

## SOME THOUGHTS ON THE ARMENIAN QUESTION . . .

The Armenians in the Armenia proper have different values, culture, customs and outlook from the Armenians in the U.S. or in France. They can not seem to figure out the abstract pursuit and unrealistic obsessions of some diaspora Armenians. They want the real things, that is peace and prosperity. Furthermore, they resent the supercilious sneer of the so-called "westernized" Armenians. Once, a California lawyer of Armenian descent, hardened in Dashnak philosophy went to Armenia to assume the position of Foreign Secretary, but before long he angered the higher-ups with his "know it all" attitude and grandiose Dashnak adventurism, he was summarily dismissed.

Similar division in another level exists among the Armenian-Americans also. A large number of the U.S. Armenians have roots back in Turkey. They are emotionally attached to the old country, they enjoy Turkish music, Turkish food and language, they get together with other Armenians of similar background, and they bitterly complain about being ostracized by the dominant Armenian-American group. Some even change their churches. These Armenians feel they are robbed of their precious past and cherished memories, culture, customs and traditional values, and they resent the domineering attitude of the so-called "Americanized Armenians".

All these indicate the existence of a fault-line that runs across the Armenian psyche, and this fault-line is the Dashnak dominance and their mentality that have seized the Armenian fate for more than 100 years. The Dashnaks, or "The Armenian Revolutionary Federation" has caused so much pain, suffering and death to their fellow Armenians that no other country was able to inflict so much harm. They locked the spirit of the Armenians, defiled their past, and took their future hostage. Starting in 1870s, they provoked the Armenian minority in the Ottoman Empire to riots and terrorism, they struck terror even in their own community; extortion, beating and killing their own people for revolutionary ideas borrowed from Russia turned the prosperous Armenian community living peacefully in the Ottoman land for centuries to a restless, delinquent minority. But that's not all. When the Ottoman Empire entered the World War I, the Armenians engaged in an unprecedented treason against their own sovereign state. Under the spell of the Dashnaks, with utmost ingratitude, they perfidiously sided with the invading Russian Army, selling out the country where they had lived happily for centuries that validated them, that had granted them freedom of worship, freedom of conscience, freedom of education, freedom of judiciary, and human dignity, that had put them in equal standing with their own people. In their barbarous zeal, the Armenians, in fact, committed the first genocide of the 20th century in the Turkish city of Van, before they delivered

city to the Russian army. The blood-curdling atrocities committed by the Armenians in Van in February 1915 put even the Russians to shame. As several British consular agents and American missionaries were in the area they witnessed the Armenian savagery, and some of whom proved honest to report them as their first-hand accounts. Therefore, as a legitimate war-time measure, the Turkish military high-command decided to relocate those harmful Armenians from the war zone to the other parts of the country. The Armenians claim that it was a measure undertaken by the Turkish Government under the pretext of national security, yet, they say " in reality it was aimed at the decimating the Armenian minority in Turkey." There are several reliable accounts of the high-ranking American military personnel attesting to the fact that this relocation was carried out with utmost care, despite the prevailing war-time conditions. No Armenian from the big cities in the Western part of the country and no professionals and craftsmen were disturbed.

Ironically, 26 years later from that action, as a war-time measure, the U.S. government rounded up 120,000 Japanese-Americans just because of their ethnic origin, without any proof of treachery, and interned them in desolate camps during the World War II. Furthermore, the Roosevelt administration also brought pressure to bear on the Latin American governments to arrest ethnic Japanese living in their countries for deportation to the United States. More than 2,200 Japanese were stripped of their property and then, during the seaboard voyage north, they were deprived of their passport so that U.S. officials could label them "illegal aliens" upon their arrival in the United States. More than 800 then were shipped off to Japan in exchange of American civilians held there. The rest were kept in internment camps, in Texas and elsewhere, until after the war's end. Then most were deported to Japan. Compare this with the Turkish measure of relocating the Armenians in open collusion with the Russian enemy.

The obsequious service rendered by the Armenians to Russia, England and France during the war did not yield any benefit to the Armenians. The Allies had used them as a pawn, and when their usefulness was no longer needed they were dismissed and left in the cold. But the blight inflicted by the Dashnaks to the Armenians was not over yet.

At the end of the war, in 1918, the Armenians proclaimed independence. One would think that a nation that claimed to have gone through so much, suffered endlessly has finally had a country and a flag it can call of its own, would rest, and puts its goodwill to work, and diligently seeks peace and harmony within and without the country, and engage feverishly in nation building. Alas! This concept is alien to the Armenian mind.

Between 1918 and 1920, the Armenians, as a people and government, engaged in several civil and conventional wars and uprisings. With Georgia, with Azerbaijan, with Russian Bolsheviks, with Turkey, and also among themselves. They had continual internal fights in Agapapa, Nakhchevan, Zangezour, the valleys of Milli, Zot, Zanki-Bazar, Vedi-Bazar and Sharour. In all those wars the Armenians were aggressor, and incurred heavy loss. Lo and behold, they have invented a genocide story, and ask Turkey to foot the bill of their losses in all those wars. The Armenians never seem to learn their lesson from the past experiences; they have repeated the same scenario once they won their independence second time in 1986 from Soviet Union; as soon as they became a sovereign country the first thing they did was to declare war to Azerbaijan, commit blood-curdling atrocities, all chronicled in the media. They occupied 20% of the Azeri land, and cause the displacement of 1 million Azeris from their home.

A (dirty) laundry list of the Armenian belligerency during their first independence between 1918-1920 is as follow:

- 1- Armed Armenian uprisings behind the Turkish Eastern Front in 1915 (Similar to Viet Cong guerillas in the Vietnam War).
- 2- In the Eastern Anatolia, the Armenian guerilla units organized and armed by the Russians served as the forerunners of the invading Russian Army and fought against the Turkish Army. A sizeable portion of these bands were Turkish Armenians as well as some members of the Turkish Parliament. In 1916, Russia disbanded these guerilla units for the utter savagery they committed against the Turkish civilian population became an embarassment even for the Russians.
- 3- War between Turkey and Armenia in 1917 before the Armenian Declaration of Independence. During the Bolshevik revolution the Russian Army retreated , and the Armenians took it upon themselves the task of liberating the Eastern Turkish provinces.
- 4- Civil War in Caucasus during the Bolshevik Revolution which started first as the Armenian-Azerbaijan war with heavy casualties. Armenians first sided with the Bolsheviks and later changed side and fought on the side of the British.
- 5- In 1918, following the Declaration of Independence of Armenia a conventional Turkish-Armenian war.
- 6- Guerilla warfare engaged by the Armenians to harass and disorganize the Russian armies in Armenia, and to disarm them.
- 7- Conventional war between the Independent Republic of Georgia and Armenia, in 1919.
- 8- Conventional war between Independent Republic of Azerbaijan and Armenia, in 1919-1920



9- War of extermination against the entire Turkish and Muslim population of Armenia during which the Armenian Army slaughtered the civilian population.

10- Conventional war between Armenia and the Turkish Nationalist government of Ankara in late 1920.

11- Civil war in 1921 between the communist and Dashnak Armenians in which the Dashnak government was overthrown with heavy casualties and atrocities from Armenian to Armenian.

12- Another civil war and counter-revolution against the communist Armenian government in April 1921. The communist government was overthrown with severe atrocities, reprisal and casualties inflicted by the Armenians to their own people.

13- A follow-up revolution and re-establishment of the communist rule, and a few weeks later occupation of Armenia by the Russian Red Army with atrocities and casualties.

14- War against the Turkish Nationalist government in the Southern Anatolia by the French and Armenian troops in 1920-1921. In this war a regular Armenian military unit "Legion d'Orient" fought under the French command. At the same time with the French blessing the Armenian irregulars fought independently against the Turkish civilians.

15- During the Turkish War of Independence in 1920-1922 the Armenian irregulars sided with the Greek Army and fought against the Turks committing untold atrocities on the civilian population. (See *The Western Question in Greece and Turkey*, by Arnold Toynbee).

Details of these endless and senseless Armenia<sup>n</sup> adventurism between 1915-1922 are given in the reference books listed below. The Armenians ignore all the above facts and brazenly lie to the world. With their baseless allegations and spurious claims the Armenians have built up a bastard case, and thanks to the a bunch of gullible people they were able to come that far. Yet, they can not fool all the people all the time. More and more poeple show that they do not have appetite for their platitudes. The Armenians must learn the realities of the past and become realistic about their present and future. The misconceptions, miscalculations, and grandiose dreams, as well as adventurism avail them nothing but disappointment, frustration and wasting time. Get a life!!

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