

La crise kurde en Turquie depuis Kémal Atatürk (le père des Turcs) jusqu'à Recep Tayyip Erdogan

✠ by Hambersom Aghbashian



(B.Sc. Elect. Eng.)

After participating for years in the global plans to destroy the region and making billions of dollars by illegal means, Erdogan is fighting to keep his positions in northern Syria, i.e. In the Kurdish areas. He is fighting the Kurds accusing them of being terrorists and trying to disarm and defeat them, while Turkey's NATO ally, USA, considers the Kurds the biggest partners in fighting Da'ash (ISIS) in the region. On the other hand, Turkey ended up making concessions to Russia, its historical enemy, on the Syrian file to put an end to the crisis after the opponents of the Syrian government were confined to Idlib.

Why Erdogan is doing all this? what is the price for that? And what Turkey eventually will gain? The answer is not a secret to those who are following the developments in Turkey and its neighboring countries. The price is to put an end to the Kurdish national liberation movement in Turkey.

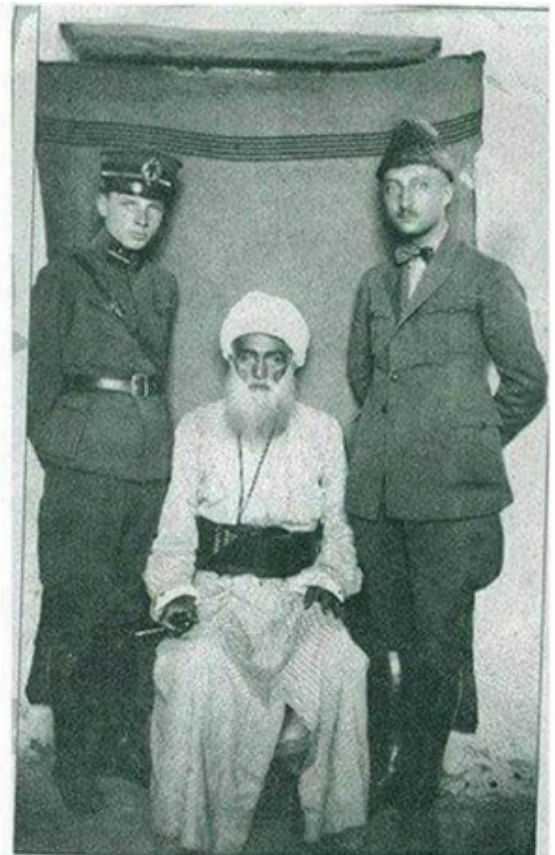
After the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in WWI , a Kurdish region was mapped by US president Woodrow Wilson according to Treaty of Sèvres in 1920 with Kurdish territories mainly in Turkey, South of historical Armenia which was decided to be part of post war Armenia, but it never happened as Treaty of Lausanne was signed in 1923 and nullified Sèvres. Consequently, Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey, subjected all Kurdish territories in Turkey to his authority. The Kurds fought for their identity and national recognition

Establishing the Republic of Turkey in 1923, limited the civil rights of the Kurds in Turkey. Kemal Ataturk considered every citizen living in the Turkish Republic a (Turk), he called the Kurds the (Mountainous Turks), and adopted a policy of chauvinism towards the Kurds, No Kurdish language in schools, No Kurdish newspapers , No formation of Kurdish political parties. Speaking Kurdish in public places was considered a criminal act for several decades. Kurdistan was never mentioned in Turkish politics and still it is not. The Kurds have been deprived of all their national rights.

The Red Sultan Abdul Hamid II, formed an auxiliary force called the “Hamidiye Alaylari” (Hamidiye Brigades) in 1890 . Tribal Kurds in East and South East of Turkey were recruited and organized into that force and they were mainly cavalries. During the 1915 Armenian Genocide, the Hamidiye Kurd cavalries , who changed their loyalty from Abdul Hamid to the new ruling Trio pashas (Talat, Enver and Jamal) , with the Kurdish tribes, attacked the Armenians and played a big role in massacring them , taking over their belongings, houses and lands. Not all Kurds participated in the genocide, but most of them benefited.....

Now it was their term to face their..

source : Massis media



Sheikh Said Piran Hınıs 1865 – Diyarbakir 29 June 1925
North Kurdistan – Sheikh Said Piran before the hanging,
1925