GENOCIDE
1915

‘After all who remembers today the extermination of the Armenians.’ Adolf Hitler
Editor: Peter Young

Ottoman rule over their Christian subjects had always been characterised by sporadic outbreaks of brutality and massacre. At least one 19th Century bishop in Jerusalem had said that the elections of the have had their share of suffering, but the Turks had their Christian subjects, and that the Turks had lost their Christian subjects in Europe. Within Turkey, however, there were many instances of the treatment of the Armenians who, although prosperous and diligent, were treated very much as second-class citizens in the Empire.

When war came, Enver and Talaat Bey took advantage of the situation caused by war to fall upon the Armenians, uproot them from their homes, and massacre them. A firm excuse was offered to the Armenians to accept the deportations of their people. The deportations began in April 1915, and by the end of the year some one and a half million Armenians had been deported, and some one and a half million Armenians died in so-called deportations, and the event is described this week by A. O. Sarkissian, Foreign Office, Armenia.

From the moment that the Armenians fled from Cilicia to Kilis, their fate seems to have been written in the wall. It was hard to believe that he would revolt against the new empire at Constantinople. Under similar conditions in Kilis, and it seems equally inevitable that this attempt should have failed. According to estimates, materials and supplies were in short supply.

The deportations were carried out by the military. This, it is claimed, was in accordance with orders from the Ottoman government, and the deportations have been widely criticized by the international community.

The story of the surrender of Kilis is told this week by Major Clark, and the attempts to relieve it are described by W. W. Woodhouse and A. J. Barker.

Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, S.E.1

The Imperial War Museum now has a new exhibition of the history and development of warfare in the 20th century. The exhibition is divided into three sections: the first section covers the First World War, the second section the Second World War, and the third section the post-war period. The exhibition includes photographs, paintings, film and other visual materials, and is open to the public.

The museum also has a library, which provides a comprehensive collection of books, journals, and other printed materials on the history of warfare. The library is open to the public, and visitors are welcome to use the resources available.

How to get the most out of your visit to the Imperial War Museum

The museum is free to the public, and is open every day except Monday. There is no charge for admission, but visitors are encouraged to contribute a small fee to help cover the cost of running the museum.

The museum is well-equipped with facilities for disabled visitors, including elevators, ramps, and accessible toilets. There are also audio guides available for visitors who wish to explore the exhibition at their own pace.

For more information, visit the museum's website or contact them directly.
The genocide of the Armenian people in Turkey during the First World War and existed as one of the most shocking and controversial events in modern history. The Armenian population in the Ottoman Empire was estimated in 1914 to be around 1.5 million, comprising over 20% of the population there. The process of change was initiated under Sultan Selim I. First, it aimed to establish a system of economic and social reforms. These reforms included the transfer of large groups of Kurds from their traditional lands in the south (now from modern-day Iraqi Kurdistan) and the establishment of a new system of land tenure on a national basis. This new system was designed to provide security for the Kurds and to promote economic development. By the early 20th century, the Ottoman Empire was facing significant economic challenges and needed to modernize its economy. The reforms aimed to increase the efficiency and productivity of the economy, reduce corruption, and promote social stability. The reforms were implemented through a series of decrees and laws, including the establishment of new administrative and judicial systems, the introduction of new educational programs, and the modernization of transportation and communication systems. However, the implementation of these reforms was met with resistance from various groups, including the Kurdish population, who opposed the loss of traditional rights and privileges. The reforms were eventually abandoned due to economic and political pressures.
Minds that think alike

It was at first communicated to you that the Government, by the order of the Jamiet, had decided to destroy completely all the Armenians living in Turkey... An end must be put to their existences, however criminal the measures taken may be, and no regard must be paid to either age or sex nor to conscientious scruples.

Minister of the Interior, Talat, 16/9/1915 – To the Government of Aleppo

I have given orders to my Death Units to exterminate without mercy or pity men, women and children belonging to the Polish speaking race. It is only in this manner that we can acquire the vital territory which we need. After all, who remembers today the extermination of the Armenians?

Adolf Hitler, 22/8/1939


The plan of the government of the Armenians in the provinces. This being purely and simply an internal matter, the representatives of neutral governments did not interfere. The only thing that the government of the Armenians in the provinces was allowed to do was to cheapen the price of their work in order to make it impossible for the government to obtain any profit from it. The government of the Armenians in the provinces was allowed to do was to cheapen the price of their work in order to make it impossible for the government to obtain any profit from it. The government of the Armenians in the provinces was allowed to do was to cheapen the price of their work in order to make it impossible for the government to obtain any profit from it. The government of the Armenians in the provinces was allowed to do was to cheapen the price of their work in order to make it impossible for the government to obtain any profit from it. The government of the Armenians in the provinces was allowed to do was to cheapen the price of their work in order to make it impossible for the government to obtain any profit from it. The government of the Armenians in the provinces was allowed to do was to cheapen the price of their work in order to make it impossible for the government to obtain any profit from it. The government of the Armenians in the provinces was allowed to do was to cheapen the price of their work in order to make it impossible for the government to obtain any profit from it. The government of the Armenians in the provinces was allowed to do was to cheapen the price of their work in order to make it impossible for the government to obtain any profit from it. The government of the Armenians in the provinces was allowed to do was to cheapen the price of their work in order to make it impossible for the government to obtain any profit from it. The government of the Armenians in the provinces was allowed to do was to cheapen the price of their work in order to make it impossible for the government to obtain any profit from it.
tale thus allowed to these officials, however, did not permit them to treat the victims with any humane consideration. This went out of all bounds when Talaat Pasha himself got a telegram from the Police Office at Aleppo, containing the statement that "Regrettably, women, children or elderly,Manual to DAMO" and "in my estimation, the situation is such that it is to be pitied on their existence without paying any heed to their distress or consequence."

Slow-moving death-cavalry

The general scheme of deportations carried out by the Turks in 1915 was a cruel policy of forced removal of entire populations, either to remote areas or to concentration camps. The deportations targeted Armenians, Assyrians, and other minorities, often involving thousands of people. The process was slow and deliberate, with the deportees being marched on foot for days or weeks to their destinations. Many died en route from exhaustion, hunger, and disease.

One of the most infamous routes of deportation was the "death-cavalry," a slow-moving column of deportees that moved from town to town, forcing the deportees to walk behind it. This method was used to spread fear and prevent any attempt at resistance.

The deportations continued for years, with estimates of the total number of deportees ranging from 1.5 million to 1.7 million, including both deportations from Armenia and deportations from Ottoman-controlled territories. The deportations were a direct result of the policies of the Ottoman government, which sought to eliminate the Armenian population and to control the territories it had occupied.

The deportations had a devastating impact on the Armenian population, with the loss of life and displacement leading to a catastrophic decline in the Armenian community. The deportations were later condemned by the international community and the United Nations, and are widely considered to be a genocide.

The text on the page mentions the slow-moving death-cavalry and the deportations of Armenians, indicating that the deportations were a significant event in the history of the region. The text also highlights the suffering of the deportees and the slow, deliberate nature of the process, which was designed to prevent any attempt at resistance.