

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

CAN YOU BELIEVE THIS?



Oil on canvas, entitled *The Apotheosis of War*, painted in 1871-72 by the French neo-romanticist (1815-1883), a painter Auguste Rodin, about whom it is the *Temple of the Future*.

This piece of artwork entitled, "The Apotheosis of War" (1871) Phidias-France War" by the famous French artist Volody Vasilievich Vasilievich, shows the artist's reflections on the catastrophic consequences of war. The graphic nature of his realist scenes led many of them to never be printed or exhibited. And yet, given the fact that the image is now being painted, was maliciously used by radical Armenians back in 1915 and is being used to deceive the unsuspecting public even today.

NOW IMAGINE THAT...



HITLER SAID... BUT WHAT?



nothing that supports that which ANCA Armenian National Committee of America would like us to believe he said.

Without delving into the origins of what Hitler may have said or not said, let us see what an Armenian author would like us to believe he said:

"Who remembers the Armenian massacres today?"

At that,

"Who still talks nowadays of the extermination of the Armenians?"

At this,

"Who today remembers the Armenian extermination?"

NOW CONSIDER THIS...



...there is something wrong with this picture. It would be unfair to say of you to find what is wrong with the picture. But we will help you.

This altered photo with a caption "A Turkish official taunting starving Armenians with bread" was published in "The Great Crime of Genocide: (murder, fabrication and the legacy of the Ottoman Armenians)" by Donald Luskin, Oxford University Press, 2005.

When Christopher Whelan, the history publisher for the Oxford University Press, was informed of the falsity of this photo for the explanation given on the next page, he considered that the "photograph" was indeed a forgery.

Looking at the book had been destroyed, but unfortunately the photograph had been reprinted in a new printing with the following caption:

"This photograph purports to be an Ottoman (sic) official taunting starving Armenians with bread. It is a fake, containing elements of two (or more) separate photographs..." Apparently, the photograph had been used in

GENOCIDE !!!

YOU DECIDE

United Nations definition

While a precise definition varies among genocide scholars, a "near definition" is found in the 1948 United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (CPRG). Article 2 and it defines genocide as follows (emphasis added):

"any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, as such: killing members of the group; causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life, calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; [and] forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."

while remembering what happened to Japanese during WWII. We, the American people, dropped an atomic bomb over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, killing over a hundred thousand people in a few minutes. Some may call this genocide. But we said that our intention was not to wipe out the Japanese people, but to stop the war, preventing the deaths of many more people. We said that but our intention was to control genocide, we could have used the rest of Japan from the face of the earth. As you read the following pages, please keep in mind that many Armenian communities in what is now Turkey were not affected by the internal strife that was going on elsewhere in the country. It constituted a civil war during WWII between opposing groups of

NUMBERS GAME??

.....: 0.2 MILLION
1980's : 0.5 MILLION
2000's : 1.0 MILLION
2010's : 1.5 MILLION

GOING, GOING...

These, they say, are the numbers of Armenians killed (ever increased year by year)... It is almost like playing a numbers game over dead people. However, it is a matter that should be taken very seriously.

Before turning the page over, consider also the Turks who were killed by armed Armenians, 158,105 dead from 1918 to 1921 according to the Turkish State Archives (CINCI) Asia. "It is a well known fact that even in the last war (WWI) the entire Christian, Muslim, and Jewish, armed formations and fought on the side of the Allies. In these conflicts, they were not only but they were well equipped with officers, machine guns and other heavy weapons on their armaments (the Turkish General Staff Archives Ministry) The Record of the War (the Turkish State Press, Constantinople 1917), p. 131. From the chapter entitled "The Armenian Revolution".

TURKISH DIPLOMATS AND FAMILIES

MURDERED IN RECENT TIMES BY ARMENIAN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

(ARMENIAN SECRET ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF ARMENIA & JOZGARA)

KEY to the photos of the victims on the next pages. (..)



THE THREE PILLARS (CRUMBLING)



Did the Young Turk regime of the Ottoman Empire organize the massacres that took place in 1915? Those who say yes, base their argument on the 1915-16 U.S.S. above which are crumbling down not because they have strange sounding names but for the reasons given on the following pages:

HENRY MORGENTHAU SR... WAS HE OR WASN'T HE?

- * well known as the man meeting the Turks?
- * not the first man to go to Moscow?
- * not an eyewitness to the atrocities of 1915?
- * responsible for trying to foster support for World War I?
- * freely making up allegations and distortions in his Memoirs.

Ambassador Morgenthau's Story and in his responsible speeches for



The Ethics Challenge Henry Morgenthau, Sr. <http://ethicschallenge.org/>

THE ANSWER TO ALL THESE QUESTIONS IS A RESOUNDING YES! HE WAS!

TO LEARN MORE, PLEASE SEE THE NEXT...

While sleeping in France that Morgenthau Sr. would like us to believe that the Armenians in the Ottoman lands were all marked for death. But, we know that he was there from 1913 to 1916 and during his tenure, the Ottoman government decided to relocate Armenians to different parts of the country, neither to exterminate nor to kill them. Thousands were given by the Ottoman authorities to local officials to be placed during the relocation process. Some of the Turkish officials had been given orders to kill, exterminate and come overboard. Would there have been just German authorities in that and conditions there to improve the health for maintaining the lives who were being transported for any reason at all to various places in Germany.

Dear Reader, what you are about to discover on these pages is just the tip of the iceberg of Armenian falsifications and fabrications with respect to Ottoman-Armenian history. Please visit www.cptstrs.org and www.armenians-1915.blogspot.com to learn more. Help us to correct the record by exposing these malicious fabrications. (December 2010)

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

FOREWORD

In response to the decades-long allegations of a so-called “Armenian Genocide”, a group that calls itself “Concerned People To Set The Record Straight” has engaged in a task of refuting the spurious propaganda material that has been hammered away relentlessly in the collective mind by Armenians for about a century. To accomplish this, the group meticulously sifts through historical records on this issue, including archival material, documents, letters and articles.

The driving force behind this task is the recognition on our part that in the absence of a “genocide,” mainly Diaspora Armenians have resorted to distortions/deceptions/forgeries, or simply fabrications, to try to create proof where it did not exist. While much has been published on rebutting these fabrications, these books and scholarly works have largely gone unnoticed or collected dust in libraries, if in fact they survived the campaign by Armenian radicals to systematically remove them. The Armenian effort to physically remove publications from university and public libraries has turned more sinister in recent years: The Armenian lobby is now lobbying hard to outlaw speech on this issue in some European countries under “holocaust-denial laws” and in the United States through the state educational mandates which effectively ban contra-genocide views to be taught in schools.

To pierce through this powerful web of fabrications, we have so far published nine individual brochures presented here under one cover as a booklet, showing forgeries dating from the early 1900s to recent years.

The information for the brochures has been culled from various referenced sources by a grass-roots ad-hoc group; its publication in booklet form is made possible with support from the Assembly of Turkish American Associations (ATAA). We welcome any interested and concerned person, group or organization to join us (info@cptstrs.org) in exposing these relentless fabrications, which have not only flooded the market place, but also have found their way into the political arena, such as the United States Congress.

We hope that this effort will benefit all people concerned with the historical truth, including librarians, teachers, journalists, as well as elected officials.

*Sevgin Oktay, for “Concerned People To Set The Record Straight-CPTSTRS”
info@cptstrs.org; www.cptstrs.org*

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

CAN YOU BELIEVE THIS?



Oil on canvas, entitled, *The Apotheosis of War*, painted in 1871-72 by Vasily Vereshchagin (1842-1904), a prominent Russian artist whose work is in the Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow.

This piece of artwork entitled, “The Apotheosis of War” (1871: Prussia-France War) by the famous Russian artist Vasily Vasilyevich Vereshchagin, shows the artist’s reflections on the catastrophic consequences of wars. The graphic nature of his realist scenes led many of them to never be printed or exhibited. And yet, please turn the page to see how this painting was maliciously used by radical Armenians back in 1921 and is being used to deceive the unsuspecting public even today.

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

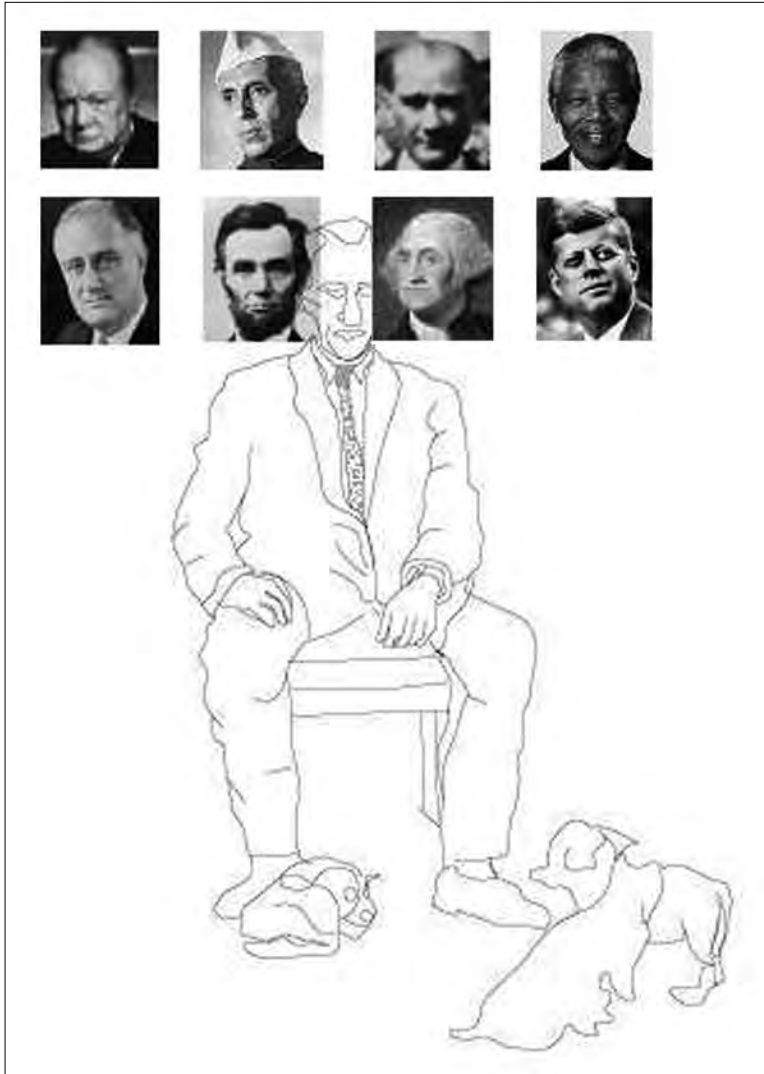


Version published by Carroll & Graf Publishers, New York, 1980.

The pamphlet on the top, *Der Völkermord an den Armeniern vor Gericht* ["The Armenian Genocide on Trial"] is adorned with a montage made up of a portrait of the accused, Talat Pasha, one of the leaders of the Young Turks, and a horrid heap of skulls, purported to be that of the Armenians. We know now, the heap of skulls was taken from the painting identified above. Note that it was painted at a time when the "Armenian problem" did not even exist. (See also Prof. Türkkaya Ataöv, *Armenian Falsifications*, Okey Enterprises, Inc., New York, NY, 2008).

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

NOW IMAGINE THAT...



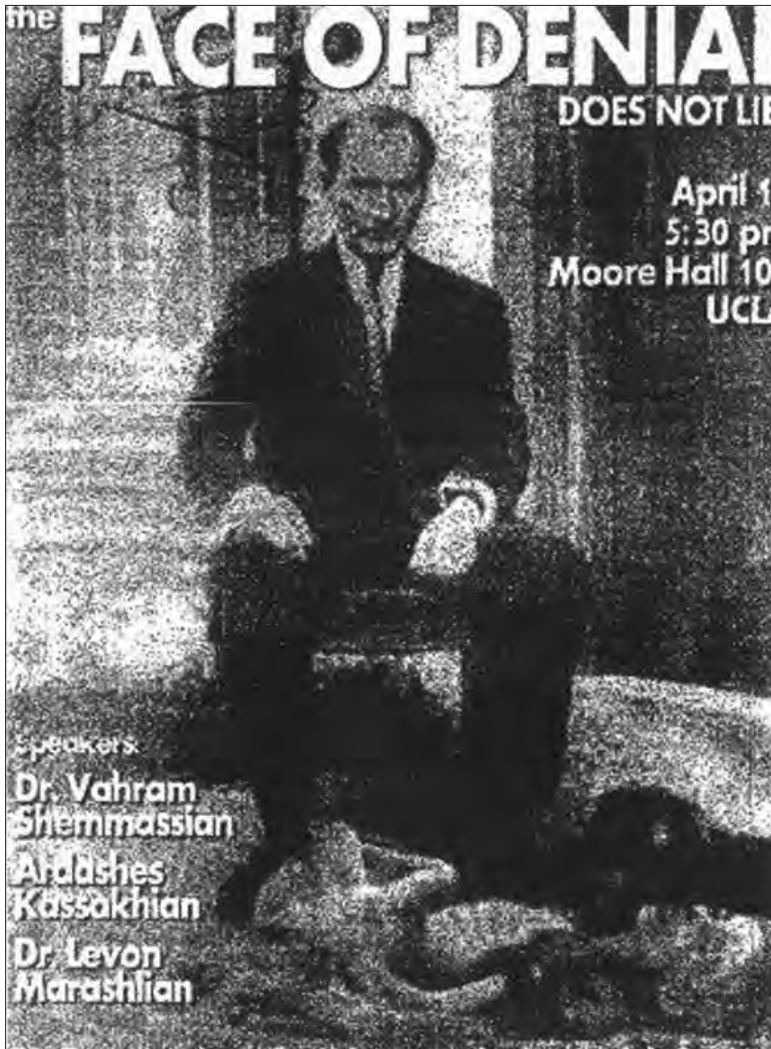
..... there is this picture of one of your favorite leaders above sitting on a chair with puppies that he loves. Now, please turn the page to see how the slanderers have doctored it up in the case of one of the leaders above...

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS



Above, you see “An intimate photograph..” of Atatürk, the founder of Turkey, taken by Ewing Galloway, NY and published in a book by Halide Edib, entitled Turkey Faces West..... [WE COME FROM THE EAST, WE GO TOWARD THE WEST...], Yale University Press, New Haven, Ct., 1930.

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS



Here, you see the same photo forged as shown and published in a paper presented at a UCLA conference organized by the Armenian Genocide Commemoration Committee of Alpha Epsilon Omega, University of California, Los Angeles on 14 April 2005.

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

HITLER SAID... BUT WHAT?



.....nothing that supports that which ANCA (Armenian National Committee of America) would like us to believe he said.

Without delving into the origins of what Hitler may have said or not said, let us see what pro-Armenian authors would like us to believe that he said:

this:

“Who remembers the Armenian massacres today?” ¹

or that:

“Who still talks nowadays of the extermination of the Armenians?” ²

or this:

“Who today remembers the Armenian extermination?” ³

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

or that:

“Who, after all, speaks today of the extermination of the Armenians?” ⁴

or this:

“Our strength is in our quickness and our brutality. Ghengis Khan had millions of women killed by his own will and with a gay heart. History sees in him only a great State-builder. What the weak European civilization thinks about me does not matter. I have given the order, and will have everyone shot who utters one word of criticism... Thus for the time being I have sent to the East only my Death's Head units, with the order to kill without pity or mercy all men, women, and children of the Polish race or language. Who still talks nowadays of the extermination of the Armenians?” ⁵

or: BUT WHAT?

The question arises as to which one of these he really said and in what context, if we want to give any credit to this man? This supposed quotation has been bandied about for almost 70 years now, and it surely would have been nailed down by now. However, the Nuremberg Tribunal in 1945 did not accept as authentic the version of a 1939 Hitler speech purportedly containing the remark about the Armenians ⁶

After all is said and done, how can we rely on words that are “supposed to have been uttered by someone whose uniqueness in history has been to lead a great nation off to war, conquest and ruin? How can just ten words summarize a controversial phenomenon of the last century and the beginning of the present one?” ⁷

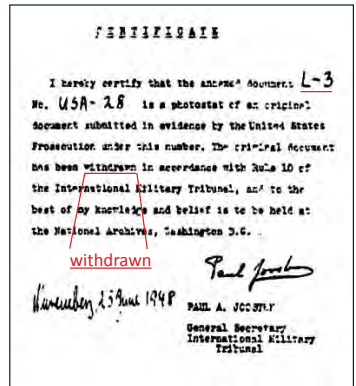
It should be clear by now that the approach above, of course, is to link the “Armenian cause” to that of the Jewish victims of W.W. II, so that public opinion can more readily swallow the idea of a genocide.

It is actually instructive to look a bit more deeply into this matter of fabrication as this is another good example of it. As well documented in a recently published book by Şükrü S. Aya, The Genocide of Truth, Istanbul Commerce University Publications, Istanbul, Turkey, 2008, p.366, “Everything written to date has attributed the purported Hitler quote, not to primary sources, but to an article that appeared in the London Times on Saturday, November 24th 1945.” The article, entitled “Nazi Germany’s Road to War” cites the quote and bases its attribution to Hitler on an address by him to his commanders-in-chief six years earlier on August 22nd 1939, a few days prior to his invasion of Poland. According to the unnamed author of the Times article, the speech had been introduced as evidence during the November 23rd 1945 session of the Nuremberg Tribunal:

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

‘Only thus shall we gain the living space (lebensraum) which we need. Who, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians?’

The L-3 document, shown in the inset on the right, original and translation can be seen at www.cwporter.com/gl3.htm. The certificate dated 25 June 1948 signed by Paul A. Joosten, General Secretary of the International Military Tribunal states that submitted L-3, USA-28 Photostat document submitted as evidence has ***been withdrawn, in accordance with Rule 10 of the Tribunal but held in the National Archives***. (See inset above). What more evidence is needed to probe that the Tribunal has not accepted this forged, fabricated document for consideration.”



Mr. Carlos Porter, who found these documents made the following comment: “This translation attempts to retain the style and punctuation of the original, **which is not correct in German; full** space before colons and commas, not full space before the word. **The document contains not one single sharp S(\$)** a standard letter in the German alphabet. C. Porter.”

One then wonders how such a forgery can be cited by the US Congress in repeated Armenian resolutions, and how that purported Hitler’s quote can be entered onto the walls of the HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM in Washington, DC, thus damaging its credibility in the eyes of millions of people who visit there?

End Notes:

1. PBS’s “The Great War” program by PBS (Public Broadcasting Station) , <http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/>
2. Guenter Lewy, The Armenian Massacres in Ottoman Turkey, pp. 264-265, The University of Utah Press, 2005.
3. Professor Gerard Weinberg given in <http://www.tallarmeniantale.com/>
4. Professor Hovannisian as discussed in an article by Heath Lowry, “The United States Congress and Adolf Hitler on the Armenians,” Political Communication and Persuasion 3, 1985: 123
5. Wikipedia
6. Guenter Lewy, Ibid.
7. Türkkaya Ataöv, The Ottoman Archives and the Armenian Question, Ankara, 1984

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

NOW CONSIDER THIS...



..... there is something wrong with this picture. It would be unfair to ask of you to find what is wrong with the picture. But we will help you.

This altered photo with a caption "A Turkish official taunting starving Armenians with bread" was published in The Great Game of Genocide. Imperialism, Nationalism and the Destruction of the Ottoman Armenians by Donald Bloxham, Oxford University Press, 2005.

When Christopher Wheeler, the history publisher for the Oxford University Press, was informed of the fakery of this photo (for the explanation given on the next page), he conceded that the 'photograph' was indeed a forgery.

'Existing stock' of the book had been destroyed, but unfortunately the 'photograph' had been perpetrated in a new printing with the following caption:

"This photograph purports to be an Ottoman [sic.] official taunting starving Armenians with bread. It is a fake, combining elements of two (or more) separate photographs..." Apparently, the photograph had been used in

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

Gérard Chaliand and Yves Ternon's *Le Genocide des Arméniens* (1980), and the caption goes on to state: **"that prior use is no substitute for rigorous investigation of a picture's provenance – and in the absence of clear provenance, for a minutely detailed examination of the picture itself. It is a cautionary tale for historians, many of whom are better trained in testing and using written sources than in evaluating photographic evidence. The publishers and author are grateful to have had the forgery drawn to their attention"**. [emphases added].

The details of the "minutely detailed examination" may be found in an article presented at the London School of Economics Conference: "Turkish–Armenian Relations" on 29 January 2010 by Professor Jeremy Salt who teaches in the Department of Political Science at Bilkent University Ankara. He is the author of Imperialism, Evangelism and the Ottoman Armenians 1878-1896, London: Frank Cass, 1993; and The Unmaking of the Middle East: A History of Western Disorder in Arab Lands, Berkeley: University of California Press, 2008.

For those who may be interested in this "minutely detailed examination," and quoting with permission from Professor Salt: "... When suspicions aroused, the photograph is taken to a photographic analyst in Ankara. He is not told what the subject matter of the photograph is supposed to be. He subjects the photo to a 2400-fold pixel magnification. The pixels come up like little crosses. It takes him ten minutes to conclude that this is not a 'photograph' at all but a photographic soup, composed of bits and pieces taken from other photographs.

The technical giveaway is the pixels. Were the photograph genuine they would have to be homogeneous but they are not. They are leaning in various different directions. Otherwise the analyst concludes that the man's right arm does not belong to the body. It has come from somewhere else. His right leg seems to have disappeared altogether. The boy sitting on the ground on the man's right is not clutching anything at all. The forger simply did not take enough care when cutting the paper around the fingers in the photograph from which his figure was taken.

Having finally been told what the photograph of the standing man is supposed to be, the analyst points out the obvious, that no Ottoman memur or civil servant would be dressed in an unbuttoned jacket over a shirt with a collar and tie. He would be wearing a collarless shirt buttoned up to the neck. Almost certainly (definitely for a photograph) he would have a fez on his head, and it is hardly likely that an Ottoman memur would pose for such a photograph anyway."

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

GENOCIDE???

YOU
DECIDE

United Nations definition:

While a precise definition varies among genocide scholars, a legal definition is found in the 1948 United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (CPPCG). Article 2 and it defines genocide as follows: (emphases added)

"any of the following acts committed with **intent to destroy**, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such: killing members of the group; causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; **deliberately** inflicting on the group conditions of life, **calculated** to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; [and] forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."

.....while remembering what happened to Japanese during WWII. We, the American people, dropped an atomic bomb over Hiroshima and Nagasaki killing over a hundred thousand people in a few minutes. Some may call this "genocide." But we said that our **intention** was not to wipe out the Japanese people, but to stop the war, preventing the deaths of many more people. We said that had our **intention** been to commit genocide, we could have wiped out the rest of Japanese from the face of the earth. As you read the following pages, please keep in mind that many Armenian communities in what is now Turkey were not affected by the internal strife that was going on elsewhere in the country. It constituted a civil war during WWI between opposing groups of citizens of the same country. It was not a **deliberate** and **calculated** destruction of a racial, political, or social group...

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

As described in an article written by Gwynne Dyer, a London-based independent journalist, (<http://www.embassymag.ca/page/view/dyer-10-21-2009>), after the Ottoman Empire, the predecessor of present day modern Turkey, entered the First World War in October 1914: (emphases added)

“... The British and the Russians planned to knock the Ottoman Empire out of the war quickly by simultaneous invasions of eastern Anatolia, Russia from the north and Britain by landings on Turkey’s south coast. So they welcomed the approaches of Armenian nationalist groups and asked them to launch uprisings behind the Turkish lines to synchronize with the invasions. The usual half-promises about independence were made, and the Armenian groups fell for it.

The British later switched their attack to the Dardanelles in an attempt to grab Istanbul, but they never warned their Armenian allies that the south-coast invasion was off. The Russians did invade, but the Turks managed to stop them. The Armenian revolutionaries launched their uprisings as promised, and the Turks took vengeance on them resulting in untold killings on both sides.”

The Ottoman administration “ordered the Armenian minority to be removed from eastern Anatolia on the grounds that their presence behind the lines posed a danger to Turkish defenses. Wealthy Armenians were allowed to travel south to Syria by train, but for the impoverished masses it was columns marching over the mountains in the dead of winter. They faced rape and murder at the hands of their guards, there was little or no food, and many hundreds of thousands died.” [At the same time, many hundreds of thousands of Turks and Kurds were killed at the hands of the Armenian nationalists who terrorized the country side.]

“If genocide just means killing a lot of people, then this was one,” [but applied not to just one side only. Both Armenians and Turks and Kurds as well were killed for the reasons given above]. “If genocide means a policy that aims to exterminate a particular ethnic or religious group, then it wasn’t.” [Armenians living various places in the empire, notably in Istanbul, faced abuse but no mass killings. Armenians who made it alive to Syria, then also part of the Ottoman empire, were not sent to death camps. Indeed, they became the ancestors of today’s huge Armenian diaspora.]

As Gwynne Dyer points out in the same article, it was not a genocide if your standard of comparison is what happened to the European Jews, but diaspora Armenians find it very hard to give up their claim that it was , as you can see

NOW YOU DECIDE

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

in these pages how diaspora Armenians have been presenting their case through fabricated documents.

Bernard Lewis, a renowned historian and Professor Emeritus of Near Eastern Studies at Princeton University, refuted the Armenian allegations at the National Press Club on 03 March 2002 as follows: (emphases added) (www.youtube.com/watch?v=qG70UWESfu4):

“Nowadays the word “genocide” is used very loosely and even in where there is no bloodshed involved at all. And I can understand the annoyance of those trying to refuse it. But in this particular case the point that was being made was that the massacre of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire was the same as what happened to the Jews in Nazi Germany. And that is a downright falsehood. What happened to the Armenians was the result of a massive Armenian armed rebellion against the Turks which began even before the war broke out and continued on a larger scale. Great numbers of Armenians, including members of the armed forces deserted across the frontier and joined the Russian forces invading Turkey. Armenian rebels actually seized the city of Van and held it for a while intending to hand it over to the invaders. There was guerilla warfare all over Anatolia and it was what we nowadays would call a national liberation movement of the Armenians against Turkey. And Turks certainly resorted to very ferocious methods in repelling it. There is clear evidence of a decision by the Turkish government to deport the Armenian population from the sensitive areas, which meant naturally the whole of Anatolia, not including the Arab provinces which were still part of the Ottoman Empire.

There is no evidence of a decision to massacre. On the contrary, there is considerable evidence of attempts to prevent it but went unsuccessful. Yes, there were tremendous massacres. The numbers are very uncertain. A million may very well be likely. The massacres were carried out by irregulars, by local villagers responding to what was being done to them and in number of other ways. But to make this a parallel with the holocaust in Germany you would have to assume that the Jews in Germany had been engaged in armed rebellion against the German state, collaborating with the Allies against Germany, that in the deportation order the cities of Hamburg and Berlin were exempted, the persons in the employment of the state were exempted, and their deportation only applied to the Jews of Germany proper and when they got to the pogroms they were welcomed into shelters by the Polish Jews. That seems to be an absurd parallel.” That parallelism, if any, breaks down readily when we remember that Jews in the Holocaust were killed not for what they did, but for who they were. The same cannot be said of the Armenians.

NOW YOU DECIDE

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

NUMBERS GAME???

.....:
.....: **0.2 MILLION**
1980's : 0.5 MILLION
2000's : 1.0 MILLION
2010's : 1.5 MILLION

GOING, GOING...

These, they say, are the numbers of Armenians killed (ever increased year by year!).It is almost like playing a numbers game over dead people. However, it is a matter that should be taken very seriously.

Before turning the page over, consider also the Turks who were killed by armed Armenians: 518,105 dead from 1914 to 1921 according to the Turkish State Archives (2001). Also, "It is a well-known fact that even in the last war [WWI] the native Christians, despite the Turkish cautions, armed themselves and fought on the side of the Allies. In these conflicts, they were not idle, but they were well supplied with artillery, machine guns and inflicted heavy losses on their enemies [the Turks]." George M. Lamsa (Christian Missionary) The Secret of the Near East, The Ideal Press, Philadelphia (1923), p. 133. (from the chapter entitled "The Armenian Revolution")

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

The numbers on page 16 are supposed to be the number of Armenians that were killed at the hands of the Turks some 95 years ago, as propagandized by a few Armenian organizations, such as ANCA (Armenian National Committee of America). Notwithstanding the fact that the claimants somehow are totally oblivious to the hundreds of thousands of Turks and Kurds that were also killed (some at the hands of Armenians) during those terrible times of the demise of the Ottoman Empire, while the Armenians were aiding and abetting the Russians invading the Ottoman lands, and instigating the ensuing internal savagery, **the question arises: WHY DO THESE NUMBERS KEEP CHANGING if they are so sure of their claims?** What are these numbers based on? Is it only a **NUMBERS GAME** to fit their upwardly changing agenda?

To begin with, let us examine how many Armenians **lived** in the Ottoman Empire, how many of them were **relocated**, how many reached their destinations in 1915, but **returned** with the Russian or French Armies or immigrated to the Greek Islands, Cyprus, France, the U.S., Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon and Russia in large numbers or returned to Turkey.

As a reference, the Ottoman state's 1915 census showed an Armenian population of **1,294,851**. Estimates of some other sources are¹:

1- <u>US Senate Joint Res.</u> 192/April 22, 1922	
Total Armenian population on Dec. 31, 1922	1,414,000.
2- <u>US Senate Res.</u> – Nov.10, 1919 - Doc 151, p.8	
Total Armenian population in Nov. 1919	1,293,000.
3- <u>Paris Conference</u> , Feb.1919, -Reported by American Official George Montgomery	1,104,000.
4- Reported by Dr. F. Nansen, Head of League of Nations Emigrant Commission, Nov. 1919	1,080,000.
5- Reported by Armenian PM Katchaznuni and Historian A.A. Lalaian June, 1918	1,000,000.
6- <u>Paris Conference</u> , Feb. 1919, Reported by Boghos Nubar & Greek PM Venizelos	880,000.
7- <u>New York Times</u> Oct. 22, 1915	1,200,000.
8- <u>Encyclopedia Britannica</u> – 1914	1,500,000.
9- <u>National Geographic</u> , Oct.1915, - p.329 (All areas including Russia and Persia)	2,000,000.
Looking at these numbers,	

**HOW CAN ONE CLAIM MORE KILLED THAN THE EXISTING
POPULATION IN THE CONTESTED AREAS??**

DO NUMBERS LIE??

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

Remembering from Brochure 5 of this series (please see back cover for a listing) that the Ottoman administration ordered the Armenian minority to be removed from Eastern Anatolia because of their uprising in collusion with the Allies during WWI, and considering their terrorist activities behind the Turkish forces fighting the invading Russians on the Eastern front, the number of Armenians relocated were as follows²:

a- A British memorandum on “relief needs,” Oct. 30th 1918 speaks of deportation	1,000,000.
b- Cypriot historian S. Sonyel gives this figure as	800,000.
c- Raymond Kevorkian speaks of	870,000.
d- Boghos Nubar, head of Paris delegation, states in 1918 that the relocated number was	700,000.
only, and that 390,000 were alive (310,000 unaccounted as of the writing date from 1915 until 1918)	

The third and most important issue concerns the Armenians who **survived**, and safely reached their destinations. Some settled there and started new businesses; some returned after the surrendering to the Ottoman Empire in 1918. Some returned with French and British armies into Cilicia hoping to establish a foothold there. ³

According to Richard Hovannissian, Armenia on the Road of Independence, Berkeley Univ. Press, pp.14-15, “By the end of 1916, nearly **300,000** Ottoman Armenians had sought safety in Transcaucasia, where nearly half were destined to die from famine and disease.”

References. 1,2,3. Şükrü S. Aya, The Genocide of Truth, Istanbul Commerce University, Jan. 2008, p. 303

It should be clear by now to the reader, that the total number of Armenians who lived in the contested areas of the Ottoman Empire before the First World War did not exceed 1.3 million. How is it possible then to kill 1.5 million people out of total population of 1.3 million (at a rate of 10,000 killings/day) and still have a balance of 1,414,000 or increase by 10%. (See Ref. 1, previous page) Deaths of Armenians on Ottoman soils during 1914-1919 estimated to be in the range of 300,000-400,000 plus deaths in Armenia under their own government 1917- 1919 approx. 200.000. Obviously not all or more than all of them could have been killed as the numbers have been ratcheted upwards year by year by some organizations such as ANCA (Armenian National Committee of America), as you see on page 16. It is true that many perished along with Turks and Kurds, not only because of fighting but also because of hunger, disease and other calamities during the WWI and the relocation. Armenians who made it alive to Syria, then also part of the Ottoman Empire, were not sent to death camps. Indeed, they became the ancestors of today's sizeable Armenian diaspora. And yet they have been perpetrating these fabrications for years. Enough is enough. Please spread the word, tell your representatives not to believe these kind of malicious fabrications and set the record straight. Thank you.

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

TURKISH DIPLOMATS
AND FAMILIES

MURDERED IN RECENT TIMES
BY ARMENIAN TERRORIST
ORGANIZATIONS

(ARMENIAN SECRET ARMY FOR THE
LIBERATION OF ARMENIA & JCAG/ARA)

KEY (to the photos of the victims on the next pages....)

VICTIM'S PHOTO
NAME
DATE OF MURDER
PLACE OF MURDER
OCCUPATION



September 24, 1981
Turkish Consulate General in Paris / France

Woman held hostage by Armenian terrorists in
Paris. See more at <http://tallarmeniantale.com/>

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS



MEHMET BAYDAR
27 January 1973
Los Angeles/USA
(Consul General)



BAHADİR DEMİR
27 January 1973
Los Angeles/USA
(Consul)



DANIŞ TUNALIGİL
22 October 1975
Vienna/Austria
(Ambassador to Austria)



İSMAIL EREZ
Paris/France
24 October 1975
(Ambassador to France)



TALİP YENER
24 October 1975
Paris/France
(Parisian Ambassador)



OKTAR CİRİT
16 February 1976
Beirut/Lebanon
(Beyrouth Emb Secretary)



TAHA ÇARIM
9 June 1977
Rome/Italy
(Vatican Ambassador)



NECLA KÜNERALP
2 June 1978
Madrid/Spain
(wife of Ambassador)



BESİR BALCIOĞLU
2 June 1978
Madrid/Spain
(retired Ambassador)



AHMET BENLER
12 October 1979
The Hague/Netherlands
(son of Ambassador Ö. Benler)



YILMAZ COLPAN
22 December 1979
Paris/France
(Tourism Consular)



GALİP ÖZMEN
31 July 1980
Athens/Greece
(Embassy Attaché)



NESLIHAN ÖZMEN
31 July 1980
Athens/Greece
(daughter of G. Özmen)



SARIK ARIYAK
17 December 1980
Sydney/Australia
(Consul General)



ENGİN SEVER
17 December 1980
Sydney/Australia
(sec. guard to Sarık Ariyak)



RESAT MORALI
4 March 1981
Paris/France
(Counsellor of Labour)

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS



TEÇELİ ARI
4 March 1981
Paris/France
(Counsellor of Labour)



M. SAVAŞ YERGÜZ
9 June 1981/24
Geneva/Switzerland
(Secretary of Consul General)



CEMAL ÖZEN
September 1981
Paris/France
(Consulate security guard)



KEMAL ARIKAN
28 January 1982
Los Angeles/USA
(Consul General)



ORHAN GÜNDÜZ
5 May 1982
Boston/USA
(Honorary Consul General)



ERKUT AKBAY
7 June 1982
Lisbon/Portugal
(Administrative Attaché)



NADİDE AKBAY
7 June 1982
Lisbon/Portugal
(Administrative Attaché)



ATILLA ALKİKAK
27 August 1982
Ottawa/Canada
(Military Attaché)



BORA SÜELKAN
9 September 1982
Burgos/Bulgaria
(Administrative Attaché)



GALİP BALKAR
9 March 1983
Belgrade/Yugoslavia
(Ambassador)



DURSUN AKSOY
14 July 1983
Brussels/Belgium
(Administrative Attaché)



CAHİDE MIHCIOĞLU
27 July 1983
Lisbon/Portugal
(wife of Embassy Counsellor)



İŞİK YÖNDER
28 April 1984
Teheran/Iran
(husband of Sec'ty S. Yönder)



ENVER ERGÜN
19 November 1984
Vienna/Austria
(Turkish Rep. to UN)



ERDOĞAN ÖZEN
20 June 1984
Vienna/Austria
(Labour Attaché)

For more, please visit
<http://tallarmeniantale.com>



Özen's wife, Monika,
mourns with son Murat
A Myth of Terror by
Erich Feigl

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

Armenian terrorism appeared to slow down in the late 1980s, but attacks on Turkish diplomats did not come to an end; October 7, 1991: Çetin Görgü, the press attaché at the Turkish Embassy murdered in the Athens suburb of Pangrati; December 11, 1993: Baghdad Administrative attaché, Çağlar Yücel assassinated while travelling in his car; July 4, 1994: Haluk Sipahioğlu, the counselor at the Turkish Embassy in Athens murdered.

Even as late as on 03-02-2009, there was this interchange on website <http://forum.hyeclub.com/showthread.php?t=16228> discussing a **HIT LIST** comprising some of the members of our group '**Concerned People to Set the Record Straight**': www.cptstrs.org (info@cptstrs.org) as follows:

“Re: Deniers: Oh, a HIT [capitalized for emphasis] list, I like it.....Just kidding [underlining added for emphasis] Saco Jan. http://www.armeniapedia.org/index.php...enian_Campaign_Wolf_Hunter”

BUT THIS IS NOT A KIDDING MATTER!!

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

THE THREE PILLARS (CRUMBLING)



Did the Young Turk regime of the Ottoman Empire organize the massacres that took place in 1915? Those who say yes, base their argument on the THREE PILLARS above which are crumbling down not because they have strange sounding names but for the reasons given on the following pages:

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

To repeat: Did the Young Turk regime organize the 1915 massacres? As Guenter Lewy, Prof. Emeritus of Political Science at the U. of Massachusetts-Amherst and a well respected American historian explains in his article cited in item .08 on the back cover (with his own references in brackets [...]) :

“Most of those who maintain that Armenian deaths were premeditated and so constitute genocide base their argument on **three pillars**: the actions of **Turkish military courts of 1919-20**, which convicted officials of the Young Turk government of organizing massacres of Armenians, the role of the so-called “**Special Organization**” accused of carrying out the massacres, and the **Memoirs of Naim Bey**^[3] which contain alleged telegrams of Interior Minister Talât Pasha conveying the orders for the destruction of the Armenians. Yet when these events and the sources describing them are subjected to careful examination, they provide at most a shaky foundation from which to claim, let alone conclude, that the deaths of Armenians were premeditated.” Professor Lewy goes on to explain the aspects of the **FIRST PILLAR, Turkish Courts-Martial of 1919-20** as follows:

“Following the Ottoman Empire's defeat in World War I, a new government formed and accused its predecessor Young Turk regime of serious crimes. These accusations led to the court-martialing of the leadership of the Committee on Union and Progress, the party that had seized and held power since 1908, and other selected former officials. The charges included subversion of the constitution, wartime profiteering, and the massacres of both Greeks and Armenians.” And further,

“Armenian writers have praised the contribution of the military tribunals for their elucidation of historical truth, but such broad conclusions are problematic given both the procedures of the trials and questions over the reliability of their findings. The tribunals lacked the basic requirements of due process. Few authors familiar with Ottoman jurisprudence have a positive assessment, all the more so with regard to military courts.Throughout the trials, the court heard no witnesses, and the verdict rested entirely on documents and testimony never subject to cross-examination.....” And in the final analysis:

“Contemporary Turkish authors dismiss the military tribunals of 1919-20 as tools of Allied retribution.^[21] At the time, the victorious Allies considered them a travesty of justice. The trials, British high commissioner S.A.G. Calthorpe wrote to London, are “proving to be a farce and injurious to our own prestige and to that of the Turkish government.”^[22] In the view of Commissioner John de Robeck, the tribunal was such a failure “that its findings cannot be held of any account at all.”^[23] When the British government considered holding trials of alleged Ottoman war criminals in Malta, it declined to use any evidence developed by the 1919-20 Ottoman tribunals.”

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

As for the **SECOND PILLAR** for their claim of purported premeditated acts, namely a unit called **Teşkilat-i Mahsusa (Special Organization)** Lewy states in the same article that:

"Several of the courts-martial held in 1919-20 made references to the destructive role of a unit called Teşkilat-i Mahsusa (Special Organization). Many proponents of the Armenian cause accept this accusation. Dadrian described the members of this unit as the main instrument used by the Committee on Union and Progress to carry out its plan to exterminate the Armenians. 'Their mission was to deploy in remote areas of Turkey's interior and to ambush and destroy convoys of Armenian deportees,'^[24] he wrote. The Special Organization's "principal duty was the execution of the Armenian genocide."^[25] But, Lewy continues to state that:

"Many of the allegations linking the Special Organization to massacres are based not directly on documents but rather on the sometimes questionable assumptions of those reading them. Dadrian has been among the most prominent scholars making assertions for which the original sources do not allow. He described a link between the Special Organization and the Armenian massacres, but Stange, the German officer who wrote the document in question, never actually mentioned the Special Organization but instead referred to 'scum.'^[29] Nor is there any indication that Stange had any role in the Special Organization, as Dadrian asserted.^[30] ...

"Gwynne Dyer, one of the few Western scholars to have done research in the Ottoman military archives, has characterized as "gossip" the assertion that the Special Organization was complicit in the Armenian massacres.^[39] The archive of the Turkish General Staff is said to contain ciphered telegrams to the Special Organization,^[40] but these documents have not been subject to scholarly inquiry. Until new documents emerge, a link between the Special Organization and the Armenian massacres is nothing but uncorroborated assertion."...

Finally, the **THIRD PILLAR** upon which the charge of Armenian genocide rests is "Aram Andonian's Memoirs of Naim Bey. Aram Andonian was an Ottoman Armenian, employed as a military censor at the time of mobilization in 1914. After his April 1915 arrest and deportation from Istanbul, he made his way to Aleppo where he obtained a permit for temporary residence. There he made contact with a Turkish official named Naim Bey, who handed over to Andonian his memoirs, which contained a large number of official documents, telegrams, and decrees, which, he stated, had passed through his hands during his term of office. Andonian translated these memoirs into Armenian. After some delay, they were published in Armenian, French, and English editions^[41]" as Lewy points out in the same article and continues on:

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

“The documents reproduced in Naim Bey’s memoirs are the most damning evidence put forward to support the claim of genocide. Particularly incriminating are the telegrams of the wartime interior minister Talât Pasha. There are many doubts as to the authenticity of the documents reproduced in Naim Bey’s memoirs. Several Armenian scholars suggest that a German court authenticated five of the Talât Pasha telegrams during the 1921 trial of Soghomon Tehlirian, who assassinated Talât Pasha in Berlin on March 15, 1921.^[46] However the stenographic record of the trial, published in 1921, shows that defense counsel von Gordon withdrew his motion to introduce the five telegrams into evidence before their authenticity could be verified.^[47]

When *The Memoirs* were published in 1920, Armenian activists described its author as an honest individual driven to make amends for his misdeeds. But according to a letter composed by Andonian in 1937, Naim Bey was addicted to alcohol and gambling, and the documents he provided were bought for money. To have ‘unveiled the truth about him,’ Andonian wrote, ‘would have served no purpose.’^[50] More likely, it would have undercut the very effectiveness of *The Memoirs*. Nobody would have believed the word of an alcoholic and gambler who might have manufactured the documents to obtain money.”

In conclusion, Lewy states that “The THREE PILLARS (*emphases added*) of the Armenian claim to classify World War I deaths as genocide fail to substantiate the charge that the Young Turk regime intentionally organized the massacres. Other alleged evidence for a premeditated plan of annihilation fares no better.”

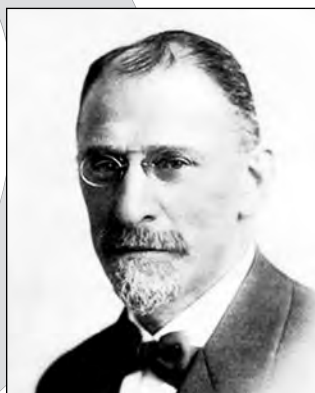
ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, SR... WAS HE OR WASN'T HE?

- * well-known for bad-mouthing the Turks?
- * not the real author of his Memoirs?
- * not an eye- witness to the atrocities of 1915?
- * propagandistic in trying to foster support for World War I, and
- * freely indulging in exaggerations and distortions in his Memoirs,

Ambassador Morgenthau's Story¹

and in his irresponsible speeches too...



The Ethics-Challenged
Henry Morgenthau, Sr.
<http://tallarmeniantale.com/>

THE ANSWER TO ALL THESE QUESTIONS IS A
RESOUNDING **YES!** HE WAS!

TO LEARN MORE, PLEASE SEE THE NEXT...

... while keeping in mind that Morgenthau's book would like us to believe that the Armenians in the Ottoman lands were all marked for death. But, we know that for war time treasonous acts and logistical reasons, the Ottoman government decided to relocate the Armenians to a different part of the country, neither to imprison nor to kill them. "Strict orders were given by the Ottoman authorities to local officials to protect them during the relocation process."² Some of the Turkish officials that disobeyed this order were tried, imprisoned and some even executed. Would Hitler have put German authorities on trial and condemn them to imprisonment and death for mistreating the Jews who were being transported for any reason at all to various places in Germany, France or Poland and other countries under German control? ...

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

SO, WHAT IS WITH THE BOOK, Ambassador Morgenthau's Story? As Professor Heath W. Lowry observes in his monograph The Story Behind Ambassador Morgenthau's Story³, "Were this book to have remained simply the memoirs of a successful real-estate developer, turned campaign fund-raiser, who was rewarded for his efforts not with the cabinet post of Secretary of the Treasury, which he sought, but with the lesser political plum of Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, we could forget Henry Morgenthau, Sr. [1856-1946] as the world would have done close to a century ago."⁴ But, this is not the case, as Lowry reminds us. In 2010, ninety-two years after its initial appearance, Ambassador Morgenthau's Story is still in print. Just this year, it was repeatedly cited on the floors of the U. S. Congress, by a host of well-meaning legislators, as proof that the Young Turk Government planned and carried out so-called 'genocide' against its Armenian minority. Lowry goes on to say that "Currently, a number of 'Genocide and Holocaust Studies Curricula Guides' which are in use in high schools in the U. S. expose students to passages from the book as furnishing examples of the twisted minds that can plan and perpetrate a genocide, etc."⁵ In short, far from having found the well-earned rest it deserves, Ambassador Morgenthau's Story remains today a lynch pin in the body of literature which has and continues to present the Turks as some of the unrepentant genocidal villains of history. We believe in this country in the adage that says "innocent until proven guilty." So, dear reader, please read on and let us together put an end to the endless fabrications that have been the fabric, if not the wool, that some Armenians have been pulling over the eyes of the innocent public starting with Morgenthau's real story...

SO, WHAT KIND OF A MAN WAS THE AMBASSADOR? Firstly, let us keep in mind Morgenthau's own quote: "my opinion can have little value."⁶ That truism can be applied to the bulk of Morgenthau's opinions on record. But Armenians have put unquestioned value to what he has said, because Henry Morgenthau, Sr., "was a confirmed 'Turcophobe' whose hatred for the Turks was matched only by his unabashed support for the Christian minorities under Ottoman rule."⁷ Furthermore, the Ottoman Empire was the perfect scape-goat to goad the U. S. into joining WWI by vilifying the Ottoman Empire, an enemy of the Triple Entente. In a letter Morgenthau wrote to President Wilson on 26 November 1917, he said, "I am considering writing a book in which I would lay bare, not only Germany's permeation of Turkey and the Balkans,.....For in Turkey we see the evil spirit of Germany at its worst..."⁸ Lowry argues that Morgenthau's propagandistic purpose to foster U.S. support for the war effort explains the exaggerations and distortions in his writings and speeches, which unfortunately are visible today and form the basis for the unfounded belief that the Young Turk government of the Ottoman Empire perpetrated a premeditated massacre of its Armenian minority under the cover of World War I.

Armenian spokespersons consistently refer to Morgenthau's statements as proof, in their pursuit to convince politicians that a so-called genocide

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

occurred throughout Anatolia of the Ottoman Empire. And yet, in his tenure, Mr. Morgenthau never left Istanbul, and in fact, Morgenthau himself acknowledged that he never visited eastern Anatolia and he let his Armenian aide shape up his diplomatic propaganda against the Ottoman Empire when he says: **"I have really found it impossible to sit down and dictate a letter quietly. So I have instructed Andonian to take my diary and copy it with some elaborations of his own. Of course this relieves me of all responsibility for any error."**⁹

SO, WHOSE 'STORY' IS IT? we might ask, as Heath Lowry rightly asks in his book The Story Behind Ambassador Morgenthau's Story. Luckily, we have two collections of surviving Morgenthau papers, one housed in the Library of Congress in Washington D.C., and the other in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library in Hyde Park, New York. As vociferous or voluble as we may describe him in his pronouncements, we find Ambassador Morgenthau quite candid in what he wrote in his 'Diary,' and lengthy 'Letters' during his tenure as ambassador to the Ottoman Empire for approximately 26 months from November 1913 until February 1916. These 'Diary' and 'Letters' formed the skeletal framework upon which the finished product, Ambassador Morgenthau's Story, was hung. The book records long conversations put into quotation marks, which include purported statements made by Turkish or German officials; however, with few exceptions, no such verbatim comments appear in the sources i.e., in the "Diary," and "Letters" written by Morgenthau. "The use of this literary device," as Gunter Lewy points out in his book The Armenian Massacres in Ottoman History, "designed to make the words put into the mouths of the various players more believable, apparently was the brainchild of the journalist Burton J. Hendrick, who ghost-wrote the book"¹⁰ (that is, he was the real author of the book) and received a share of the royalties. Morgenthau, who knew neither Turkish nor French, also relied heavily on the assistance of this Armenian secretary, Hagop S. Andonian, who followed him to the United States and lived with him while the book was under preparation. Another key figure in the writing of the book was Morgenthau's interpreter in Istanbul, Arshag K. Schmavonian. The memoir, Lowry concludes, was less a personal memoir than "a memoir by committee as it were," a work that bears "only a cursory relationship to what was actually experienced by Henry Morgenthau, Sr. during his tenure in Turkey."¹¹

SO, WE ASK THE QUESTION: How much of Ambassador Morgenthau's Story, which does not originate from the "Diary" or "Letters", comes from the fertile journalistic imagination of Burton J. Hendrick, and how much of it was invented by Morgenthau in support of his aim of writing a sensational book damning the Turks and Germans and thereby stirring up support for the war among his fellow Americans? There are many examples given in a case study presented in Chapter IV¹² of Lowry's monograph cited above.

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

Dear reader, you might ask, so what? Well, this is only the tip of the iceberg. There are many other such inconsistencies and distortions as it was known even by Morgenthau's own contemporaries and yet still perpetuated by today's Diaspora Armenians.

A case in point is a letter- fortuitously preserved among the Morgenthau papers in the Roosevelt Library mentioned above, addressed to the Ambassador by George A. Schreiner (who traveled extensively in eastern Anatolia during WWI) which shows that at least one of his contemporaries took strong exception to his efforts.

Morgenthau refers to Schreiner as "the well-known American correspondent of the 'Associated Press.'" Schreiner, whose letter to Morgenthau was occasioned by a chance meeting in the State Department (in December 1918) as well as by the fact that he had recently read Ambassador Morgenthau's Story addressed him in the following terms:

"... I am writing this letter under the impression that the peace of the worlds will not gain by such extravagant efforts as yours... In the interest of truth I will also affirm that you saw little of the cruelty you hasten upon the Turks... To be perfectly frank with you, I cannot applaud your efforts to make the Turk the worst being on earth... Of course, if we are to take it for granted that we of the West are saints, then no Turk is any good. You will agree with me, no doubt, that the Turks count among the few gentlemen still in existence... I do not want you to look upon this as a declaration of war. My purpose in mentioning these matters is to let you know that there is at least one human being not afraid to break a lance with an ex-ambassador of the United States. **Ultimately truth will prevail...**"¹³

There is much more to be said about Ambassador Morgenthau's Story, but space does not allow it here. However, as you can see, dear reader, as only one of the very few witnesses to Morgenthau's efforts, Schreiner's letter and a comparison between the facts as recorded in Morgenthau's 'Diary' and 'Letters' and the text of **Ambassador Morgenthau's Story** together clearly illustrate the fact that **the book is a fictionalized account woven around real events and real characters in such a manner as to give it the gloss of factual history.** And the matter does not end there. He was the person from whom all the wartime atrocity books relating to the Turkish treatment of Armenians flooded the market place. Through his role as a conduit for material flowing to the German Lepsius and England's Lord Bryce and Arnold Toynbee, et. al., Henry Morgenthau, Sr., was a major factor in the shaping of American public opinion vis-à-vis Turks and Armenians long before he ever approached President Wilson late in 1917 with the project which ultimately became Ambassador Morgenthau's Story. That such an important book has

ARMENIAN FABRICATIONS

not until Heath Lowry's monograph (from which most of the material here was thankfully taken) ever been the subject of a single published study, would be inconceivable in any historical field except that narrow subfield know as 'Turco-Armenian History,' where all too often, raw emotion serves as a substitute for dispassionate scholarship, and propaganda passes for history. As Lowry states "One cannot help but wonder how many of the young Armenians who turned to the terrorist assassinations of Turkish officials (and bystanders) in the 1970's and early 1980's, were influenced by reading Ambassador Morgenthau's Story?¹⁴ One would have hoped that the duty of scholars would be to find, nourish and preserve truth, and that they not help perpetuate hate by disseminating fantasy as fact and outright lies as truth, as some of them do. Henry Morgenthau, Sr., has been dead for sixty-four years. "It is long past the time that his book should likewise be laid to rest. His legacy rightfully lies in the 'Diary,' his family 'Letters' and his cabled dispatches and written reports in the form of letters submitted to the U.S. Department of State during his twenty-six month stay in Turkey. They, and they alone, are the real Ambassador Morgenthau's Story"¹⁵, not the book **Ambassador Morgenthau's Story**.

End Notes:

1. Morgenthau, H., Ambassador Morgenthau's Story, Doubleday, Page & Company, Garden City, NY, 1918.
2. Shaw, S. J., History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey, Vol. II, Cambridge University Press, 1977, p. 315.
3. Lowry, H. W., The Story Behind Ambassador Morgenthau's Story, The Isis Press, Istanbul, Turkey, 1990.
4. Ibid, p. 69.
5. Ibid, p. 70.
6. Ibid.
7. Lowry, H. W., "American Observers in Anatolia CA. 1920: The Bristol Papers, p. 2.
8. Lewy, Guenter, The Armenian Massacres in Ottoman Turkey, The University of Utah Press, 2005, p. 140.
9. Lowry, Ibid, p. 9.
10. Lewy, Ibid, p. 141.
11. Lowry, Ibid, p. 23.
12. Ibid, p. 29,
13. Ibid, pp. 61-63.
14. Ibid, p. 79,
15. Ibid.

"Give a lie twenty-four hours start, and it will take a hundred years to overtake it." (by C.F. Dixon-Johnson, British author of the 1916 book, The Armenians, appalled over the deceitful practices of his book's subject.) Well, we are almost there after close to a century, and let us expose these Armenian fabrications to the fullest extent possible:

A Partial List of 'Brochures Series' in this booklet showing some of the Forged Documents and other Activities:

01. **CAN YOU BELIEVE THIS ?** A portrait of Talat Pasha superimposed on a heap of skulls taken from the painting "Apotheosis of War" on the cover of Der Völkermord an den Armeniern vor Gericht, a version of which was published by Carroll & Graff Publishers, NY, 1980.....[Please see p. 3]
02. **NOW IMAGINE THAT...** Altered photo of the father of Turkey, Atatürk with puppies, cited in Prof. Türkkaya Ataöv, Armenian Falsifications, Okey Enterprises, Inc., New York, NY 2008.....[Please see p. 5]
03. **HITLER SAID... BUT WHAT ?** (See, for example, Heath Lowry, "The United States Congress and Adolf Hitler on the Armenians," Political Communication and Persuasion 3, 1985: 123).....[Please see p. 8]
04. **NOW CONSIDER THIS...** Altered photo with caption "A Turkish official taunting starving Armenians with bread" in The Great Game of Genocide. Imperialism, Nationalism and the Destruction of the Ottoman Armenians by Donald Bloxham, Oxford University Press, 2005.....[Please see p. 11]
05. **GENOCIDE ??? YOU DECIDE** (See also Guenter Lewy, "Can there be genocide without the intent to commit genocide?" Journal of Genocide Research, Volume 9, issue 4 December 2007 , pp. 661 – 674).....[Please see p. 13]
06. **NUMBERS GAME ?** (See also Şükrü S. Aya, The Genocide of Truth, Chapter 15, İstanbul Commerce University, 2008).....[Please see p. 16]
07. **TURKISH DIPLOMATS/families MURDERED BY ARMENIAN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS** (asala/jcag/ara)*
**Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia/Justice Commandos Against Genocide/.....[Please see p. 19]*
08. **THE THREE PILLARS**(Crumbling) (See also Guenter Lewy, "Revisiting the Armenian Genocide," Middle East Quarterly, Fall 2005).....[Please see p. 23]
09. **HENRY MORGENTHAU, SR... WAS HE, OR WASN'T HE?....**[Please see p. 27]

**DEAR READER, PLEASE ASK THE ARMENIAN PROPAGANDISTS
WHY THEY RESORT TO THESE FORGERIES AND FABRICATIONS.**

Please visit also: www.cptstrs.org
www.tallarmeniantale.com
www.armenians-1915.blogspot.com