

The Greek Genocide and the international community

1. Introduction

The beginning of the Greek presence in Thrace, Pontus, Asia Minor and Cappadocia (former Ottoman state), starts from the myth and continue to historical facts. The myth starts with Prometheus, the missions of Hercules, continues with Frixos and Elli, who carried the Golden Fleece to the area and became the reason for the trip of the Argonauts. The evidence for the wealth, prosperity and the Greek essence of those colonies is proved through the descriptions of many both Greek and other scientists and philosophers.

Generally during the era of the Roman and Byzantine Empire, Thrace, Pontus, Asia Minor, Cappadocia, was signified as an important centre of Greeks. As a result of the conquest of Constantinople came slaughtering, plunder, flee towards Western Europe and the Balkan countries, as well as forcible islamization. Among the peoples that were forced to change faith the phenomenon of crypto-Christianity was noticed, as well as the maintenance of the Greek language, a phenomenon that is also noticed in current times, too.

Since the beginning of the 18th century the Greeks are re-capturing their lost identity and are mobilizing once again their spirit and abilities. The Greeks of the area are regaining their lost faith to freedom and are longing for their ethnic liberation. The establishment of “Filiki Eteria” (“Secret Club”), that promoted the Greek Revolution, takes place in a powerful economical and political centre, Odessa, of Greeks from Ottoman Empire. In a very short time, the Greeks regained the commerce mobility of this region. Thus, the economic prosperity in the wider area had as a result the intellectual and artistic renaissance, as well as a demographic boom. As mentioned above, the Greeks since the fall of the Byzantine empire (1453) encountered constant persecutions and efforts towards mass forcible islamization and turkization, having an outmost peak the extremely well organized, planned, scheduled in a systematic way and efficiently promoted Genocide in the very beginning of the 20th century.

The Ministries of External Affairs of Europe and the U.S.A. are still undeniable witnesses for the conviction of the crimes that were committed by the Ottoman state against the Greeks of Thrace, Pontus, Asia Minor, Cappadocia, crimes that resulted in the death of 1.000.000 Greeks, (in 1914 the total Greek population was more than 2.500.000) the violent expatriation

more than 1.220.000 of Greeks, abandoning their fortunes and the civilization of their creative and evolutionary presence in those areas.

The notion “genocide” was firstly expressed in 1944 by the Raphael Lemkin¹ and was made known just before the trial of Nuremberg² for the ones responsible for the extermination of the Jews by the Nazi”³. The professor of law school of the University of Yale, Rafael Lemkin, introduced the term ‘genocide’ in 1944. The term of Lemkin has been the base of the terminology the United Nations have used to make the ‘Convention for the Genocide’ of December 9th 1948. At that time the specific crime was coded and there were even set punishments for the criminals, but that hasn’t stopped the forcing of violence against a group of people different from their persecutors.

According to the Convention, the term “genocide” is given by the articles as follows:

Article 2

Genocide is whichever of the following actions committed with the intention to completely or partly destroy a national, ethnic, racial or religious group because of being so

- a) homicide of members of the group
- b) causing severe physical or mental disorder to members of the group
- c) implementation of such life conditions that lead to their complete or partial destruction
- d) implementation of measures which aim at preventing birth inside the group
- e) violent transportation of children from the group to another

Additionally, in the following articles of the treaty the following are mentioned:

Article 3

“The criminal actions below are to be punished:

- a) genocide
- b) conspiracy aiming at genocide

¹ See Lemkin R., Axis Rule in Europe. Laws of Occupation. Analysis of Government. Proposals for readers. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of International Law, Washington 1944. Lemkin R., ‘Le genocide’, Revue internationale de droit penal, 1946.

² Tribunal Militaire International de Nuremberg, Procès des grands criminels de guerre, Nuremberg, p.46. Επίσης Ginsburgs G. –Kudriavtsev V. (eds) The Nuremberg Trials and international Law, Dordrecht, Martunus Nijhoff editions, 1990.

³ "Pogrom" is a term that is usually used in order to are reported the Semitics disturbances in Russia, particularly in 1881-1882, in 1903, in 1905 in the Odessa, Kiev, Chisinau . Klier J. Pogrom, in Shelton D. (ed) Genocide and Crimes against humanity, London Macmillan, 2004, σ.812-815. Also crime against the humanity is the "Night of Crystals" (Kristallnacht) of 9^{is} -10^{is} November 1938.

- c) direct or indirect instigation of committing genocide
- d) attempt to commit genocide
- e) taking part in genocide

Article 4

Individuals who conspire and act the above in article 3, no matter if they have acted with constitutionality, under public command or individually are to be punished.

Article 6

The individuals who are responsible for genocide actions or any other action as mentioned in article 3 must be tried in the country where the crime has been committed or in some international penal court which will be recognized by the contracting parties..."⁴

Genocide, according to the treaty, has to do with a crime which, by violent means most of the times, aims at the systematic extermination of a whole race or part of it in a particular place. It is a primary crime, which has no connection with war battles. It is the destruction of a nation or of a national group; it is a coordinated plan of several activities that tend to destroy the substantial foundations of life of these national groups, in order to exterminate these groups.

3. The Greek Genocide

The first phase of the Genocide of the Greeks is traced in 1908 and lasts until the beginning of World War I, when the Eastern issue, the rise of the Young -Turks in powerful positions in the ottoman empire, the Balkan Wars and Germany's assistance as a strategic ally of the Ottoman state, created the right conditions for the initiating the expulsions of the Thracian Greeks. During that period, there are no longer declarations by the Young- Turks about fair and equal treatment of all in the state, on the contrary the Greeks are to be exterminated. Major part in this extermination has the "Special Organization" , which, having a para-military structure, makes the Greeks and the Armenians a target⁵.

The second period started in 1914, when the conflicts that arose during World War I, promoted the genocidal policies⁶. The Young -Turk government orders

⁴ Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (CPPCG). General Assembly Resolution 260 a (III) of 9/12/1948. UNTS, No 1021, vol. 78, 1951, p. 228.

⁵ Fotiadis, K. The genocide of Greeks of Pontus. Thessaloniki: Herodotus 2004, vol. 1, 2 and 3.

⁶ «The anti-Greek persecutions carried out in Turkey since the beginning of the European War are but the continuation of the plan of extermination of Hellenism practiced by the Young Turks, since 1913». Morgenthau H, "The Greatest Horror in History," Red Cross Magazine, March 1918).

a number of actions taken in order to further continue the extermination of the Greeks, together with the genocide of the Armenians⁷.

In December 1916 the majors Enver, Cemal and Talat, leaders of the Young-Turks party, advanced an extermination project against the Greeks, that aimed at the immediate extermination of men only, aged 16-60 years old, and general exile of all men, women and children from the villages in the inner Anatolia, having a master plan of slaughtering and extinction". At that time, another genocide was already taking place, the Armenian genocide, with 1.500.000 victims. The Ottoman state is at war with the Entente Forces and the realization of the structured genocide plan appears easier than ever.

The period 1919-1923 is the third, last and more intense face of the genocide, as the establishment of Mustafa Kemal (Attaturk) in the interior of the Ottoman state which is coincident with the establishment of the Soviet Union and the aid provided towards the nationalistic movement of Kemal, as well as the change of course in the exterior policy affairs of the great European forces⁸.

The Young-Turks, and Kemalist authorities pre-planned and realized the Greek Genocide. The orders for the deportations of the Greek populations, men, women, children, to Kurdistan, Syria and elsewhere, either in the form of governmental decisions, either as a bill of the National Assembly, such as 1041 of the 12th June 1921 and 941 of the 16th June in the same year, had been signed both by the Young-Turks and Kemal himself.

Consequently until 1923, the Young-Turks and the Kemalists, having taken harsh measures against the Greeks, through the means of expel, rape, slaughtering, deportations and hangings, exterminated hundreds of thousands of Greeks.

Among the victims of the genocide there was a great number of women and children, groups of the Greek population that consisted a particular plan of the extermination plan⁹.

This can be verified through the reports and documentations of the foreign ambassadors, consuls, embassies, and others, where one can find references on the acts of slaughtering and brutality.

⁷ The reporter of the newspaper "The Morning Post" states that «All crimes committed by Neron, Kalligoula, Attila and Abdoul Hamit, are equal to nothing, compared to the millions of people deliberately murdered in Turkey, during the last four years". Among the victims lie foreign enemies, prisoners of war, Armenians, Greeks, Arabs, e.t.c.».The Morning Post, London 6.12.1918.

⁸ Hofmann T., (ed.) Verfolgung, Vertreibung und vernichtung der Christen im Osmanischen reich, 1912-1922, Munster-Hamburg, Lit Verlag, 2005. Sarris N. *Foreign policy and political developments in the first Turkish Democracy*. Athens: Gordios 1992, p.234. Charalampidis M. The Pontian question in United Nations. Athens: Stravon 2006. (In Greek)

⁹ Morgenthau, H. *Ambassador's Morgenthau story*. Garden City, N.Y.: Page & Company 1918.

The Genocide forced the surviving Greeks, to abandon their homeland. The final chapter of this mass murder deals with the forcible removal of the survivors from their homeland. With the treaty referring to the population exchange, signed both by Greece and Turkey in 1923, the uprooting of the Thracian Greeks from their land is completed, closing the issue of one of the bloodiest mass murders in the history of mankind.

After 27 centuries of presence, prosperity and contribution of a historical nation, the Greeks of Thrace, Pontus, Asia Minor, Cappadocia, abandoned the land of their ancestors, their homes, churches, graves, a culture of world wide appeal.

The Greeks from former Ottoman Empire, nowadays in Greece, in the U.S.A., in Canada, in Australia, in Europe, and throughout the world wants justice to be attributed in the name of their ancestors that were murdered during the genocide from the Ottoman State. A genocide that consists part of a greater crime committed against that cost the life of 1.000.000 Greeks¹⁰ and 1.221.000 Greeks became refugees¹¹.

The Turkey' s role

All the successive governments of Turkey, from the end of World War I until today¹², denied the accusation of committing genocide. The Turkish government did not stop developing concise efforts to prevent any recognition of the genocide and any research on the events by international organizations and during scientific meetings. Moreover, the Turkish governments not only refused to learn about these serious accusations concerning their responsibility for the extermination of the Greeks, but also there is evidence to prove that the plan of extermination of the Greeks is still in process with the premeditated destruction, desecration and desertion of the cultural monuments.

Turkey, apart from its tactics of denying the facts, the responsibility of those who took part in them, the methods of disclaiming of history applied by the *servants* of formal history, makes use of the following: selective use, partial description or masterly twisted reality, continually improved presentation of

¹⁰ Kitromolidis P- Alexandris A. «Ethnic survival, nationalism and forced migration». *Δελτίο Κέντρου Μικρασιατικών Σπουδών* 5 (1983-1984), p. 23. For the numbers of victims see Patriarchate Oecumenique, *Les atrocités kemalistes dans les régions du Pont et dans le reste l' Anatolie*. Constantinople 1922. Black book, *The Tragedy of Pontus 1914-1922*, Central council of Pontus, Athens 1922. (In Greek) Valavanis. G. *Modern General History of Pontous*.Thessaloniki: Kiriakidis Brothers 1995. Also De Zayas A. *The Genocide against the Armenians 1915-1923 and the relevance of the 1948 Genocide Convention*. Beirut, Haigazian University, 2010, p.25.

¹¹ Aigidoy. D. *Greece without the refugees*. Athens 1934, p.18.

¹² *Le Martyre du Pont-Euxin et l'Opinion publique internationale* Genève: 1922, p. 74, and Times June 27/1919.

projects of academic glamour¹³, which will increase credibility when addressing non-experts, scientific radio televised broadcasts etc. This comes from the misinformation of the propaganda on the Turkish population against the Greeks, their role in the past and their feelings¹⁴.

These measures it develops in order to disclaim the historical truth and to serve the misinformation, can and will probably be intensified in the future: Turkey could do that by rallying their national feelings round facts such as commemorative occasions for the victims of Turkey in the period between 1915-1918 or by assigning days of national memory and honor of the main responsible for the genocide (among which the ministers Talaat, Cemal, and Enver, Mustafa Kemal, Topal Osman etc). Abroad, in an external level, they could create new institutes and other “centers of Turkish studies”, etc. Turkey counts mainly on its international relationships in order to pass an according to its benefits edition of history and its strong denial the Greek and Armenian genocide comes from political influence. The developed Turkish “arguments” reappear with variations in the formal speeches of politicians and historians. They consider the Greeks to be responsible for the massive crime, their local organizations of self- defense (partisan forces) which caused the Turkish retaliation. Additionally, they blame the Greeks for their act against the Great Powers during World War I or their behavior during the presence of the Greek army in Smyrna region.

Moreover, they twist the statistic figures in order to present less victims and they selectively use certain evidence, partial lapsing or distorting reality, academic research papers, which are supposed to increase validity and prestige and mainly misinformation and propaganda in the interior of Turkey. The latest acts¹⁵ which point out the special role of the Turkish propaganda against the Greek Genocide are the declarations on this issue, made from the Department of Foreign Affairs for the establishment of Greek refugees from USSR in Thrace¹⁶, made by R.T. Erdogan (May 2006) after the unveiling of the memorial of genocide in Thessaloniki or the participation of the minister of external affairs at that time and later President of the state, A. Gul (January 2007) who actually declared that the Pontian dances are in fact Turkish. This

¹³ Uzunoglu N. Newspaper Citizen November 2008.

¹⁴ See the books, as a part of Turkish propaganda Yilmaz Kurt. Pontus issue Ankara 1995 (In Turkish). Capa M. Pontus issue. The national fight in the Trapezoynta and in Kerasoynta). Ankara: Turk Kulturunu Arastirma Enstitusu 1993. (In Turkish) Getikli Y. The question of Pontos. Ankara 1995. Guler A. The question of Pontos and the Greek terrorist organisations. Ankara 1991 (In Turkish). Turkdogan B. (ed) *The Pontus issue and the policy of Greece*. Ankara 2000.

¹⁵ See and the statement of Minister of Defence of Turkey for the ethnic cleansing. Vesti Gunul Newspaper Vatan 10/11/2008.

¹⁶ News paper Agonas 23/9/1993.

propaganda which moves against many Greek-speaking populations mainly in Pontus, armed a young man in Trapezunta, who murdered the Catholic priests (2006 and 2010). However, there exist a number of testimonies of fugitives and survivors, foreign eye witnesses, foreign countries records or records belonging to Turkey itself which ensure the premeditated and massive character of the crime.

5. The Greek Genocide in international community

The presence of Greeks in Thrace, Pontus, Asia Minor, Cappadocia, after the Ottoman domination over this region, the Greek influence and their contribution to various cultural achievements were threatened. The authority system and the government, the discriminations against the Christians, the conditions of the financial and political life threatened the continuity of the Greeks in the region.

With the creation of the Young Turks group in the ottoman state, a nationalistic ideology appeared and consolidated, and with the domination of power in 1908, there was a desire for the Christian populations to become extinct, a dream which came true during World War I, the Greeks were a central target¹⁷.

When the genocide of the Armenians was about to end, it was time for the Greeks to be exterminated by the same means: massacres, atrocities, massive violence, arrests of women and children, violent conversions to Islam, marches of death. These facts are confirmed by survivors of the genocide as well as foreign witnesses, whereas lots of people left the region taking refuge in Russia.

The Greek genocide continued even after the end of World War I and systematically after 1919, when on May 19th of the same year Mustafa Kemal arrived at Sampsunta. Operations of massive assassinations, deportations, banishments, destruction of cultural and religious places took place as well as burning down villages and cities. Nobody can explain these crimes and this

¹⁷ Charalambidis M. -Fotiadis K. Pontians: Right to memory. Athens: Herodotus 1988. (In Greek).

fact is confirmed by the Turks¹⁸, many foreigners¹⁹ and allies of Kemal's coup²⁰.

Between 1916 and 1923 approximately 1.000.000 from more than 2.500.000 Greeks (census 1914) were lost due to massacres, deportations and marches of death. This premeditated destruction of the 50% of the Greeks, constitutes genocide according to the criteria of U.N. (article 2 of the Convention, paragraphs a, b, c, d and e).

The population which survived the genocide was led to expulsion. Thousands of them took refuge in several countries. The Treaties that were signed between Greece and Turkey in 1923 for the "exchange of populations"²¹, as well as the Treaty of Lausanne²² did not include the Greek survivors, whose great majority was islamized. This is the dimension of the Greeks mainly in Pontus (Black Sea) which remains alive even today, with the existence of large populations who speak the, closest to ancient Greek, spoken dialect nowadays, the Greek Pontian dialect, which, together with the identity of these people, is threatened by the Turkish regime.

The Greek Genocide is an issue which has remained cut off from the world for many years and is appointed in the late 1980's and in the early 1990's, posed pressure on the Greek grounds and on the issue, which resulted in applying for the issue of the recognition of the genocide. In 1994 and 1996 the Greek Parliament voted for the declaration "Day of Commemoration of the genocide"²³,

So far, the genocide of has been recognized by the Parliament of Representatives of the Cypriot Republic, from the Swedish Parliament, the Parliament of South Australia and by several institutional conveyors of the USA²⁴. The issue has been introduced in the financial and social council of

¹⁸ Speeches, that pronounced Moustafa Kemal in the second concentration of Democratic Popular Party of (15-20 October 1927) for the Pontus question and the attempt of foundation of Democracy of Pontos and the reports of Ottoman are certain sources. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. Nutuk. Ankara: Kultur Bakanligi Yayinlari 1980. For the proceeding of Turkish National assembly see Proceeding of Secret Meetings of Big National assembly, Türkiye Is Bankasi Kültür Yayinlari, vol. 3, Ankara 1985. (In Turkish)

¹⁹ See the volumes 12,13, 14 of the Fotiadis K. The genocide....op. cit. Also see certain articles in the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES (New York, U.S.A.) and in newspaper THE TIMES (London, England).

²⁰ See the opinions of Soviet envoy in Turkey. The presence of Frounze in Turkey. Istanbul: Cem 1978. (In Turkish)

²¹ Pentzopoulos, D. *The Balkan Exchange of Minorities and Its Impact on Greece*. Paris and the Hague: Mouton. 1962

²² Treaty of Lausanne, Acts signed in Lausanne of 30 January and 24 July 1923, Athens: National Printing-house 1923 (In Greek)

²³ Greek Parliament. 1994 and 1996(In Greek).

²⁴ George E. Pataki Governor, Parliament and Congress of New York, May 2002 and May 2005. James E. McGreevey Governor, Parliament of New Jersey, September 2002. Edward G. Rendell

the U.N as well as the organization for the Safety and Co- operation in Europe have been occupied with it, the latter after the intervention of non governmental organizations²⁵.

The question was posed at the Committee of European Affairs of the European Parliament (5th September 2006), by the presentation of the composition of the Dutch European-deputy Camiel Eurlings, in which her notes on the development of Turkey in its course to the European accession were reported²⁶.

Parallel the International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS), officially recognize the genocide of Armenians, Greeks and Assyrians (December 2007)²⁷, while for first time actuarial company of USA²⁸, gives the possibility

Governor of Pennsylvania, May 2004. Alex A. Knopp mayor of the town of Norwalk Connecticut, May 2004. Janet Weir Creighton mayor of the town Canton Ohio, May 2004. Jane L. Campbell mayor of the town Cleveland Ohio, May 2005. Mayor of the town Columbia South Carolina, May 2005. Charlie Crist Governor of Florida, May 2005. Governor of Illinois, May 2005. Mitt Romney Governor of Massachusetts, May 2006. Municipality of Chicago, September 2006. Richard Mochia mayors of the town of Norwalk, May 2007. Carolyn Manoney member of the Congress, May 2007. George Onorato Congressman of New York, May 2007. Michael Giannaris Senator of New York, May 2007. Resolutions: Senate of New Jersey (Suggestion of the senators M. Palaia, T. Corodemus and T. Smith). Signed by the chairmen of the Senate John Bennett and Richard J. Codey and the representative of the General Council J. Suris, September 2002. Parliament and Senate Columbia South Carolina, January 2003. Municipality council of the town Cleveland Ohio. President of the General Council frank G. Jackson, May 2003. Senate of Pennsylvania (decision 1988). Suggestion of the senator Robert J. Thompson. Signed by the secretary of the Senate Mark R. Corrigan, May 2004. State of Florida (decision No 9161) (Suggestion of the Congressman M. Bilirakis. Signed by the representatives of the state Allan G.Bense and Clerk John B. Phelps). State of Florida (decision No 2742). Suggestion of the Congressman M. Haridopolos. Signed by the president Tom Lee and the secretary Faye W. Blanton. General District Attorney of the State of Florida. State of New York (decision No 1883). Suggestion of the Congressman M. Onorato. Signed by the secretary Steven M. Boggess.

²⁵ Charalambidis M. The Pontian Question in the United Nations, Athens, Gorgios editions 2004 (In Greek) and Charalambidis M. The Pontiac question today . Athens : Gordios editions p. 127(In Greek).

²⁶ The Committee of Foreign Affairs of the European Parliament (Brussels 05.09.2006), and European Parliament, Texts Adopted at the sitting of Wednesday 27 September 2006 Provisional Edition. Turkey's progress towards accession, p. 12.

²⁷ The full text of IAGS resolution: "WHEREAS the denial of genocide is widely recognized as the final stage of genocide, enshrining impunity for the perpetrators of genocide, and demonstrably paving the way for future genocides; WHEREAS the Ottoman genocide against minority populations during and following the First World War is usually depicted as a genocide against Armenians alone, with little recognition of the qualitatively similar genocides against other Christian minorities of the Ottoman Empire; BE IT RESOLVED that it is the conviction of the International Association of Genocide Scholars that the Ottoman campaign against Christian minorities of the Empire between 1914 and 1923 constituted a genocide against Armenians, Assyrians, and Pontian and Anatolian Greeks. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Association calls upon the government of Turkey to acknowledge the genocides against these populations, to issue a formal apology, and to take prompt and meaningful steps toward restitution".

²⁸ As weird or unbelievable as it may seem, the recording of an event in history, in other words the wretched attempt of Talaat Pasha, Minister of Internal Affairs of the Young- Turks in 1915, to

in descendants of victims of genocide of claiming compensations (September 2008).

The Greek Genocide is a political issue and its international extension refers to the commitment of all the institutions of the International community, to the states and the international organizations to recognize the offence of genocide which was committed at the expense of the Greeks and to restore, this way, the huge moral damage they suffered. The perspective of building a new Europe and a new peaceful planet which will be more democratic and true depends today on creating a freer, fair, equal, harmonious world. This Europe and the planet on its whole that we anticipate to construct cannot be indifferent, simulated concerning itself and history.

The international crime of genocide opposes responsibilities not only on the state which committed it, but also to the whole international community:

- a) For not recognizing a situation created by global crime as legal
- b) For not helping the performance of an international crime to maintain the illegal situation and²⁹
- c) To help other countries with the application of the obligations above. That is, it imposes on the international community the obligation not to recognize an illegal situation as a result of genocide³⁰.

collect 'on behalf of the Armenians' the compensation money from their death insurance, a death which he himself contributed to via mass extermination, was reason enough for lawyer Vartkes Yeghiayan to begin a 20 year legal struggle in the State of California with a view to claim back in favour of the descendants of these victims of the genocide of 1915, the above money. The defender of the victims of the Greek and Armenian Genocide, Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Constantinople in the period 1914-17, states in his book *Ambassador Morgenthau's Story* (1918) (in the Greek publication *The Secrets of the Bosphorus*, 1918), that Talaat asked him whether the Ottoman Government could collect the compensation money from the life insurance contracts which were held by many Armenians (Ottoman nationals), while he personally had undertaken the organisation of their extermination. Vartkes Yeghiayan, whose origins are from Asia Minor, whilst reading the lines from the above book, conceived the idea of reclaiming this compensation money for the descendants of the victims of the Armenian Genocide. At first many didn't take his efforts too seriously, however through strong will and hard work the distinguished lawyer was eventually vindicated. Recently the insurance companies New York Life and AXA, after a long and difficult legal battle were ordered to pay to beneficiaries the total sum of 53 million dollars. Apart from life insurance contracts, it is also well known that in that same period in Anatolia, fires destroyed many buildings and belonging owned by Greeks, so in September 2008, New York Life Launches Voluntary Program to Reach out to Heirs of Greek Policies from 1914.

²⁹ Shaw M. in *International Law*, New York 2002, p.481, it marks that the violation of international obligation gives reason for a requirement for the repair.

³⁰ Lauterpacht, H., *Recognition in International Law*, Cambridge University Press, 1947, p. 20. Bassiouni C., "Crimes against Humanity in International Criminal Law", Martinus Nijhof, Dordrecht, 1992. Shelton D. (ed) *Encyclopaedia of Genocide and Crimes against Humanity*, MacMillan reference, 2004. Jacques Francillon, "Aspects juridiques des crimes contre l'humanité", in *L'actualité du Génocide des Arméniens*, Edipol.1999, pp. 397-404. A. de Zayas. *The Genocide of the Armenians*. Beirut 2010.

A struggle to ask for and point out the truth will find a lot of nations agreed. In order not to repeat the crimes, the responsible and the reasons that led them have to be found out. The truth must be sought and presented to the international public opinion, which knows how to judge and sentence without self-interest. Nowadays, when other nations suffer genocides from racist states, it is time for the first step to be taken to recognize the crime of Greek genocide of the. On the other hand, the contemporary Turkish state has to answer for the Greek genocide³¹, without making propaganda and pleads inconsistency as a state in order to be exculpated from the charge. This state, as the creation of Mustafa Kemal, and the Young Turks are responsible for the crime of genocide. Each nation has the right to intensely demand from the authorities of the crimes and offences committed against it to recognize them. The greater the harm and the longer the facts were hidden, the more intense the desire for such recognition becomes. Recognition, which is a substantial way to fight against genocide; Recognition which constitutes the confirmation of a nation's right to the respect of its existence according to the international law and the historic truth.

³¹ See Fotiadis K. *The genocide of Greeks of Pontus*. Thessaloniki: Herodotus 2002-2006. Enepekidis P. *Genocide in Pontus. Diplomatic documents from Vienna (1909-1918)*. Thessaloniki: Euxeinos Club of Thessaloniki 1996. (In Greek). Vakalopoulos K. *Persecutions and genocide of Thracian Hellenism.* Thessaloniki: Herodotus 1998. (In Greek). The books of Kapsis G. *Lost Homelands*. Athens: A. Livanis 1989 and *Black Book*, Athens: A. Livanis 1992. (In Greek). The books of Tsirkinidis H *Red river .The tragedy of Hellenism of East. 1908-1923*. Thessaloniki: Kyriakidis brothers 2005. *I have arm the gallows... Documents of the Big Destruction under the light of Foreigner confidential files 1908-1925*. Thessaloniki: Erodios 2005. *Synopsis on Greek Genocide*. Erodios 2008 (In Greek). Books of Horton, G. *The Blight of Asia*:. Indianapolis: The Bobs-Merrill Co 1926, and *Report on Turkey: USA Consular Documents*. [Originally published in 1926 as *The Blight of Asia*.] Athens: The Journalists' Union of the Athens Daily Newspapers 1985. The books of Morgenthau, H . *The murder of a nation*. New York: Armenian General Benevolent Union of America 1974. *Ambassador's Morgenthau story*. Garden City, N.Y.: Page & Company 1918. *I was sent to Athens*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Co 1929. *An international drama*. London: Jarrolds Ltd. 1930. Also see *Black Book: The Tragedy of Pontus 1914-1922*. Athens: Edition of the Central Council of Pontus 1922. // *Livre Noir: La Tragedie Du Pont 1914- 1922*. Athenes: Edition du Conseil Central du Pont 1922. *Le Martyre du Pont-Euxin et l'Opinion publique internationale* Genève : 1922. Oeconomos L. *The martyrdom of Smyrna and eastern Christendom; a file of overwhelming evidence, denouncing the misdeeds of the Turks in Asia Minor and showing their responsibility for the horrors of Smyrna*. London: G. Allen & Unwin 1922. The editions of Patriarchate Oecumenique, *The Black Book of the sufferings of the Greek people in Turkey from the armistice to the end of 1920*. Constantinople 1920 and *Les atrocités kemalistes dans les régions du Pont et dans le reste l' Anatolie*. Constantinople 1922. Hofmann, T. ed. *Verfolgung, Vertreibung und Vernichtung der Christen im Osmanischen Reich 1912-1922*. Münster: LIT, 2004.

