is based upon the efforts to reveal Turkish falsifications and present the truth to the international community. However, in the long and difficult struggle, various Armenian entities unintentionally overlooked the elimination of consequences of the Genocide – that being the essential issue of restitution – and have taken the path of pursuing the recognition of the Genocide. The most important element in that effort is the adoption of resolutions by parliaments of various countries proving the factuality of the Genocide and condemning its perpetration.

In reality, as early as the WWI period, the genocidal policy of The Young Turks implemented against Armenians caused no doubt within the contemporaneous international community. That is the reason for considering the joint declaration by the Triple Entente as the emergence of the process of official recognition of the Armenian Genocide. On May 24, 1915, the alliance of Britain, France, and Russia issued a reso-

lation, in which the Ottoman rulers were incriminated for perpetrating mass exterminations of Armenians. That atrocity was defined as a crime against humanity.

Immediately after the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in WWI, different strata of the Turkish population also engaged in recrimination of The Young Turks. In 1919, 1921 and 1926, Turkish courts-martial processed wide of the Inhiatist Party elite. Among other accusations, including drawing the country into the war, the courts inculpated the defendants for organization of mass massacres of Armenians and other minorities.

Not surprisingly, many Armenian researchers, understanding the scholarly and informative significance of processes by the abovementioned Ottoman courts, as well as final rulings and sentences thereof, often elucidated these subjects, correctly considering these events as factual recognition of the Genocide of the Armenians by Turkish official circles. Meline Anumyan, a young Turkologist and adept historian, certainly has her solid place among such scholars.

The praiseworthy decision to publish the English translation of this work, based upon the scholarly and political merits of its content for readers in the English language, was made by the Board of *Khatchig Babikian Publication Fund* of the Armenian Catholicosate of Cilicia.

On the occasion of the publication of the English translation of this work we would like to express our gratitude to a distinguished public and political figure, Dr. Axa Caprician, who was meticulous in his approach to all aspects in the process of translating this book. Destiny prevented Axa Caprician from seeing the publication of his translation. However, his widow, a veritable intellectual Arevik Caprician, completed her husband's work.

We are certain that the publication of this work in the English language will result in vast recognition in the effort of bringing the issue of the Genocide of Armenians to the international community and in demonstrating the bankruptcy of Turkish denialist policies.

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