Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο

Nikolaos Anadiotis

Member of the European Parliament

Political Party "NIKH", MEP

Honourable Ambassador of the Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the EU,

I have received your letter dated May 21, 2025, in which you express your strong objection

to my public statements regarding the Genocide of the Pontic Greeks. While I respect the

right of every delegation to defend the official position of its country, I consider it my duty

to point out that the denial of well-documented historical crimes serves neither historical

truth, nor reconciliation between our peoples, nor the progress of EU–Turkey relations.

In 2007, the *International Association of Genocide Scholars* (IAGS, genocidescholars.org)

officially recognized the Genocide of the Greeks of the Ottoman Empire, along with that

of the Assyrians. The composition of its Board includes professors from the United States,

Australia, Germany, Spain, Cambodia, and Argentina — with not a single Greek member.

It is therefore evident that this recognition is based solely on the scholarly evaluation of

facts and not on political expediency.

As you yourself mention, genocide is not a generic term, but a legal one, with clear

conditions and criteria as defined in the 1948 UN Convention. Precisely for this reason, on

such matters, we must turn to experts. I therefore repeat your own words: "historical facts

cannot be altered through political manipulation. Nor should they be rewritten to serve

short-sighted populist agendas." Also: "historical events, including controversial ones,

should be the subject of calm study by academics and historians — not by politicians or

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propagandists." I fully agree, and I refer you to the careful research of the International

Association of Genocide Scholars.

The documentation of the events that led to the extermination of the Pontic Greeks is based

on thousands of archival sources, testimonies, diplomatic reports (e.g., those of U.S.

Ambassador Henry Morgenthau), and accounts of international missions that confirm the

existence of mass persecutions, massacres, starvation, and forced deportations.

The recognition of the Pontic Genocide is not exclusively a Greek position. It has also

been adopted by other countries, regions, and institutions, such as:

• Cyprus, the Netherlands, Sweden, Austria, Armenia

• U.S. States: New York, California, New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,

Indiana, Rhode Island, South Dakota, West Virginia, among others

Canadian cities: Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Vancouver, Regina

The Youth of the European People's Party

The **Armenian Genocide** by the Ottoman Empire and the Young Turks — with hundreds

of thousands of victims — has likewise been recognized by dozens of countries.

As for the Treaty of Lausanne, which you invoke, I must point out that it makes no

reference whatsoever to crimes against humanity or genocide. Article 59 concerns general

matters of reparations and cannot be used either as proof of exoneration or as closure of

moral or historical responsibility.

You also refer to the exchange of letters between Venizelos and Atatürk. Indeed, those

reflect a sincere effort for diplomatic reconciliation between the two states. But that does

not imply historical oblivion, nor does it mean that the memory of the victims can be

silenced for the sake of diplomatic decorum. Reconciliation must not rest on denial of the

truth.

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Moreover, your letter attempts to reverse historical reality by portraying Greece as the

aggressor(!), at a time when 353,000 Pontic Greeks were exterminated in the most

horrific way. These were victims who, a century later, are still waiting for just one word:

sorry.

The progress of peoples does not come through suppression or distortion, but through

recognition and justice. To this day, the Turkish state has neither assumed any

responsibility nor offered a public apology. Instead, your letter reproduces a narrative that

silences, distorts, and ultimately insults the memory of the victims and their descendants.

A mature and democratic society does not threaten those who express a different historical

perspective. On the contrary, it has the courage to look its past in the eye and acknowledge

its darkest chapters.

Let us not forget that even Hitler himself, as he prepared the mass extermination of the

Jews, cynically posed the question: "Who, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the

Armenians?" This phrase was recorded in his speech of August 22, 1939, just before the

invasion of Poland, and was presented as evidence at the Nuremberg Trials (USA-28,

document L-3). It was published by journalist Louis P. Lochner in his book What About

Germany? (1942). This phrase remains a historical testimony of how impunity for one

genocide can encourage the next.

Reconciliation does not come through forgetting. It comes only through truth. And

the responsibility for promoting historical truth is collective — but it weighs especially

heavily on those who serve democratic institutions. The very least we owe to the victims

of such crimes is **not to forget them**.

Finally, you referred to the supposed positive momentum in our bilateral relations. If such

a momentum truly existed, we would be among the first to welcome and cultivate it.

However, today, one-third of Cyprus remains under Turkish occupation, your country

continues to threaten us with war if we exercise our legal rights in the Aegean, and for

half a century, it has persistently added new, outrageous claims against Greece. Under these

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conditions, no diplomatic language can speak of "positive momentum" without distorting common sense. And as long as these conditions persist — conditions of existential threat

to my homeland — you may rest assured that in the European Parliament, and in any other

forum, you will find us standing in opposition.

Respectfully,

Nikolaos ANADIOTIS

Parlement Europeen

Bat. ALTIERO SPINELLI 04G351

60, rue Wiertz B-1047 Bruxelles