



CANADIAN HELLENIC CONGRESS
ΕΛΛΗΝΟΚΑΝΑΔΙΚΟ ΚΟΓΚΡΕΣΟ
CONGRÈS HELLÉNIQUE CANADIEN

6 Curity Ave, Unit # 6, Toronto, ON, M4B-1X2 - Email: ChcSecret@gmail.com
WWW.CanadianHellenicCongress.com, Phone# 647 216-3264

THE GREEK PONTIAN GENOCIDE THE UNTOLD AND FORGOTTEN STORY

BE IT RESOLVED that it is the conviction of the
International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS)
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**

November 2016

GREEK PONTIAN GENOCIDE

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PREFACE



Dear Reader,

The Canadian Hellenic Congress has produced this booklet for the purpose of creating awareness among our fellow Canadians and to contribute to the discussion of the need to recognize and acknowledge the first genocide of the 20th Century. Many of the materials used in this booklet are in the public domain and have been written by individuals who want justice to be served for all the victims of genocides.

The Hellenic Genocide, part of which is known as the **Greek Pontian Genocide**, is the forgotten and untold story of the genocide of Hellenic peoples.

By decree of the government of the Ottoman Empire (today's Turkey), Hellenes were deliberately and systematically removed from their ancient homelands of Asia Minor, Anatolia and Pontus. Many fled the acts of terrorism; the labor battalions; the rapes; murders; hangings and fires. Others were driven from their homes in forced marches. Experts state that 1.7 million men, women and children were affected.

Our hope is that governments, including our Canadian governments, legislatively recognize and acknowledge this genocide as a crime against humanity. We hope that our brethren, who perished, get justice and further that this heinous crime against humanity is never again permitted to take place against any peoples.

George Manios
President
Canadian Hellenic Congress

November 2016



GREEK PONTIAN GENOCIDE FACTS AND SUMMARY

“...the crime was concerted very systematically for there is evidence of identical procedure from over fifty places”. Arnold Toynbee, Historian.

The Greek Pontian Genocide is one of the darkest moments in mankind’s history and one of the heinous crimes against humanity. The Hellenic Genocide, part of which is known as the **Greek Pontian Genocide**, is a forgotten and untold story of the genocide of Hellenic peoples.

Many believe this heinous crime was the precursor to the Holocaust committed by the Nazis against Jews, Roma and other peoples during the Second World War.

The Genocide was the systematic and ethnic cleaning of the Ottoman Hellenic population from its historic homeland in Asia Minor, central Anatolia, Pontus, and the former Russian Caucasus province of Kars Oblast during World War I and its aftermath (1914 – 1923). The Hellenic population has been part and parcel of this region at least since the time of Homer around 800 BCE.

In 1908, the reformist Young Turk movement revolted against the Sultan and restored the Constitution of 1876. In the two successive Balkan Wars (1912-1913), the Ottoman Empire’s defeats resulted in the loss of almost all of its European territory. The Committee of Union and Progress (CUP), an ultra-nationalist faction of the Young Turks, seized control of the government. The CUP’s goal was to achieve the “Turkification” of the multiethnic empire by eliminating minorities, including Armenians, Assyrians, and Greeks. As a consequence of the deliberate and systematic policy of Turkification of the Ottoman Empire, it is estimated that more than 2.75 million Armenians, Assyrians and Greeks were slaughtered outright or were victims of the “white death” of disease and starvation, a result of the routine process of deportations, slave labor, and death marches.

By 1923, out of approximately 700,000 Pontian Greeks who lived in Asia Minor at the beginning of World War I, as many as 353,000 were killed, and almost all the rest had been uprooted during the subsequent forced population exchange between. This was the end of one of the ancient Greek civilizations in Asia Minor.



BACKGROUND AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

Genocide has two phases:

one, destruction of the national pattern of the oppressed group;
the other, the imposition of the national pattern of the oppressor.

- In 1908, the Young Turks (Turkish nationalists) gained control of the government by revolting against Sultan Hamid. After the Ottoman Empire's defeat in the Balkan Wars of 1912— 1913, the Committee of Union and Progress (CUP), an ultra- nationalist group of Young Turks, took control of the government. Its goal was to achieve the Turkification of the Empire by eliminating ethnic Christian minorities such as the Armenians, Assyrians, and Pontian Greeks. The decision to implement the genocide was taken by the Young Turks (Cemal, Enver and Talat Pasha) in 1911, and was put into practice during the First World War, and then completed by Mustafa Kemal in 1919 - 1923. The persecutions originally appeared in the form of violence, destruction of property, deportations and exiles. Soon though, they became better organized, extensive and turned gravely against the Greeks and the Armenians.
- The first phase of the Greek Genocide is traced to 1908 and lasts until the beginning of World War I with the rise of the Young Turks to power full positions in the Ottoman Empire. Germany's assistance as a strategic ally of the Ottoman state created the right conditions for the initiation of the expulsion of the Greeks of Thrace. During that period, there are no more declarations by the Young Turks regarding fair and equal treatment of all minorities - on the contrary the Greeks were now marked for extermination. A major part of this extermination was the "Special Organization", whose paramilitary structure made the Greeks and the Armenians their targets. The second period began in 1914 when fighting during World War I allowed the promotion of the genocidal policies. The Young Turk government ordered an umber of actions to be taken in order to further continue the extermination of the Greeks together with the genocide of the Armenians. he period 1919-1923 is the third and last yet more intense phase of the genocide which saw the establishment of Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk) into the interior of the Ottoman state. Coincidentally this is the time of the establishment of the Soviet Union which provided aid to the nationalistic movement of Kemal, as well as the change of course in exterior policy affairs of the great European powers.
- The Young Turks and the Kemalist authorities pre-planned and realized the genocide. The orders for the deportations of the Greek populations to Kurdistan, Syria and elsewhere either in the form of governmental decisions, either as bills 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 expulsions, rapes, slaughters, deportations and hangings, exterminated hundreds of thousands of Greeks. Among the victims of the genocide were a great number of women and children, which was one of the particular plans of the extermination plan.
- This can be verified through the reports and documents of foreign ambassadors, consuls, embassies, and others where one can find references to these acts of slaughter and brutality.
- The final chapter of this mass murder deals with the forced removal of the survivors from their homeland. With the treaty regarding the population exchange which was signed by both Greece and Turkey in 1923, the uprooting of the Greeks from their land is completed, thus ending the case 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 etc, abandoned the land of their ancestors, their homes, churches, graves, and a culture which had world wide appeal.

- The Greeks of the former Ottoman Empire who nowadays reside in Greece, U.S.A, Canada, Australia, the remainder of Europe and throughout the world, want justice to be attributed in the name of their ancestors that were murder enduring the genocide by the Ottoman state. A genocide that cost the life of 1.000.000 Greeks and resulted in more than 1.220.000 Greeks becoming refugees

353,000 Greek Pontians were slaughter and murdered during forced deportations

It was instigated by the government of the Ottoman Empire and continued by its successor governments' regime against the Hellenic subjects of the Empire and it included massacres, forced deportations involving death marches, summary expulsion, arbitrary executions, and destruction of cultural, historical monuments, including Christian churches and monuments.

To this day Turkey refuses to acknowledge and recognize this heinous crime. Yet the historical documents from German and Austrian diplomatic reports unequivocally confirm and corroborate that what took place was a systematic and deliberate extermination of the Hellenic population. Terrorism, labor battalions, exiles forced marches, rapes, hangings, fires, murders planned, directed and executed by the Turkish authorities.



GENOCIDE RECOGNITION AND TERMINOLOGY

Before creation of Genocide is the intentional action to destroy a people (usually defined as an ethnic, national, racial, or religious group) in whole or in part. The hybrid word is a combination of Greek word *génos* ("race, people") and *-cide* ("to kill"). The United Nations Genocide Convention defines it as "acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group".

The term Genocide was coined in response to the Armenian Genocide and the Holocaust; it has subsequently been applied to many other mass killings, well-known examples including the Greek genocide, the Assyrian genocide, the Cambodian genocide, and, more recently, the Kurdish genocide in Iraq, and the Rwandan genocide.

The word genocide was coined in the early 1940s, the era of the Holocaust, by Raphael Lemkin, a Polish lawyer of Jewish descent. In his writings on genocide, Lemkin is known to have detailed the fate of Greeks in Turkey.

In August 1946 the New York Times reported:

Genocide is no new phenomenon, nor has it been utterly ignored in the past. ... The massacres of Greeks and Armenians by the Turks prompted diplomatic action without punishment. If Professor Lemkin has his way genocide will be established as an international crime...

The 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (CPPCG) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1948 and came into force in January 1951. It defines genocide in legal terms.

New conceptions require new terms. By "genocide" we mean the destruction of a nation or of an ethnic group. This new word, coined by the author to denote an old practice in its modern development, is made from the ancient Greek word *genos* (race, tribe) and the Latin *cide* (killing), thus corresponding in its formation to such words as tyrannicide, homicide, infanticide.

Generally speaking, genocide does not necessarily mean the immediate destruction of a nation, except when accomplished by mass killings of all members of a nation. It is intended rather to signify a coordinated plan of different actions aiming at the destruction of essential foundations of the life of national groups, with the aim of annihilating the groups themselves. The objectives of such a plan would be disintegration of the political and social institutions, of culture, language, national feelings, religion, and the economic existence of national groups, and the destruction of the personal security, liberty, health, dignity, and even the lives of the individuals belonging to such groups.

War crimes: That is to say, violations of the laws and customs of war. Such violations shall include, but not be limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population of the occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities and villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity. Crimes against humanity: That is to say, murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war, or persecutions political, racial or religious group. Undoubtedly, genocide is the crime that involves the destruction of one national religious, racial groups. The problem that now arises is whether the crime is only one of national importance, it is as if the international community is interested. More than one reason pleads for the second alternative. Treat genocide national crime only makes no sense, since by its very nature, the author is one of the powerful state groups I appui this state: a state never pursue an organized crime is perpetrated by itself.

By its legal, moral and human nature, genocide is considered as an international crime. The conscience of mankind was deeply shocked by this kind of barbarism mass. Consequently, the crime of genocide would be recognized in the treaty as a conspiracy to destroy or weaken national religious order groups, racial. The manifestation of this crime can be externalized by attacks against the life, liberty is the property of members of such groups, and, in their capacity as members of this group. The characterization of this crime can go as follows:

Anyone who participates in a plot of destruction, naked weakening of national, racial, religious, or other one, commits an attack against the life, liberty, property of members of such a group is guilty of crime of genocide. "Crime is characterized to be included in each national criminal code of the signatories.

CONTEMPORARY EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS

The diplomatic records also confirm that the Hellenic holocaust was planned as early as 1909. The quotes from diplomats and others from the period clearly confirm the Turkish policy of extermination of the Hellenic population:

- ***"The Turks have decided upon a war of extermination against their Christian subjects"***. German Ambassador in Athens Wangenheim to Chancellor Bulow quoting Turkish Prime Minister Sefker Pasha. July 24, 1909.
- ***"..We will cut off your heads, we will make you disappear. It is either you or us who will survive."*** Turkish Prime Minister Sefker Pasha tells Patriarch Ioakeim III. July 26, 1909.
- ***"The martyrdom of the Greeks, therefore, comprised two periods: that antedating the war, and that which began in the early part of 1915. ... The Turks adopted almost identically the same procedure against the Greeks as that which they had adopted against the Armenians: They began by incorporating the Greeks into the Ottoman army and then transforming them into labour battalions, using them to build roads in the Caucasus and other scenes of action. These Greek soldiers, died by thousands from cold, hunger, and other privations. The same house-to-house searches for hidden weapons took place in the Greek villages, and Greek men and women were beaten and tortured. The Greeks had to submit to the same forced requisitions, which amounted in their case, merely to plundering on a wholesale scale. The Turks attempted to force the Greek subjects to become Mohammedans; Greek girls, were stolen and taken to Turkish harems and Greek boys were kidnapped and placed in Moslem households. The Greeks were accused of disloyalty to the Ottoman Government; the Turks accused them everywhere the Greeks were gathered in groups and, under the so-called protection of Turkish gendarmes, they were transported, the larger part on foot, into the interior. These caravans suffered great privations, but they were not submitted to general massacre as were the Armenians, and this is probably the reason why the outside world has not heard so much about them.***
Amb. Henry Morgenthau, Sr. "The Murder of a Nation," ch. XXIV in *Ambassador Morgenthau's Story*, 1919 (written in 1916, before Greece entered the war on the side of the Allies in 1917, therefore before the further massacres of Greeks between 1916 and 1923), pp. 52-53.
- Greeks of Asia Minor is compelled to evacuate their villages and install themselves in the villayets of Erzerum and Chaldea. If they should refuse to be transported to the appointed place.
"Kindly give instructions to our Moslem brothers, so that they shall induce the Greeks, through excesses of all sorts, to leave their native places of their own accord. Do not forget to obtain, in such cases, from the emigrants certificates stating that they leave their homes on their own initiative, so that we shall not have political complications ensuing from their displacement."
Official document from Talaat Bey Minister of the Interior to Prefect of Smyrna.
"On 26 November Rafet Bey told me: 'we must finish off the Greeks as we did with the Armenians...on 28 November. Rafer Bey told, 'today I sent squads to the interior to kill every Greek on sight'. I fear for the elimination of the entire Greek population and a repeat of what occurred last year" (meaning the Armenian genocide). Austrian Consul at Amisos Kwiatkowski to Austria Foreign Minister Baron Burian, November 30, 1916.
- ***"Consuls Bergfeld in Samsun and Schede in Kerasun report of displacement of local populations and murders. "Prisoners are not kept, Villages reduced to ashes. Greek refugee families consisting mostly of women and children being marched from the coast to Sebasteia. The need is great."***
German Ambassador Kuhlman to Chancellor Hollweg in Berlin, December 12, 1916.

- **“The time is near for Turkey to be finished with the Greeks as we were with the Armenians in 1915.”** Talaat Bey to Austrian agent, January 31, 1917.
- **“...the indications are that the Turks plan to eliminate the Greek element as enemies of the state, as they did earlier with the Armenians. The strategy implemented by the Turks of displacing people to the interior without taking measures for their survival by exposing them to death, hunger and illness. The abandoned homes are then looted and burnt or destroyed. Whatever was done to the Armenians is being repeated with the Greeks.”** Austrian Chancellor Hollweg’s report, February 2, 1917.
- **“The anti-Greek and anti-Armenian persecutions are two phases of one program –the extermination of the Christian element from Turkey.”** J. Lepsius, German Priest, July 31, 1915.
- **“...the entire Greek population of Sinope and the coastal region of the county of Kastamone has been exiled. Exile and extermination in Turkish are the same, for whoever is not murdered, will die from hunger or illness.”** German Consul Kuchhoff from Amisos to Berlin. July, 16, 1916.

By Turkish government decree some 1.7 million Hellenes, including 353,000 Pontian Greeks, were annihilated through exile, starvation, forced labour brigades, murder, slaughter, gallows, axe, and fire.



We, as Canadians, must not forget this brutal and heinous crime against our Hellenic ancestors and humanity.

We have a moral and ethical obligation to commemorate and remember the genocide inflicted upon our ancestral brethren by the Ottoman Turks. Moreover, it is important to acknowledge events in history that teach valuable lessons from which our greater society benefits. And in doing so we MUST not allow such heinous crimes to be inflicted upon any other peoples.

We urge our Canadian Parliament, including our municipal and provincial governments, to recognize the Greek Pontian Genocide and declare May 19 as GREEK PONTIAN GENOCIDE REMEMBRANCE DAY. By doing so we will be honouring the memory of the men, women and children who perished in this genocide.

DRIVING GREEKS FROM PONTUS

Kemalists Demand That Greece Give Shelter to 200,000 More.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Journal des Débats prints the following dispatch from Athens:

“Dr. Nansen’s mission to Kemal has failed. The Kemalists demand that Greece give shelter to 200,000 more women and children from the Province of Pontus; otherwise they will be deported to the interior of Anatolia.

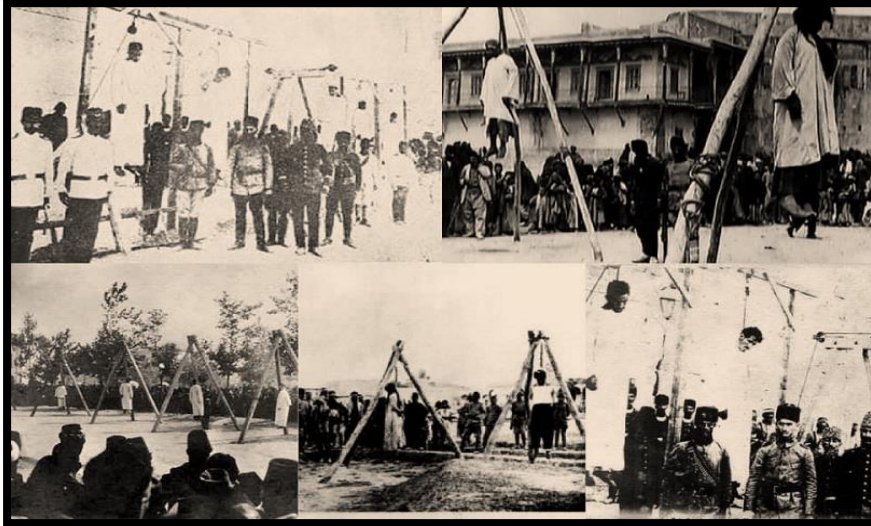
“A Kemalist declared to Dr. Nansen that if it was impossible for the Greeks to give hospitality to these refugees, and if Greece expelled Moslems from Greek territory, the Turks would not hesitate to massacre the Greeks remaining in Turkey, including Constantinople. An American relief representative was informed of a threat to massacre 20,000 Armenian and Greek orphans in the same province who have since been transported to Greece.”

The New York Times

Published: November 13, 1922
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TURKS MASSACRE GREEK BOY SCOUTS

LONDON TIMES SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE
Athens—Turkish troops, recently occupied Aiden for two days and hastened to arrest forty Greek boy scouts for the services they had rendered the Greek troops. The Turks marched them out and asked one of them to insult Greece and the premier. The boy made a playful grimace whereupon he was murdered. Then all were asked to denounce their country, but the boys replied by singing the Greek national anthem and were promptly massacred.
[Copyright, 1919, by Public Ledger Co.]



ACADEMIC DISCUSSION

In December 2007 the International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS) passed a resolution affirming that the 1914–23 campaign against Greeks constituted genocide. Utilising the term "Greek Genocide", the resolution affirmed that alongside the Assyrians, Greeks were subject to a genocide "qualitatively similar" to the Ottoman genocide of the Armenians. IAGS President Gregory Stanton urged the Turkish government to finally acknowledge the three genocides: "The history of these genocides is clear, and there is no more excuse for the current Turkish government, which did not itself commit the crimes, to deny the facts." Drafted by Canadian scholar Adam Jones, the resolution was adopted on 1 December 2007 with the support of 83% of all voting IAGS members.

New Ottoman laws introduced in the 19th century were an attempt to modernize the empire and bring it into the world economy. The lives of Ottoman subjects, including Christian minorities, were temporarily improved. Unfortunately, the resulting social, religious and economic renaissance in the Christian communities came to an end at the beginning of the 20th century.

By 1923, out of approximately 2,7 million Greeks living in Asia Minor (Pontos, Thrace, Cappadocia) at the beginning of WW I, more than 1,000,000 perished, and over 1.3 million were uprooted prior and during the forced population exchange between Greece and Turkey.

As a consequence of the deliberate and systematic Kemal' s policy of "Turkey for the Turks," approximately 3 million Armenians, Assyrians, and Greeks were murdered or were victims of the "white death." This term was used to describe all deaths that resulted from lack of food, disease, and exposure to the elements during the deportations and death marches. Past and current Turkish governments vehemently denied the Greek, Armenian, and Assyrian genocides.

They claim that the loss of lives in the Christian communities of Turkey was the result of the turmoil during WW I.

In December 2007, the International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS), an organization of the world's foremost genocide experts, officially recognized the Greek Genocide.

CONCLUSIONS

The history of Greeks is, sadly, not remembered as much as it should. Denial is the last phase of genocide and Turkey still denies that the genocide of Greeks, Armenians and Assyrians ever happened. Turkey, in fact, spends thousands of dollars to lobbyists in the US and other countries every year to promote genocide denial activities.

Today, a hundred years later, refugees are trying to escape the war zone in the Middle East.

Among them, many Christians; their villages burned, their churches and homes destroyed. Many lives are lost as desperate refugees are trying to escape to Greece and Europe. Here again, a hundred years later a similar tragic story unfolds in the Aegean. Destitute people uprooted from their homes are seeking to stay alive.

Today, the Greek people are distinguished for their compassion and kindness towards the thousands of the refugees. Despite Greece's economic crisis and hardship, the people of Greece provide whatever help they can, and support those humans in need.

Recognizing the first genocide of the 20th century against the Greeks, Armenians, and Assyrians is a necessary step, for humane societies, in order to devise strategies of preventing crimes against humanity to happen again.

Our gathering eve year in May for the memorial service honors the lives of the hundreds of thousands of Greeks that were lost in the genocide. **Canada** 13 recognitions are with the initiative of **CANADIAN HELLENIC CONGRESS**.

RECOGNITIONS AND PROCLAMATIONS

CANADA

2016 City of Toronto City Council
2016 City of Ottawa
2017 City of Montreal
2017 City of Vancouver
2017 City of Vaughan
2017 City of Ville La Salle
2017 City of Regina
2017 City of Edmonton
2017 City of Cote-Saint-Luc
2017 City of Villeray- St. Michel-Park Extension
2017 City of Oshawa
2018 City of Calgary
2018 City of Laval
2004 City of Norwalk
2005 City of Cleveland
2006 City of Chicago, City Council, Illinois

1994 Greek Parliament
1994 Cyprus House of Representatives
2002 State of New York Executive Chamber
2002 State of New Jersey Executive Department
2002 State of New Jersey Senate and General Assembly Joint Resolution
2003 Pennsylvania Senate
2004 Pennsylvania Office of the Governor
2005 State of Florida, House of Representatives, Senate and Attorney General
2005 State of New York, Executive Chamber and Senate
2005 State of Florida Attorney General
2006 European Parliament (Asia Minor including Pontus only)
2007 International Association of Genocide Scholars (Anatolia ie. Asia Minor including Pontus)
2009 South Australia Lower House (Pontus only)
2010 Swedish Parliament (Pontus only)
2015 State of Indiana Executive (Pontus only)
2015 Netherlands House of Representatives (Pontus only)
2015 Austrian Parliament (Pontus only)
2013 New South Wales Legislative Council
2015 Armenian Parliament
2015 Willoughby City Council, New South Wales.
2015 State of South Dakota, Legislative Assembly
2016 State of Iowa, Executive Department
2017 State of Indiana, Executive Department
2019 State of Alabama
State of Illinois
State of South Carolina



RECOGNITION OF THE GREEK PONTIAN GENOCIDE BY THE
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GENOCIDE SCHOLARS
(IAGS), 2007

Resolution

International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS), 2007



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.

SYMPATHY GREETINGS TO GREEK PONTIANS
BY THE HONOURABLE JEAN CHRÉTIEN PRIME MINISTER
OF CANADA



PRIME MINISTER · PREMIER MINISTRE

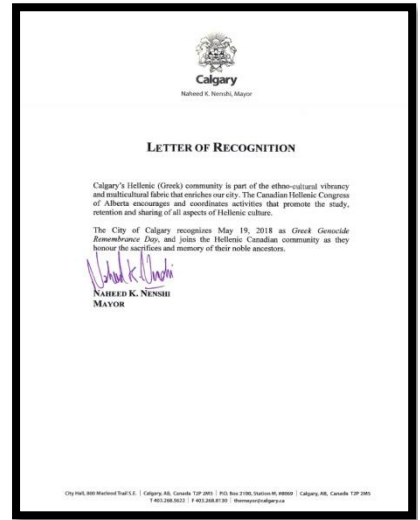
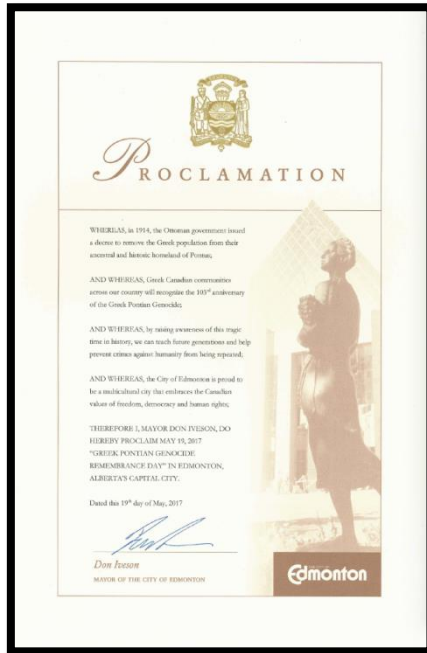
I am honoured to extend my sincere greetings to all those participating in the activities commemorating the anniversary of the tragedy suffered by the Hellenic Pontian community.

Canadians recognize and deplore the demise of such a large number of Hellenic Pontians during the early years of the 20th century. Many survivors subsequently immigrated to Canada, and the contribution they and their children have made to Canada has greatly enriched our country. Let us thus be reminded how important it is to work together to eliminate intolerance and fanaticism wherever it appears.

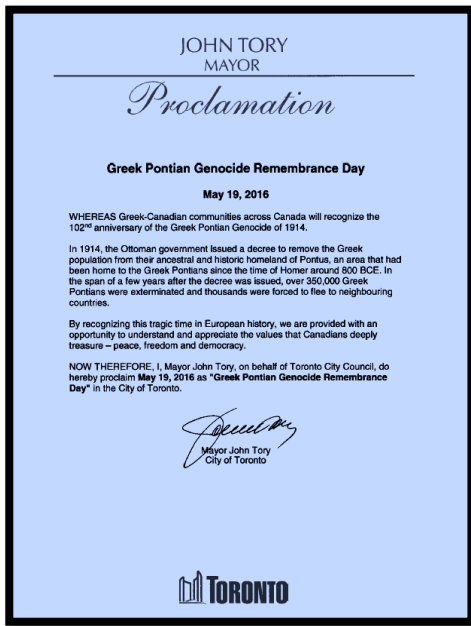
Please accept my very best wishes.

OTTAWA
2001

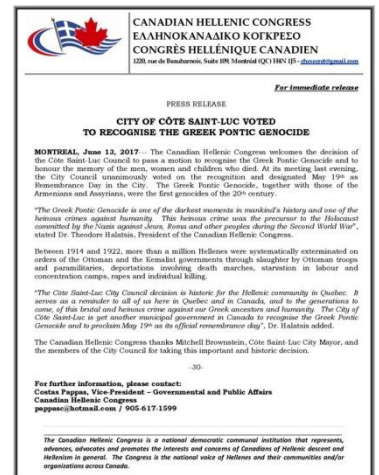
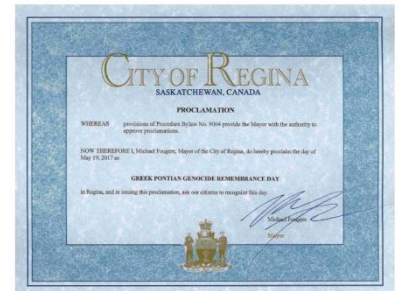




RECOGNITION OF THE GREEK PONTIAN GENOCIDE BY THE CITY OF TORONTO



RECOGNITION OF THE GREEK PONTIAN GENOCIDE BY THE CITY OF OTTAWA



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ΕΛΛΗΝΟΚΑΝΑΔΙΚΟ ΚΟΓΚΡΕΣΟ
CONGRÈS HELLÉNIQUE CANADIEN

6 Curity Ave, Unit # 6, Toronto, ON, M4B-1X2 - Email: ChcSecret@gmail.com
WWW.CanadianHellenicCongress.com, Phone# 647 216-3264

About Canadian Hellenic Congress

The Canadian Hellenic Congress is the premier non-partisan, secular, national democratic institution of Hellenes and their communities and organizations in Canada dedicated to working together to advance democracy, human rights, civic responsibility, human dignity, cultural diversity and economic justice for all Canadians.

The Congress core aims are to advance and promote Hellenism, Democracy, Human Rights, Equality and engagement in public affairs. Our goal is to change society through the revitalization and advancement Hellenism, both in Canada and in the world.

