

# BOOK REVIEW

(KİTAP TAHLİLİ)

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## THE GREAT WAR FOR CIVILIZATION: THE CONQUEST OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Author: Robert Fisk, Istanbul, 2011, 933 p.

“R”obert Fisk is a famous English correspondent, in his words “reporter”. He watches the significant political events, especially wars in their own place and delivers them to readers. According to him, to make his articles better, the article should carry “scary messages”<sup>1</sup> and to him, his words are filled with pain, injustice and fear, besides, his articles are on genocide.<sup>2</sup> When this kind of pessimism is combined with a powerful pen, Fisk became one of the most favored journalists, mostly read and owner of many awards.

That is why Fisk always ran after bloody events. Since the beginning of 1970s, sect clashes in Northern Ireland, The Portuguese revolution, The Lebanese civil war, The Soviet invasion in Afghanistan, The Iran-Iraq war, Bosnian events, two U.S interventions against Saddam Hussein and especially Israel-Palestine disagreement and clashes were closely observed and were written down by Fisk. His great reputation has provided him to make an interview with Osama bin Laden and more who have never seen closely.

Despite the fact that he is old for being correspondent (1946), he carries on working and writing articles, he became one of the most wanted people because of his aggressive expressions and criticisms. For instance to his aggressiveness, recently, on November 17th, 2011 in Turkish channel NTV’s Today/Tomorrow (Bugün/Yarın) TV show, Fisk

1 *Büyük Medeniyet Savaşı, Ortadoğu'nun Fethi, (The Great War for Civilization: The Conquest of the Middle East)* p. 19

2 *Ibid.* p. 21

described the former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Tony Blair as one of the most irritating politicians and says that he has never encountered him and does not want to. By the way, Fisk has no tolerance to other statesmen who challenge him. For example, for the President George W. Bush, who took into consideration Turkey's objection on Armenian genocide claims in House of Representatives and tried to prevent its approval, Fisk told for Bush, that "the tiger became a lamb, even turn into a mouse".<sup>3</sup> Period's US Defence Minister Robert Gates has been described as "coward", French President Jacques Chirac as "prideless"<sup>4</sup> and Turkish generals and periods Commander of Armed Forces Yaşar Büyükanıt as "fossilized."<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, The New York Times has been blamed for being "despicable"<sup>6</sup> because they did not write as Fisk's way of thinking and The Wall Street Journal has been blamed for being denier of genocide.<sup>7</sup> Since the tolerance towards journalists in the United Kingdom and the United States and Fisk's reputation, people neither showed their reaction nor resort to the judgment. Nevertheless, Fisk continued to his humiliating expressions.

*Fisk described the former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Tony Blair as one of the most irritating politicians and says that he has never encountered him and does not want to. By the way, Fisk has no tolerance to other statesmen who challenge him.*

Fisk basically highlights today's war and conflict, but his interest to this kind of areas is related with what extent he clarifies. The only exception of this principle is the Armenian question and Armenian genocide claims. The Armenian question has been lawfully ended with the determination of borders between Armenia and Turkey. Even if the propaganda activities against Turkey by Armenians of Diaspora related with the negative memories and attitudes of the relocation in 1915, today in the international arena there is no Armenian question exists. Although, there was a war situation and the bloody incidents in around Karabag and one million Azerbaijanis who have been living there took refuge in Azerbaijan, this incident have never got Robert Fisk's attention, just because it was against Armenia.

Fisk is stuck in 1915 on Armenian question. Nevertheless, Fisk generally

3 "Başkan Bush Şantaja Boyun Eğdi" *Birgün*, 16.11. 2007.

4 *Büyük Medeniyet Savaşı, Ortadoğu'nun Fethi, (The Great War for Civilization: The Conquest of the Middle East)* p. 312

5 "Holocaust Denial in the White House" *The Independent*, 10.11.2007.

6 *Büyük Medeniyet Savaşı, Ortadoğu'nun Fethi, (The Great War for Civilization: The Conquest of the Middle East)* p. 309

7 *Ibid.* p. 310

focuses on current issues and to write about incidents a century before is hard for him. Fisk has always tried to get rid of this difficulty by giving unrelated examples with one or two lines or a paragraph about genocide claims. Sometimes, without any effort, he started to write starting with; “by the way, what comes to my mind” came up with genocide claims. Fisk’s this attitude has been observed in the program indicated above on NTV. After answering a question about Kurdish question, without any effort to build a connection between, he told that he wants to talk about Armenian genocide. According to him, Armenian genocide was a historical truth and Turkey should accept this reality. To the question asking that how Fisk sees the Kurdish issue in the context of Arab Spring, unrelatedly, when trials of Hrant Dink are followed an obvious scandal can be observed, people were shouting as “We are all Hrant Dink” and “We want justice”. However, he replied that, there is no such thing as justice and there is so much to do in Turkey in terms of democracy and freedom of speech.

After answering a question about Israel, “Here, I’ll address to Armenian genocide. Israelis say that there is no Armenian genocide, there is only holocaust and that is ours, but Israeli politicians have never thought to ask Armenians what happened in 1915. Now, they try to use genocide issue against Turks.”

Fisk’s primary aim in participating program on NTV was presentation of his latest book. However, Fisk’s efforts to utilize this opportunity by announcing and reminding Armenian genocide claims to Turkish public opinion have obviously observed. Presenter of the program Oğuz Haksever asked him to what extent Fisk was sure about using the term genocide about events of 1915. Fisk replies; “I’m sure. I’ve researched Armenian historians’ studies for many years. I have read your historian, Tamer Akçam’s works. I was impressed. I went to the killing area in Northern Syria and I saw skulls which were known as of Armenians in the excavating area at riverfront. That is why it is genocide.” We will be back to this issue later.

Relating with Fisk, NTV released or at least reminded that, Robert Fisk had been deported from Turkey in 1991. It is known that, in that period, great number of Kurdish people has taken refuge in Turkey. These people have been nestled in some camps and helped internationally. In his book, Fisk wrote that he went to the region through the end of April, there was a quarrel between Turkish troops and UN British soldiers near Iranian border, Yeşilova camp, both sides were ready to shoot each other. To him, this incident has occurred because Turkish soldiers have looted aid materials which were sent by other countries and British soldiers have tried to prevent the looting. Fisk wrote in *The Independent*, since Gallipoli, for the first time

the British soldiers were on the verge of opening fire to Turkish soldiers.<sup>8</sup> For sure, indignation occurred against Fisk in Turkey.

Western world has accepted the Yeşilova incident as if it is real. Years later, a British journalist/author has proved that this was not the truth. Hugh Pope, in his latest book<sup>9</sup>, wrote that he researched the truth behind the incident by making interviews with British military officers in detail. With reference to this research, Turkish, British and American soldiers had no good interactions with each other. However, Turkish soldiers have never looted the aid materials and both sides have never pointed gun to each other.

The program which we have indicated above in NTV, Barçın İnanç asked Robert Fisk about Hugh Pope's book. According to Pope's book, Fisk was wrong and pointing guns to each other was exaggerated and asked Fisk; "Did you read Hugh Pope's book?", "What can you say about Pope's claims?" Fisk replied, "I don't read Hugh Pope." Fisk knows Hugh Pope, but after tried to insult Pope, Fisk continued to defend himself that he saw the incident, that is why he was arrested and stood trial because he humiliated Turkish Armed Force. By the way, there is a significant point to highlight that he never "stood trial for humiliating Turkish Armed Forces" and in fact, he never gave place to standing trial.

There are other incidents that Fisk is eager to get benefit from. For instance, Fisk wrote an article which referenced to an unknown book, written by a Palestinian, Salim Tamari. According to the book<sup>10</sup>, in Dardanelles 19th division commanded by Atatürk was full of Arabs, Arabs in the Ottoman Army were from Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine fought against ANZAC forces, Among 87.000 populated Turkish force there were many Arabs too. During the program, Oğuz Haksever asked Fisk; "To what extent your sources are reliable?" Fisk replied by giving the name of the Salim Tamari's book. It is known that, Ottoman Army was full of Ottoman subjects; there were Armenians too. However, the majority of the army was Turkish since being the largest ethnic group, for sure. On the other hand, all of these elements are mixed within the troops. Thus, saying that the Arabs the only ethnic group while fighting against ANZAC's, is basically wrong.

Let's go back to the Armenian question. Fisk's words and writings about Armenian question look like an Armenian militant. We don't know the reasons of this attitude. However, it's been 30 years since he has settled in Beirut and his close relationships with Armenians make us think that he was

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8 Ibid p. 591-594

9 *Dining with Al-Qaeda, Three Decades Exploring the Many Worlds of Middle East*, New York 2011.

10 "The Great War Secrets of the Otoman Arabs" *The Independent*, 15 October 2011.

subjected to a “brain washing” process. Thus, he has expressions in his some interviews in this way.<sup>11</sup>

Since he had been deported from Turkey in 1991, his hostile feelings had been strengthened. Thus, these developments might increase his sympathy for Armenians.

One of the reasons of Fisk for supporting Armenian claims might be his self interests. We don't know if there are Armenian business men or an Armenian institution as a result of his studies on Armenian claims. He has been writing best-selling books and articles for many years, that is why we do not think that he needs to make more money. Nevertheless, he talks about Armenian genocide claims in every chance. So we think that he needs to fill some gaps.

*There are no Turkish people among people whom Fisk talked to. For some time, Fisk gets benefit from some people about historical events under the title of “Verbal History”. Nevertheless, these kinds of expressions are considered as secondary sources.*

“Lannan Award for Cultural Freedom” might be an example for his profits which had been given in 2006, in the U.S. This award is given to the people who are working on fictitious research and freedom of speech in every year. Fisk is the right person who has this fiction award. The indicated award is about 350.000 US dollars and the secondary award was given to a radio director, David Barsamyan, the U.S. was about 150.000 U.S Dollars.<sup>12</sup>

Robert Fisk pretends as if he knows everything about Armenian question, but he only used five sources to write the related part in his book. Moreover, there is no Tamer Akçam book among the sources he used. However, he told on NTV that he has read Tamer Akçam's books. All of these five books<sup>13</sup> are only reflecting the Armenian point of view. Therefore, Fisk had never tried to learn about what Turkish side says.

Fisk's secondary sources are speeches with some old Armenian people. According to the appreciation part of the book<sup>14</sup>, there are 19 Armenian

11 “An Interview With British Journalist Robert Fisk” *Horizon Weekly*, Canada, 14.04.2006; Armenian “Robert Fisk Talks About The Armenian Genocide” *Reporter*, 17.03.2007.

12 “Fisk and Barsamian Bestowed ‘Cultural Freedom’ Awards” *Armenian Weekly* On-Line, 18 November 2006.

13 *Büyük Medeniyet Savaşı, Ortadoğu'nun Fethi, (The Great War for Civilization: The Conquest of the Middle East)* p. 900

14 *Ibid*, p. 9-11

people or supporters of Armenians whom Fisk interviewed with. There are no Turkish people among people whom Fisk talked to. For some time, Fisk gets benefit from some people about historical events under the title of “Verbal History”. Nevertheless, these kinds of expressions are considered as secondary sources. The reason of being secondary sources is related with the intensity of the information. If these people have no political or military position, they have limited information about the events. The people whom Fisk had talked to are old Armenians. Therefore, it is hard for them to remember the events properly or they can be confused because of their age.

Finally, if there is a political disagreement, to pay attention to members of only one side is not true. By the way, keep in mind that, old people are inclined to believe in what they hear. As a result, it is obvious that, Fisk has never researched the truth behind his claims. Basically, Fisk has no such an intention. While he was making a speech about his book, Fisk criticized British and American Governments for not accepting the genocide truth and the truth does not need any proof, the Armenian genocide is explicit itself, for Fisk<sup>15</sup>. There is no need to say that, this thought is far from being scientific.

The book, which is under consideration, was published in 2005 and it is understood that the book has been translated into Turkish too, in that period. Fisk had been to Turkey in 2006, to introduce his book and he made a speech in Sabancı University.<sup>16</sup> However, as Fisk says, the publisher Agora Publishing house send him fax saying that according to Turkish Penal Code 301 (TCK 301), it is possible for the publishing house to be subjected to being followed, in case the is being published. If there would be a trial, Fisk says that he could come to a possible case. Although, Fisk said to deal with the genocide issue is about honor<sup>17</sup>, he could not take the chance and the prevented the publishing of the translation.

After the amendment on Turkish Penal Code 301 (TCK 301), investigation on people is in the hands of the Ministry of Justice. Since this kind of consent is not given, the books on genocide claims are free to be published. When the case is considered, the translation of Fisk’s book has been published by another publisher.

The title of Fisk’s book is “The Great War for Civilization, The Conquest of the Middle East”. As it is understood, the book is on the Middle East.

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15 Noyan Tapan “ Famous British Journalist Names the Armenian Genocide ‘The First Holocaust’” *Armenians Today* 23 October 2006

16 “An Interview with British Journalist Robert Fisk” *Horizon Weekly*, 14 April 2006

17 “Let me Denounce Genocide From the Dock” *The Independent*, 14 October 2006.

Nevertheless, the book is more on new events in the Middle East like, Iranian Revolution, Iraq-Iran War, Algerian Civil War, Afghanistan, Israel-Palestine Question, Israeli invasion to Lebanon, 2 wars which were commenced by the United States. Fisk has rewritten what he saw and wrote previously. There two inappropriate parts which seem like to patch up all other parts. First part is short, which is about some memories about his father, which is under the title of “Sentenced to Suffer Death”. The second part is on Armenian Genocide claims which are under the title of “The First Holocaust”, (33 pages).

Fisk does not make any explanation for including these two unrelated parts to his book. It is possible for the part which is related with his father to take revenge. Thus, he describes his father as a racist and patriot. Nevertheless, it is observed that, he loves his “racist” father.

The part which is related with the Armenians was translated into Turkish as “The First Genocide” but not “The First Holocaust” about 1915 events. Actually, there is no severe difference between to definitions. The “genocide” is valid in the international law. Fisk describes why he wrote “holocaust” instead of “genocide” one of his articles<sup>18</sup>: In order to identify, Jews named Nazi’s genocide as Holocaust. Armenian’s situation is as important as Jews’. That is why he chose the word Holocaust to build a bridge between two incidents. This attitude is appropriate with the Armenian propaganda which claims that Germans took an example of Ottoman Empire while applying Holocaust over Jews.

To write an unscientific book about events which were happened nearly over a century ago cannot draw attention. That is why; Fisk has told what he experienced in this part of his book in order to attract attention. In the Turkish translation of his book, “First Holocaust”, he wrote the part without any chronological analysis, irrelevantly. In this frame, briefly, he told “genocide” stories about a mass grave under the foot of the Margada Hill in around Northern Syria. Mainly, some of them will be discussed further. Moreover, Fisk gave place to many English people’s memories including Winston Churchill about Armenian events, just like German Nazi’s Einsatzgruppen, Teşkilat-I Mahsusa (CUP’s (The Committee of Union and Progress) underground organization) which was built to annihilate Armenians<sup>19</sup>; this could not be proved, but it has never been forgo being highlighted by Robert Fisk<sup>20</sup>, Hitler’s words, “Who are talking about Armenian massacre

18 “An Interview With British Journalist Robert Fisk” *Horizon Weekly*, Canada. 14 Nisan 2006.

19 *Büyük Medeniyet Savaşı, Ortadoğu’nun Fethi, (The Great War for Civilization: The Conquest of the Middle East)* p. 296

20 Ibid p. 296



nowadays”, he narrated that Kurdish people killed Armenians a few times<sup>21</sup>, Turkish troops have killed fifty thousand Armenians who took part on the side of French forces during the war of Turkish Independence<sup>22</sup>, he also came up with the idea that Turkish people massacred in Yerevan and this is a huge historical mistake.<sup>23</sup> He also mentioned the story on Mountain of Moses, that Hatay was left to Turkey was a shame.<sup>24</sup> According to Treaty of Sèvres, Fisk claimed that Hatay was Armenian.<sup>25</sup> He continued his work by criticizing Israel and Shimon Peres<sup>26</sup> because they do not accept the Armenian genocide claims. Another significant mistake that Fisk made was to write that famous Turkish historian Ahmet Refik and the Committee of Union and Progress were aiming to demolish all Armenians.<sup>27</sup> Moreover, Fisk also criticized Turkish diplomats<sup>28</sup> for declaring the government’s opinions and French, The United Kingdom and the United States were mentioned on Fisk book with pro-Armenian attitudes.

It is possible to criticize every page of Fisk’s book for not giving exact numerical Zveri, obvious support for Armenians and significant mistakes that he claimed that happened in the past. Furthermore, he keeps on insulting the one who do not think the way he thinks. Nevertheless, a book analysis is not suitable for that. That is why the parts that claim Armenians were killed in the Northern Syria will be discussed.

Among those claims, the most important one is Margadeh hills mass grave near Der Zor region with photographer Isabel Elsen in 1992. Fisk has heard this claim from a blind old man, aged one hundred, Surhobi Papazyan named an Armenian. According to him, Turks brought Armeniansto Margadeh hills and killed them here or drowned them in the River Habur. However, reading carefully, it is understood that Papazyan has never been there and he just came here ten years after, found some skulls and bones.<sup>29</sup>

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21 Ibid. p. 302

22 Ibid. p. 302

23 Fisk should have been talking about the war between Ankara Government and Armenia in 1920, October and November. Armenia had been defeated, but Yerevan had never been taken.

24 *Büyük Medeniyet Savaşı, Ortadoğu'nun Fethi, (The Great War for Civilization: The Conquest of the Middle East)* p. 303-305.

25 According to Sevres Treaty, the borders of Armenia had been drawn by the United States President Wilson. Hatay is out of these borders.

26 *Büyük Medeniyet Savaşı, Ortadoğu'nun Fethi, (The Great War for Civilization: The Conquest of the Middle East)* p. 308

27 Fisk is confusing Ahmet Refik who was the writer of “Two Committees Two Wars” with famous historian Ahmet Refik Altunay.

28 Period’s Turkish Diplomats, Washington Ambassador Nüzher Kandemir, London Ambassador Korkmaz Haktanır and Tel Aviv Ambassador Barlas Özener have been talked about here.

29 *Büyük Medeniyet Savaşı, Ortadoğu'nun Fethi, (The Great War for Civilization: The Conquest of the Middle East)* p. 294, 295



Papazyan has never given information about how many people had been killed. Fisk claims<sup>30</sup> that the number of killed people was “about fifty thousand”, but he was not able to state from where he had this information. Fisk and Isabel Elsen have searched for skulls and bones and could not find anything. Then, as a coincidence, around Margadeh hills, they found what they had been searching for. Nevertheless, the location is away 2 km. from River Habur that does not consist with what Papazyan said. Thus, Fisk decided to declare what he thinks about how River Habur changed direction, in order to conceal this paradox. The direction of the River Habur had been changed by the human remnants. This is how Fisk thinks; he does not prove this thought.<sup>31</sup>

We have consulted to a civil engineer who has been working on building dams and he listened to us with maze and smile. The engineer informed us that the flow rate of River Habur was average 45m<sup>3</sup>/s. Even if there were thousands of bodies which were thrown to the River, (this is not possible) the water passes among those bodies and drifts them towards the flow. In summer, when the amount of water is too decreased, but it whenever the water has reached to normal values, the remnants of the bodies would ne drifted away. Briefly, it is impossible for bodies to change the direction of the River Habur, physically. Moreover, there should have been concrete embankment to change its direction.

Robert Fisk might been fond of his claim of changing the direction of River Habur, he repeated this in other places and he wrote, “The massacre around Erzincan enormous that thousand of bodies have created a set in Euphrates and the flow direction of the river had been changed almost one hundred meters.<sup>32</sup>” By the way, he has forgotten that Euphrates is much bigger than the River Habur.

Another point that we can call fantastic is to fill a cave with 5 thousand Armenians in around Margadeh, Shaddâdi village and to set fire at the entrance of the cave aiming to kill those Armenians by the smoke of that fire (p. 295, 296). To make such a plan happen there should be tons of firewood and the wind should blow towards the mount of the cave. Nevertheless, it is impossible for the smoke to reach everybody in such a huge cave. Fisk has written that the size of the cave reaches through the underground and this justifies our argument. The weakest part of this “killing with the smoke” story is to find that much wood. It is should be bear in mind that the

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30 Ibid. p. 290

31 Ibid. p. 295

32 Ibid. p. 294

Northern part of Syria is semi-desert. Even today, there is no wood in this region. Ottomans were not using tracks, so it is hard for them to bring that much wood is imaginary. If there are 5 thousand people killed in a cave, the bones and skull should be found. However, Fisk has written that the cave had been collapsed<sup>33</sup>, what a coincidence! As far as we concerned, this part of the book has been tried to be written in order to compare the gas chamber which was applied by the Nazi's for the Jews.

Let's go back to the skeletons in Margadeh. Syrian Armenian Church has constructed a building in order to keep the bones here with a huge church, along with the ritual in the late years in every April, 24 shows that the bones had been found in this region. Nevertheless, it is not proven that the bones belong to the Armenians. There can only be carbon dating in order to understand how old those bones are. If the result of the test shows data belong to 1910s, this means the bones belong to Armenians, but this is even not enough, yet the bones might belong to another people.<sup>34</sup> The carbon date has never been applied on those bones.

*Fisk has never tried to prove his claims. According to him, Talat Pasha had directed officers in the region in order to kill the Armenian by telegraph. The point that Fisk was unaware of the telegraphs Talat Pasha sent were fake and the fakeness of those telegraphs has been proven in 1983. Today, the one who are eager to be scientific address to those telegraphs.*

By the way, there is another interesting point about Der Zor region, the books<sup>35</sup> which include Armenian point of view does

not mention about the research that Fisk and photographer Isabel Elsen have done. Furthermore, Margadeh was not mentioned in these publications. The reason of this ignorance is the result of Fisk's exaggerations and lack of proof.

As we have specified above, Fisk has never tried to prove his claims. According to him, Talat Pasha had directed officers in the region in order to

33 Ibid. p. 295

34 "Memorial at The Armenian Apostolic Church in Margadeh, Syria"  
[http://www.armenian-genocide.org/Memorial.111/current\\_category.72/memorials\\_detail.html](http://www.armenian-genocide.org/Memorial.111/current_category.72/memorials_detail.html)

35 See: Raymond H. Kévorkian. *L'Extermination des Déportés Arméniens Ottomans Dans Les Camps de Concentration de Syrie-Mésopotamie (1915-1916)*, Revue D'Histoire Arménienne Contemporaine, Numéro Spécial, Tome II, 1998, Paris. (This book has been translated in Turkish: " Soykırımın İkinci Safhası. Sürgüne Gönderilen Osmanlı Ermenilerinin Suriye-Mezopotamya Toplama Kamplarında İmha Edilmeleri 1915-1916. Belge Yayınları, 2011) and again Raymond Kévorkian's the most detailed work on the "Armenian genocide" *Le Génocide des Arméniens*, Odile Jacob, Paris, 2006 ve Hilmar Kaiser, *At the Crossroads of Der Zor. Death, Survival and Humanitarian Resistance in Aleppo*, 1915-1917, Princeton 2001

kill the Armenian by telegraph.<sup>36</sup> The point that Fisk was unaware of the telegraphs Talat Pasha sent were fake and the fakeness of those telegraphs has been proven in 1983.<sup>37</sup> Today, the one who are eager to be scientific address to those telegraphs.

The most significant point in this issue, in 2010, Syrian Information Minister has answered a question, which was about the Armenian mass grave in Der Zor region on American CBS television, that there is no such a mass grave in Der Zor region.<sup>38</sup>

As it is observed Robert Fisk, though his popularity, as he always do, he takes part in the Armenian question and in order to support the genocide claims he leans on lies and exaggerations. Furthermore, he never mentioned the points which might be disadvantage for Armenia and Armenians. Within this framework, he never states the Armenian mobsters which were main reasons of the relocation. During the state of war between Ottoman Empire and the Tsardom of Russia, the massacres, in which 518.000 people had been killed<sup>39</sup>, of Armenians in the Eastern Anatolia were not even mentioned in his book. The events that Turk's faced were also tragedy and these events should be assessed with the idea of "just memory", but he never even mentioned this idea. Moreover, in Armenian Declaration of Independence, Eastern Anatolia has been mentioned as the Western Armenia. Thus, there was a created judicial ground for Armenia to demand those lands from Turkey. This point also has never been stated by Robert Fisk. Armenia is not willing to negotiate on the claims of genocide and Armenia ignores creating a historians committee on genocide claims. Moreover, besides the points that Fisk never talked about, anti-Turkish, racist attitude of Armenian Diaspora has never been mentioned.

Briefly, the significant point for Robert Fisk is not the truth, but the issues that he determined and supported these ideas with his writings.

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36 *Büyük Medeniyet Savaşı, Ortadoğu'nun Fethi, (The Great War for Civilization: The Conquest of the Middle East)* p. 290

37 Şinasi Orel ve Süreyya Yuca, *Talat Paşa'ya Atfedilen Telgrafların Gerçek Yüzü*, (The Truth About The Telegrams Attributed by the Armenians to Talat Pasha) TTK, 1983. This book has been translated into English and French.

38 "Suriye CBS Haberimi Yalanladı: Ermenilere Ait Toplu Mezar Yok"(Syria denied CBS News: There is No Mass Grave Belong to Armenians) *Zaman*, 4 Mart 2010

39 There are many books which are about Armenian atrocities, in other words, massacres happened by Armenians. Among these publications there is "Massacres by the Armenians with the Documents" vol. 1, vol. 2. 2001 which includes photocopies of Ottoman Documents and their transcriptions in Latin. This book is specifically significant. The list which shows that 518.000 (exactly, 518.105) people has been killed is in page 1054.





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