

Halaskargazi Cad. Sebat Apt. No: 74/1 Osmanbey 34371 Şişli / Turkey  
T: +90 212 240 33 61-62 F: +90 212 240 33 94 info@hrantdink.org



HRANT DINK VAKFI  
HRANT DINK FOUNDATION  
ՀՐԱՆՏԻ ՏԻՆԷ ՀԻՄՆԱԲԿ

HRANT DINK FOUNDATION 2011 ANNUAL REPORT

RESTORATION OF TWO FOUNTAINS IN HABAP – THE GRANDCHILDREN ARE TALKING MEDIA WATCH AND HATE SPEECH  
CREATING ANECDOTES BASED ON OUR DIFFERENCES THE ARCHIVES OF HAGOP AYVAZ  
PROPERTY RIGHTS VIOLATIONS OF THE ARMENIAN FOUNDATIONS IN ISTANBUL HISTORY 'ARI DOUN'  
THE SUPPORT FUND FOR RESEARCH IN HISTORY STUDIES MULTIMEDIA FOR DIALOGUE  
DEMOCRATIZATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS THE SOUNDS OF SILENCE–TURKEY'S ARMENIANS SPEAK  
ARMENIAN ARCHITECTS OF ISTANBUL IN THE ERA OF WESTERNIZATION EDUCATION FILMS ABOUT CONSCIENCE  
LET'S PIN DOWN THE HEADLINE AT THE NEIGHBOUR'S! TALKS TO UNLOCK AND TRANSCEND HISTORY  
WORKSHOP ON "THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF DIYARBAKIR AND THE REGION" TOUCH! YOU WILL DEMOCRATIZE!  
CULTURE AND ARTS TO THOSE WHO SHOULDERED AND BROUGHT THE BOOKS... TURKEY-ARMENIA RELATIONS



STAFF

Hermine Sayan – Administration  
Murat Gözoğlu – Archive Manager

Project Staff

Burcu Becermen  
Dença Kartun  
Garen Aram Kapril  
Mehmet Atılğan  
Mehmet Ferda Balancar  
Mehmet Polatel  
Nora Mildanoğlu  
Nuran Ağan  
Özgür Leman Eren  
Tabita Toparlak  
Zeynep Taşkın

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Rahil Dink  
Zabel Dink  
Haykanoş Dink  
Hasrof Dink  
Yervant Dink  
Arat Dink  
Delal Dink

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rahil Dink - Başkan  
Delal Dink - Başkan Yardımcısı  
Yervant Dink - Muhasip Üye  
Arat Dink  
Hasan Cemal  
İbrahim Betil  
Tosun Terzioğlu

DEPUTY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ayşe Kadioğlu  
Sibel Asna

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Zabel Dink  
Haykanoş Dink  
Cengiz Aktar

DEPUTY MEMBERS OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

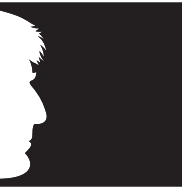
Hasrof Dink  
Betül Tanbay

LEGAL ADVISOR

Fethiye Çetin

ADVISORY BOARD

Ali Bayramoğlu  
Ali Nesin  
Alper Öktem  
Ayfer Bartu Candan  
Ayşe Gül Altınay  
Ayşe Soysal  
Betül Tanbay  
Bülent Erkmen  
Cem Boyner  
Cemal Uşak  
Cengiz Aktar  
Cüneyt Cebenoyan  
Çelik Kurdoğlu  
Diana Kamparosyan  
Dikran Altun  
Edhem Eldem  
Etyen Mahçupyan  
Fuay Keyman  
Füsun Eczacıbaşı  
Görgün Taner  
Gündüz Vassaf  
Hidayet Tuksal  
Joost Lagendijk  
Mehmet Betil  
Mehmet Erbudak  
Mithat Alam  
Oral Çalışlar  
Orhan Miroğlu  
Selahattin Hakman  
Serra Yılmaz  
Tarhan Erdem  
Tatyos Bebek  
Tuba Çandar  
Yıldız Ramazanoğlu  
Yılmaz Erdoğan



The Hrant Dink Foundation was established in 2007 after the painful event of January 19th, in order to avoid similar pains and to continue Hrant Dink’s legacy, his language and heart and his dream of a world that is more free and just. Democracy and human rights for everyone regardless of their ethnic, religious or cultural origin or gender is the Foundation’s main principle. The Foundation works for a Turkey and a world where freedom of expression is limitless and all differences are allowed, lived, appreciated, multiplied, and conscience outweighs the way we look at today and the past. As the Hrant Dink Foundation ‘our cause worth living’ is such a future where a culture of dialogue, peace and empathy prevails.



TO UNLOCK AND TRANSCEND HISTORY

*The dispute over history is considered to be the most significant obstacle in Turkey-Armenia relations, and seems - for now - unlikely to be a problem the two countries will strike a compromise over in the immediate future. This is quite natural, because perceptions and discourses on both sides have reached a deadlock. Moreover, the real owners of history are not the two states... but the People. Therefore, a solution by the Turkish and Armenian states regarding history would not mean that the Turks and the Armenians have reached a solution. Ultimately, even if states manage to reach a political compromise over history, the compromise between the two communities can not be simply achieved through political decisions. Moral and ethical relationships are necessary, and can only be produced over time. The icebergs that exist between the two societies can only melt with the warmth of the relationships that will be formed. Perceptions on both sides can only change in an environment of contact and dialogue. Therefore, 'solving history' is not actually a real concept, or a problem. There is nothing to be solved about history anyway... It needs to be understood. And understanding necessitates a process of learning, enlightenment and comprehension, spread out over time. It can never be achieved with save-the-day state decrees.*

*History is not a problem that needs solving, but an experience that has to be learned, perceived, comprehended and internalized. The essential point lies in Turkey becoming aware of its historical reality. And this can only be achieved through the development of the struggle for democracy in Turkey. It is important to summarize the following truth once again: The problem Turkey faces today is neither a problem of 'denial' or 'acknowledgement.'*

*Turkey's main problem is 'comprehension.'*

*And for the process of comprehension, Turkey seriously needs an alternative study of history and for this, a democratic environment.*

*It is unfair, either through political pressure or laws, to impose denial or acknowledgement upon the individuals of a society who are in the middle of a process of comprehension.*

*Such a method would be the greatest blow inflicted on the process of comprehension. After all, denial or acknowledgement without comprehension benefits no one. The internal or external impositions of those who are either not aware of or prefer to turn a blind eye to this process of comprehension, extend the duration of the process rather than reducing it.*

*In the process we are going through, it is impossible to say that, those who expect Turkey to accept historical reality or impose denial on it are reading the current reality of Turkish society well. After all, it is not that the society knows, or denies the truth; the society is defending the truth it knows. This society has shown difficulty in defining, naming and doing whatever else is necessary in legal terms regarding the 'Susurluk Case' or the unearthed 'Hizbullah corpses', events that have taken place only yesterday. So how is it to effortlessly and painlessly perceive and define a historical event of 90 years ago? And especially after having been subjected to a bombardment of counter-information for so many years.*

*Yes, the complex relationship between history and contemporary politics stands before us once again. We all accept the existence of a deadlock. However, there is also the fact that in Turkish-Armenian relations today, we are in a state of confusion over where to find the lock and the key. There is a dogged standstill between those who say, "Let us sort out history first and then establish relations," and those who say, "Let us establish relations and leave the solution of history to the flow of relations."*

*For one side, politics is the lock and history the key, and for the other history is the lock and politics the key. I am among those who believe politics is the key. And whatever the motivation, it is a fundamental duty that befalls all of us to unlock and transcend history.*

*Hrant Dink  
Agos, 27 May 2005*

The Hrant Dink Foundation perceives the field of history as the platform where the past can be confronted, and a different future based on a conscientious and peaceful language can be created. Projects on both Armenian history and the history of Turkey are prepared with the aim of philosophically and ethically approaching the writing of history from outside the official discourse. This approach takes into consideration the bond between the living being and its natural living space. Departing from the experience of this living being, it aims to render history not a frozen and distant strip of time but a part of our awareness in the present. The Foundation supports all oral history studies aimed at creating a common memory. Projects that begin where theses and slogans end, help societies become acquainted with one another and serve a critical view are given priority. Because, a history of conscience creates a future of hope.

HISTORY

## WORKSHOP ON “THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF DIYARBAKIR AND THE REGION”

Project Coordinator: Eylül Görmüş

The creation of the modern Turkish state and the Turkish nation-building process has resulted in fundamental and painful changes in the demographic and ethnic structures of Anatolia. During this process, the entire Anatolian peninsula has suffered economic decay and cultural decline. The social and economic textures of Anatolian towns and plains have been destroyed. The traditionally-defined ethnic division of labour collapsed and entire towns were deserted.

Most research focuses on the western part of Anatolia, and historical work on the records, archives and monographs pertaining to the economic, social and political life of these lands is sparse and almost inexistent. The Foundation has organized a series of conferences aiming to fill this gap and to encourage studies in these fields. These series of conferences started in 2008 continued in Diyarbakir in 2011.

The meeting on ‘**The Social and Economic History of Diyarbakir and the Region**’ organized by the Hrant Dink Foundation in collaboration with the Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality Directorate for Cultural Affairs, theDiyarbakir Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Diyarbakir Institute for Political and Social Research took place in Diyarbakir Sümerpark Reception Hall on November 11-13, 2011.

Historians of different generations and from all around the world tried to shed light on the history of the region with their presentations. During the meeting, which drew high interest in the region, the locals found the chance to ask questions and express their opinions.

The opening of the workshop was on November 11th, Friday. The opening remarks of the meeting, aiming to address the economic and social change in and around Diyarbakir between 1838-1938, were delivered by Osman Baydemir, the mayor of Diyarbakir. In his speech, Baydemir expressed his happiness for holding such a workshop in Diyarbakir and said “We should show respect, not tolerance towards each other”.

After Baydemir, Mehmet Diyaeddin Gezer from the Diyarbakir Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Necdet İpekyüz from the Diyarbakir Institute for Political and Social Research pointed out the importance of the workshop. Cengiz Aktar took the floor on behalf of the organization committee and Rakel Dink on behalf of the Foundation and emphasized the need for “peace”. The keynote speech titled “Anatolia after 1839: The State, The Muslims and the Non-Muslims” was given by Baskın Oran.

During the first day of the meeting, the speakers explained the changes in eastern Anatolia over a wide range of topics, from the atmosphere American missionaries found in the region at their first arrival, to the presence of the Ottoman State in the World Expositions, from Ottoman education policies, to the relations between Kurds and Christians at the time, from dynastic and governing mechanisms, to the questions marks in the demographic documents. The catering of the three day conference was handled by the women of the KAMER Foundation.

On Saturday, during the first panel, titled General Panorama of Diyarbakir and its Surroundings, chaired by Akşin Somel, the talks were delivered by Barbara J. Merguerian on ‘Diyarbekir: A 19th Century American perspective (1830-1870)’; Kerem Soylu on ‘The region during the second half of 19th Century based on archives of Diyarbekir’; Raymond Kévorkian on ‘The demographic challenge or the control of the territory: The vilâyet of Diyarbekir during the Ottoman period’; and George Aghjayan on ‘A demographic narrative of the Diyarbekir province based on Ottoman records.’

During the first part of the second panel titled ‘Social-Economic Order and Its Deterioration During the Second Half of 19th Century’, chaired by Suavi Aydın, Özge Ertem participated in the discussions with the paper ‘The relations between Muslim and non-Muslim inhabitants of Diyarbakir, the local council, local notables and foreign

actors’ and Seda Altuğ with ‘Kurdo-Armenians in the rural parts of Diyarbekir in the pre-1915 world.’ During the second half of this session, chaired by Dilek Güven, Vahé Tachjian presented ‘The role of Palu Armenian life in the understanding of the development of the area’s social, economic and political life’ and Cafer Sarıkaya talked about ‘Looking at the social and economic history of Diyarbekir and its periphery from 1893 Chicago World Fair.’

The last session of the day, ‘Ottoman Politics Towards the Region and Emerging Nationalisms’, was realized in two parts chaired by Fazıl Hüsnü Erdem and Baskın Oran. In the first part, Uğur Bahadır Bayraktar presented his paper titled ‘Getting used to humanity: a gaze from the Sublime Porte to Diyarbakir during the Tanzimat period’; Akşin Somel presented, ‘Ottoman education policies between 1870 and 1908’; and Suavi Aydın presented ‘Reflections on tribe-community-state relations in Diyarbekir and its periphery in 19th Century.’ In the second part of the session, Janet Klein contributed with her paper ‘State, tribe, dynasty, and the contest over Diyarbekir at the turn of the 20th Century’; Benjamin Trigona-Harany with ‘Failed Ottomanism: the Süryani of Diyarbekir’; and Mehemed Malmîsanij with ‘Kurdish nationalism in Diyarbekir in the early 20th Century (1900-1920).’

On the third day of the workshop, the first panel, chaired by Etyen Mahçupyan, was called ‘Violence, Pogrom and Genocide in Diyarbakir’. Jelle Verheij talked about ‘Diyarbekir and the Armenian crisis of 1895’; David Gaunt, one of the most important experts in the field, gave a talk called ‘The culture of inter-religious violence in Anatolian borderlands in the late Ottoman Empire (1890-1915)’; and Zeliha Etöz talked about the ‘Great Blazes of Diyarbekir.’ In the second panel, chaired by Raymond Kévorkian, Hans Lukas Kieser gave a talk on ‘Missed peace with the Armenians? Approaching the Ottoman eastern provinces before 1915’; and Ayhan Aktar presented ‘Diyarbekir 1914-1919’. Ayhan Aktar’s talk on Diyarbakir’s governor at the time, Dr. Reşit Bey, and his newly found letters and

telegraphs revealed much that had not been public before..

The first panel of the final session of the workshop, called ‘Social and Economic Conditions from World War I to the Republican Era’ was chaired by Ahmet İnsel. Mekki Uludağ with ‘The Social and Economic Conditions of Silvan during World War I’; Cuma Çiçek with ‘The first 10 years of the Turkish Republic in the Kurdish region’ and Jessie Hanna Clark and Saadet Altay with ‘Historic role of women in Kurdish society in pre and early republican era’ contributed to this panel discussion. During the final panel of the conference, chaired by Ali Bayramoğlu, Sait Çetinoğlu presented his paper ‘What happened to Armenian properties in Diyarbakir and its periphery?’ and Mehmet Polatel presented his paper ‘The role of Armenian properties in the socio-economic transformation of Diyarbakir (1920-1945)’.

During the final general evaluation and discussion part, it was agreed by all that the workshop had created a base for future academic research. Osman Baydemir, the mayor of Diyarbakir, who followed the workshop from start to end, stressed the importance of “coming to terms with” history in his closing remarks and indicated that the workshop was an opportunity for the peoples of the region to confront their past.

The discussions of the meeting, which was one of the biggest international conferences held in the region, was held in four languages – Turkish, Kurdish, Armenian and English – and was broadcasted live on [www.hrantdink.org](http://www.hrantdink.org) and reached thousands. It’s planned to have the conference proceedings published in 2012.

In addition to the talks, the participants of the workshop had the chance to participate in a guided-tour by Şeyhmus Diken in the old “Gavour District”, including the recently restored Church of Sourp Giragos, and to visit the exhibition prepared by Osman Köker named “Armenians in Old Diyarbakir”.









## THE SUPPORT FUND FOR RESEARCH IN HISTORY STUDIES

**‘The Support Fund for Research in History Studies’** was initiated in 2010 with the kind assistance of Dr. Alper Öktem, one of the supporters of the Hrant Dink Foundation and is planned to be offered every year.

The fund promotes research on humanitarian acts during 1915 in the Ottoman landscape, with the aim to search for and find people who, with their decisions back then, have become a source of hope for darkened lives, to share their decisive conscience with today’s society, and to shed light upon this unspoken aspect of history.

The Hrant Dink Foundation has formed an international jury, in line with the abovementioned aim and scope, consisting of Prof. Taner Akçam (Clark University), Prof. Halil Bertkay (Sabancı University), Prof. Selim Deringil (Boğaziçi University), Prof. Edhem Eldem (Boğaziçi University), Prof. Raymond Kevorkian (Paris 8 University), Prof. Hans-Lukas Kieser (Zürich University), Prof. Arus Yumul (Bilgi University) and Prof. Boğos Zekıyan (Venedik Ca’ Foscari University).

The jury evaluated the applications’ compliance with the accepted norms of the scientific community in terms of research method, presentation, and references, considered the authenticity and originality of the content, the novelty and intensity of the research effort, the strength of observation, the depth of research, the quality of interpretation, and overall compliance with the aims and targets of the Support Fund and thus decided to reward the following three researchers for 2011.

The support funds were presented to the winners Burçin Gerçek, Abdülhamit Kırmızı and Armen Marsoobian with the event organized on March 7, 2011 at Cezayir Meeting Hall.

**BURÇİN GERÇEK:** She studied Political Sciences at the Marmara University. She obtained her Master’s degree in Journalism at the Strasbourg Robert Schuman University. She is currently working as project manager at Anadolu Kültür. She has been awarded a full fellowship of 2000 Euros for her work entitled “Celal Bey and the Others” on state officials who kept their humanistic stance in

1915, Hüseyin Nesimi who paid the price of his moral standing with his life, the leader of Rutan tribe who is still remembered in Derik, and other civilians who resisted orders, or openly condemned the atrocities of the deportations and massacres.

**ABDÜLHAMİT KIRMIZI:** He studied public administration at the Ankara University. He obtained his Master’s degree in History from Hacettepe University and his PhD from Boğaziçi University. He is currently working at the Istanbul City University. He has been awarded a fellowship of 1000 Euros for his work entitled “Feelings of Gratitude: Muslim Rescuers of Armenians in Adana 1909” focusing on the acts of humanity of the state officials during the Adana massacres.

**ARMEN MARSOOBIAN:** He studied History at the Bucknell University. He obtained his PhD in Philosophy from the State University New York. He is currently a faculty member at the Southern Connecticut State University. He has been awarded a fellowship of 1000 Euros for his work entitled “Rescue in Merzifon: the Untold Story behind a Photograph” where he tells the story of his own family, who saved their own lives and of many others after converting to Islam, thus displaying another dimension of the history of the time.









TO THOSE WHO SHOULDERED AND BROUGHT THE BOOKS...

*Our elders used to tell me that my grandfather was an avid reader. He used to devour everything he set his eyes on. In moments he could get away from the summer sun, he would sit at his straw stool in the shadow of the grapevine by the wall in the courtyard and begin, one-by-one, to turn the pages of his books. Reading the pages stuck to one another because of the humidity in the air, turning them over one-by-one with a thumb he had licked with his tongue, he would be disturbed by the noise of his grandchildren playing around him, and vent his spleen on the sandflies, swatting them with the dust jackets of the books.*

*When he could not stand the whining babies any more, calling out “Take these floorwalkers in,” to my grandmother inside, one would know that he was very angry with something he had read.*

*The roach of the tobacco roll-up he was never seen without would seem to stick to the tip of his lower lip. He always used to scorch his lip.*

*He could read in Armenian, my grandfather, and in English too. His father was the same.*

*And they say that when my grandfathers, sandflies flying around their heads, devoured books on the straw stool in the shadow by the wall-side, we had more than 4 thousand schools across all Anatolia.*

*The report on Egin in last week’s AGOS was the most vivid example of the recent past history of Anatolia. The traces of the culture left in all quarters by Armenians who lived almost everywhere across Anatolia cannot be erased despite all the efforts still senselessly perpetuated even today; and these traces continue to shine brightly even though they may remain between the lines. What did our forefathers who were driven out from the land they lived on leave behind, and what did they take with them? An inventory could not be kept, and perhaps never will be.*

*Again, the elders used to tell the stories...*

*After they had been told, “Off now, you are leaving this place,” whilst bundling up as much as they could carry, they did*

*perhaps bury vats of gold in the ground, but they shouldered as many books as they could.*

*And took them as far as they could take.*

*“My son,” the elders used to tell me, “Our grandfathers left the gold, but they took the books.”*

*Young friends from Mihitaryan have created a sweet new tradition in the last few years. They are organizing a book fair at the association. How many writers do we have anyway? Their number probably does not exceed the fingers on two hands.*

*But those few people disregard their age, shoulder their books and run to be at the fair. They spread their books out on the tables. They are not bothered either by book sales or the few pennies they will get for them.*

*Shouldering those books and spreading them out on the table. Sitting and observing book lovers who come to visit. Every now and then, signing their books for them.*

*And then bundling them back up, and then shouldering them again...*

*I salute... “my grandfathers who abandoned vats of gold and shouldered their books.”*

*I salute... those who brought those books to the present day without leaving them behind.*

*And I salute... the ones of the future.*

*Hrant Dink*  
*Agos, 18 October 1996*

The Hrant Dink Foundation envisions the field of culture and arts as a plural, inclusive and sharing platform. In projects and activities realized in the field of culture and arts, the Foundation aims to shoulder the culture we have all inherited from our grandfathers and grandmothers and transmit it to those who will come after us. The principle for the Foundation is the understanding of all the different cultures of Turkey, not as an element of nostalgia, but as a valuable heritage that is alive and will be passed on from one generation to the next. When the contribution of each difference is enabled by naming it, the establishment of the most natural and meaningful common space of living becomes possible through producing and sharing together.

At the Hrant Dink Foundation, we believe that art has something to say even at the point where all other means have failed in terms of freedom expression and we are proud to be the mediator of this. We are aware of the fact that art is the only key that will open closed borders and narrow minds. Culture and arts projects await enterprising and creative teams that will turn the key.

CULTURE AND ARTS



## FILMS ABOUT CONSCIENCE

Project Coordinator: Dena Kartun

Project Advisors: Aye Gl Altınay, iğdem Mater, Lusin Dink,  
Melek Taylan, Nkte Bouvard, zlem Dalkıran, Sibel Asna

*“The voice of conscience has been sentenced to silence. Now, that conscience is searching for a way out”*  
**Hrant Dink**

### LET’S TAKE A LOOK THROUGH OUR CONSCIENCE

“Films About Conscience” project aims to expose the different colours of conscience via short films produced by both amateurs and professionals.

The project invites everyone and anyone who can get hold of a camera to shoot a short film for 5 minutes at most, with the motto of “Let’s take a look through our conscience”. The first term of the project has been finalized in 2010. The international jury which consisted of Costa Gavras, Georges Moustaki, Harutyun Khachatryan, İbrahim Betil, Lale Mansur, Nebahat Akko, mer Madra, Rakel Dink, Rela Mazali, Serge Avedikian, Serra Yılmaz, Vaughan Pilikian and Yıldırım Trker selected the best 19 films, these films were put together as a DVD and the DVD’s were submitted to miscellaneous film festivals throughout 2011. Films were screened at İstanbul, Dersim, Gaziantep, Batman, Yerevan film festivals and also in Ankara as part of the events for September 12. They met their viewers in IMC TV as well.

The second term of the project started on March 31, 2011 and ended on **December 10, 2011, on the Human Rights Day**. Between the dates of March 31 and September 15, 2011, a total of 62 conscience-themed short films were uploaded to the [www.filmsaboutconscience.org](http://www.filmsaboutconscience.org) website by producers from Turkey and other countries. Again between these dates, thousands of people from all over the world watched uploaded films and most of them rated, commented and shared these films. The international jury, which consisted of Arsinee Khanjian, Cneyt Cebenoyan, Ferzan zpetek, Hale Soygazi, Nadje Al-Ali and Rakel Dink also evaluated the films.

Top 20 films which took nationalism in education, militarism, hetero-sexism, conscience and many others as a subject are stated below. Some films took the same points from jury and shared the same rank. With the result of another evaluation additional to the general voting, Mge Manu who directed Sobe was awarded with an incentive scholarship. Besides, directors of the

most rated top 3 films by the jury, won a pass card with the support of IKSİ (İstanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts) so that they can watch the all screenings in İstanbul Film Festival for free.

The selected top 20 films according to the votes of the international jury have been announced via the project website and social media on December 10, 2011. The results were shared with the print and broadcast media as well.

Just like the previous term, the selected films will be collected in a DVD and sent to international film festivals to meet their viewers.

- 1- O An / That Moment (Erman Zambak)
- 2- Sobe / Home Free (Mge Manu)
- 3- Az Sonra Olacaklardan Habersiz / Unaware of What Lies in Wait (Serhan Mersin)
- 4- Beklemek / Wait (Emre Konuk)
- 5- Ayegl İsyanda / Ayegl in Rebellion (Zeyno Peknl, Aylin Kuryel)
- 6- Saf Ktlk / Pure Evil (Nuray Onuk)
- 7- Kayıt Dıı / Off the Record (Tufan imekcan)
- 8- Zemberek / Mainspring (Cengiz Gleryz)
- 9- Little Boxes / Little Boxes (Gzde Yetikin)
- 10- Bir ocuğun Askerlik Anıları / The Military Memoires of a Child (Burkay Doğan)
- 11- Salıncak / Swing (Bilal akay)
- 12- Kardelik İstiyoruz / We Want Fraternity (zcan Vardar)
- 13- Sonsuz / Endless (Taylan Sinan Yılmaz)
- 14- Gnler / Days (Taner Alp)
- 15- Korkuluk / The Scarecrow (Razan Akramawy)
- 16- Tas / Kevir / Stone (Bedirhan Sakcı)
- 17- Yalınayak Adalet / Barefoot Justice (zgr Demirci)





## ARMENIAN ARCHITECTS OF ISTANBUL IN THE ERA OF WESTERNIZATION

Project Coordinator: Zeynep Taşkın

The exhibition, curated by Hasan Kuruyazıcı, aims to manifest the contribution of Armenian architects, most of whom are now forgotten, who lived in Istanbul in the beginning of 20th century and who have played a significant role in the shaping of Istanbul.

The exhibition features life stories of more than 40 Armenian architects who lived in Istanbul between late 19th century and early 20th century, the history and the photos of more than 100 buildings.

The exhibited photographs of buildings, listed by Hasan Kuruyazıcı after long trips in the streets of Kurtuluş-Tatavla, Pangaltı, Taksim, Cihangir, Tarlabası, Tünel, Galata, Eminönü and Mahmutpaşa, show us the contribution of Armenian architects during the westernization process of Istanbul.

The exhibition, designed by Erkal Yavi was shown on April 13-30 in Istanbul, Bahçeşehir University and on May 13-31 in Ankara, Çankaya Municipality Exhibition Hall for Contemporary Art.

After these displays, the exhibition travelled to Armenia and was opened at the National Museum Institute of Architecture in Yerevan, on June 14. The exhibition was then shown in Gyumri between September 21-29, and in Vanadzor between October 2 – November 26.



19.5.2011 Olay Ankara

# “İstanbul’un Yaşayan Ermeni Tarihi” ÇSM’de sanatseverlerle buluştu

HABER MERKEZİ

**ÇANKAYA-** Uluslararası Hrant Dink Vakfı, HAYCAR Mimarlar ve Mühendisler Dayanışma Derneği, İstanbul Modern Sanat Müzesi ve İstanbul 2010 Avrupa Kültür Başkenti Ajansı'nın işbirliğiyle düzenlenen ‘Batılılaşan İstanbul’un Ermeni Mimarları’ sergisi Çankaya Belediyesi Çağdaş Sanatlar Merkezi’nde açıldı. Açılışa Çankaya Belediye Başkanı Bülent Tanık’ın yanı sıra Hrant Dink Vakfı Yönetim Kurulu Başkanı ve öldürülen gazeteci Hrant Dink’in eşi de olan Rakel Dink, Uğur Mumcu’nun kızı Özge Mumcu ve çok sayıda Hrant Dink dostları katıldı.

İstanbul Avrupa Kültür Başkenti Projesi ile ilk olarak 2010 yılında İstanbul’un mimari çehresinin Batılı anlamda değişmesinde Ermeni mimarların oynadığı rolü gözler önüne sermek



si’nde tasarlanan çalışmaların yer aldığı sergi Ankara’da ilk kez uzmanların ve sanatseverlerin beğenisine sunuldu.

Projenin küratörlüğünü yapan Hasan Kuruyazıcı’nın İstanbul’un semtlerinden Taksim, Cihangir, Tarlabası, Tünel, Galata, Eminönü’nde İstanbul’un mimari yapısına hakim olmuş

yaparken 160 mimari eser içinden seçilen 49 eserin fotoğrafında 19 fotoğraf sanatçısının imzası bulunuyor.

Batılılaşan İstanbul’un değişen yapısında yabancı mimarların katkısını sunmak için bu projeyi tasarladıklarını belirten Kuruyazıcı, ‘Bu binaları bugün telefon telleri, lamba direkleri, ilanlar ve tabelalar etrafını kaplıyor ama biz bunları olduğu gibi bırakıp insanların dikkatini buna çekip kentin geldiği durumu gözler önüne sermek istedik. Bu sergi geveze bir sergi olmayacak, görsel bir sergi olacak insanlar gezerken yorulmayacak’ dedi.

Hrant Dink Vakfı olarak kültür sanatta söyleyecek sözü olan ve bu barışçıl yapının arkasında olmaktan duyduğu memnuniyeti dile getiren Rakel Dink ise vakıf olarak gerçekleştirilen proje ve faaliyetlerde bu toprakların kültürünü ve emeğini sonraki kuşaklara aktarmayı hedeflediklerini söyledi. Bu mimarlar şimdi yoklar ama eserle-

İstanbul’un tüm Ermeni mimarlarına, onları bugüne taşıyanlara selam olsun demekten başka yapacak bir şey gelmiyor dedi.

Halkların kardeşliğine, insanların dostluğuna ve evrensel barışa inanan bir insan olarak büyüme şansına sahip olduğunu ifade eden Çankaya Belediye Başkanı Bülent Tanık, ‘Bu sergiye bakınca Ermeni mimarların izlerini hemen hemen tüm eserlerde kendini gösteriyor, Ermeni mimarların, Rum mimarların, Osmanlı mimarlarının, Türk mimarlarının veya hangi ırktan gelirse gelsin insanların yaşamlarını bir şekilde değiştirmiş, onların yaşa-

13.4.2011 Sabah

## Ermeni mimarlar Bahçeşehir’de



ULUSLARARASI

Hrant Dink Vakfı ve HAYCAR Mimar ve Mühendisler Dayanışma Derneği’nin işbirliğiyle hayata geçirilen “Batılılaşan İstanbul’un Ermeni Mimarları” sergisi, bugün Bahçeşehir Üniversitesinde ziyarete açılıyor.

Sergide, 20. yüzyılın başında İstanbul’da yaşayan 40 Ermeni mimarın yaşam öyküsü ve binaların tarihçeleri ile fotoğrafları yer alıyor.

16.5.2011 Başkent

“Batılılaşan İstanbul’un Ermeni Mimarları” adlı sergi, Çankaya Belediyesi Çağdaş Sanatlar Merkezi’nde açıldı. Sergide, 19. yüzyıl sonu ve 20. yüzyıl başında İstanbul’da yaşayan Ermeni mimarlar tarafından yapılan tarihi binaların fotoğrafları yer alıyor.

Hrant Dink Vakfı tarafından İstanbul 2010 Avrupa Kültür Başkenti Ajansı ve HAYCAD Mimarlar ve Mühendisler Dayanışma Derneği işbirliğiyle hayata geçirilen “Batılılaşan İstanbul’un Ermeni Mimarları” adlı sergi, Çankaya Belediyesi Çağdaş Sanatlar Merkezi’nde açıldı.

Sergide, 19. yüzyıl sonu ve 20. yüzyıl başında İstanbul’da yaşayan Ermeni mimarlar tarafından yapılan tarihi binaların fotoğrafları yer alıyor.

Serginin düzenleyicisi Hasan Kuruyazıcı, Osmanlı Devleti’nin 19. yüzyılda kararlı bir şekilde batılılaşma dönemine girdiğini, Tanzimat ve Islahat Fermanları ile batılılaşmanın resmi devlet politikası haline geldiğini anlattı.

Toplumun tüm alanlarında olduğu gibi mimarlıkta da Avrupa’nın etkisiyle oluşturulan farklı binaların İstanbul’un çehresini değiştirmeye başladığını ifade eden Kuruyazıcı, bu binaların özellikle Ermeni, Rum ve diğer yabancı mimarlar tarafından yapıldığını belirtti.

Serginin, yazı içeriğinin az olması nedeniyle “geveze” olmadığını ve

görsel zenginliğine işaret eden Kuruyazıcı, bu nedenle sergiyi gezerken insanların yorulmayacağını söyledi. Kuruyazıcı, sergide yer alan bina fotoğraflarının sanki yan yana sokakta yürür gibi bir izlenim yaratacak şekilde tasarlandığını kaydetti.

Hrant Dink Vakfı Yönetim Kurulu Başkanı Rakel Dink de vakıflarının, ifade özgürlüğü açısından tüm araçla-



rın iflas ettiği noktada bile kültür ve sanatın söyleyecek sözü olduğuna inandığını ifade etti.

İstanbul 2010 Avrupa Kültür Başkenti projesi kapsamında düzenlenen serginin, bu ülke vatandaşlarından Ermeni mimarların İstanbul’a emeklerini anlattığını dile getiren Dink, “Her bir yapının kendine has tarzı, kiminin kanaviçe işi, kiminin dantel gibi işlenmiş zarafeti, tarihe ve yaşamımıza bıraktıkları izlerdir” dedi.

Ermeni mimarlara sevgi ve saygılarını yolladıklarını ifade eden Dink, serginin hayata geçirilmesinde emeği geçenlere de teşekkür etti.

Çankaya Belediye Başkanı Bülent Tanık da İstanbul’da Ermeni mimarların izlerinin çok fazla olduğunu vurguladı.

“Bu kadar bellekten yoksun bir toplum haline gelmekten utanç duyuyorum” diyen Tanık, hangi ırktan olursa olsun insanların yaşamlarını iyi mekanlarda, onları hayata bağlayacak şekilde mekanlar yaratmaları üzerinden selamladığını ifade etti.

Sergi, 31 Mayıs’a kadar gezilebilecek.  
(Başkent)



# THE ARCHIVES OF HAGOP AYVAZ

Project Coordinator: Tabita Toparlak

The archiving project that has started in April 2011 covers thousands of photos, articles and documents about theatre history that Hagop Ayvaz, the unforgettable name of the Turkish theatre history, collected throughout his life.

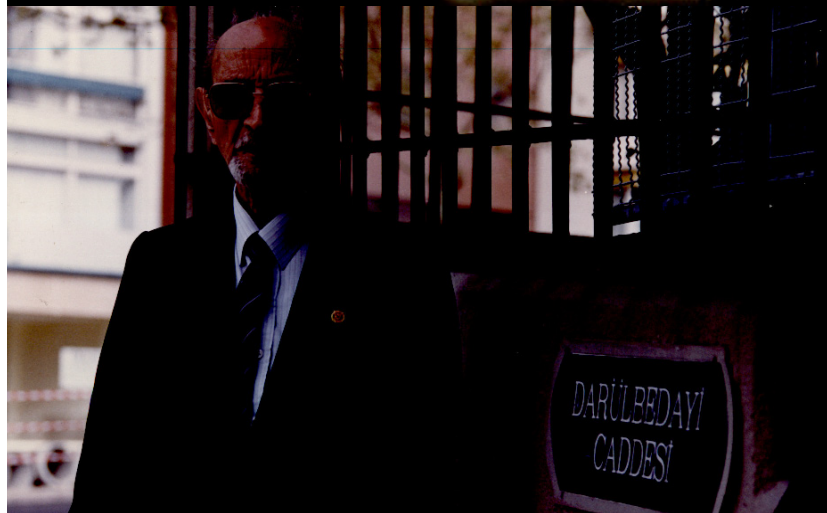
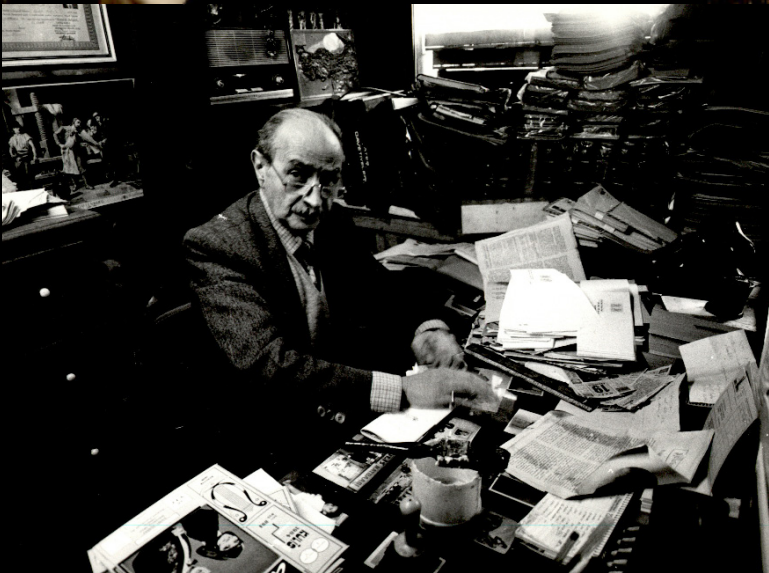
He made a great effort in theatre to which he had started as a walker-on the scene in 1929, with his plays he wrote, with the plays he performed and put on the stage. Meanwhile, he published Turkey's longest issued theatre magazine Kulis for 50 years.

The archives of Hagop Ayvaz shed light on Turkey's near history of theatre and feature very important source for a great number of researchers and artists. Along with the approximately 10 thousand photos, the archive contains articles about the lives and works of important theatre artists. Moreover, the archive discloses the great efforts of the non-Muslim artists and theatre workers whose contributions to the artistic development in Turkey have been ignored and/or forgotten.

This project aims to make this valuable archive permanent and to become an easily accessible source by transposing all the documents into a virtual platform.

Up to now, almost six thousand photos and documents on the history of theatre (such as; the invitation cards to the plays, articles, papers' clippings etc.) have been enveloped one by one and re-enumerated in an excel database in order to be found easily. 1500 of the enveloped photographs have been scanned and both Turkish and Armenian information of the 2600 of them have been listed.

Creating a website from all the rearranged photos and documents, holding an exhibition, and publishing a reference book are among the targets of this project.





TALKS

One of our activities is the talks that we initiated on February 2011. We organized talks once a month, where generally Armenians from outside Turkey were invited as speakers. The main aim of the talks was to bring together people who have been specialized in various fields and the Armenian youth and people living in Turkey in general. All the talks were held at the Cezayir Meeting Hall with the support of the Cezayir Restaurant. Interpretation was made available thanks to the support of Heinrich Böll Stiftung Turkey.

TALK WITH SERGE AVEDIKIAN

The first of the talks organized by the Hrant Dink Foundation took place on February 26th, producer and director Serge Avedikian being the guest speaker. Before the talk, Avedikian’s animation «Chienne d’Histoire» (Barking Island) was screened. Rober Koptaş acted both as the interpreter and the moderator of the talk that was held in Armenian. By talking about the ‘stary dog problem’ of the Ottoman Istanbul, which is also the topic of «Chienne d’Histoire», and how the Ottoman officials dealt with this problem in 1910s, Avedikian informed the audience about the historical background of the animation. Also talking about the techniques and the methods he uses in his films including «Chienne d’Histoire», Avedikian stated that even though he did not mention the historical events in all his films, he still makes big problems of the history of the humanity subject to his films.



TALK WITH SARA ANJARGOLIAN

The talk with documentary photographer Sara Anjargolian, on her photos, on her 2.5 year stay in Armenia, the poverty in Armenia and the people with HIV in South Africa, took place on April 16th. The name of the project that Anjargolian carried out in Armenia is ‘How We Live’. She met many poor people in Armenia and talked about the conditions in which they lived and the problems they encountered. Having visited South Africa to work in a project on HIV, Anjargolian also talked about the photos she took portraying the living conditions of HIV people. The talk was in English; with the contribution of Sungur Savran and Gaye Coşar, simultaneous interpretation was provided.



TALK ON ARMENIAN FEMINIST WRITERS

Second one of talks, named Ottoman Women’s Movement and Armenian Feminist Writers, was held on March 26th. Armenian feminist writers and their heritage were debated. Karin Karakaşlı being the moderator of the meeting, Nora Tataryan, Maral Aktokmakyan, Kayuş Çalıkman, Nora Mildanoğlu, Selina Özuzun and Belinda Mumcu gave presentations on Sırpuhi Düsap, Zabel Yeseyan, Sibil Asadur, Hayganuş Mark, Arşaguhi Teotig and Elbis Geseratsyan, who were the Armenian feminist writers of the Ottoman era.



TALK ON ARSHILE GORKY WITH NOURITZA MATOSSIAN

Nouritza Matossian was the guest speaker of the talk on May. On the talk that took place on May 24th, Matossian talked about how Arshile Gorky, whose real name was Manoug Adoyan, discovered his Armenian roots and about his extraordinary life. Matossian not only shared visuals of Gorky’s works but also photos of the people she met, of the difficulties she encountered and of her adventures while she was tracing Gorky’s life. The talk was in Armenian; Pakrat Estukyan interpreted the talk into Turkish.

CREATING ANECDOTES BASED ON OUR DIFFERENCES

*The West has only recently been introduced to multiculturalism in the real sense. Even the United States of America, who has the widest variety in flavours when it comes to culture, is only two hundred years old.*

*On the other hand, the experience of ‘living with the other’ in Europe is produced, so to speak, by laboratory experiments. And since it does not have a deep-rooted tradition of multicultural life, Europe is often left baffled on issues such as the headscarf, which we consider matter-of-fact (!), and does not know what to do.*

*France is a typical example. The throes of pain suffered during the approval of the law regarding the prohibition of religious symbols in schools are still being felt.*

*But it is impossible to condemn them for this, because despite their lack of experience, they manage to improve their stance by the day in their transition from mono-culturalism to multi-culturalism, from isolation to inclusion.*

*As for us, we have the experience, but not the intention.*

*Those who dislike the concept of multiculturalism are quite worried. And their greatest worry is this: if our differences are emphasized, they will turn into anecdote and jokes, and then, our unity and integrity as a nation will be damaged.*

*What is trying to be covered up with the concepts of unity and integrity are in actual fact is the claim for homogeneity.*

*You remember the words, “Who dare says we (Turkey) resemble(s) a mosaic, we are like marble and nothing else”... That’s the claim.*

*Despite of this, we do not compromise one iota from the stance that proclaims “We already have multiculturalism, why do we need a new version.”*

*The story goes that, once our fondness for living together was so strong that we used to create anecdotes and stories from our differences, and pull each other’s legs telling them.*

*A Turk, a Kurd, an Armenian, a Jew, a Greek, once we got together, there would be no holding us back.*

*“Three friends, a Kurd, a Turk and an Armenian, were walking along the street...” we used to start off, teasing each other, playing with each other. Those were the days. Instead of losing our temper over our differences, we used to entertain ourselves with them.*

*To transform difference into entertainment... This might be the true sign of human civilization.*

*But then... A day came when we began to fear each other, and could not even tell each other our jokes and stories.*

*We did not only lose many of our richness in the name of ‘homogeneity’, but we lost our joy as well.*

*Can we recapture those days?*

*Where should we begin to capture them?*

*Should we perhaps leave chilling words like ‘politics’ aside and begin with education?*

*Should we introduce course units, research topics to our school books that will inscribe our differences in our memory for good?*

*Perhaps it is best to begin with the alphabet book.*

*To add, next to “Ali, throw the ball to Veli,” another sentence that says, “Ali throw the ball to Hagop.”*

*I once asked these questions, and repeated my proposals at a meeting organized by Beyoğlu newspaper that brought together minorities.*

*My friend Mihail Vasiliadis, the editor-in-chief of the Apoyevmatini newspaper, pulled my leg about my proposal including the slogan “Ali, throw the ball to Hagop.”*

*“You’re honestly going to get yourself into trouble,” he joked.*

*“You say, Ali throw the ball, but what if Ali misunderstands what you mean by ball (the word for ball and cannon/cannonball are the same in Turkish) and targets the cannon towards Hagop when he is doing his military service? Will he not justify his action by saying, well, that’s what they taught me in primary school?”*

*We had a good laugh.*

*“This is exactly what I mean,” I said to myself, “This is it.”*

*Although it also shows the extent of the traumatic or paranoid mood of a different individual, a mood linked to the mood of another different individual, this is the togetherness we have to capture.*

*To create anecdotes based on our differences...*

*Hrant Dink*  
*Agos, 4 June 2004*

Education is one of the basic rights' of children and a field considered of great importance by the Hrant Dink Foundation. Every child should be able to exercise this right, and education should be inspiring and stimulating, raising inquisitive and creative individuals. The Foundation is committed to the establishment of a system of education where a system against discrimination has been adopted and all differences are encouraged, multiplied and experienced. One of the Foundation's main targets is the correction of all kinds of discriminative and antagonistic expressions in school books and practices in lessons that may have a negative impact on the development of the identity and personality of young people. We aim to stand together with young people in common sensitivity in opposing breaches of their rights in schools and the educational system. It is our intention to work in raising confident individuals who are open to the world and aware of their own identity and culture. We know that all transformation begins with young people and we wish to advance with them towards a future that will be different from the past.

EDUCATION

## 'ARI DOUN'

'Ari Doun', is a project that invites the young people aged between 13-20 to Armenia from all over the world. The students who go to Armenia to participate to the project, besides having the chance to see the country, visit various social and governmental organizations and take courses in Armenian language, literature, history and culture. During their stay for this culture trip to Armenia, which lasts for 15 day periods for each student, with full of trips, educational programs, visits and fun, the participants stay with Armenian families and grasp the chance of getting closely acquainted with the ways of living in the country. The project also enables the youth coming from countries like Egypt, Georgia, France and Lebanon, to share their cultures with each other and establish long lasting friendships.

The visiting students only pay for their tickets and all the rest of the expenses are met by the hosting Armenian families and Armenian Ministry of Diaspora. Hrant Dink Foundation supports the young people in their application process and finds sponsors for their travelling expenses. In 2011, our foundation gave support to 7 students by finding sponsors for their tickets.



*The full pages of history stand for past events, whereas the blank ones correspond to what is yet to be experienced.*

*And now once again, our common fate in Turkish-Armenian relations, with a centuries-long past and a centuries-long future ahead, is before us.*

*Sometimes well, sometimes not, our forefathers filled the pages they were given.*

*The real issue is how we will fill these blank pages today.*

*Will we act like those responsible of the great catastrophe of the past, or will we learn from those mistakes and write new pages worthy of civilized humanity?*

*This is the greatest responsibility placed before us.*

*Those who refrain from acting on this responsibility, or who want to fill these pages with malign and painful experiences are in actual fact no less terrible than those responsible of the painful experiences of the past.*

*And we, those who feel the responsibility, must not allow them and not leave the writing of these pages in the monopoly of those who will fill them up in the same manner as the past.*

.....

*Hrant Dink  
“Two Close Peoples Two Far Neighbours”, 5 November 2005*

The normalization and development of Turkey’s relations with its ‘most distant’ neighbour Armenia is the aim of the Foundation. The Foundation’s work in this field is based on the principle that can be described as “The border first opens in our minds.” As the Hrant Dink Foundation, we will encourage direct contact in all fields between the two countries in collaboration with the civil society of both countries, independent of the political developments. We believe that civil society is the real determining element in the dynamics of the relations and we foresee the consolidation of this civil pressure. For this end, it is our main target to increase direct contact and mobility between the two countries, the formation of common working areas in all fields and the creation of initiatives for the further development of relations. A ‘common language’ can be formed with contacts and encounters between the peoples of the two countries, and therefore we particularly encourage Armenia’s participation in all our projects in various fields.

# TURKEY-ARMENIA RELATIONS



## LET'S PIN DOWN THE HEADLINE AT THE NEIGHBOUR'S!

Project Coordinator: Burcu Becermen

**Turkey-Armenia Journalist Dialogue Programme** launched in 2009 by the Hrant Dink Foundation in cooperation with the Heinrich Böll Stiftung Turkey Office was organised for the third time. The programme addresses the lack of information between the two countries which is the case due to years of disconnection. Journalists from both countries visit their neighbouring country each year and during the week they get in touch with their colleagues, counterparts, civil society organisations and politicians.

In the third year of the programme, which aims at strengthening ties between journalists from Turkey and Armenia and helping to establish direct means of exchanging news sources, we wanted to bring together journalists and columnists writing economy news with a view to have a better understanding of the economic situation in both countries, to study the impact of the closed border on economy and development, to find out missed opportunities and to stimulate discussions on the what future holds for Armenia and Turkey. We believe that the first step of unlocking the deadlock in Armenia-Turkey relations is the opening up of the border and we need to better understand what this means for both societies and their common future and development.

In 2011, a group of 8 journalists from Turkey visited Armenia from June 27th to July 3rd 2011. Journalists from Anadolu Ajansı, Cumhuriyet, Habertürk, Radikal, Sabah, Taraf and Today's Zaman paid their first ever visits to Armenia and found out about Armenia as well as the current situation of media and journalists in the country thanks to their contacts with Civilitas Foundation, Yerevan Press Club, Regional Studies Center, Capital Daily, Armenian Times, AZG and GALA TV.

During the visit, the journalists also met think tanks carrying out research on economy, United Nations agencies in Armenia and the Union of Manufacturers and Businessmen of Armenia and elaborated on Armenia-Turkey relations, priorities for economy and development and potential joint projects that can be developed between the two countries for a joint development perspective.

As part of the one-week visit, the group came together with parliamentarians, representatives of political parties, non-governmental organisations and environmental groups. Apart from the capital Yerevan, the group also had the chance to make excursions to Gyumri, Echmiadzin, Khor Virab, Garni and Geghart.

In the second phase of the programme, 8 journalists from Armenia working for Delovoy Express, Business 24, Orakarg Economic Daily, HETQ, AZG, Aravot, CIVILNET. TV and GALA TV travelled to Turkey. The journalists met with their colleagues in Turkey at Today's Zaman, Dünya Newspaper, Habertürk Daily, Cumhuriyet Daily and Sabah Daily and exchanged views on how to work in the halted political dialogue process and how to improve the channels of communication and reporting. Thanks to the visits paid to Agos Newspaper, Aras Publishing House, Kumkapı Saint Mary Church and the Gedikpaşa School where children from Armenia attend classes, they received informed about the Armenians living in Turkey. During the meetings with Anadolu Kültür and Heinrich Böll Stiftung Turkey Office, they were introduced to civil society organisations in Turkey as well as their activities. The meeting held with Bahçeşehir University Center for Economic and Social Research BETAM helped the participating journalists to learn about Turkey's performance in terms of development and employment as well as the challenges ahead. Prof. Asaf Savaş Akat offered very important insights about the past, present and future of Turkey's economy. Following these meetings, the group travelled the Ankara and met with officials from the Ministry of National Education to talk about the education problems of Armenians living in Turkey. The meetings held with parliamentarians Sırrı Süreyya Önder and Şafak Pavey witnessed discussions about the important issues on Turkey's agenda as well as the position of different political parties in Turkey towards Armenia-Turkey relations. Thanks to the visit to the United Nations Turkey Office the participants were able to explore opportunities for cooperation between the two countries in the field of development. They also had to chance to visit the TRT Ankara and the unit broadcasting in Armenian language.

HEINRICH BÖLL STIFTUNG DERNEĞİ TÜRKİYE TEMSİLCİLİĞİ



6.7.2011 Habertürk



## ERMENİSTAN'DAN TÜRK JESTİ



**ERMENİSTAN'DAN TÜRK JESTİ**  
Habertürk Yazarı Murat Bardakçı'nın "Talat Paşa'nın Evrak-ı Metrukesi" kitabı da yer alacak. Ermeniler, Türkiye sınırının dibinde kurulu olduğu için kuşku yaratan Metzamor Nükleer Santral için de garanti verdi: "Ulusal Arası Atom Enerjisi Kurumu gelip denetledi, hiçbir tehlike yok."

**ERMENİ KURTARAN TÜRK**  
Müdür Demoyan'ın yanı sıra: "Evet bu Türklerin varlığını biliyoruz. Önümüzdeki 2 yıl içinde müzeyi büyüteceğiz ve bu Türkleri bir bölüm açacağız. Hatta size Ermenilere yardımçı olan ve örnek Türk'ten söz edebiliriz. Bunlardan biri, Urfa'da bir kadi (yargıç). Bu kadından, bir İsviçreli misyoner

6.7.2011 Taraf

## Önkoşulsuz yeni ilişki mümkün

Türkiye ve Ermenistan ilişkilerini normalleştirecek protokoller rafa kalkmış olsa da, kanaat önderleri, siyasilere önkoşulsuz yeni bir ilişkinin kurulabileceğini düşünüyor



**Ombudsmana en çok şikâyet ordudan geliyor**  
Türkiye'nin pek çok kurumunda olduğu gibi, Ermenistan'da da insan hakları konusunda en çok şikâyet ordudan geliyor. Ermenistan'da da, Türkiye'de olduğu gibi, askerlerin insan hakları konusunda en çok şikâyet konusu. Ermenistan'da da, Türkiye'de olduğu gibi, askerlerin insan hakları konusunda en çok şikâyet konusu. Ermenistan'da da, Türkiye'de olduğu gibi, askerlerin insan hakları konusunda en çok şikâyet konusu.



## Yaşam kapaısı

Türkiye'nin Karabağ sorunu nedeniyle kapattığı sınır, Ermenistan'da içtelden ipliğe her şeyin maliyetini katlıyor

► Gürcistan ile Rusya arasındaki sorunlar nedeniyle Ermenistan'ı Rusya'ya bağlayan demiryolu da kapalı. Bu durumda ülkenin tek bağlantısı, Gürcistan üzerinden gelen karayoluyla kalıyor. Bu da Ermenistan'ın yükünü artırıyor.

**HASAN ERİŞ**  
ERİVAN - Türkiye'nin, yeniden açılmasını Karabağ sorununun çözümü şartına bağladığı sınır kapısı, Ermenistan ekonomisi için önemli bir maliyet unsuru olmaya devam ediyor. Ermenistan İmalatçılar ve İşadamları Birliği Türkiye Proje Direktörü Artur Ghazaryan'a göre, bu durum uluşum maliyetlerini ciddi şekilde pa-





## MULTIMEDIA FOR DIALOGUE

Project Coordinator: Burcu Becermen

Hrant Dink Foundation, Galata Fotoğrafhanesi Photograph Academy, Free Press Unlimited and Youth Initiative Centre of Gyumri have jointly organised a **Multimedia Project for Promoting Dialogue between Turkey and Armenia** with the support of the Consulate-General of the Netherlands and the British Embassy. The Project aims at establishing direct communication between young photojournalists and photographers from Armenia and Turkey and enabling them to think collectively to promote dialogue between the two countries by making 5 joint multimedia productions.

The project has brought together 10 participants, 5 from Turkey, 5 from Armenia with prior experience in documentary photography/photojournalism in two multimedia workshops in İstanbul and in a photojournalistic trip to Kars and Gyumri.

Aleksey Manukyan, Anush Babajanyan, Armenuhi Vardanyan, Marianna Vardanyan and Sofia Danielyan from Armenia joined Anıl Çizmecioğlu, Arif Yaman, Derya Deniz Pekkiyıcı, Eren Aytuğ and Volkan Doğar from Turkey at the first multimedia workshop at İstanbul Tütün Deposu on September 12-18, 2011.

During the first workshop, they attended sessions on “Multimedia Production” by the documentary film maker Jack Janssen; “Multimedia Techniques” by the visual artist Sevgi Ortaç; “Documentary Photography” by the photographer Yücel Tunca and “Visual Storytelling” by the photographer Berge Arabian.

Throughout the week, the photographers also shared their own perspectives on dialogue and thanks to the facilitation of the trainers they chose their pairs from the neighbouring country and identified the common topics to work on.

In the second phase of the project, from September 19 to 27, 2011, 2 pairs travelled to Kars and 3 pairs to Gyumri to make the shootings and recordings for the topics they identified.

In the last phase, all teams got together at a second workshop in İstanbul at Galata Fotoğrafhanesi from November 21 to 27, 2011 to finalise the editing of their multimedia productions. During the week, participants screened their work-in-progress and worked with Jack Janssen and Sevgi Ortaç to finalise their editing. The last workshop also hosted journalist and photographer Onnik Krikorian who shared his own project OneWorld using multimedia and social media for promoting dialogue between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

The 5 multimedia documentaries produced as a result of the Multimedia for Promoting Dialogue Project will be presented to public in 2012 at multimedia exhibitions in Turkey and Armenia. The final productions will also be disseminated to a greater audience through social media as well as local and national TV channels.



23.9.2011 Ağos

# Diyaloğu geliştirmek için

EMRE ERTANI - HRANT KASPARYAN

Hrant Dink Vakfı, Galata Fotoğrafhanesi Fotoğraf Akademisi, Free Press Unlimited ve Youth Information Center of Gyumri işbirliği ile düzenlenen 'Multimedia for Promoting Dialogue / Diyaloğu Geliştirmek İçin Multimedya' projesinin atölye süreci 17 Eylül'de tamamlandı. Proje, Ermenistan ve Türkiye halklarının yakınlaşmasına ve iki ülke ilişkilerinin barışçı yaklaşımlarla geliştirilmesine katkı sağlayacak multimedya belgeseller üretilmesini hedefliyor. Aynı zamanda, Ermenistan ve Türkiye'nin genç belgesel fotoğraf ve belgesel film üreticilerinin multimedya zemininde bir kez daha yan yana gelip, geçmişte farklı biçimlerde atılmış ortak üretim temellerini güçlendirmesini amaçlayan proje sonucunda ortaya çıkacak beş multimedya belgesi, öncelikle Ermenistan'da, Gümrü şehrindeki yerel TV kanalı Lori TV ve Kars'ın yerel TV kanalı Serhat TV'de yayınlanacak.

Ermenistan'dan Aleksey Manukyan, Anush Babajanyan, Armenuhi Vardanyan, Mariana Vardanyan ve Sofia Danielyan; Türkiye'den Anıl Çizmecioğlu, Arif Yaman, Derya Deniz Pekkiyıcı, Eren Aytuğ ve Volkan Doğar, 13-17 Eylül 2011 tarihleri arasında, belgesel film yönetmeni Jack Janssen, görsel sanatçı Sevgi Ortaç, fotoğrafçı Yücel Tunca ve fotoğrafçı Berge Arabian'ın verdiği seminerlere katıldılar. Katılımcıların oluşturacakları ikişer kişilik beş gruyunca video ve fotoğraf çalışmaları yaptıklarını, bu süreçte Ermenistanlı katılımcılarla birbirlerini daha iyi tanıdıklarını, birbirlerine hikâyelerini anlattıklarını ve beraber neler yapabilecekleri üzerine kafa yorduklarını söylüyor. Her katılımcının, istediği hikâyeyi video ve fotoğraflarla anlatacağını belirten Yaman, yapacağı çalışma için neden 'korku' temasını seçtiğini şu sözlerle anlatıyor: "Herkes bu sorunlarla yaşamaktan bıkmış durumda. 30 yaşlarında İstanbullu Ermeni bir ressam olan bir arkadaşım, bana 'Ben bu yaşıma geldim, her 24 Nisan'da Türkler gelip bizi tehdit edeceklermiş gibi korkuya kapılıyorum, bundan kurtulmak istiyorum' diyor. Bu korkuların Ermenilerin

bun üçü Ermenistan'ın Gümrü ve Vanadzor şehirlerine, ikisi de Kars'a gidecek. Çalışacakları bölgelerde insan hakları, ifade özgürlüğü, toplumsal cinsiyet ve sınır köylerinde yaşam gibi konulara eğilecek olan gruplar, Kasım ayında, projenin üçüncü aşaması için yeniden İstanbul'da bir araya gelecekler. Tütün Deposu'ndaki çalışmalara katılan Armenuhi Vardanyan, Arif Yaman, Aleksey Manukyan ve Derya Deniz Pekkiyıcı'yla çalışmaları üzerine konuştuk.

### Toplumsal önyargılara karşı sanat

Projenin en genç katılımcısı olan, 21 yaşındaki Armenuhi Vardanyan, Türkiye ile Ermenistan arasında yapılan sanatsal etkinlikleri önemseydiğini, iki ülkeden sanatçılar ve sanatseverlerin bu tür oluşumlarla bir araya gelmesinin toplumlar arası yakınlaşmaya katkı sağlayacağını söylüyor. Yerevan Devlet Üniversitesi Uluslararası İlişkiler Bölümü öğrencisi olan Vardanyan, toplumsal önyargıların aşılmasında sanatın gücünün hafife alınmaması gerektiğini düşünüyor: "Ülkeler arasında bir sorun varsa, sadece siyasetçiler veya diplomatların devreye girmesi yeterli olmayabilir. Kitlere sanat vasıtasıyla da hitap etmek mümkün, dolayısıyla bu projeyi çok önemsiyorum."

### 1915'ten bugüne uzanan 'korku'

Üniversiteyi bitirdikten sonra Galata Fotoğrafhanesi'nde basın fotoğrafçılığı eğitimi alan serbest fotoğrafçı Arif Yaman, proje kapsamında bir hafta bo-



gündelik hayatında hâlâ yer tutuyor olması, Ermenilerin geçmişte yaşananlardan dolayı bugün hâlâ korku hissediyor olması beni çok şaşırttı ve bu konuda çalışmaya yöneltti. Bunun üzerine gitmeyi ve bu konuyla ilgili hikâyeleri anlatabilmeyi çok önemli buluyorum. Gümrü'de çalışmalar yapacağım. Büyükannelelerin çocuklara okuduğu, 1915'e dair ninniler varmış. Bu ninnileri söyleyen insanları bulup filme almayı ve altyazılarla ninnilerin içeriklerini anlatmayı düşünüyorum."

### 'Halk diplomasisi'ne sanatla katkı

Ermenistan'ın Gümrü kentinde yaşayan ve güzel sanatlar fakültesi mezunu olan Aleksey Manukyan, Türkiye'ye ilk kez

bu proje kapsamında gelmiş. Manukyan, projenin ikinci bölümü için, kökenlerinin dayandığı Kars'ta çalışacak olmaktan memnun: "Ailemin kökenleri Kars'ta. Dedem Karşı. Eskiden beri bu kente özel bir ilgim var. Dolayısıyla, böyle bir proje kapsamında Kars'a gitmek benim için çok kıymetli. Proje kapsamındaki çalışmamızla, sanatsal yöntemlerle ve görselliği öne çıkararak, iki komşu kent olan Gümrü ile Kars arasında yeni bir bağ kurmaya çalışacağız."

### 'Ermenistanlıları dinlemeliyiz'

Üniversitede İşletme okuyan Derya Deniz Pekkiyıcı, Galata Fotoğrafhanesi'nin belgesel programında eğitim almış, Türkiye-Ermenistan konusunda da-

ha önce de çalışmış, İstanbullu Ermeni arkadaşlarıyla din farklılıkları, sınıf çelişkisi gibi konularda video çalışmaları yapmış. Bu program çerçevesinde Kars'ta çalışacak olan Pekkiyıcı, şunları söylüyor: "Bana 'Ne yapmak istiyorsun?' diye sorduklarında 'İnsanların kafasında soru işaretleri oluşturmak, onları düşündürmek' diye cevap veriyorum. Önyargıları yıkmaya yönelik çalışmalar yapmak istiyorum. Kişiler, halklar arasında bir sorun olmadığını, sorunu devletlerin yarattığını anlatmaya çalışacağım. Devletlerin kirlî politikaları sonucu, eğitim ve medya aracılığıyla insanlar etkileniyor. Türkiye'dekilerin Ermenistanlıları dinlemesi çok gerekli ve önemli."

### Bağımsızlığın 20. yılı şerefine

Ermenistan'da, ülkenin bağımsızlığı kazanmasının 20. yıldönümünü kutlamaları kapsamında, 250 eserden oluşan bir resim sergisi açıldı. Diasporadan (ABD, Kanada, Suriye, Irak, Gürcistan, Estonya, İtalya, Belçika, Rusya, Ukrayna, Beyaz Rusya, Avustralya) ressamların eserlerinin de yer aldığı sergide, İstanbul'dan herhangi bir eser bulunmuyor. Ermenistan Diaspora Bakanı Hranuş Hagopyan, serginin açılışında yaptığı konuşmada, bunun eşsiz bir sergi olduğunu söyledi ve katılımcıları tebrik etti.



### 'Mücadele' filmi Boğaziçi Kitap Günleri'ni açtı

Çekimleri Ordu, Selanik, Drama, Katerini ve Kilikis'te yapılan 'Kardeş Nereye: Mücadele' adlı belgesel film izleyiciyle buluştu. Yönetmenliği Ömer Asan'ın yaptığı film, nüfus mübadelesini konu alıyor. Türkiye'de ilk olarak, 15 Eylül'de, Boğaziçi Kitap Günleri'nin açılışında gösterilen film, 14. İstanbul Uluslararası 1001 Belgesel Film Festivali, Antalya Altın Portakal Film Festivali ve Adana Altın Kozza Film Festivali'nde de gösterilecek.

### Video ve Dijital Sanatlar Festivali:

BERİL ESKİ

12. İstanbul Bienali'ne paralel etkinlikler kapsamında, bu yıl 11. defa düzenlenen Kur'yefest 14 Eylül'de başladı. Yapı Endüstri Merkezi'nde devam eden video ve dijital sanatlar sergisi Kur'yefest'in ana teması video oyunları. Festivalin merkezinde FACT Liverpool tarafından İngiltere'de ve NIMK (Hollanda Medya Sanatları Enstitüsü) tarafından Hol-

likler kapsamında yer alan seminerlerde ilk gün 'Video oyunları oyun mudur sanat mıdır?' tartışmasının yapıldığını, ikinci gün ise Türkiye'de video oyunları ile ilgilenen akademisyenlerin bu konudaki makalelerini sunduklarını belirtti. Makale sunumlarının ardından yapılan tartışmaları kitaplaştırmayı planladıklarını ifade eden Arkman, son seminerde de, video oyunlarını profesyonel kariyer haline getirenlerle video oyunlarının



## İstanbul'da 'Van Project' rüzgârı esti

LUSYEN KOPAR

şitli müzik okullarında eğitim gören 13 müzisyenden oluşu-

Mezopotamya Sosyal Forumu'na katılmak için Diyarba-

Harutyunyan'ın öğrencisi olan Davidyants, Parseğ Ganacıyan ve

Grubun menajeri Anahit Davidyants, Türkiye'ye ilk kez



# TOUCH! YOU WILL DEMOCRATIZE!

*According to the Holy Book, it is with a touch of the forbidden fruit that man falls from divine realms, and the process of becoming human begins. When Eve plucks an apple from the forbidden tree and offers it to Adam, they become aware of their nakedness and cover themselves with aprons they weave from fig leaves. The wrath of God is fearsome! Womankind he punishes with pain in childbirth and men with lifelong hard labour.*

*The evolutionary process of mankind who from that point on multiplied and increased in number follows closely the process of social and political relations between people. The real explanation of this process should be sought in the countless prohibitions put into effect throughout history and in mankind's struggle and revolt against these prohibitions. Meanwhile, it is once again the constant and most fundamental reality of "untouchable" taboos that faces those who attempt to analyse this process. Just as before, certain things have again remained beyond reach, and certain people have remained untouchable. And observe, if you will, how in our beloved Turkey, at the dawn of the 21st century, parliamentary immunity remains a contemporary issue.*

*Our country has declared its intent to enter a process towards a clean society, but this armour of immunity forms a huge obstacle in front of cleaning the establishment itself. We are all following the developments: the issue has moved beyond the immunity of persons: instead the immunity of the state has become a topic of debate. Neither the judicial system, nor any other governmental power is able to reach and touch these untouchables. But it is nevertheless clear that it will be impossible to obstruct the demand of society to touch these untouchables. This week, our parliamentarians seated in the Turkish Grand National Assembly face a test they are unaccustomed to. They will vote to say, "Let us be touchable too." Will their immunity be removed? It would be over-optimistic to expect this to happen by the wave of a magical wand from a parliament where the numerical balance is constantly changing. But it is also true that, if it happens today, it is great, but even if it does not, sometime in the future a day will come when these privileges will be removed, and that day is not so far away. Ultimately they will be removed, and so they should.*

*Since we are talking about immunity, it becomes necessary to also discuss in the space of a few sentences the topic of our social life, and touch upon the untouchables in this field a little, too. Do we not observe in our social life the same untouchable taboos springing into life at the slightest criticism towards a person or institution? I think the time has come for us to confront the issues considered and leave no stone unturned in the darkness of taboo. We try, as much as we can, to touch upon these taboos. We are aware how much difficulty this effort involves. We know that it is difficult to establish the tradition of criticism in a society where it does not exist yet, but we will persist to the end.*

*Why should we be unafraid of touching?*  
*Ethologist(\*) Desmond Morris, in his book titled Intimate Behaviour, explains how in our increasingly crowded world we have come to forget touching each other and talks of the dangers of this "untouchability." Describing at length how a friendly slap on the back is a typically human gesture which gains in value, Morris goes on to argue that it is in fact an expression of love and adds: "Touching is our most fundamental sense – it has been described as the mother of senses. Unfortunately, and moreover, without realizing it, we are becoming people who touch less, and are drawing apart from each other."*  
*We agree with Morris when he associates touching and being touched with love. So if you love... but really love, we ask you to "touch", and "Don't be afraid of being touched":*  
*"Don't be afraid to touch! You'll democratize."*

*(\*) Ethology: A branch of zoology which studies and interprets animal behaviour.*

*Hrant Dink  
Agos, 21 November 1997*

Demand for democracy for people from all ethnic, religious, cultural and gender backgrounds, in a transparent social structure composed of individuals with an awareness of citizenship, is among the Foundation's foremost principles. We consider the issue of minority rights not as an independent issue, but one directly related to democracy in Turkey.

The Foundation possesses a structural sensitivity regarding the issue of creating awareness of hate speech. In this sense, to fight against all manners of racism and discrimination with works in which the constructive role of the media is encouraged is among our most important priorities.

We support relationships with the European Union and the EU entry process as a step towards democratization, and freedom of expression is envisioned in the wider sense, encompassing the discussion of all matters considered to be taboo. The Hrant Dink Foundation believes the concept of democracy can be given relevant content only through experience and by developing real empathy, these being achievable within a system where we can talk, and attain freedom through talking. We consider it our duty to strive towards democracy, which is a right of the peoples in Turkey.

# DEMOCRATIZATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS



## MEDIA WATCH AND HATE SPEECH

Project Coordinators: Nuran Gelişli  
Garen Aram Kapril



The “Media Watch and Hate Speech” project has been implemented since 2009 with the aim of combating racist and discriminatory discourse in the media through monitoring print media and exposing hateful content.

### QUARTERLY REPORTS

The Foundation has been publishing quarterly reports based on the news and columns that contain hate speech including statistical analyses on the groups or identities targeted, the events that led these groups to become the targets, where hate speech can be encountered the most etc., together with examples from newspapers subjected to critical discourse analysis. These reports have been uploaded on the project website [www.nefretsoylemi.org](http://www.nefretsoylemi.org) and disseminated to NGOs, universities, newspaper editors, and various institutions such as the Journalists' Association of Turkey and Radio and Television Supreme Council. Additionally, an interim report based on an increase in the number of articles citing missionaries and missionary work during the months January, February, and March was published and dispersed among journalists.

The project website [www.nefretsoylemi.org](http://www.nefretsoylemi.org) has been renewed.

The project website, which constitutes one of the most important components of the project, was renewed in 2011. News and columns containing hateful content encountered during regular monitoring have been uploaded on the website with visuals and short analyses. These items were also shared through social media networks such as Facebook and Twitter. With its new design, followers were able to actively contribute to the website. After moderation, the news and columns submitted by its followers have been uploaded onto the website. Followers have also been able to comment on the uploaded news items, participate in the forum discussions and receive weekly bulletins if requested.

### MALATYA: JUNE 25, 2011 “HATE SPEECH IN THE MEDIA” WORKSHOP

A workshop entitled “Hate Speech in the Media” was

organized with the participation of local journalists from Malatya, Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, and Mardin. During the workshop, participants were firstly given information about the project's purpose, methodology, up-to-date findings, and the project website [www.nefretsoylemi.org](http://www.nefretsoylemi.org). The introduction was followed by a presentation delivered by Feray Salman, general coordinator of the Human Rights Joint Platform, who focused on hate speech in the context of international contracts. Then, Prof. Dr. Eser Köker from the Communication Department of Ankara University gave a talk on how the media practices and reproduces hate speech, which was followed by journalist Erol Önderoğlu's presentation on rights-based journalism.

### AFYON: OCTOBER 15, 2011 “HATE SPEECH IN THE MEDIA” WORKSHOP

The second workshop was held in Afyon with the participation of local journalists from Afyon and Uşak, NGO representatives along with Eskişehir Anadolu University Communication Faculty students.

The workshop began with a presentation outlining the project's purpose, methodology, up-to-date findings, and the project website [www.nefretsoylemi.org](http://www.nefretsoylemi.org). Assoc. Prof. Incilay Cangöz from Eskişehir University's Communication Faculty delivered a presentation on discourse analysis. Then, Halise Karaaslan, a research assistant at the Communication Faculty of Ankara University, gave a talk on the reproduction of hate speech in the media together with examples from the print media and TV series. Participants analyzed and commented on the items containing hate speech.

### MEETINGS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Meetings were held with NGOs including the Positive Living Association, the Peace Association, KAOS-GL, the Association for Social Change, and the Human Rights Association, on various dates. The meetings focused on how to cooperate in the fight against hate speech. With the aim of including discriminatory and hateful discourse against women, homosexuals, handicapped and

individuals living with HIV in the project website, these NGOs offered to collaborate by monitoring the media in the scope of their field and by sending hateful content to the project website.

There were meetings held with the aim of including a course to address hate speech in the Communication Departments of Marmara, Galatasaray, and Bahçeşehir Universities. They were given project posters and brochures and were asked to collaborate in popularizing and publicizing the project and its website.

Garen Aram Kapril, one of the project coordinators, was hosted by the IMC TV programme “Agenda Research” during a special programme on “Hate Speech in the

Media”. Additionally, he made a presentation at the meeting entitled “Hate Speech in the Media and Hate Crimes” organized by the Boğaziçi University Social Services Society.

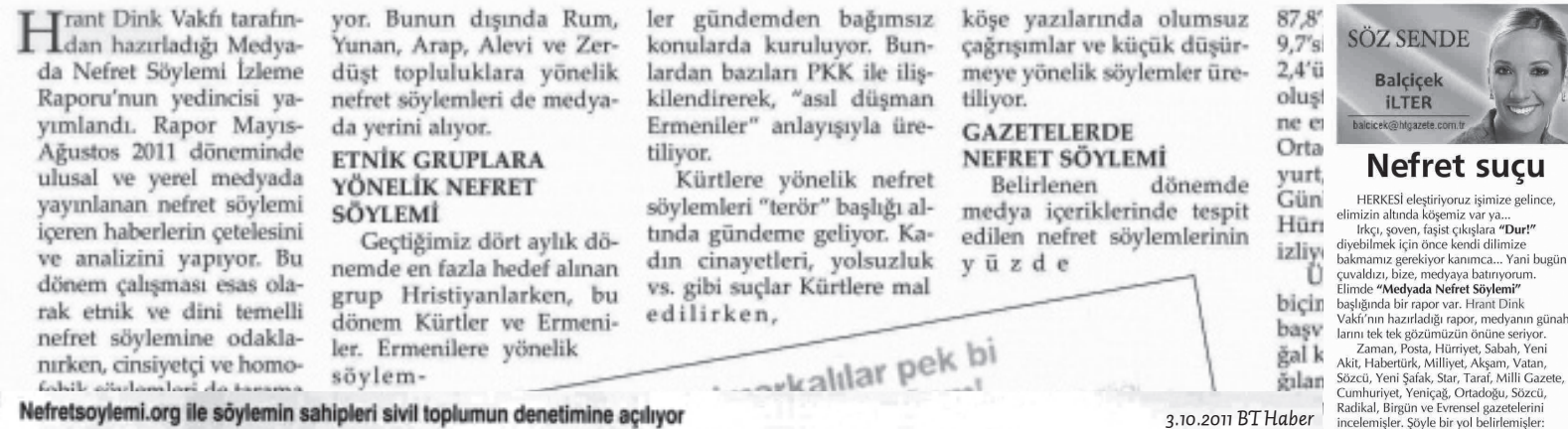
University students taking media ethics courses, who were referred to the Foundation, were given assistance with their assignments on hate speech in the media.



31.10.2011 Evrensel

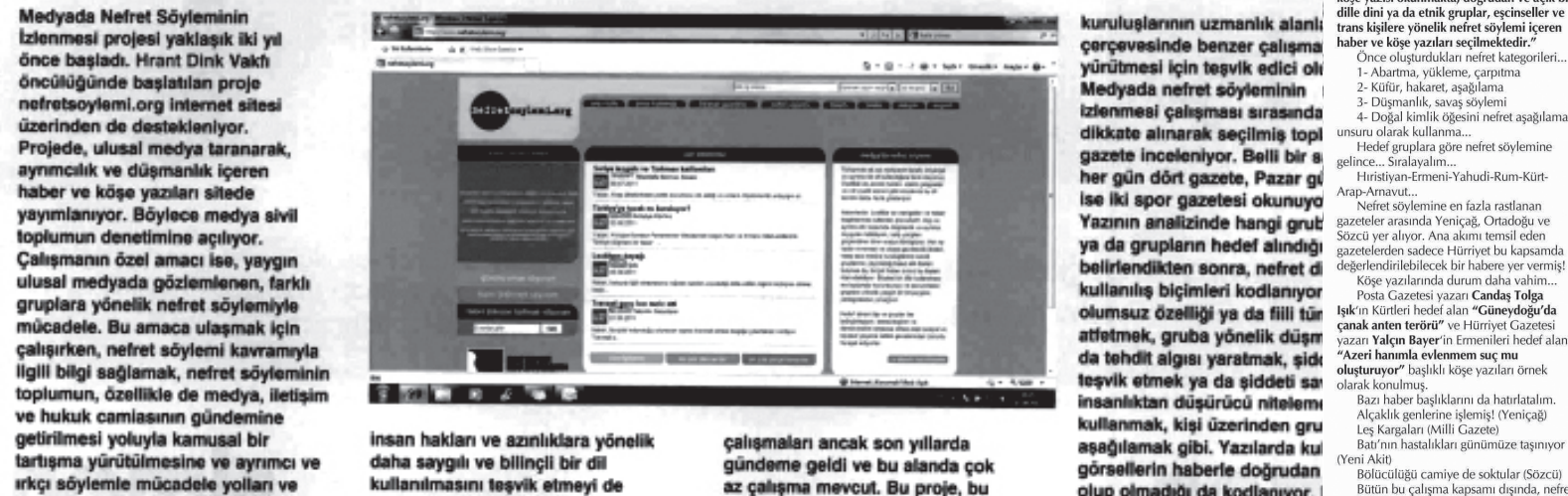
# Medyada nefret Kürtleri ve Ermenileri hedef aldı

20.7.2011 Habertürk



Nefretsoylemi.org ile söylemin sahipleri sivil toplumun denetimine açılıyor

3.10.2011 BT Haber









# ULUSLARARASI HRANT DİNK ÖDÜLÜ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀՆԱՆԻ ՏԻՄ ՄԻՋԱԿԱՆ ՀԱՆՐԱՆ ԴԻՆԿ ԱՎԱՐԴ

## THE INTERNATIONAL HRANT DINK AWARD 2011

The International Hrant Dink Award was presented for the third time on Hrant Dink's birthday, on September 15, 2011 at the award ceremony held in Istanbul Cemal Reşit Rey Concert Hall.

This year, the award, presented by the Hrant Dink Foundation to two people, who work for a world free of discrimination, racism, and violence, take personal risks for their ideals, use the language of peace and by doing so, inspire and encourage others was given to Ahmet Altan from Turkey and Lydia Cacho from abroad. The awardees were announced to public with the videos prepared by Ümit Kivanç.

The ceremony, hosted by Tülin Özen, began with the speech of Ali Bayramoğlu, the chair of the awards committee and Rakel Dink, the chair of the Hrant Dink Foundation. The "Van Project" music group performed several Armenian songs with their conductor Norayr Kardashyan. Founded in November 2010, the "Van Project" consists of 13 musicians. In the first part of the ceremony, Rojin accompanied the "Van Project" with Armenian and Kurdish songs and in the second part Yavuz Bingöl accompanied the group with 'Sari Gelin' both in Armenian and Turkish. Before proceeding to the presentation of the awards, a video entitled 'Inspirations' on the people and groups from Turkey and abroad that gave hope to people with their work and tried to enlighten their lives was also shown. Among the 'Inspirations' in addition to people and institutions from Africa, America and Europe, from Turkey there were the Justice Commission to Face the Truth of Diyarbakır Prison, the "Soil and Water" ("Ax û Av" in Kurdish) Collective in Viranşehir/Urfa, Migration Solidarity Network, Armenia – Turkey Cinema Platform, Selim Temo Ergül, Şehbal Şenyurt, "Human Library" and the "Şalvar Rap Group" from Köyceğiz, Muğla which fought against the construction of an hydro-power plant on their river Yuvarlakçay.

Altan, in his speech stated that Hrant Dink's importance was understood better and better in a country where there were massacres, murders, clashes, where the voices promoting violence and glorifying death were still heard and he ended his speech with these words: "If you allow me, I would like to take this award only as an entrustment. Should one day in this country, a brave, honest and a dignified politician comes out to light who unveils the real perpetrators of Hrant Dink, who calls this brutal murder to an account, then I will be handing this entrustment over to him/her with great joy, right here, in front of this crowd."

The other awardee of the International Hrant Dink Award 2011, Lydia Cacho, summarized in her speech the struggle she had been giving for years against human trafficking in various countries. She said, "I know my rights. I've survived rape, incarceration, two trials and an assassination attempt for the simple fact of exercising my freedom to be an echoer of other women's voices. And here I am making a free choice that millions of our sisters cannot make; until we are able to walk the path together, I will keep writing. And I will do it under the warm inspiration of our deceased colleagues from around the world, those who where assassinated for their honesty and their bravery, just like Hrant Dink, whose life and death touched us all in Latin America."

Ahmet Altan was presented the award statuette and the award certificate by the jury members Adalet Ağaoğlu and Hasan Cemal; Lydia Cacho was presented the award statuette and the award certificate by Boris Navasardian and Erkan Ersöz, representing the Conscientious Objection Movement- Turkey.

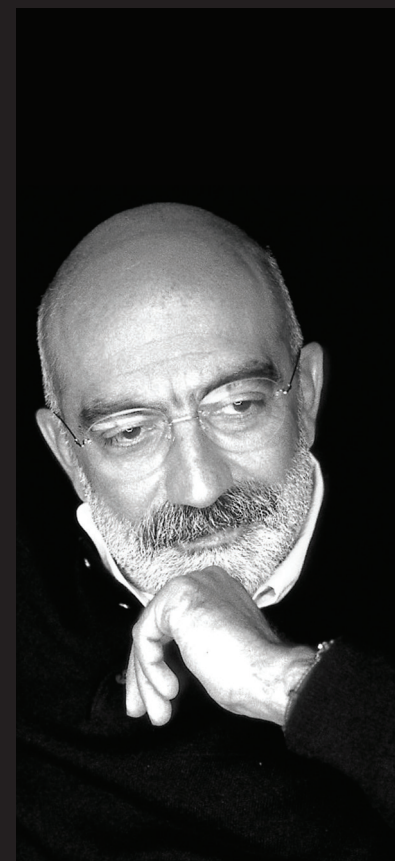
There was a sizeable interest to the award ceremony with more than 900 people in the audience. The ceremony was also broadcasted live on [www.hrantdink.org](http://www.hrantdink.org).

The Jury of the International Hrant Dink Award 2011 consisted of Adalet Agaoglu (Writer), Judith Butler (Philosopher), Hasan Cemal (Journalist), Daniel Cohn-Bendit (Member of the European Parliament), Rakel Dink (Chair of the Hrant Dink Foundation), Irene Khan (former Secretary General of Amnesty International), Boris Navasardian (President of the Yerevan Press Club), Baltazar Garzon Real (Judge, International Hrant Dink Award 2011) and a group from the Conscientious Objection Movement in Turkey (International Hrant Dink Award 2011).

2011 International Hrant Dink Award Committee  
Ali Bayramoğlu - Chairman-Award Committee , Özlem Dalkıran, Rakel Dink, Arat Dink, Delal Dink, Ayşe Kadioğlu, Rober Koptaş, Çiğdem Mater, Manoug Pamokdjian, Zeynep Taşkın.

Nora Mildanoğlu - Coordinator  
[www.hrantdinkaward.org](http://www.hrantdinkaward.org)

SUPPORTERS  
Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality  
Sabancı University Istanbul Policy Center  
Global Dialogue  
Aktif İletİ Delivery and Courier Services  
Fineco Eurofinancement



AHMET ALTAN



LYDIA CACHO





16.9.2011 Habertürk

# ‘Ödülü, gerçek katili bulanlara vereceğim’



ULUSLARARASI Hrant Dink Ödülü’nün üçüncüsü Taraf Gazetesi Genel Yayın Yönetmeni Ahmet Altan ve Meksikalı gazeteci ve kadın hakları savunucusu Lydia Cacho’ya verildi.

Cemal Reşit Rey Konser Salonu’nda düzenlenen törende konuşan Dink’in eşi Rakel Dink, davetlileri Türkçe, Kürtçe ve Ermenice selamladıktan sonra son dönemde savaş çılgınlığının yükseldiğini ifade ederek, “Her zaman ivilik kötülüğü.

görülen Ahmet Altan, “Bu ödülü, eğer izin verirsiniz, bir emanet olarak alıyorum. Bir gün bu ülkede, Hrant Dink’in gerçek katillerini bulan, onları ortaya çıkartan, bu korkunç vahşetin hesabını soran cesur, dürüst ve onurlu bir yönetici çıkarsa, o zaman bu gece burada aldığım bu emaneti ona, gene burada, bu kalabalıkların önünde sevinçle vereceğim. Bu ödülün gerçek sahibi o olacak” diye konuştu.

Ödüle vurtısından ise organize

## Taraf’s Altan, Mexican journalist Cacho receive Hrant Dink award

17.9.2011 Today’s Zaman

Following the award ceremony Altan was asked by Today’s Zaman if he expects that that day will come soon, in the term of Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan’s government.

“This was a unique murder. I think neither this government, nor any others actually want to solve it. The reason for this is that almost every part of the state was involved in the conspiracy to kill Hrant Dink. In fact, the real murderers are known. Therefore, the government goes after a lot of murders courageously but it stands in the shadows in shameless cowardice when it comes to this. Do I have hope that it will happen soon? I always have hope in Turkey -- a country of miracles, and where very bad and good things can happen.

pro-democracy supporters or accused of being “singularly dedicated to bashing the military.”

The award is presented to two people from inside and outside Turkey “who work for a world free of discrimination, racism and violence, take personal risks for their ideals, use the language of peace, and by doing so, inspire and encourage others.”

The other recipient of the award Cacho, who has written extensively in the media on people trafficking, organized crime, drug trafficking, gender violence and official corruption, said at the award ceremony that she traveled around the world to reveal victims of violence and abuse against women and children.

“This is one of the most serious problems of the 21st century, trafficking of women and girls,

mons of Eden,” which exposed the powers behind child pornography in her country, she was sued and imprisoned, and later released upon an offer of political asylum from the UN Human Rights Council. She said that she is honored to receive the award in the name of Dink.

“Thanks to him, many of us have gained a better understanding of a need for further democratization in Turkey,” she said. “I receive this award; I salute his memory, his professionalism and his legacy on freedom of expression and human rights all over the world.”

At the opening of the ceremony, Dink’s widow Rakel Dink said, “I know that goodness over badness, light over darkness will prevail and overcome lies.”

16.9.2011 Milliyet



## HRANT DINK ÖDÜLÜ BU YIL AHMET ALTAN’IN

İSTANBUL Milliyet

Ülusallararası Hrant Dink Ödülü’nün üçüncüsü, dün akşam İstanbul Cemal Reşit Rey Konser Salonu’nda gerçekleştirilen törende sahiplerini buldu. Hrant Dink Vakfı’nın her yıl düzenlediği gecede bu yıl Hrant Dink ödülünü gazeteci Ahmet Altan aldı.

Altan ödülünü almak için sahneye, “Hrant Dink ödülü Ahmet Altan’ın, yılmadı, mücadelesini sürdürdü. Onun için Ahmet Altan” sözleriyle davet edildi. Altan, konuşmasında “Bu ödülü Hrant Dink’i katleden ceteyle ortaya çıkaracak cesur insana vermek üzere kabul ediyorum. Bu cinayeti çözen, bu ödülün sahibi olacaktır” dedi.

Meksikalı gazeteci, feminist ve

Ödül kimlere veriliyor?

Ödül, her yıl ayrımcılıktan, ırkçılıktan, şiddetten anılmış, daha özgür ve adil bir dünya için çalışan, bu idealler uğruna bireysel risk alan, ezber bozan, barışın dilini kullanan, bunları yaparken, insanlara mücadeleye devam etme yolunda ilham ve umut veren, biri Türkiye’den biri Türkiye dışından kişi, kurum veya gruplara veriliyor.

Bu yıl üçüncü kez verilen ödülün jürisinde Adalet Ağaoğlu, Judith Butler, Hasan Cemal, Daniel Cohn-Bendit, Rakel Dink, Irene Khan, Boris Navasartian ve 2010 yılının Uluslararası Hrant Dink Ödülü sahipleri Baltasar Garçon Real ve Türki-

Beş yıl boyunca, yerel ve uluslararası pazarlarda seks kölesi satarak yılda 35 milyar dolar kazanan büyük ve küçük mafya çetelerinin izini sürerek dünyanın dört yanını gezdim. Genç ve çocuk yaştaki kızların kaçırılmasını, kaybolmasını, alınıp satılmasını ve sömürülmesini normal kabul eden yeni bir eğilime tanık oluyoruz. Bu genç ve çocuk yaştaki kızlar kiralık ve satılık seks objelerine dönüştürülüyorlar, bu kültür ise bir özgürlük ve ilerleme eylemi olarak insanların nesneleştirilmesini teşvik ediyor. İnsanı insanlıktan çıkara-

ran piyasa ekonomisinde milyonlarca kişi fahişeliğin büyük kötülüklerden biri olmadığı görüşünde. Böyle düşünenler, fahişeliğin temelinde sömürü, ayrımcılık, ırkçılık, istismar, ve dünyanın her yerinde, küçük veya büyük ölçeklerde, organize suçun muazzam gücünün yattığını görmezlikten gelmeyi tercih ediyorlar. En büyük güçleri şu mesajda özetleniyor: “Genç ve çocuk yaştaki kızların hiçbir değeri yoktur, özgür bir erotik deneyim yaşamalarının tek yolunun ise fahişelik ve pornografi olduğunu anlayacaklar.”

Bu sı değil dınla eğer gerçe bir tı Ben kadı mü k kalktım. mizit yoru Ve b ve ce tı ve derin düny mız Hrar kiye’ ihtiyi tan’d biçin ra’nı açık oldu Hrar ve ya ödül anısı lüğü biral ederi



HRANT DINK VAKFI



HRANT DINK VAKFI

17.9.2011 Radikal

## Çetelere kafa tutan gazeteci

Yillardır çocuk pornosu, uyusturucu ve insan ticareti üzerine çalışıyor. Çete çökertti, yasa değiştirdi. Hrant Dink Ödülü sahibi Meksikalı gazeteci Lydia Cacho, ‘karanlık’ dünyayla temasını ve bunun için ödediği bedeli anlattı



PINAR ÖĞÜNC

Kendisi bu yılki Hrant Dink Ödülü’nün iki sahibinden biri; diğerine dair süren tartışmanın gölgesinde kalmayı yazık olacak Meksikalı bir gazeteci. 48 yaşındaki Lydia Cacho, 20’lerinden beri insan ve uyusturucu ticareti, organize suç

çeteleri, aile içi şiddet konularında çalışıyor. El Universal gazetesindeki köşesi dışında kitaplarıyla, Meksikalı bir isadama tarafından yönetilen çocuk pornosu çetesinin köklerini sökmesini sağladı. Bu yüzden gözaltına alındı, işkence gördü. Çıktıktan sonra Meksika Yüksek Mahkemesine basıyran ilk kadın olarak val, savcı ve hakim hakkında yolsuzluk ve cezaevinde tecavüz girişimi suçlarından dava açtı. Bir buçuk yıl süren dava daha iki hafta önce sonuçlandı; cetenin başı Meksika için tarihi bir ceza aldı: 112 yıl.

Cacho, şiddet ve

COK EVHAMLI OLMASAM DA KODKTIĞUM,

İLİNCA JEGİS-İ OLU- V BENİ ENDİRİ-

ortaya. Bu mafya üzerine çalışınca uyusturucunun dışında, kadınlara kötü muamele, kadın ticareti, bir sürü iş ortaya çıktı.

Ödül konuşmanızda küçükken annenizin sokakta oynarken sizi hep kaçırmaya karşı uyardığından söz ettiniz. Seks ticareti üzerinden insan trafiği temelde nasıl bir melanizmayla ilgiliyor? Çocukların kaçırılması, yoksul ya da yasadışı göçmen gibi dezavantajlı kadınların tuzaga düşürülmesi... Başla?

17.9.2011 Hurriyet Daily News

## Journalists receive Hrant Dink award

İSTANBUL – Anatolia News Agency

Ahmet Altan, the editor-in-chief of daily Taraf, and Mexican journalist Lydia Cacho have received the third International Hrant Dink Award, which is named in honor of assassinated Turkish-Armenian journalist Hrant Dink.

“I receive this award as a [caretaker]. If a courageous, honest and honorable government emerges that will probe the horrible savageness [of Dink’s murder], then I will gladly hand over this award to them,” Altan said Thursday in accepting the award, adding that he

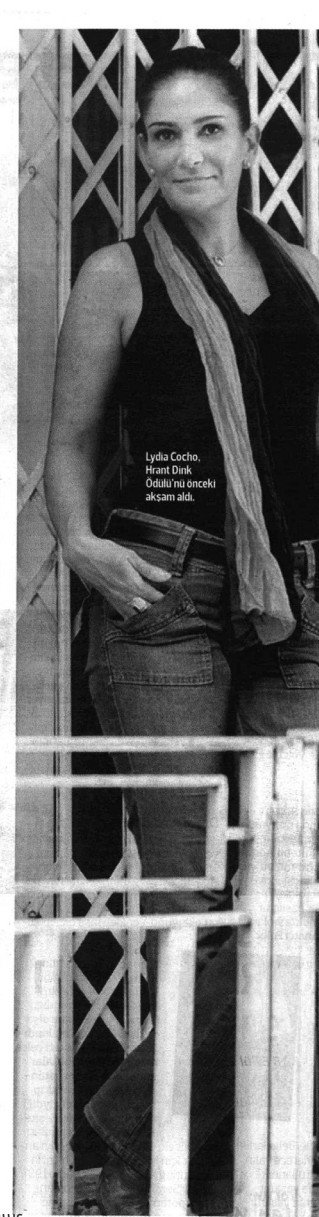
was waiting for a government to emerge that would find the real murderers of Dink.

Caho’s comments

Mexican journalist Lydia Cacho said she was jailed in the past because she had spoken out. “I am using a right here that millions of sisters do not have. I will continue to write until we can all together walk on this road. I will continue doing so with the inspiration granted by friends like Hrant Dink from all over the world.”

Rakel Dink, the head of the Hrant Dink Foundation and the journalist’s widow, addressed those who had gathered at Istanbul’s Cemal Reşit Rey Concert Hall for the awards ceremony in Turkish, Kurdish and Armenian and noted that the cries for war in Turkey had been increasing recently.

“Revenge, anger and bloodshed are continuing. Nobody hears the cry of a population who have been deceived and lied to,” she said, adding that nobody was paying attention to love, common-sense, truth and justice. “[People] have been taught to lie to each other. There is no association between the good and the bad, and between light and darkness. And also those who are preparing an ambush for you are continuing to get lost in their own lies. But I know, every time the good will beat the bad, light will overcome darkness and lies.”





## THE HRANT DINK ARCHIVE

Archive Manager: Murat Gözoğlu

The Hrant Dink Archive, which is one of the most crucial works of Hrant Dink Foundation, aims to put Hrant Dink's thoughts into service for new generations. In line with this aim, an entire corpus composed of Hrant Dink's writings and photographs has been generated. The Archive is important not only because it shows what Hrant Dink's name corresponds to, but also because it gives inspiration to young people who were again very much valued by Hrant Dink himself. The biggest gain will be the contribution of those people who benefit from this archive and then contribute to the world of thought with empathy, dialogue and critical thinking. 'The Hrant Dink Archive' is composed of three main parts; namely Writings Archive, Visual Archive and Document Archive.

### WRITINGS ARCHIVE

The articles of Hrant Dink that were published in Agos, Birgün and Yeni Binyıl newspapers and the book critics that he wrote in Armenian with 'Çutag' pen name for the Marmara newspaper were gathered. The interviews that were made with Hrant Dink as well as the articles and news about Hrant Dink written before 19 January 2007 were collected in Newspaper-Journal Archive. The daily archiving of news in the media after the murder of Hrant Dink still continues.

### VISUAL ARCHIVE

The video and voice recordings of the meetings, TV programs, conferences that Hrant Dink attended as well as the documentaries, short movies and songs are still being archived. Photographs of Hrant Dink in his childhood, youth, family and work life as well as the funeral, commemorations, court cases and meetings that took place after 19 January 2007 are being collected in the Photograph Archive.

### DOCUMENTS ARCHIVE

Hrant Dink's correspondences, letters, press releases and letters of condolence are still being archived.

The Hrant Dink Archive is open to all individuals and institutions who want to do research on the matter and present their requests beforehand.

To improve the Hrant Dink Archive, everybody is kindly expected to share with us any kind of writing, speech, recording, photograph or document related to Hrant Dink.

# ARCHIVE

arsiv@hrantdink.org

## IN YEAR 2011, SOME OF THE ACTIVITIES THAT BENEFITED FROM OUR ARCHIVE CAN BE LISTED AS BELOW:

- Newspaper clippings that involve hate speeches against Hrant Dink (Bahcesehir University)
- Photographs of Hrant Dink and clippings from Agos Newspaper for an exhibition in France
- Photographs of Hrant Dink for a portrait sculpture to be made for the Hrant Dink Lecture Room (opened by the Organization of Istanbul Armenians in Los Angeles)
- Photographs and Biography of Hrant Dink (for the school in Gedikpaşa that gives education to students from Armenia)
- Photographs for the documentary named '3 Journalists 3 Assassinations' (Yeditepe University)
- For a student dissertation named 'Violence in Media and Terror' (Kocaeli University)
- Newspaper clippings for the article named "Responsibility of the Media in Hate Crimes: 'Love it or leave it...'" which was written by Prof. Yasemin İnceoğlu. This article was also included in the book named "Hate Speech and/or Hate Crimes" which was compiled by Prof. Yasemin İnceoğlu and published in December, 2011.

## DİRAN BAKAR ARCHIVE

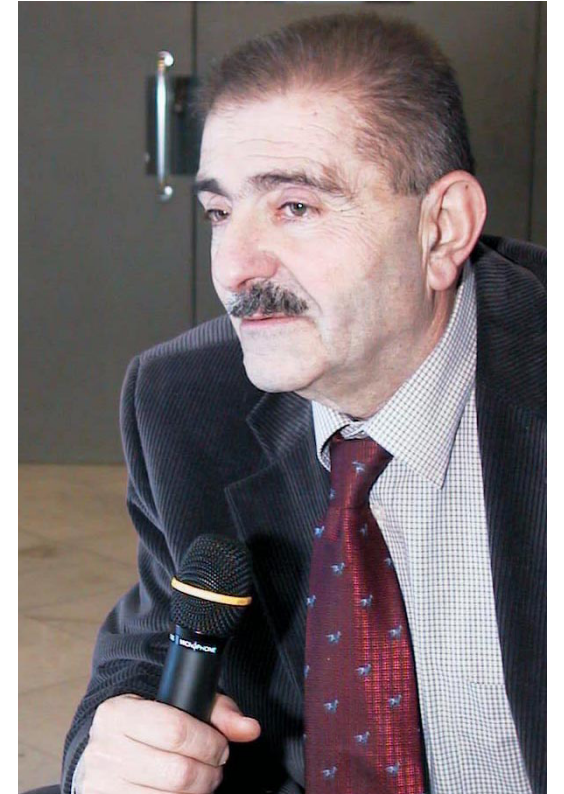
Attorney Diran Bakar has spent most of his 40 years career fighting against the injustices caused by the confiscation of properties owned by the non-Muslim community foundations.

In an interview with Hrant Dink in 2002, Mr. Bakar said "I've struggled with the 36 Declaration dedicating my years, therefore I consider even a slightest improvement as a positive step". This demonstrates how determined and dedicated he was in his fight with injustice.

Diran Bakar, who was the first publisher and chief editor of Agos weekly, passed away in March 30, 2009. The case files, which he had been working on, compose an important corpus containing essential information and documents on "36 Declaration and properties of foundations"

Hrant Dink Foundation created digital copies of all Diran Bakar's archive, files and documents on digest, with the permission of his family.

The project aims to preserve the case files by creating an archive. During the summer of 2011, the digital copies of hundreds of case files in Diran Bakar's office have been created within three months. The archive is an important resource for anyone who wants to do research or study on the issue.



UHDV Publications publishes works that support the development of a culture of dialogue, peace and empathy. It is part of the International Hrant Dink Foundation which was established for the perpetuation of the vision, struggle, message and ideals of Hrant Dink, who was assassinated on 19 January 2007 in front of Agos, the newspaper he founded.

- In the light of these founding principles, UHDV Publications has the following aims:
- To publish academic and non-academic publications as well as projects oriented towards children and young people purged of nationalism, racism and discrimination, towards the democratisation of Turkey, the establishment of an understanding of cultural diversity as a fundamental value and 'difference' as a right; and the development of cultural relations between the peoples of all countries.
  - To create series formed of original and translated works that will enable thorough and in-depth inquiries in the domain of contemporary, political-social-cultural debates which are all too often conducted in a superficial manner in Turkey.
  - To publish works on Armenian history, culture and everyday life with a view to establishing the foundations of an institute focusing on Armenian studies which the UHDV aims to found.
  - To publish the complete writings and speeches of Hrant Dink and to facilitate the dissemination and transmission to future generations of his intellectual heritage.
  - With continued dedication to Hrant Dink's sincere and democratic approach that penetrated the hearts of millions of people, to publish books targeting the wider masses towards giving voice to groups subjected to discrimination.

EDITORIAL BOARD

- Altuğ Yılmaz  
Arat Dink  
Arzu Balcı  
Belinda Mumcu  
Delal Dink  
Ohannes Kılıçdağı  
Rober Koptaş

PUBLICATIONS

AGENDA 2012

The Hrant Dink Foundation’s 2012 Agenda was published in November 2011.

Following its custom, the agenda whose theme this year is “Trials” includes texts in the three languages Turkish, English and Armenian.

The 2012 Agenda “Trials” is a modest tribute to mankind’s ongoing quest for justice, reaching far back to the early ages of humanity; to the advocates of rights, law and justice who - sooner or later - were able to reach the light at the end of the tunnel in their quest for justice.

The agenda covers various types of trials including some show trials made up of trump-up charges and with pre-set judgments, trials which witnessed the victory of the truth or trials which charge persecutions inflicted by people upon other people or crimes committed by the state.

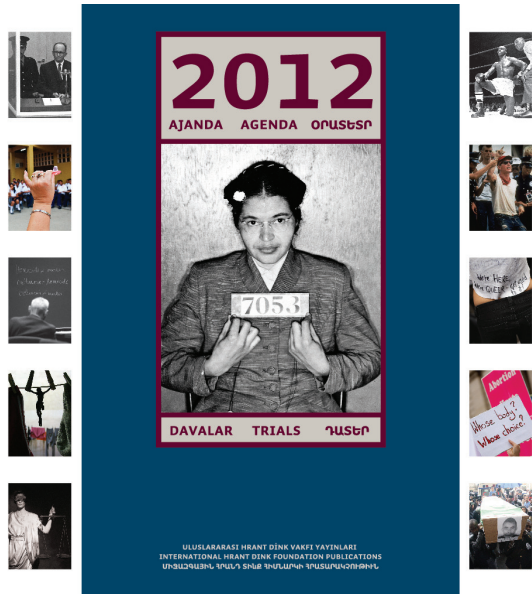
Vahan Bayatian, an Armenian conscientious objector, Jane Rose who claimed her right to abortion, John Scopes who was punished in the Monkey Trial for teaching the Theory of Evolution are only a few of those whose struggles are mentioned in the Trials.

The Agenda covers many trials including the Rosa Parks trial which turned into a protest against the segregation of black and white peoples in the US, the Rivonia Trial which sentenced Nelson Mandela, who defended himself by saying “I have cherished the ideal of a society where everyone has equal opportunities” and his friends to decades of imprisonment; the Agenda also features some examples of trials and justice struggles from Turkey’s on recent history such as the trial of Seyid Rıza by the military court, the case of Yeşilyurt villagers where the ECHR convicted Turkey, the Supreme Court ruling which described the minority foundations as “foreigners” in their native country, the Festus Okey trial and the Susurluk trial.

The Nuremberg Tribunal which tried the Nazis in charge of the Holocaust, the International War Crimes Tribunal which makes judgments against genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity and the International Criminal Court which had its first court case when it tried those responsible for use of children as soldiers in Congo are also listed in the Trials in this year’s Agenda...

There are fifty three Trials of historical importance presented in the Agenda, covering each week of the calendar year and accompanied by about sixty photographs many of which are deeply wired in the visual memory of humanity.

Apart from the official holidays of Turkey, the Agenda also features important dates and feasts of Muslims, Alevis, Armenians, Greeks, Assyrians and Kurds. The previous thematic agendas by the Hrant Dink Foundation were published under the titles Crowds and Armenia.

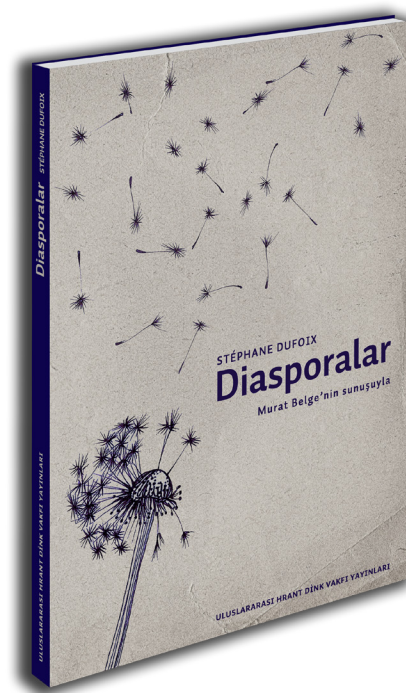




## DIASPORAS

Diasporas, by Srephane Dufoix was published by the Hrant Dink Foundation in November 2011.

Instead of trying to answer single layered questions such as “What is a diaspora?” or “Is this or that group a diaspora or not?”, Stephane Dufoix has defined a novel model of inquiry. Starting from the appearance of the concept which has seen use inflation nowadays, she focuses on the changes it has undergone and on the diversity and differences in its uses. According to Dufoix, “diaspora” is not yet a term that has reached its true form and horizon of its contemporary meaning is delineated by the problems of both modernity and super-modernity. Bearing in mind the derogatory and alienating connotations pertaining to this concept in Turkey, especially regarding the Armenian diaspora, Diasporas, published with a preface by Murat Belge, will be seen as to its real significance.



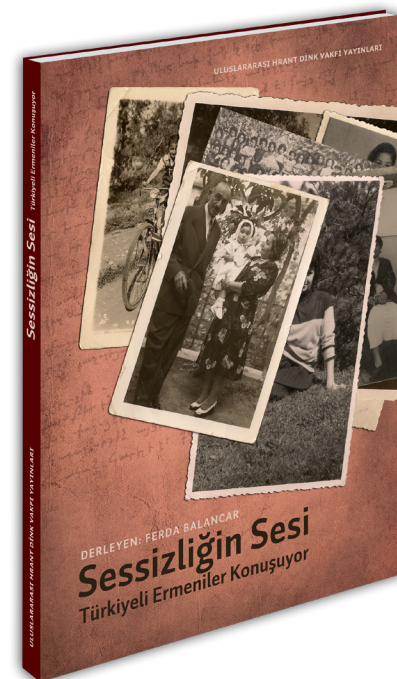
## 2011 TUYAP BOOK FAIR

International Hrant Dink Foundation Publications attended the 30th International Book Fair between 12-20 November 2011 in TUYAP Fair and Congress Hall in Buyukcekmece organized by the cooperated efforts of TUYAP Tüm Fuarçılık Yapım A.S. and Turkey Association of Publishers. During the one week of the fair, the Hrant Dink Foundation Publications offered its publications, enriched with the addition of new titles, to the fair visitors.



## SOUNDS OF SILENCE – TURKEY’S ARMENIANS SPEAK

The book Sound of Silence - Turkey’s Armenians Speak is the end product of the Oral History Project carried out by Hrant Dink Foundation in 2011 with the support of Olof Palme International Center. The book contains 15 stories told by 15 ‘Armenians’ aged between 19 and 70 from Istanbul and various cities of Anatolia and is a compilation by Ferda Balancar of the interviews conducted for this project. People living with the Armenian identity since their birth, people living with hidden identities, people born as Islamicized Armenians and turning back to their Armenian identities and people living on as a Muslims... It is in their stories that the historical memory and the Armenians’ experience in Turkey find their expression.



## THE BULGARIAN TRANSLATION OF “TWO CLOSE PEOPLES, TWO DISTANT NEIGHBOURS”,

The Bulgarian translation of “Two close peoples, two far neighbours”, a book by Hrant Dink in which he compiled his thoughts on the past, present and future of Turkish-Armenian relations has been published. The book was launched in Plovdiv, Varna and Sophia.



Enough with the Divinities (January 10, 1997)

One of the most significant differences between Eastern and Western societies is in the way they create “leaders”, “heroes” and “divinities”. In our culture, these concepts swiftly interconvert, and easily overlap. Another characteristic of our society is that we not only glorify easily but also carelessly demean our divinities...

... Do not wait for saviours, be your own divinity. Otherwise, as children of a people who has never ruled throughout the history, we shall keep playing “rulership” against each other.

# HRANT DINK

## VISITS

Hrant Dink Memorial Seminar was held in Cagliari (Italy) on 10 January 2011, whose major topic was “Turkey among nationalism, democratization and negationism”, organized by the Historical Political Department of the University of Cagliari under the auspices of the Provincia of Cagliari, in order to contribute to the development of historical knowledge about Turkey in Italy. Rakel Dink was invited to the Seminar as well. (09-11 January 2011)

Rakel Dink participated in the commemoration event organized for Hrant Dink in Berlin, Germany. (11-13 Ocak 2011)

Rakel Dink participated in the Hrant Dink commemoration ceremonies organized by Toronto and Montreal Bolsohay Associations. (22-28 Ocak 2011)

Rakel Dink was invited to the 9th International Film Festival on Human rights organized by FIFDH-Maison des Arts du Grütli in Geneva, Switzerland. (07-08 March 2011)

Rakel Dink Participated in the Memorial Concert on 2 April, launching the oratory by Ulrich Klan for Hrant Dink ‘Just Like a Dove’, organized during the week of commemoration for Armin T. Wegner. (02-03 Nisan 2011)

Rakel Dink participated in the opening of the exhibition ‘Respect to assassinated journalist Hrant Dink’ at the Center of Journalists by the contributions of Galaade Publications in the context of the ‘Armenian Week’ in Paris. (17-22 October 2011)

Rakel Dink participated in the launching of the book ‘Two Close Nations, Two Far Away Neighbours’ by Armenian General Benevolent Union’s AGBU/Plodiv Chapter into Bulgarian held in Plovdiv, Sophia and Varna. (20-23 December 2011)





## SABANCI UNIVERSITY HRANT DINK MEMORIAL WORKSHOP 2011

**Hrant Dink Memorial Workshop 2011**, hosted by Sabancı University since 2008, was organised in collaboration with Anadolu Kültür and Hrant Dink Foundation on the theme “Freedom of Expression”.

The workshop, which took place on May 26-28, 2011 in Galatasaray Cezayir Meeting Hall, started with İsmail Beşikçi Panel on “Academic Freedom in Turkey”. Panelists Barış Ünlü, Ozan Değer, Mesut Yeğen, Tosun Terzioğlu, Halil Berktaş and İsmail Beşikçi discussed with concrete examples the issues related to freedom of expression in the universities.

Discussion on academic freedom continued with the panel the following day with Brendan Mullan, Sophia Koufopoulou and Simten Coşar as speakers. During the panel of Khaibar Sarghandoy, Nora Fischer Onar, Armen Grigoryan and Fethiye Çetin, freedom of speech in law and politics was discussed.

The next session was on hate speech and hate crimes discussed by Özlem Dalkıran, Mutlu Binark, Melek Göregenli and Özlem Çolak. The borderline between freedom of expression and hate speech, NGO works on hate speech, the new media and examples of hate speech leading to hate crimes were discussed. During the last panel session of the day titled “History, Memory and Literature”, David Kazanjian, Marc Nichanian, Louis Fishman invited all to think over genocide concept, discussed the memories of the past and future based on the examples of censorship in the formation of historical consciousness, the Palestinians and Israelis rights to recall and not to forget the Nakba.

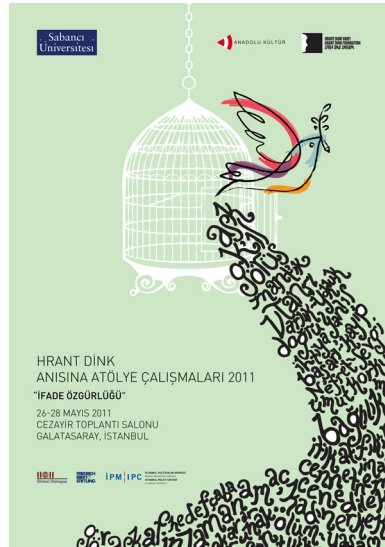
During the last day of the workshop, at the first panel Diler Özer and Wendy Hamelink talked about musical expression and the obstacles it faces and the Kurdish Dengbej singers in Turkey; at the second panel Hakan Özoglu and Roy Baker discussed freedom of expression in media and publishing and intimidation policies.

Three roundtables were organized during the final part in the afternoon:

- Roundtable on freedom of expression in media and publishing with participation by Kerem Altıparmak, Ragıp Zarakolu, Nadire Mater, Ömer Madra, Altan Öymen and Ali Bayramoğlu;

- Roundtable on Gender Studies and Women’s Movements in Context with participation by Arlene Avakian, Deniz Kandiyoti and Ayşe Gül Altınay (Organized by the Gender and Women’s Studies Forum, Sabancı University);

- Roundtable on Censorship in Contemporary Arts with participation by Hale Tenger, Neriman Polat, Okan Urun, Murat Altındere, Levent Cantek, Yasemin İnceoğlu, Sevilay Demirci, Erden Kosova, and Banu Karaca (Organized by PARC and DEPO).



7.6.2011 Cumhuriyet

‘Çağdaş Sanatta Sansür’ başlıklı toplantıda yakın geçmişten bugüne uygulanan sansür ele alındı

# Sansüre SİYAH BANT

AYŞEGÜL ÖZBEK

Kitaplara ve dergilere müstehcenlik üzerinden soruşturmalar peşi sıra açıklırken “Hrant Dink Anısına Atölye Çalışmaları” kapsamında “Çağdaş Sanatta Sansür” başlıklı bir yuvarlak masa toplantısı düzenlendi geçen günlerde. DEPO Proje Koordinatörü **Asena Günel** ve Uluslararası Performans Sanatları Araştırma ve Üretim Demeği kurucusu **Pelin Başaran**’ın düzenlediği toplantıda moderatör **Banu Karaca**, sanatçılar **Hale Tenger**, **Neriman Polat**, **Okan Urun**, avukat **Murat Altındere**, yapımcı **Sevilay Demirci** ve sanat eleştirmeni **Erden Kosova** sanat alanında yakın geçmişten bugüne uygulanan sansür uygulamalarını masaya yatırdılar.

Bu vesileyle Pelin Başaran’ın önyak olduğu ve sansürü görünür kılmak için oluşturulan “**Siyah Bant**” isimli bir web sitesi projesinin de hayata geçeceğini öğrendik. “**Siyah Bant**”, Türkiye genelinde ve özellikle beş kentte farklı aktörler tarafından hedef gösterme, sessizleştirme, cesaretini kırma gibi sanata uygulanan sansürün izlendiği, raporlandığı ve uzmanların katılımıyla tartışıldığı bir mecra olacak. Sansürle ilgili temel metinler, akademik kaynaklar ve yurtdışından örnek vakalarlar verilecek.

20.5.2011 Ağos

## Hrant Dink atölyelerinde ifade özgürlüğü tartışılacak

Hrant Dink Vakfı, Sabancı Üniversitesi ve Anadolu Kültür’ün işbirliğiyle Hrant Dink anısına düzenlenen atölye çalışmalarının üçüncüsü, 26-28 Mayıs tarihleri arasında, Beyoğlu’ndaki Cezayir Toplantı Salonu’nda yapılacaktır. ‘İfade Özgürlüğü’ teması etrafında yapılacak olan panel, söyleşi ve konferanslara Türkiye’den ve dün-

► ‘Çağdaş Sanatta Sansür’ başlıklı toplantıyla Türkiye’nin gündeminde hep taze olan sansür masaya yatırıldı. Toplantı vesilesiyle sanat alanında uygulanan sansürün takip edilebileceği bir web sitesinin de 15 Haziran’da hayat bulacağını öğrendik. ‘Siyah Bant’ isimli site sansürün izlendiği, raporlandığı ve uzmanların katılımıyla tartışıldığı bir mecra olacak.

Beşiktaş’taki sergi baskınları, hedef gösterilen sergi ve tiyatro oyunları gibi bazı vakalar belleklerde henüz taze de olsa bir kez daha güncellendi. Erden Kosova sansürün oluşmasını dört alanda; “Devlet tarafından baskı”, “muhafazakârlık”, “milliyetçilik” ve “kapital içine gömülme” başlıkları altında toplayarak konuya giriş yaptı. Kosova, muhafazakârlardan gelen tepkilerin her zaman var olduğunu söyleyerek 90’lı yılların başında Sarkis’in Venedik’te Ermeni sanatçıları bir araya getiren sergiye katıldığı için eleştirmen Sezer Tansuğ tarafından eleştirildiğini, Tansuğ’un bir grup sanatçı tarafından yayımlanan bir ilanla ırkçılıkla suçlandığını hatırlattı.

Tenger ise 3. İstanbul Bienali’ndeki bir çalışmasının **Besir**



Çezaevi” belgesellerinin satış izni alamadığını, “**Köprüdekiler**” filmi- nin “**bölücülük**” yaptığı gerekçesiyle televizyonlarda gösterilmediğini, paralı kanallarda bile filmlerin alelade kesildiğini ve **Hüseyin Karabey**’in giriş sahnesi bir köy baskını olan filmi- nin bakanlıktan destek alamadığını ifade etti.

Bütün bu örnekler konuşulurken konu tabii ki otosansüre geldi. 2009’da “**Yala Ama Yutma**” oyununun yine Vakit gazetesi tarafından hedef gösterilmesi olayını anlatan Urun, asıl korkunç

olanın otosansür olduğunu belirtti: “**Yaptığımız işte** ‘acaba bundan kim rahatsız olur’ diye düşünmeye baş-

larsanız bu çok tehlikeli bir gidişe yönelir. Sansür devlet- çiden çok devletçi, dinciden çok dinci kurumlar ve en çok da medya tarafından işletiliyor. Bu insanların cezalandırıl- mayacaklarını bilmeleri de tehlikeli.”

Tophane’deki galeri baskını davasının 15 Eylül’de görüleceğini hatırlatan Altındere de anayasa ile ilgili uygulamanın hatalı olduğundan söz

etti: “Bugün Türkiye’deki yasal çerçeve kesinlikle sınırlayıcı. Bunun temeli de 1982 Anayasası’nın 80. maddesinin bir ürünü olarak ortaya çıkması. Tophane saldırısı burakıldığı noktada kalırsa yeni saldırıların önü açılacaktır.”

25.5.2011 Cumhuriyet

## Sansürü masaya yatıracağız

■ **Kültür Servisi** - Sabancı Üniversitesi tarafından Uluslararası Hrant Dink Vakfı ve Anadolu Kültür desteğiyle 26-28 Mayıs tarihlerinde Hrant Dink anısına düzenlenecek “İfade Özgürlüğü” temalı atölye çalışmaları kapsamında 28 Mayıs’ta saat 17.15’te Çağdaş Sanatta Sansür başlıklı bir yuvarlak masa toplantısı gerçekleştirilecek. Cezayir Restaurant Toplantı Salonu’nda yapılacak toplantıya aralarında Hale Tenger, Neriman Polat, Yasemin İnceoğlu, Sevil Demirci ve Erden Kosova’nın da bulunduğu isimler katılacak.

2.6.2011 Taraf



OKUMA NOTLARI  
HALİL BERKTAŞ

## Ayrı dünyalar

Bu yazıyı yazıp yazmamak konusunda çok tereddüt ettim. Silâhlı Kürt milliyetçiliğine karşı tavırımı zaten yeterince açıklamadım mı, diye düşündüm. Kimseyi daha fazla üzmesem, şu yarayı kaşımasam mı artık? Anlatacağım ilk konuşmanın üstüne, öyle bir ikinci konuşma da gerçekleşti ki, düşüncüklerimi tekrar ve tekrar, losdoğru söylemek zorunda olduğum sonucuna vardım.

2008’den beri her yıl yapılan “Hrant Dink Atölyeleri”nin dördüncüsü 26 mayısta başladı. Genel başlık “İfade Özgürlüğü”; ilk oturumun konusu “Türkiye’de Akademik Özgürlük”tü. Bunun içinde de iki ayrı panel vardı. İlki, Kürt sorununu uşatan resmî ideolojiyi 1960’larda sorgulamaya başlayan İsmail Beşikçi’nin yıllar boyu nasıl ezalandırıldığına; ikincisi, Ermeni tabusunun ırılması sürecinde yaşananlara hasredilmişti. ‘osun Terzioğlu Türkiye’deki ilk ve hâlâ da ek akademik özgürlük belgesinin Sabancı Üniversitesi’nce nasıl benimsendiğini aktardı. Şenim payıma ise 2005’teki “Osmanlı Ermenileri” konferansının perde arkası düştü. Karşılaştığımız içki-örtük baskıları, yalanları, kirlî oyunları, basınır ihlâksizliğini, ilkesizliğini, kavga kıskırtıcılığını, tabii Orwell’den aldığım “Sathın Altındaki Türkiye” şir ‘Yenikonuş’ ve ‘İkilidüşün’ Toplumu” terimleriyle fade etmeye çalıştım.

Bitti. Kalktık. Kürsünün etrafındakilerle sohbet biraz daha sürdü. Salon tamamen boşaldı. Genç şir kadın geldi yanıma. Küçük teybini uzattı ve hızlı ıvızlı, Fırat Haber Ajansı adına röportaj yapmak stediğini söyleyip, cevabımı bile beklemeden ıorusuna geçti: “Sayın Berktaş, bu seçimler tarihî şir dönüm noktası. Sosyalist aydınlar ‘emek, İemokrasi ve özgürlük’ blokuna destek veriyor. çürtler ve Türkler birleşti. Çok önemli bir gelişme İeğil mi; siz ne diyorsunuz?”

İşte, soru olmayan sorulardan biri daha, diye İüşündüm kendi kendime; istediği cevabı kendi çinde barındıran, sormak yerine size illâ kendi İoğrularını teyit ettirmeye çalışan bir sözde-soru. İersini de pek çalışmamış; kim olduğumun, nerede İurduğumun farkında değil. Nazikçe, İanimefendi, dedim, lütfen beni başışlayın,



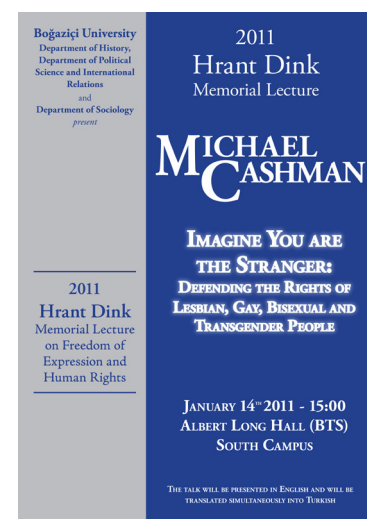
## BOGAZICI UNIVERSITY HRANT DINK MEMORIAL LECTURE ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS 2011

2011 Hrant Dink Memorial Lecture on Freedom of Expression and Human Rights organized by Bogazici University Department of History, Department of Sociology, Department of Political Science and International Relations took place on January 14, 2011.

Michael Cashman, who is a former British actor, human rights activist, and a member of the European Parliament for the Labour Party of Britain, gave a lecture titled “Imagine You are the Stranger: Defending the Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People.”

Cashman is Labour spokesperson on human rights in the European Parliament and a vocal critic of discrimination against minorities in the European Union. In his speech questioning the different aspects of being minority, he emphasized that it is necessary to maintain equality before the law and to reify the minority rights, but unless the society internalizes this problem, the exclusion of these groups would continue. He also pointed out that every minority group in the world should defend the rights of the other minorities.

Michael Cashman, being one of the founders of Stonewall organization - the UK lesbian and gay rights organization, supported the gay pride in Warsaw in 2006 against the increasing hate discourse amongst Polish politicians and in 2009 joined the Initiative Against Homophobia trying to remove the discriminative laws against LGBT members in Northern Cyprus. Cashman, the European Parliament Member of the Progressive Socialist and Democratic Group and South Relations with Africa and is currently Chairman of the Workers’ Party Vice President of the National Executive Committee. In 1998, he received the Human Special Service for the Rights of the American Medical Association Award and he was awarded an honorary Ph.D. in 2007, the University of Staffordshire for his work on human rights.



## MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY HRANT DINK MEMORIAL LECTURE 2011

Middle East Technical University (METU), Hrant Dink Memorial Lecture took place on January 17, 2011 in Ankara. The third year speaker of the conference series organized by METU was Bogazici University 2011 Hrant Dink Memorial Lecture on Freedom of Expression and Human Rights speaker Michael Cashman.

In his speech titled “Imagine You are the Stranger: Defending the Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People”, Cashman mentioned that the rights of the LGBT members to live and love are frequently sacrificed in order to satisfy or to comfort the rest of the society. Cashman stated that LGBT members are often becoming targets of hate crimes and emphasized the necessity of having anti-discrimination laws.





# 19 JANUARY 2011

## HRANT DİNK COMMEMORATION EVENTS IN TURKEY

THERE IS NO JUSTICE... 'FATHER SANTORO, HRANT DİNK, ZİRVE PUBLISHING HOUSE...

Panelists: Adv.Hakan Bakırcioğlu, Adv.Orhan Kemal Cengiz, Hayko Bağdat, Kemal Gökhan Gürses  
Date: January 14, Time: 18.00  
Place: TMMOB Mimarlar Odası, Ankara

2011 HRANT DİNK MEMORIAL LECTURE ON FREEDOM OF  
EXPRESSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS  
Conference Speaker: Michael Cashman  
Date: January 14, Time: 15.00  
Place: Boğaziçi University, İstanbul

OPEN PLATFORM: 19 JANUARY 2007  
Participants: Tanıl Bora, Kemal Gökhan Gürses, Hayko Bağdat, Mehmet Bekaroğlu, Ayhan Bilgen, Aylin Aslım, Sırrı Süreyya Önder, Sami Evren, Pakrat Estukyan, İdil Güngör, Emrah Serbes, Yavuz Önen, Umut Güner, Fethi Açıkel, Kerem Altıparmak  
Date: January 15, Time:13.30  
Place: Ankara University, SBF, Ankara

STREET ACTİVİTY: EXHIBITION:  
UNVEILED: HRANT  
Date: January 15, Time: 17.00  
Place: Konur Sokak, Kızılay, Ankara

FOUR YEARS WITHOUT HRANT DINK: WE ARE STILL HRANT,  
WE ARE STILL ARMENIAN  
Panelists: Hayko Bağdat, Kemal Gökhan Gürses  
Date: January 15, Time: 18.30  
Place: Fransız Kültür Merkezi, Alsancak, İzmir

STREET ACTIVITY:  
RHYTM: 'THE PAVEMENT'  
Date: January 16, Time: 14.00  
Place: Konur Sokak, Kızılay, Ankara

DOCUMENTARY SCREENING:  
'FROM JANUARY 19 TO JANUARY 19' Director: Ümit Kivanç  
'SWALLOW'S NEST' Director: Şehbal Şenyurt  
Date: January 16, Time: 16.00  
Place: Ankara Tabip Odası, Ankara

HRANT DINK COMMEMORATION  
Date: January 16, Time: 13.30  
Place: Vakıflıköy, Samandağ, Hatay

CONCERT: 'TİLİLİLİ'  
Date: January 17, Time: 13.00  
Place: Sanat Tarihi Öğrencileri Birliği Beytepe, Ankara

STREET ACTIVITY: 'TELL HRANT'

Date: January 17, Time: 16.00  
Place: Kızılay, Ankara

MEETING: 'FROM 1915 TO 2007'  
Date: January 17, Time: 18.30  
Place: Kızılay, Ankara

HRANT DINK MEMORIAL LECTURE  
Speaker: Micheal Cashman  
Date: January 17, Time: 15.00  
Place: ODTÜ Kültür Kongre Merkezi, A Salonu, Ankara

STREET ACTIVITY: PAINTING WORKSHOP FOR HRANT  
Date: January 18, Time: 16.00  
Place: Kızılay, Ankara

MOVIE SCREENING: HRANT DINK MURDER  
Director: Osman Okkan-Simon Sitte  
Date: January 18, Time: 16.00  
Place: Ankara Tabip Odası, Ankara

THE MARCH: 'WHO IS THE KILLER?'  
Date: January 19  
Time and Place: In front of Agos at 15.00  
Time and Place: In Taksim Square at 19.00

PERFORMANCE: 'AT 15.00 19 JANUARY 2007'  
Date: January 19, Time: 15.00  
Place: Yüksel Cad., Ankara

THE MARCH: 'FOUR YEARS WITHOUT HRANT'  
Date: January 19, Time: 18.00  
Place: Ziya Gökalp Bulvarı, Ankara

HRANT DINK DAY  
Date: January 19, Time: 14.30  
Place: Bodrum Belediye Meclisi Salonu, Bodrum

STRUGGLE AGAINST HATE CRIMES AND DISCRIMINATION DAY  
Date: January 19, Time: 19.00  
Place: Tepekule Kongre ve Sergi Merkezi Bayraklı, İzmir

THE MARCH: 'FOUR YEARS WITHOUT HRANT'  
Date: January 19, Time: 17.30  
Place: Konak, İzmir  
DOCUMENTARY SCREENING: 'MURDER FILE HRANT DINK'  
Director: Osman Okkan, Simon Sitte  
Date: January 19, Time: 12.30  
Place: Ege Üniversitesi, İletişim Fakültesi, İzmir

THE MARCH: 'IT HAS BEEN FOUR YEARS'  
Date: January 19, Time: 12.30  
Place: Setbaşı Mahfel-Kent Müzesi, Bursa

HRANT DINK COMMEMORATION  
Date: January 19, Time: 18.30

Place: Uzun Sok., No: 76 Kat: 2, Trabzon

CONVERSATION: 'LIVING WITH AHPARIK HRANT'

Date: January 21, Time: 18.00  
Place: Çınarlı Mah. 61012, Sok. No:2 Pedük Apt. Kat 1 D.2 Seyhan, Adana

ALL OF US III  
Boğaziçi Gösteri Sanatları Topluluğu  
Date: January 23  
Place: Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Garanti Kültür Merkezi  
-READING THEATER: 'HARATCH NEWSPAPER – BİTLİS'  
Writer: William Saroyan / Arranged by: Uluç Esen  
Performers: Berberyan Company, Theater Boğaziçi  
-PANEL: 'THE STRUGGLE OF THE ARMENIAN COMMUNITY FOR CIVILIZATION'

Panelists: Alexis Kalk, Karin Karakaşlı, Pakrat Estukyan, Rober Koptaş  
Moderator: Duygu Çavdar  
-DANCE WORKSHOP: 'EVERYBODY'S ŞEYHANI'  
Executers: Gülcan Küçük, Hekim Kılıç  
-SEMINAR: 'HAGOP BARONYAN AS A WITNESS TO HIS TIMES AND AS A POLITICAL PLAYWRIGHT'  
Speakers: Aysan Sönmez, Fırat Güllü, Mehmet Fatih Uslu  
-LANGUAGE WORKSHOP: WOUNDING LANGUAGE  
Executers: Anna Maria Aslanoğlu (Greek), Elif Yar (Abkhazian), Erfan Cantepe (Kurdish), Natali Bağdat (Armenian), Refika Kadioğlu (Laz), Yakup Atuş (Syriac)  
-MUSIC AND PAINTING PERFORMANCE: 'COLOURS AND SOUNDS FOR HRANT'

Painters: Hakan Gürsoytrak, Mehmet Güreli, Süreyya Acar, Taner Güven  
Musicians: Göksun Doğan, Vartkes Keşiş  
-SEMINAR: 'PEACE EXPERIENCES IN SPAIN, IRELAND AND MEXICO'

Speakers: Hakan Gürel, Taner Koçak  
-PEACE CONCERT  
Artists: Arto Tunçboyacıyan, Bajar, Keops, Marsis  
-FOYER EVENTS  
Performance: 'Box'  
Prepared by: Çıplak Ayaklar Kumpanyası  
Caricature Exhibition: Sarkis Paçacı and Zarolar  
Prepared by: Metin Üstündağ  
INTERACTIVE EVENTS  
'Everybody Should Draw Peace: 'War and Peace'  
Prepared by: Buket Güreli

## HRANT DİNK COMMEMORATIONS OUTSIDE TURKEY

'HRANT'  
Reading of the book Hrant, prepared by Tuba Çandar  
Date: January 13, Time: 19.00

Ballhaus Naunynstrasse , Berlin, Germany

MOVIE SCREENING: 'FOR HRANT, FOR JUSTICE'  
Date: January 13, Time: 18.30  
Osterr. Arabisches kulturzentrum, Vienna, Austria

'REMEMBERING OUR SHARED PAST'  
Date: January 14, Time: 18.30, Berlin-Mitti, Germany

'RESTRAINED ART'  
Mehmet Aksoy.  
Date: January 15, Time: 15.00  
Kreuzberg Museum für Stadtentwicklung und Sozialgeschichte  
Berlin-Kreuzberg, Germany

THE HARVEST OF WORDS  
Günter Seufert, the editor of the German book Von der Saat der Worte, compiled by the articles of Hrant Dink, and artist Tuncay Gary read the articles of Hrant Dink.  
Date: January 15, Time: 19.00  
Tucholsky Bookstore, Berlin-Mitte, Germany

HRANT DINK COMMEMORATION NIGHT  
Participants: Doğan Akhanlı, Tuba Çandar, Raffi Kantian, Soprano Satik Tumyan, Singer Sakina  
Date: January 16, Time: 18.00  
Großer Saal der Alten Feuerwache in Köln, Cologne, Germany

MOVIE SCREENING: 'MY FATHER'S DİSH  
Date: January 16, Time: 18.00  
Deutsch-Mesopotamisches Zentrum, Berlin, Germany

HRANT DINK COMMEMORATION  
Date: January 18, Time: 19.00  
Book overview with Tuba Çandar: 'Hrant' and conversation with Advocate Arzu Becerik about the trial process  
Offener Treff, Alte Feuerwache in Köln, Cologne, Germany

'THE CROSS ROADS OF GERMAN, JEWISH, ARMENIAN AND TURKISH HISTORIES'  
Date: January 18, Time: 13.00-15.00  
HRANT DINK COMMEMORATIVE CONFERENCE  
Date: January 18, Time: 15.00-18.00  
Committee Room 2 of the House of Lords, Westminster, England

HRANT DINK COMMEMORATION  
Date: January 19, Time: 18.00  
Kottbusser Tor, Adalbert- Ecke Reichenbergerstr, Kreuzberg, Berlin, Germany

JUSTICE FOR HRANT! JUSTICE FOR THE ARMENIAN PEOPLE!  
Date: January 19, Time:15.00  
Left a black wreath in front of Turkish Republic Frankfurt Consulate General at 15.00. Standed a Warning Watch for Hrant and for Justice in Frankfurt Zeil at 17:00.



DONATIONS

Abdullah Sevat  
Ahmet Tuncer  
Ali Tarık Tüten  
Alper Öktem  
Arsen Fındık  
Asli Türker  
Astrid Kaminsky  
Australian Armenian Welfare Society  
Ayda Tanikyan  
Ayşe Gül Altınay  
Beyaz Adam Bookstore  
Borcy Stephane  
British Embassy - Ankara  
Bülent İnceoğlu  
Calouste Gulbekian Foundation  
Celal Abbas Koemuer  
Cengiz Doğan Serhat  
Chrest Foundation  
Delegation of the European Commission to Turkey  
Demokratisches Türkeiforum E.V.  
Emel Atik  
Emrecan Dağlıoğlu  
Esin Düzel  
Feride Kartal  
Fineco Eurofinancement  
Fondation Hagop D. Topalian  
Friedrich Naumann Stiftung  
Friends of Hrant Dink  
Fusün Eczacıbaşı / Karınca Design  
Genel Enerji A.Ş / Mehmet Sepil  
George Aghjayan  
Global Dialogue  
Gürhan Ertür  
Heinrich Böll Stiftung  
Heinrich Stahl  
Hosrof Dink  
Istanbul Policy Center / Sabancı University  
İbrahim Betil  
İhraç Transport Service  
Istanbul 2010 AKB Agent

Jackie Mansourian  
Janin Hacınlıyan  
Josef Palambo  
Karin Kleis  
KültürForum  
Lucy Janjigian  
Mahinur Şahbaz  
Marco Kirschner  
Maro Alajajian  
Massimo Rosati  
Mehmet Betil  
Meyer Günter  
Murat Köylü  
Nayat Semerciyan  
Netherlands Consulate General in Istanbul  
Nur Yazıcı  
Nurdan Türker  
Olof Palme International Center  
Open Society Foundation - Turkey  
Osman Kavala  
Özgül Akıncı  
Pilli.com users  
R. Faruk Eczacıbaşı  
Reyhan Aktar  
Salih Aydın  
Saruhan Doğan  
Sebco Limited  
Selcan Kaynak  
Sevan Bedros Nişanyan  
Society of Armenians from İstanbul  
Stichting Pres Now  
The Harry & Ovsanna Chitjian Family Foundation  
Uniprint Basım A.Ş.  
Yervant Dink  
Yiğit Ekmekçi  
Zafer Füsün Ertuğ  
Zeynep Aydın  
Zeynep Gambeti

SUPPORTERS

Aktif İleti Delivery and Courier Services  
Anadolu Kültür  
APA Uniprint  
BEK Design  
Cezayir Restaurant  
Diyarbakır Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
Diyarbakır Institute for Political and Social Research  
Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality  
Enka Foundation  
Free Press Unlimited  
Galata Fotoğrafhanesi Photograph Academy  
Halil Bey Foundation  
HAYCAR Architects and Engineers Collaboration Association  
Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality  
Istanbul Modern  
KAMER  
MAS Printing  
Moon and Stars Project  
National Museum-Institute of Architecture of Armenia  
Republic of Turkey Ministry of Culture and Tourism  
Sinaps  
The American Turkish Society  
TOG – Community Volunteers Foundation  
Tower Travel  
Yergir Mshaguyt  
Youth Initiative Center

THANKS TO ALL ABOVE AND ALL OF OUR VOLUNTEERS...

**NDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT  
FOR THE FINANCIAL TERM JANUARY 1, 2011 - DECEMBER 31, 2011**

**Auditors' Report to the Board of Directors of  
Uluslararası Hrant Dink Vakfı**

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Uluslararası Hrant Dink Vakfı (hereinafter referred to as "the Foundation") as of December 31, 2011 and the income statement for the year then ended in accordance with International Standards on Auditing.

**Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

**Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

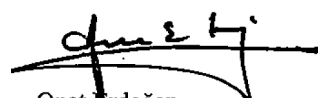
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our audit opinion.

As expressed in the balance sheet note 2, General Directorate of Foundations has published a general chart of accounts and financial statement formats to be used by the foundations with the Foundation Regulations that became effective by being published in the Official Gazette dated September 27, 2008 and numbered 27010. However, definite accounting standards that will supplement the general chart of accounts have not been published yet as of December 31, 2011. Due to the absence of such definite accounting standards in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements for the year 2011, the Foundation has applied the general accounting policies expressed in note 2.

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position of Uluslararası Hrant Dink Vakfı as of December 31, 2011 and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting standards specified in note 2 and reconciled with the accounting records.

DENGE BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM SERBEST  
MUHASEBECİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK A.Ş.  
Member of MAZARS

  
Onat Erdoğan  
CPA (Turkey)

Istanbul, March 1, 2012

**FINANCIAL TABLES FOR THE TERM DECEMBER 31, 2010 - DECEMBER 31, 2011**

	Note	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
ASSETS		(TL)	(TL)
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
A. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		645.131	272.560
1. Cash	2	2.820	3.422
2. Cheques receivable	2	--	--
3. Banks	2 – 6	642.311	269.138
B. OTHER RECEIVABLES		27.348	17.328
1. Receivable from commercial enterprise	1	27.348	17.328
B. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		81.000	--
1. Advances given	7	80.000	--
2. Job advances	7	1.000	--
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>753.479</b>	<b>289.888</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
A. FINANCIAL FIXED ASSETS		5.000	5.000
1. Commercial enterprises	1	5.000	5.000
B. TANGIBLE ASSETS		11.722	1.670
1. Furniture and fixture	2 – 9	15.435	3.339
2. Accumulated depreciation (-)	2 – 9	(3.713)	(1.669)
C. INTANGIBLE ASSETS		--	--
1. Rights	2 – 10	1.120	1.120
2. Accumulated amortization (-)	2 – 10	(1.120)	(1.120)
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>16.722</b>	<b>6.670</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>770.201</b>	<b>296.558</b>
	Note	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
<b>PASİF</b>			
<b>SHORT TERM LIABILITIES</b>			
A. PAYABLES FROM OPERATIONS	12	24.581	108.884
B. TAXES AND OTHER LIABILITIES	13 – 15	25.714	13.317
<b>Short Term Liabilities</b>		<b>50.295</b>	<b>122.201</b>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
1. Net Capital	2 – 11	100.000	100.000
2. Result from prior year operations	11	74.357	234.410
3. Result from current year operations		545.549	(160.053)
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>		<b>719.906</b>	<b>174.357</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>770.201</b>	<b>296.558</b>

## INCOME - EXPENSE TABLES FOR THE TERM DECEMBER 31, 2010 - DECEMBER 31, 2011

	Note	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
<b>OPERATING RESULT</b>		(TL)	(TL)
<b>INCOME</b>			
Donations and charities	17	1.203.671	426.419
Revenues from enterprises and property	20	15.280	13.573
Revenues from valuation and volume changes	21	50.042	6.139
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>1.268.993</b>	<b>446.131</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Personnel expenses		(25.776)	(60.194)
Goods and services expenses	19	(672.467)	(492.658)
Depreciation expenses	9-10	(2.044)	(1.208)
Expenditures from valuation and volume changes	19	(1.743)	(8.371)
Other expenses		(21.414)	(43.753)
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		<b>(723.444)</b>	<b>(606.184)</b>
<b>RESULT FROM OPERATIONS</b>		<b>545.549</b>	<b>(160.053)</b>