

20% of the territory of Azerbaijan, is still under occupation of Armenia

During 1993 the UN Security Council adopted four resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 on the Armenian-Azerbaijan conflict. Each of the abovementioned resolutions was adopted following the subsequent occupation of Nagorny Karabakh region and other territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan by the Armenian armed forces. These resolutions reaffirmed the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, demanded immediate cease-fire, suspension of hostilities and withdrawal of all occupying forces from the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Regrettably, the provisions of the resolutions have still not been implemented.

RESOLUTION 874 (1993)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3292nd meeting, on 14 October 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 822 (1993) of 30 April 1993 and 853 (1993) of 29 July 1993, and recalling the statement read by the President of the Council, on behalf of the Council, on 18 August 1993 (S/26326),

Having considered the letter dated 1 October 1993 from the Chairman of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Minsk Conference on Nagorny Karabakh addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26522),

Expressing its serious concern that a continuation of the conflict in and around the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic, and of the tensions between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic, would endanger peace and security in the region,

Taking note of the high-level meetings which took place in Moscow on 8 October 1993 and expressing the hope that they will contribute to the improvement of the situation and the peaceful settlement of the conflict,

Reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijani Republic and of all other States in the region,

Reaffirming also the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory,

Expressing once again its grave concern at the human suffering the conflict has caused and at the serious humanitarian emergency in the region and expressing in particular its grave concern at the displacement of large numbers of civilians in the Azerbaijani Republic,

1. Calls upon the parties concerned to make effective and permanent the ceasefire established as a result of the direct contacts undertaken with the assistance of the Government of the Russian Federation in support of the CSCE Minsk Group;

2. Reiterates again its full support for the peace process being pursued within the framework of the CSCE, and for the tireless efforts of the CSCE Minsk Group;

3. Welcomes and commends to the parties the Adjusted timetable of urgent steps to implement Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) set out on 28 September 1993 at the meeting of the CSCE Minsk Group and submitted to the parties concerned by the Chairman of the Group with the full support of nine other members of the Group, and calls on the parties to accept it;

4. Expresses the conviction that all other pending questions arising from the conflict and not directly addressed in the adjusted timetable should be settled expeditiously through peaceful negotiations in the context of the CSCE Minsk process;

5. Calls for the immediate implementation of the reciprocal and urgent steps provided for in the CSCE Minsk Group's Adjusted timetable, including the withdrawal of forces from recently occupied territories and the removal of all obstacles to communications and transportation;

6. Calls also for an early convening of the CSCE Minsk Conference for the purpose of arriving at a negotiated settlement to the conflict as provided for in the timetable, in conformity with the 24 March 1992 mandate of the CSCE Council of Ministers;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to respond favourably to an invitation to send a representative to attend the CSCE Minsk Conference and to provide all possible assistance for the substantive negotiations that will follow the opening of the Conference;

8. Supports the monitoring mission developed by the CSCE;

9. Calls on all parties to refrain from all violations of international humanitarian law and renews its call in resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts in all areas affected by the conflict;

10. Urges all States in the region to refrain from any hostile acts and from any interference or intervention which would lead to the widening of the conflict and undermine peace and security in the region;

11. Requests the Secretary-General and relevant international agencies to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected civilian population and to assist refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in security and dignity;

12. Requests also the Secretary-General, the Chairman-in-Office of the CSCE and the Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Conference to continue to report to the Council on the progress of the Minsk process and on all aspects of the situation on the ground, and on present and future cooperation between the CSCE and the United Nations in this regard;

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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BEYNƏLXALQ ELMİ ARAŞDIRMALAR JURNALI

FAMOUS AZERBAIJANI SCIENTISTS



Prof. **Aziz Aliyev** (1896-1962)

Aziz Aliyev was born into an Azerbaijani working-class family in the rural part of Iravan Governorate. While still an infant, he moved with his family to historical Azerbaijani city-Iravan, where he soon started attending a Russian-Muslim primary school and later the Iravan gymnasium. Due to his high academic standing, he was exempt for paying for education. After graduating with honours, Aliyev was sponsored by philanthropist Zeynalabdin Taghiyev to enter the Russian Medical Military Academy in Saint Petersburg in 1917. In 1923 he came to Baku to work in the administrative department of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers and finish his undergraduate degree in medical studies. In 1937 he earned a Ph.D. degree in medicine.

In 1928 Aziz Aliyev worked as head of the medical department of the Azerbaijan People's Commissariat (Ministry) of Health Care. In 1929 he was promoted to Deputy Minister of Health Care and director of the Azerbaijan State Clinical Institute. In 1934 he became head of the Baku Department of Health Care. In 1935 he was appointed head of the Azerbaijan Medical University. During these years he published a number of articles and textbooks, and was editor of the Azerbaijani Medical Journal. From January to May 1937 Aliyev was also rector of the Azerbaijan State University.

In 1938 Aziz Aliyev was elected secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet. In 1939–1941 he served as Azerbaijan Minister of Health Care.

On 16 September 1942 Joseph Stalin appointed Aliyev Secretary of the Dagestan Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the highest authority in the Dagestan ASSR. During the six years that he served in this position, Aliyev managed to put an end to hostility expressed by the locals towards the central government.

Aziz Aliyev's party leadership in Dagestan was marked by significant improvements in the medical, educational and cultural spheres. The Dagestan branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Dagestan State Pedagogical University (founded as the Dagestani Women Teachers Institute), a number of theatres and professional medical schools of this autonomous republic were founded during Aliyev's term. He was twice awarded the Order of Lenin, the highest national order of the Soviet Union.

In 1950 Aliyev was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet. The Azerbaijan Institute of Retraining of Doctors named after Aziz Aliyev has its own place in preparation and improvement of scientific staff.

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The nation's future success lies with science and education!

Heydar Aliyev
National Leader of Azerbaijan

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ATATÜRK'S PERIOD GOVERNMENT-OPPOSITION RELATIONS

Ass. Prof. Dr. **Elnur Hasan Mıkaıl**[1], Ass. Prof. **Dr. Şükrü Nişancı**[2]

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Kafkas University, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration,
Department of Political Sciences and Public Administration, Kars **(TURKEY)**

ABSTRACT

The opposition parties during Ataturk's period are an important subject which needs to be paid attention in terms of Turkish Political History. As an important point among history of Political Parties; we are going to emphasize the difficulties experienced while the country was moving from a unique party system to a multiparty system; accordingly from a mono democracy to a multivocal democracy. Multivocal thinking attempts within democracy were sometimes left to their own natural flow; and sometimes solutions were tried to be found by using artificial methods. As research subject, a structure that aims to throw a new light on our present day has been tried to improve within the framework of above mentioned subjects and concepts. This research aims to provide clear informations to the readers by sending in the phase when opposition parties appeared and ended with related events.

Key words: Atatürk's period, Turkey, Turkish Political History, government-opposition relations

1. INTRODUCTION

Members of Turkish Grand National Assembly which was composed on April 23th, 1920 in Ankara, were formed of people who were selected and people who were coming from the old parliament of Ottoman Empire. They did not have consolidation between each other because they didn't represent a certain thought and they weren't representatives of any political parties. Those people were coming from different origins and so they had different thoughts. But actually, members of parliament who were selected as representatives of Anatolia and Rumelia Defense Committee were combining within National Borders aim but they were far away from a consolidation thought in the Assembly. Groupings in the Assembly prevented action plans from working successfully.

Members of parliament who were combining around main ideas constituted several groups under the effects of different ideas and beliefs. The Group of Solidarity, Group of Independence, Group of Public Class, Group of Improvement were being represented in the Naitonal Assembly together with some other small groups which did not have a specific name but combined around specific aims. Some people who were coming from Union and Progress thought were belonged to the Group of Solidarity. They were standing for a program which aims some kind of syndicalism. Members of Public Class Group were fond of Bolshevism and they had left vision. A lot of members of Group of Independence were far - sighted and they were activist people. Mustafa Kemal Pasha tried so hard to decrease political discrepancies appeared in the Assembly and to conflate some groups; but he couldn't be successful. And so he constituted a group called Anatolia and Rumelia Defence and Law Group.

Workings towards to conflating the existing groups in the Grand National Assembly or to consolidating one of the present groups did not generate any solutions. On May 10th, 1921, 151 members of parliament came together under chairmanship of Mustafa Kemal Pasha and they decided to frame up a parliamentary group called Anatolia and Rumelia Defence and Law Group in the Assembly. And they selected Mustafa Kemal Pasha as the chairman. After a while, The First Group and The Second Group appeared in the Assembly. The First Group set high value on will of public and public sovereignty; and it tried to mobilize all materials and spiritual resources of the public. Ataturk was head of the First Group. The Second Group wanted caliphate and regality chair and Ottoman State's structure to be reserved. This Second Group thougt that the political force in Ankara was temporary; after National Borders aim was reached the government should drawback. They were against the item of fundamental law which says "Sovereignty is belonged to public unconditionally" because this item was constraining authorization of Sultan. Consequently the Second Group was traditional in terms of social view and it sided with Ottoman structure in terms of political view.

Like in other countries, widening of "representative democracy" and "voting right" played an important role while political parties were coming into being in Turkey. The first poitical organizations in Turkey began towards the end of the First Constitutional Monarchy Period with confidential associations. In the year 1908 after the Second Constitutional Monarchy was announced; people were given right to form organizations and political parties were included into organization status. As the result, a lot of political parties come into being on bases of the previous organizations. During National War of Independence period, Defence and Law associations were composed in order the War to carry on. Those associations were confederated under the name of "East Anatolia Defence and Law Association" in Erzurum Congress; and "Anatolia Rumelia Defence and Law Association" in Sivas Congress. Those associations played quite important roles for foundation of Turkish Grand National Assembly and winning of national independency.

The Turkish Grand National Assembly which was opened on April 23rd, 1920 was supposed to apply Anatolia and Rumelia Defence and Law Association's program and to act as a whole, but as time goes by some groups and discrepancies among ideas appeared. On the other hand, some contemporary organizations like political parties were needed for the structure of that new country. As the result of those processes PARTY OF

PUBLIC (Republican People's Party) was composed by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk on September 9th, 1923. On March 3rd, 1924, Caliphate was removed and after that development a counter action appeared in Republican People's Party and as time passes that action got stronger and stronger. It is strange that this action was coming from people who fought together in National War of Independence.

Reason of this opposition, people had a little faith that an independent country could be formed after Mondros Armistice Agrrement. During those days, this faith was so irrational that people who believed this can only tell their thought to themselves. As hard times go away and hopes began to grow, people who stand for National Struggle started to have new and different aspects. The new comers did not get any good will and tolerance from people who had seniority. Also those senior people never remembered the past. But among people who came after there were a lot of people who never forget their lack of seniority. They never could get peace as previous people stayed on their own position and this is called as "fight of hierarchy".

One of the important points of the First Assembly is that while commanding officers preserve their own military chairs and positions; and also they could be Member of Parliament. After republic was declared commanding officers went on being Member of Parliament and this method was against the prinicple which was about army should stay away from politics. From beginnings of the year 1924 towards autumn adverse views became clear and different groups appeared. Mustafa Kemal realized the importance of the situaiton and he said his close soldier friends "either army or politics" and later he said "either with me or absolutely against me". Approaches and attitudes formed very clear groups and it was impossible to stay as unbiased.

After Mustafa Kemal Pasha declared his aim to constitute a political party called as "Party of Public" to Hakimiyeti Milliye, Yenigün and Öğüt gazettes in Ankara, people belonged to the First Group prepared themselves to make contributions to this new party. According to Mustafa Kemal Pasha "Party of Public will be related to provide comfort and peace to whole public". Ataturk said that "what we are going to do will be absolute public program" and " two basic principles of Party of Public are about absolute independency and unconditional public sovereignty". Also he said in his other speech that "Party of Public will be a school which will give public political discipline". And Ankara Government sends 150 people who were close to Ottoman Dynasty and support them out of the country and arrested their property holdings in order to paralyse opposition party. [1]

2. PROGRESSİVE-MİNDED REPUBLİC PARTY

Some opposition actions appeared against Republican People's Party which had administration. They claimed that the Party puts pressure on Assembly and they wanted it to remove. Discrepancies in Republican People's Party lead a new party to be founded on November 17th, 1924 in Ankara which is Progressive-Minded Republic Party. This new party was established within Assembly with the participation of other members of parliament who left Republican People's Party. Chairman of the new party was General Kazım Karabekir, vice-president was H. Rauf Orbay (one of the previous presidents of Turkey) and general secretary was Ali Fuat Cebesoy.

Program of Progressive-Minded Republic Party was related with the following priciples:
- System of party is liberalism and sovereignty is belonged to public
- It stands for independencies and it is respectful to religious beliefs and thoughts.
- In terms of administration, it will try to provide decentralization.
- After president of republic is selected his connection with membership of parliament will be stopped.

Mustafa Kemal Pasha delighted that this new party was formed because he wanted a democratic system. He said for the new party that "Let them stand against us; we discuss national issues. There should be two parties in our Assembly, an auditing system should be formed and we should look like parliaments of other civilized countries. This new party was constituted in a very intense athmosphere, it attended deliberations and asked informations from government about several issues. Those hard discussions gained the top during budget deliberations. In that period Sheikh Sait Insurrection appeared in East Anatolia, and this event lead Courts of Independency to be framed up with large authorizations and Law of Motion and Peace was passed. Courts of Independency forewarned the government about reactionary actions of members of Progressive-Minded Party. First, Diyarbakır Court of Independency decided to shut down branch offices of Progressive-Minded Republic Party which existed within its authorization scope. The government decided to shut down Progressive-Minded Republic Party on June 3rd, 1925 by leaning upon Law of Motion and Peace due to its rectionary actions.

The Progressive-minded Party, started with tough critics to the government, after the completion of its foundatiion. They had increased their critics especially during the by-elections for the thirteen senators by claiming that there was exerted pressure on them. During these critics when the Party members considered that the " use of the religion fact against their competitors" was beneficial they draw the attention of the President Mustafa Kemal Paşa who struggled for the success of the secular reforms at that time. Because of this situation The Progressive-minded Republic Party was stigmatized as Republic opposite and unprogressive by Mustafa Kemal Paşa. Ghazi accused the new Party that they were using the religion as an ensign because of their views like : " the Party is respectful to religious thoughts and beliefs" as he set forth that this Party was expressing opposite commitments in their program against the new reform like ; " we want the rules of caliph again. We do not want new acts. law civil

[1] AĞAOĞLU, Samet; Kuvayı Milliye Ruhu, Kültür Bakanlığı Yay., Ankara, 1981, p. 23, 45.

code as promulgated in the nineteenth century and in force until 1926 is enough for us. Medressehs, dervish lodges, illiterate fanatic adherents, sheiks, followers, we will protect you; be with us! Because, the Party of Mustafa Kemal Paşa has removed the caliphs. It is damaging the Islamism. They will make you non Muslim, you will have to wear hats!" and accused The Progressive-minded Republic Party as a product of the most disloyal minds…as a base and shelter for killers, unprogressives in the country".

The supremacy of the fact is basic. The fact is not deceit. Documents are the reflection of the fact. Fact is a base that can not be denied and is accepted undoubtedly, unreservedly and as it stands correct by each individual, nation and goverment,if it is defined and proved with documents. The contrary of the fact is denial. To deny the fact is ignoring or disregarding the historical documents that are the reflection of fact, to disclaim Law, nations and goverments, history and historiography, and it is actually a denial against own existence. But historical rights and facts and the historical existences of nations and legal goverments on earth is a fact.

A modern researcher and historian is a man who is looking for the fact. He inquires the fact witin the borders of the accepted scientific principles of the history method and presents it to the Science and to the utilization of nations and goverments. Statesmen, politicians and scientists perpetuate their national existence by considering these presented facts, acting within the law, politics, humanity,justice understanding and not giving harm to others unfairly. Denial is betrayal. It is betrayal to deny fact and justice and law. Betrayal gives rise to terror and it drags human being and communities to rebellion and goverments and administrations to the act of terrorism. On these grounds, no nation can deny its history, culture and language and can not betray to them. But a goverment can be in error of leaving its national culture in this respect but can not betray. Because a nation or goverment can forgive faults but not betrayal. As mistake requires forgiveness, betrayal requires punisment and war. Because the betrayer or the community that betrayed is no more in the state of innocence and is in war position.

If the ındividuals or communities in the state of innocence are subjected to pressure and massacre, it is a genocide. But as the individual or the community that pass over to enemy line after the betrayal is in war position against to the betrayed side, and as there is battle of life, struggle to survive, fear of death and country and nation is the case for the betrayed side, it is inevitable to battle. İt is a part of law of war and is recognize as right in international area. In the law of war; as their is battle for life, mortal struggle and war of liberation during the war, this situation is not a genocide or massacre but the natural result and necessity of the war for individuals or communities died or killed. When its time, setting and conditions are taken into consideration, result of the war is a victory or survival but nothing else for the victor even there is no one left from the defeated side.

If an individual, community or goverment act against to the national existence of another nation and goverment by disregarding the fact that is obvious, this is a sanction and even an act of war for the aggrieved nation or goverment. In such situations,minorities and gangsa are available to be cheated and used by major states, with material benefit and liberty prom ises. Classic examples of this situation was seen by the rest of the world in recent date. For instance, adjustment and reform politics of France, England and Russia that undertake the protectorship of christian minorities in Ottoman Empire makes christian minorities ready and available to be used by them for their political, economic and strategic benefits. For these nations which discovered their material and culturel benefits in the East, christian minorities were fellow christians and a backyard. Because of this, the reforms they compell Ottoman Empire to constitute were to rise the position of Christian and Jew minorities.

These reforms that England, France and Russia compell Turkey to do for the Christian and Jewess minorities that were used and would be used by these nations for their imperialist material and culturel benefits and to impose their culture to minimise or to eliminate the historical East threat, made Christian and Jewess minorities, that live in peace and prosperity but in a lower position than Muslims in administration, politics and army, as because they are non-moslem according to Islamic Law, equal to Muslims. (The Rescript of Gulhane). And after it grant them administrative, political and military rights. (Edict of Reform) By this way these colonialist nations gained right to intervene in the internal affairs of Otoman Empire by courtesy of new reforms and using rights and situation of minorities that they made to gain new rights as an excuse (non-moslem citizens)

The Ottoman Empire who was obliged to fulfill the reform requests of these nations would always be face to face with a new intervention an a new reform request. Each intervention and reform made Christian and Jewess minorities gain a new and superior situation. Their gaining more comfortable and superior situation than Muslims in Turkey subjected to complaints and dissatisfaction of Muslims. Eventually, although Ottoman Empire and Turkey made significant progress about the request of western states and in spite of his efforts to make them pleased, western states were discontent until a new reform or concession because of their appeaser and imperialist policy. Besides this, by setting aside his historical experiences and policy, Turkey entered to a flabby and improvident policy process such as "here we do what you would ask, no need to pressure and intervention" and made required reforms very quickly in order not to provide an opportunity for western states to make more pressure, intervention and concession, and to dissuade them from their desires; or in a way world and destiny forced Turkey, in other words Ottoman Empire, do so.

As is known, arrangements and reforms that were imposed to Turkey by western states was not gainful for Muslims as they are to Christian and Jewess minoritiesa and they also lead to a tragic end for Ottoman Empire. However Ottoman Empire could not able to meliorate his organization with these arrangements and reforms. Because a goverment can not meliorate his organization if the nation is not meliorated. And Ottoman was not ready to westernize that is not harmonic with nations spirit, tradition and faith.

Notwithstanding, Christian, Jewess and Armenian minorities were equalized to Muslims in accordance with the Western Law. Then, administrative, political and military rights were given to them. After this, autonomy was demanded for them. Eventually, by acting in accordance with the provocations and freedom promises of England, France and Russia completed their plans to share the Ottoman Empire, and disregarding all blessings, freedom, facilities and authority which were the results of arrangements and reforms Ottoman Empire was forced to do for

them, they betrayed to Turks and Turkey and passed to the side of their protector western states and Russia with their weapons by attacks and conspires.

This case lead to not only the end of Ottoman Empire and disband of Muslims but also to western states and Russia gain ascendancy over the Islam and the East with their imperialistic desires and gave rise to national, political and economical wars of 20th century. Turkey and new Rupublic of Turkey who thinks that she can only reach to the modern society level and liberation by leaving Islamic elements and organization, and through the westernize and reforms, struggeled with all her elements for this but she couldn't able to reach to contemporary civilization level and was among the underdeveloped and no advancement countries with her political, economical, technical and culturel problems.

Her unability to adopt European practices and modernize make Turkey a bait for colonialist and imperialist goverments and gave rise to a confrontational duality that reflects to all foundations and public of Turkey and in consequence to her policy, culture and economy. This intellectual, political and emotional duality draged the economy and policy into a dead end, the goverment into process and overcautions that stopped growth and development, and nation into a intellectual and emotional division that is not incompatible with it's historical faith and traditions. In this atmosphere, in spite of the struggle for democracy, fictional and psychological worries and doubts lead to precautions that damaged the understanding of unity. But all these weaknesses that pushed Turkey to a search for tolerence, human rights, unity and globalization, not only aborted but also impeded the progress of Turkey and were value to organizations such as PKK and Armenians which have hidden and declared desires over Turkey.

Christian and Jewess minorities and Armenians who lived in Otoman Empire in peace and prosperity could able to establish a new state with the support of England, France,USA and Russia who ignored the historical truths, and stil have imperialistic point of view in the 21th century and are accepted as modern and example. These puppet states and so-called ethnic problems which are the results of the "East Matter" policy of West, today shows that "East Matter" process is not over yet in a way that threats the national existence of Turkey and Turkish nationality. Through this process, in the time of the authority of the Committee of Union and Progress which acts rather under the French pressure, Turkey, as a national precaution, closed Armenians organizations down and arrested 235 riot leader in İstanbul and 2345 people throughout the Turkey who were in touch with committees with "acting against goverment" accusation, in response to Armenians who lost their title as "faithful citizens" and passed to the side of Russia as a consequence of the daze of state and freedom promises of imperialistic states. They thougth that their betrayal would be punished with a genocide and with this anxiety, in order to prevent such thing and in order to get their protector's precautions and protection about this matter, they declared 24 April 1915, the day on which organizations were closed down and riot leaders were arrested, as genocide day and they tried to attract more attention. It is interesting that 24 April 1915 is also the first day of the landing of troops of French, English and Anzac to Gallipoli.

3. CONSLUSION

Research topic is essential in terms of both the cases covered and lessons taken from these cases. It had been tried to be reached from these cases to the data which will be able to shed light on the history and the future of Turkey. At the present day, having multi-party system, distresses, difficulties and problems, experienced for the sake of arriving at such a situation had been considered in general meaning. As a natural development, two different conceptions took place in political stage with being founded of Progress Republican Party (Terakki Cumhuriyet Party) which had every kind of adverse components against the Republic within the principle of multi-sonority. Not having long life, this party harbors the structure of conception of some of today's parties. As for Independent Party, though it is an artificial constitution, it is a movement which had been approached with sympathy by every kind of opposite components.

If it needs to be taken a lesson in general meaning, the wish of being 'multi-sonority' became impossible in those years because of emerging a lot of obstacles, both cutting the People's Republican Party loose from people and other parties came into possession of groups which were completely opponent to the country caused to cease this experience with disappointment. Having attitude of prominent people of the country resembling to the structure of concept of these parties by not following an accurate method in the movements which would be attempted in the name of being "multi-sonority" has affected Turkey. When we come today, it is seen that the country is still in conflict of party, proponent, interest and ideology. It is explicitly obvious that it has not been taken a lesson from the experiences in those years, the relationships of people-party and their effects on the country. Furthermore, the law of Conveyance of Peace (Takrir-i Sukun) and the similar laws which were emerged in those years and with the laws which would be able to serve to the purpose of user, could not be gotten at the root of the matter, even like had been harvested without being touched to the root of plant.

In light of all these information, when we look at the politics of Republic of Turkey, we can see great similarities between what is being experienced today and what was experienced in those days. There is still a disorganized democracy, inconsistent politics, disjointed public-political party relationships. The only difference is that in those days people who were willing to die for their countries were in charge of the Republic of Turkey, but today the country is lead by unqualified and coward with a wrong representation system.

Turkey must stop looking at its past with shame and cast aside unrealistic anxieties and incidents upon its nation which are suppressing personalities, dampening talents, overcastting horizons, and it must try to reach and exceed the level of civilized nations by being in control and decisive, by emphasizing on its national identity, talents and culture with a historical and national unity, by placing more importance on science and scientists, and to the elements of technology, morals, education and human with its domestic and foreign, national and fair politics.

History shows us that the Turkish nation have the backbone, intelligence, talents and power to accomplish this with the leadership of politicians who cares about its state, nation and people with free will, free thought and free enterprise. Consequently, taking action by turning one's back to truths and historical facts brings doom to those people or nations, and it makes the science and profession of history look unimportant and unnecessary. So, accepting the truths and historical facts and positioning them above the politics must be a duty of science, nation and humanity.

Primarily France, who founded organizations in Balkans, Anatolia since First World War and during The Battle of Independence and committed Turkish and Muslim massacres and slaughters in Algeria and Palestine, and other occupant nations, with the support of Russia who couldn't reach the warm seas from Balkans, straits and Afghanistan and instead decided to reach Mediterranean through East Turkey; covered up the crimes, massacres and injustices inflicted on Azerbaijan from the world, tried to show the Armenian people as a suffering nation and gave support to PKK and Greek collaborators, and turned 20. Century into a dark age filled with massacres and slaughters; and today they still hold the international self-seeking politics above the truth and turn it into an international mutual benefit and conflict, and bring forward so-called "Armenian Genocide", which will never be resolved unless facts are hold as ammunition over historical facts. [1]

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