THE ARMENIANS DISCLAIMER ACTIVITY POLICY
DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Abstract. The territorial claims and activities of the Armenians are based on the statements and reports conveyed to the organizations by Christian missionaries and consulates operating in Eastern and South Eastern Anatolia during the First World War. During the First World War, the Armenians were very active on the Russian side on the eve of the secret talks about the Ottoman lands. When the «Cemal Pasha proposal» proposed in the Sykes-Picot Agreement did not receive the necessary attention, and other authorities continued their struggle. Document exchange procedures in Armenian «researchers» countries where strong diaspora in Turkey and have continued to establish a systematic struggle against Turkey in every field. It has been proved after great efforts that the so-called «code-telegram instructions that prove the Armenian massacre», attributed to Talat Pasha, are false documents. The study examined under two main headings the «Cemal Pasha Proposal» and «False documents belonging to Talat Pasha». In the findings section of the study, information is given about the purpose of the preparation of the «proposal» and «telegram», the preparation and presentation process, the political and sociological audience it serves, its results and the party to take responsibility.

Keywords: Cemal Pasha, Talat Pasha telegrams, Armenian Issue, Fraud documents.

Introduction

In the Ottoman period, Islamic law has been carefully observed since the old times. According to Islam law: Armenians could not question a non-Muslim and could not act as a court judge. But equally, only Christians could question the Christians in the Ottoman Empire and only the Jews could question the Jews. For this, the priest was needed in the Ottoman Empire. They were even given special protection by the Sultan. In 1461, for the first time, an Armenian national was
appointed as a priest to Istanbul. Following the Tanzimat Edict, Armenians got the right to hold high positions in the Ottoman Empire and took office in the palace. In the Ottoman, the Armenians were known to be so reliable that they were called «Nation Devoted» («Tebai sadika») by the Sultan. Armenians, who are mostly seen in trade and finance affairs, were even appointed as Foreign Affairs Minister in 1913 (as Gabriel Noradugyan). It is known that there were 12 Armenian representatives in the Ottoman Parliament after the Second Constitutional Court.

Catalycos of Armenians in Turkey in 1829 with the help of the French’s have created their own churches and their own archbishop have determined here. Russians after the war undertake to protect the Armenian minority in the Ottoman. They promise money or assistance to any received broad scope of consolidation against Turkey.

At prince Gadjemikov’s report written; The Armenian community have hope of European diplomacy in the First World War, they need to establish an independent state with East and Southeast of Turkey’s assassination kind of imaginary. In addition, to fight in the ranks of the Russians against the Ottoman Empire, Turkey has pushed the government to take measures to increase security in the East and Southeast (Baranov 1915, p. 28); (Baku 1913/34, p. 5,9). By the time, massacres committed by the Armenian communities against the Muslims during the Russian occupation of the Van region. It led to the enactment of the Armenian emigration law by the Turkish government (Karinyan 1928, p. 15); (Martirosyan 2002, p. 49); (Linç 1910, p. 451); (Arutyunyan 1971, p. 96). During the Ottoman period, various orders were given regarding the Armenians’ Relocation and Resettlement Law (Sevk ve İskân Kanunu). The documents and notes of these orders are open for examination in the Ottoman Historical Archive. However, in addition to these documents, there are a number of documents and papers that have been researched and worked on. The document they used as evidence of the so-called Armenian «genocide» is known as the «telegram of Talat Pasha». Armenians trying to prove the «Armenian Question» have researched, studied and applied these documents. Armenian politicians see this telegram as the main evidence of the genocide. Many historians and researchers working on «Memories» and documents
have proved that the document is false. Especially in Turkey, after the research of Orel and Yuca, the memory was widely accepted as a false document. Over a period of time, even select historians have preferred not to touch on the subject. The telegrams have been known in the Turkish public since that day as "Fake telegrams of Talat Pasha" (Akçam 2018), until the publication of Taner Akçam’s work trying to prove the opposite. In fact, "Bloxham raises the question of whether the Ottoman caste in the 1915 Armenian migration was a "genocide". He adds that this importance is only "Allied leaders", that is, "under the influence" of Ottoman politics. From this point of view, according to Bloxham and Akçam, it is a reasonable idea that the Armenian issue is the middle ground of Russian foreign policy." (McMeekin 2013, p. 230); (Korsun 1923, p. 59). When this incident is viewed politically, the positive situation in the deportation of Armenians from the Russian point of view is that Turkey left Russia an Armenia without Armenia (Sertçelik 2016, p. 76); (Gurko 1990, p. 46). It is clear from Prince Gadjemikov’s report that Russia did not plan to establish an Armenian state in the east of Turkey. Russia has tried to overthrow Turkey from within by using Armenians to occupy Turkish lands. Russia achieved this goal, albeit for a short time, during the occupation of eastern Anatolia (Akopyan 1967, p. 82); (Adamova 1924, p. 46). Tsarist Russia brought its officers from Russia to the lands taken from Turkey and did not give Armenians a place here. Lalayan underlines the fact that the "Tashnaks used their people in the war with the Turks and Arabs for French capital in order to establish an "Armenian land" in Syria: They dragged the Armenians into the Caucasian armies and set their people on fire in the war against Turkey. As a result of this policy of the Tashnaks, Tsarist Russia sacrificed thousands of Armenians for Russia and the British." (Lalayan 1936,p.79); (Arutyunyan 1971, p.96). Philips Price, a Manchester Guardian correspondent who shed a lot of blood in Van for Russia in 1915, later mediated Trochki in exposing Russia’s darkest diplomatic secrets to the West. (Nezjinskiy, Ignatiyev 1999, p.231). According to him, Russia "plans to place Russian workers’ battalions and Cossacks in the most fertile plains of Turkey land, such as Eleshkirt, Erzurum and Mus." (McMeekin 2013, p.251).
The issue of cooperation with the Armenians and their aspirations has been the subject of debate between the ruling parties in Russia. Pavel Milyukov, the founder of the Cadet Party, who spoke on behalf of the Liberal bloc, began by calling Armenians his old friends and argued that it was right to give them autonomy. Thus, he argued that there was a conflict between the parties and a reaction against the decisions of the government. (Pokrovskiy, 1934, p. 138). However, they later stated that they did not recognize a special right for Armenians, during the Liberal and even Socialist Parties. When we compare it with other nations, we see that Armenians are not treated differently and are not brought to a superior position (Levitçiy 2014, p.110); (Raynolds 2016, p. 251). «Sazanov, who did not appear in the pre-war Russian diplomacy, stated that «Armenians did not form a majority anywhere» in the region known as «Greater Armenia», especially after the 1915 emigration. Even in the most densely populated areas, Armenians made up at least 25% of the population. In this case, Russia’s recognition of the autonomy of the Armenians would mean unjustly enslaving the majority to the minority. This time, tensions between Christians and Muslims would explode again, targeting Russia instead of the Ottoman Empire. According to Sazanov, lasting peace is possible only if the Tsarist Government governs «all national elements in the country with its own laws, on the basis of its own justice system and with complete neutrality.» Russia should have treated everyone equally without giving special protection to this or that ethnic community against others.» (McMeekin 2013, p.249).

The Russians probably gave the Armenians very few rights, that is, they allowed them to use their language and run their churches and schools. In fact, these other nations had the same rights. In short, Armenians were not given special treatment, they were given equal rights, that is, the blood they shed for the Russians in a single word was not taken away. (Osıkın, 2009, p. 81) In order to show that it has not taken a hostile stance against the Armenians, Russia has promised to relocate the Armenian nationalists to those regions, in order to increase the production capacity. As Sazanov acknowledged in a later letter to the President of the Russian Army, Nikolai Nikolayevich, Russia’s main goal in «supporting the Armenians» was to «weaken Turkey» from the beginning (McMeekin 2013, p. 249), (Kévorkian
2011, p.626) is understood to be apostate. Thus, while the Caucasus army was advancing towards Ankara in the war and gaining success, the Armenian issue is already seen in history.

**The Place of Armenians in Sykes-Picot Meetings «Cemal Pasha’s Proposal»**

Developments with the Erzurum Movement in Russia’s war with Turkey against Britain’s violence in the East are becoming more apparent than before. In other words, «the Sykes-Picot Treaty was drafted in an environment in which Russia achieved victories in Eastern Anatolia in the first spring of 1916. Otherwise, the development of his diplomacy, which turned to sharing the Ottoman Empire, would not have made much sense. The period of negotiations between the major Allied Powers (January 1916) was marked by two of Britain’s greatest humiliations in World War II. These were the experiences of Gallipoli and Kut in front of the Ottoman army; Sykes and Picot decided that the winter of 1916 was a good time to share the Ottoman Empire.» (McMeekin 2013, p.250). With this agreement, the British, while showing themselves selfless, are revealing that they actually have secret plans. However, Russia, which was not defeated in the war with the Turks, showed a serious enough approach. Sazanov, who was especially smart in this case, was waiting for an opportunity for his attack. «This event in the winter of 1915-16, known as the Cemal peace proposal, went hand in hand with the Sykes-Picot negotiations and coincided with them at a glance. According to the legend polished in Cemal Pasha, the 4th Army Commander in Damascus, agreed in 1915 that the Confederate States should march on Istanbul and overthrow the government and help build a new kingdom with its own lineage.» (Pokrovskiy 1934, p. 138). In particular, this claim is at least superficially convincing, especially Dr. Cemal Pasha’s message to the Russian Foreign Ministry, who allegedly escaped from Mush and took refuge in Bucharest. Hakov Zavriyev was deported by a Turkish Armenian. (Zavriyev, Samsonovich 1947, p.141); (Gurko 1990, p.48); (Adamova 1924, p. 205)

Another issue is the disagreement between the government and Cemal Pasha on the issue of Armenian emigration and the areas where Armenians will settle (Lalayan 1936, p.82); (Kutlu 2021). Aware of these disagreements, Russia’s ambassador to Bucharest, S. A. Poklevsky, said in a secret telegram to his Foreign Ministry; The
issue of disagreement between the Allies, Dr. He said that he had learned from Zavriyev and that Cemal Pasha wanted to become a sultan in Turkish Asia, and that it would be possible to march with an action against Istanbul (Kutlu 2021); (Kévorkian 2011, p.628). Sazanov sent a telegram to the embassies of Paris, London and Rome, expressing his hope that Cemal Pasha would be able to play a leading role in a revolt against the government. According to the proposal prepared to be sent to the Confederate States, Cemal Pasha will be proclaimed sultan to pass from father to son by inheritance. In addition, Cemal Pasha, the Ottoman Sultan and the government in Istanbul will be taken prisoner by the Germans and will wage war against them. However, in the event of a war, the Coalition states will provide arms, supplies and equipment to Cemal Pasha, and financial assistance will be provided until the end of the war. In return for this aid, Cemal Pasha will agree to the handing over of Istanbul and the Bosphorus to the Russians and will take the necessary measures for the liberation of the displaced Armenians (Balıkçıoğlu 2016, p.52).

After the news from Neratov, Zavriyev realized that he had the support of Russia. However, Izvolsky, Russia’s ambassador in Paris, did not provide the necessary support to the Armenians in this regard. On May 18, 1915, Sazanov told the government representatives of the members of the Coalition for the continuation of the Russia-Armenia project. He said: «Our meeting with the Armenian representatives was in an academic sense. We did not disclose our plan to Zavriyev. When Zavriyev said that the lands of Cilicia should be included in the borders of Armenia, we said that his support would not be desirable and that we would be in the sphere of interest of our French supporters.»(Akarca 2014, p. 241); (Martirosyan 2002, p.58); (Lynch 1910, 459). In another telegram he sent to Paris and London, Sazanov said that even if Cemal Pasha’s coup attempt failed, it would be useful make a catastrophe to take place in the Ottoman lands (Yavuz 2021).

The above-mentioned proposal was positively approached by the Italians in particular, who stated that they would achieve great success if this plan worked. However, the Paris and London metropolitan governments did not take this proposal seriously. The British approached this operation with suspicion. They were concerned about the adequacy of the political and logistical capacity needed for such
a revolt in the hands of Cemal Pasha. (Kutlu 2021) British Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Gray said that if it was a question of giving up the lands of Asia-Turkey, which Britain had promised to its allies, it would not help to control the revolt behind the enemy lines (Eskitilmiş yıllar aşığı 2021). According to the British, it was very likely that Cemal Pasha would set a trap for the allied states. (Zavriyev, Samsonovich 1947, p.56) In addition, British rule over the Middle East and the Arabs was at odds with Russian plans. The British promised the Arabs to establish an independent state in exchange for their wars against the Turks, and the French promised Syria. The French objection to Russia’s intervention was that Syria, Palestine and Cilicia would remain in a state where Cemal Pasha would be the «sultan». Because these regions had been promised to the French before. (Kutlu 2021); (Lynch 1910, p. 460) However, Paleolouge, a great man in St. Petersburg, said that this plan, which followed the French representative Aristide Briand, could only be the work of the Russians. (Kévorkian 2011, p.460). Even if the proposal is true, this agreement has been reached with Cemal Pasha on where and by whom the negotiations will take place. As a result, this project, which did not receive serious support from the Coalition States outside Russia, ended before it began. At first glance, Sazanov believed that the proposal would be accepted by the Coalition states. (Aya 2008, p.34); (Hanioğlu, 2021) In fact, in this case, only the Russians, who would take Istanbul earlier and with certainty, would make a profit (Ermeni Sorununun Kökenleri 2021).

As for Zavriyev, which has close ties with the Dashnak troops, although he claimed that he spoke on behalf of the Armenian circles in Istanbul, the bill was actually only beneficial for the Tsarism. The bill put forward by Zavriyev, who wrote a letter to St. Petersburg through the Russian ambassador in Bucharest, was to give Cemal Pasha enough weapons to seize Istanbul by force. In the Armenian delegation led by Bogos Nübar Pasha, Zavriyev (Hagov Zavrian) was one of the best among the Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry and European politicians. It should not be surprising that he met at the meetings of European diplomats and presented the letter. The letter of Zavriyev found it necessary to establish an Armenian state in the Ottoman lands. Zavriyev’s proposal, which was thought to have been prepared in
1914, was not contented with only six provinces, but made claims to the whole of Cilicia except for Aleksandria (Akarca 2014, p.62). The Cemal-Zavriyev peace initiative was shelved due to French stubbornness. Paris did not want to give up its claims on Cilicia and Syria. (Kévorkian 2011, p.680) Although alleged to have close ties with Russians and European politicians, «So far, no one has been able to find the slightest finding that Zavriyev spoke with the authority received from Jamal; Turkish historians consider such a possibility too unbelievable to be worthy of serious consideration. First of all, it is far from convincing that someone who aspires to become a Turkish sultan will gladly give the Ottoman capital to the Russians» (Talat Pasa Telegramlari, 2021). Although recognized as a considerably French friend, Jamal Pasha actually (published November 1914, after Turkey’s entry into the war) were handled at the French embassy in Damascus has passed, and after finding Paris` Arab documents that reveal the connection between nationalism, in the opposite direction a definite has returned. He has not had a special inclination towards the British. Indeed, in a naval attack on the Lebanese coastline in December 1914, civilians in Damascus were scolded by the Minister of Interior Talat Pasha for using the British as human shields. As the German liaison officer Colonel Kress, who had been in close cooperation with Cemal Pasha throughout the First World War, later wrote, Cemal Pasha «was neither pro-German nor pro-Entente; rather, he was a Turk full of fervent patriotism.» (Pokrovskiy, 1934, p.138). At a time when the Allied Forces withdrew from Gallipoli, Cemal Pasha made such an offer, which is quite counterintuitive (Aya 2008, p.62) (Linç 1910, p.462). As for the Russians to whom Istanbul and the Straits were to be given, there is no evidence that Cemal Pasha regarded them with an iota of sympathy (McMeekin 2013, p.250). Even if Cemal Pasha is trying to do this job, «why would he do it through any Armenian circles? Or why shouldn’t the Russians submit the letter directly to the central command in Tbilisi? Why not send it via Romania, the Caucasus or Syria, but choose another way to convey this message? However, using these roads would be much more comfortable for him. In addition, when the letters given are examined, in the archives of the Russian Foreign Ministry, the documents related to the subject are not the signature of Cemal (original or copied), but it bears the signature of Dr
Zavriyev.» (Kévorkian 2011, p.683). Dr. Zavriyev graduated Physicist from the Russian Military Medical Academy in St. Petersburg, he was not a spokesman for any environment in Turkey. Zavriyev has been involved in the political intrigues of the classical war era; (Osıkın, 2009, p.183) When the First World War had just begun, Zavriyev and Leo Harutivnian, the Armenian Foreign Affairs representative, went to the Caucasus General Governor Vorontsov Dashkov and stated that it is time to seriously discuss the rights to be given to the Armenians. Zavriyev and Leo Vorontsov also promised to form troops loyal to Russia. Under his guidance, three main Armenian troops were formed: Armenia (in Erzurum), West (in Istanbul) and East (in Tbilisi). With the end of the war, these offices also dissolved (Turkyılmaz 2011, p.211); (Yavuz 2021); (Zavriyev, Samsonovich 1947, p.15); (Balıkçıoğlu 2016, p. 15). Zavriyev said, «In March 1915, when he was in Petersburg, Zavriyev started plotting against the Russians for Armenian autonomy. Knowing the «victories» of this person, Sazanov sent him to the London and Paris talks in 1915. He started working actively for the Armenian National Committee for a while, but things did not go well with France and he did not appear for a while.» (McMeekin 2013, p.251). Precisely during these meetings, Zavriyev informed the representatives of Paris and London that the Turks entering the war would allow the dreams of Armenia to come true (Aya 2008, p.494). Immediately after that, Zavriyev came to the agenda with a letter he brought from Cemal Pasha again in December. There was a strange inconsistency in the new proposal to reveal its insight. «As Zavriyev told, Cemal Pasha tried to rule Syria and aimed to make Damascus the capital. But if this is true, why did «Camal» ask for rifles, cannons and ammunition in order to leave Damascus and go all the way to Istanbul, that is, to the capital that he supposedly left to the Russians after he was conquered? « (Pokrovskiy, 1934, p. 139). It is also very easy to understand that the «Cemal Pasha» plan was actually a Russian plan. But Britain and France opposed this plan. France, insisting on Cilicia, did not play this trick and ignored this request. «Apparently, Sazanov’s «Camal» pulse check was a deception to reveal the French and British intentions of dividing Ottoman lands or, more likely, to wedge Paris and London over these plans. Sazanov became aware of the stalemate of the negotiations between Sykes and Picot
in Paris in early December and submitted his proposal to him on Christmas Day when Sykes returned to London to receive new instructions.» (McMeekin 2013, p.251). After the negotiations between this plan and both parties, the agreement was delayed for only two months. But the treaty could not be prevented. This plan only revealed the claims of the French regarding Cilicia.

As if it was not enough for the Armenians to form troops against the Ottomans in the war, even in the political arena, they continued to be the sixth of the Russians and confused international politics, which required measures to be taken. For years, Armenians pure holding next to Russia in order to fight against Turkey, ruled by Russians not handle «for now» they ask that autonomy. In this context, «The semi-official Armenian scheming of the Russian Foreign Ministry, Dr. Despite all Russian friendship, Zavriyev acted consistently even in the false case of «Camal», which Sazanov invented using him. As for Boğos Nubar Pasha, in the telegram sent by Izvolsky from Paris on 1 May 1916; As Petrogard warned, he was also adamant that an agreement between the Entente powers should not contradict the key principle of Armenian autonomy. However, only four days ago he had secretly agreed with Sazanov and Paleologue against this very autonomy.» (McMeekin 2013, p.253). In fact, the local people did not care much about this situation, only politicians proceeded with their imperialist wishes and justifications, and they made decisions among themselves without giving opportunities to local people (Pokrovskiy, 1934, p.135). In other words, there was no one they saved, only political plans and local people who were instrumental in these plans. In time, the Armenians fell from the eyes of the Tbilisi command and they were seen as a nation that was not considered respectable.

The so-called Armenian problem («Genocide»): Talat Pasha’s Telegram Incident

The resettlement program of the Armenians still gave rise to different points of view by world historians and journalists. Even today, the deportation and immigration policy was easily implemented by the most democratic states and if nobody’s «human laws» and «tolerance» were taken into consideration at that time, this was a normal situation at that time. During the war period, the state specially
started to apply the Relocation and Resettlement Law in order to keep people away from the battlefield due to military needs (Baranov 1915, p. 45). According to the law, the Armenian gangs that helped the enemy on the Eastern Front, which was close to the war borders, were removed from those lands (Badalyan 1980, p.120). In the Caucasus Front, Armenians cooperated with the enemy and created sabotage, confusion and chaos that would create an obstacle to the movement of the army, and the main content of the policy implemented to counter these situations was changed by the Armenians. This immigration has actually been a military necessity (Gadjizade 2015, p. 17). Despite this, Armenian historian Akopyan also writes that Muslims helped Armenians (Akopyan 1967, p.78). In fact, Ishan reports that local Muslims helped some Armenian families when this law applied.

One of the false documents that Armenians applied in the political field during the First World War and perhaps the most striking one is Talap Pasha’s telegram about Armenians. Many historians of Armenian origin used the telegram in question and tried to spread it to the world (Gadjizade 2015, p.13). A little bit of work on the telegram reveals that there are quite a few inaccuracies and that it is a fake document (Bagirov, Verdiyeva 2011, p.48).

The source of this document, Aram Andonian, collected in a book titled «The Memoirs of Naim Efendi», «Talat Pasha Telegrams» and «The Great Murder» was published in Armenian in 1921. The book contains a memoir belonging to an Ottoman official named Naim Efendi and some secret Ottoman documents (Akçam 2018) given by him. Andonian says he bought these memorabilia and documents for money. Naim Efendi gave Andonian the original version of the 18-20 document. It is claimed that these documents were found in Aleppo (1918) by the forces under the command of British General Allenby. Andonian took the documents he received from Naim Efendi in the Ottoman Aleppo Post Directorate to Paris and left them to the Boğos Nubar Pasha Library. However, these documents were lost after 1950. The location of the original of these documents attributed to Talat Pasha (Akçam 2018) is still unknown (Erstukyan 2016). It is claimed that it belongs to Naim Bey, who served as the chief clerk of Abdülhalik Nuri Bey (Avim 2018). It is claimed by Andonian that the documents could not be destroyed by the Ottomans because the
British occupation took place in a shorter time than expected. «However, we do not have any evidence other than the Naim-Andonian narrative that Naim Efendi served in this position. The only source on this subject is the sentence that Andonian attributed to Naim Efendi, after I came to Aleppo, I was appointed chief clerk of Abdüllhalik Nuri Bey.» (Erstukyan 2016). In addition, the fact that he was a civil servant in a position unable to access the said correspondence since November 1916 and he was not respected due to the corruption allegations on him, and he was known as a very difficult person, doubts the authenticity of the documents (Avim 2018).

Even when the incoming and outgoing documents book of Aleppo Province is examined, there is no similar document to the Naim-Andonian documents. It should be noted that no evidence (name, signature, initials, date, etc.) has been found indicating that the memoir was actually written by Naim Efendi. Even if it was actually written by Naim Efendi, there is no clear information about whether this text was later modified or not (Lütem, Alporan, 2019, p. 211). The collection of documents that are not written in the true sense of the «memoirs» type, Tehlirian who murdered Talat Pasha in Berlin. It was also given to the court that tried. 5 of them were mentioned in the court, but they were not admitted as evidence and it was not decided whether they were authentic or not (Talat paşa'nın "soykırımı" emreden gizli telgrafı var mıdır? 2021).

According to a British intelligence officer, the post-war turmoil created a vast market where certain documents could be sold and resulted in the production of forged documents. As a result, there has never been an incident of verifying the documents by the Court and even the lawyer was not allowed to defend this issue (Gauin 2011, p.246).

When the First World War ended, a court was held to accuse the Jon Turks and the Armenians enthusiastically brought this telegram to the court in Britain. However, the British Foreign Office realized that the letter was fake and the court refused to accept it as evidence (Gadjizade 2015, p.18). In addition, German experts who conducted research on the telegram declared that the letter was a great fraudulent art. In the report they wrote, it is stated that: «Neither the quality of the paper nor the style of writing are suitable for the correspondence between Ottoman
statesmen. No indicator shows itself as a sample of their paperwork. There are a lot of mistakes in the telegram. This is evident in both the style and history of the text. The telegram was not written in accordance with the Muslim laws and rules. «Bismillah» at the beginning of the telegram is spelled incorrectly. The date and day are set incorrectly. The date and day used in the Ottoman Empire are not written correctly. Another biggest fraud is that the telegram was sent from Talat Pasha to Mustafa Abdulla, the Gubernator of Aleppo. However, at the time this telegram was written, it was Bekir Sami Bey, not Gubernator Mustafa Abdullah Pasha in Aleppo. In any case, the author of this letter does not know the difference between the Ottoman calendar and the calendar used by the Europeans.» (Gadjizade 2015, p.18). It is obvious that the documents of Andonian, who caused some mistakes about the calendar and date, and the signature, date and place of Mustafa Abdülhalik Bey, are incompatible with the real events. As a result, there has been an inconsistency in dates and reference numbers, revealing that the documents are fake (Talat paşanın "soykırımı" emreden gizli telgrafı var mıdır? 2021). Because, Abdülhalik was appointed as governor on 3 October 1915 and could only come to Aleppo on 7 November (Orel, Yuca 1983, p. 26). If the use of the Gregorian calendar instead of the Hijri calendar in the letter is added to this, the errors and frauds in the letter are clearly revealed.

The incorrect spelling of «Bismillah» in Andonian’s other two documents is due to the fact that non-Muslims in the Ottomans never used «Bismillah» in their correspondence, even if they knew Ottoman (Talat paşanın "soykırımı" emreden gizli telgrafı var mıdır? 2021). Bismillah is generally written and selected in capital letters compared to other writings in Ottoman documents. However, in these documents, the writing style and character size of the Bismillah are not chosen from the other text (Gauin 2011, p.248).

The document also carries the problem of forged signature. When many documents belonging to Mustafa Abdülhalik Bey in the archives are examined, it is revealed that the signature of Mustafa Abdülhalik in the Andonian documents is fake (Talat Pasha belgeleri 2021). Usually, Abdülhalik, who signed his signatures as «Governor of Aleppo», only used the «Governor» rank in these documents. In
addition, there are problems with the signs of Talat Pasha. Generally, Pasha, who signed with the rank of «Minister» and «Minister Talat Pasha» in documents, is mentioned as «Minister of Interior Talat Pasha» (Gauin 2011, p.249). When comparing the «Turkish» originals of Andonian’s «encrypted telegrams» with the Ottoman encrypted correspondence of the period, it is seen that there is no connection between the cipher systems used (Talat paşa'nın "soykırımı" emreden gizli telgrafı var mıdır? 2021). Because 2 separate encryption keys are required to read this mixed-digit telegram of Andonian. In fact, it is impossible to open such a telegram due to the cipher technique (Lütem, Alporan 2019, p.103). However, all but two of the forged documents were written on plain white paper with none of the necessary official symbols on them (Talat Pasha belgeleri 2021). One of the documents is written on double lined paper, which is never used in private correspondence (Avim 2018). «It is difficult to admit that the sentence structures and grammatical mistakes in many of Andonian’s false documents were carried out by an Ottoman official. Likewise, it is not possible to use many idioms and expressions allegedly used by important Ottoman officials, even by any Ottoman Turk. Andonian, who was trying to prove that the Turks confessed their crimes in their own words, also overlooked this point.» (Talat Pasha belgeleri 2021). It does not seem logical for someone who is well-versed and educated in Turkish like Talat Pasha to make such grammatical and grammatical mistakes (Gauin 2011, p.250). In the Ottoman bureaucracy, documents bearing the phrase «top secret» were sent via courier, not via telegrams, and were destroyed as soon as they were read (Talat paşa'nın "soykırımı" emreden gizli telgrafı var mıdır? 2021). But these documents were kept for three years.

Thus, the false letter originally written by Andonian of Armenian origin (Bagirov, Verdiyeva 2011, p.231) but issued in the name of Talat Pasha contains the following words: «Destroy all Armenians in the Eastern provinces in secret and hidden ways. Kill them wherever you see!» (Andonian 1920, p.26). This letter is still used in all Armenian studies and on the basis of the main source of historians working on this problem (Gadjiza 2015, p.19) by September 22, 1915 dated another fake telegram but if Talat Pasha gave an order as follows: «for Armenians living in
Turkey land rights, such as work removed completely and in the Bab government until it reaches the children in the cradle by accepting all liability He gave the order not to be left alive.» (Erstukyan 2016). However, Armenians in Istanbul, Western Anatolia and Thrace were not subjected to deportation orders. Even the Central Anatolian Armenians remained in their places. Although there was no total deportation, «a total massacre» cannot be claimed (Talat Pasha belgeleri 2021). September 29, 1915 Date of Talat Paşa province of Aleppo to check that a telegram up by the «existing all Armenians in Turkey completely by order of the Society of ruin and destruction by the government as agreed previously had been reported .... Women, children, how much destruction measures crippled because by be thought no matter what disastrous they are, they will cease to exist without feeling conscientious.» (Andonian 1920, p.26). It was alleged that Talat Pasha ordered the massacre of the Armenians and other secret telegrams he sent on the same dates were also investigated. These telegrams dealt with the punishment of officers who would commit crimes during the deportation. However, the American aid organization «Neareast Relief Society» was allowed to serve in Anatolia to help Armenians during the deportation. (Talat Pasha Documents 2021). On the one hand demanding the «massacre» of the Armenians, on the other hand, ordering the punishment of the officials who will commit this «massacre» and allowing the attention of the US aid agency is in contradiction with the decisions in the telegram.

When historians and researchers examined the other works of the Armenian historian Andonian, who enthusiastically presented this document everywhere, they realized that almost all of his research consisted of false documents and presented inaccurate information (Bagirov, Verdiyeva 2011, p.45). Despite these proofs, this letter and other information made up by Andonian are taught to students in History classes in Armenian public schools.

There are many questions that remained unanswered in the events of 1915. It is known that some of the Armenians and Muslims who died during the war had their share of the anarchy and chaos that occurred in this Caucasus Front. «Who were the people who created this chaos and anarchy in Anatolia? Nobody answers his question. Who should take responsibility for this anarchy and chaos? Or who has
used it more to his advantage? Some people were killed only by the looters and plunderers. Who is the culprit of this? Armenians and their supporters have not answered these questions for years." (Gadjizade 2015, p.18). Unfortunately, most of the world believes these lies and false information.

To approach them in good faith with the name of the Armenian Russians actually on time, receive additional support in the war and gave hope to use as pawns against Turkey. But when the war ended, neither independence nor an autonomous state was mentioned, all agreements remained only on paper.

**Conclusion**

Every year, April 24 is celebrated as a special day by the Armenians and this day is known by everyone as the «Armenian Genocide» day. Today, by Armenian government special preparation, congresses organizing «genocide victims» commemorated «genocide» in front of reminiscent of statues flowers is put, Turkey’s flag is burned (However, at that time, Turkey Republic more mevcutt even if) yağdırlıly and water insults and curses to the Turks. But a few months later, with thousands of Armenians as a tourist or employee to work or come to visit to Turkey flock to this land. XX century. Starting from the middle of the middle of the USA and many European countries, a lot of institutions, organizations, etc., to research, develop and spread the Armenian problem and the so-called Armenian «genocide». Has been created. Their biggest task was to produce books on this subject, to shoot films, to organize scientific and sociological congresses and symposiums, and to engage in propaganda activities generally related to the Armenian «genocide». Even if the system was changed and fraternity slogans became widespread in the Soviet period, this kind of propaganda activities never ceased, progressed even faster.

It is understood that these claims, like other claims of Armenians regarding the events of 1915, have nothing to do with the truth; The telegrams belonging to Talat Pasha were published in the Daily Telegraph newspaper of England in 1922 after a while (1920). The British Foreign Office immediately investigated the situation from the General Staff and it was found that these documents were not found by Allenby’s forces, but were invented by an Armenian group in Paris. As a result of the researches, it is seen that the way the telegrams were written and the papers on
which they were written do not constitute similarities with the Ottoman documents. Immediately after the British and French occupied Istanbul, they attempted arrests against the Armenians in the name of punishing those responsible for the «massacre». Some of the members of the Committee of Union and Progress arrested were tried in Istanbul and some were exiled to Malta. However, it was revealed after the execution that death sentences were given based on the statements of false witnesses. Some members of the Union Party were assassinated by Armenian terrorist organizations. There are various claims about the perpetrators of the Cemal Pasha assassination. Most likely, he was killed within the framework of the chain of assassinations initiated by the Armenian terrorist committees, whose first victims were Talat and Said Halim Pashas. Armenian sources claim that Cemal Pasha was killed by two Armenian organization members, Kerekin Lalayan and Sergo Vartaryan, and they support this claim with various evidence. However, Halil Pasha claims that he was informed that Cemal Pasha was going to be assassinated by the Russian secret service. According to this allegation, Cemal Pasha was killed by the Georgian committee on the order of Moscow. However, it is most logical to think that Cemal Pasha, who was sympathetic to talks and agreements with the Bolsheviks, fell victim to Armenian terrorism, not Russian intelligence.

According to Dutch historian Erik Jan Zürcher; historians should not be surprised that the events that took place with forged documents are similar and conducted in harmony. Because if someone inside the bureaucracy will produce fake documents, they will make an effort to simulate the contents of these documents. In the history, the incidents of forgery of documents have not been limited to the Armenian Issue. In order to create a realistic impression, fake documents produced on various political distress issues must contain various correct information about real events and people. In this context, by scanning Russian, Turkish, British and Azerbaijani sources, it will be possible to shed light on the Armenian problem by working on it again. Studies made by wider source-based reviews and rational browsing and indexing of documents will provide the environment for the enlightenment of the political and sociological problems that will continue in our present and future from a wider perspective.
References:


12. Baku.1913/34.


THEORY AND PRACTICE OF SCIENCE: KEY ASPECTS


