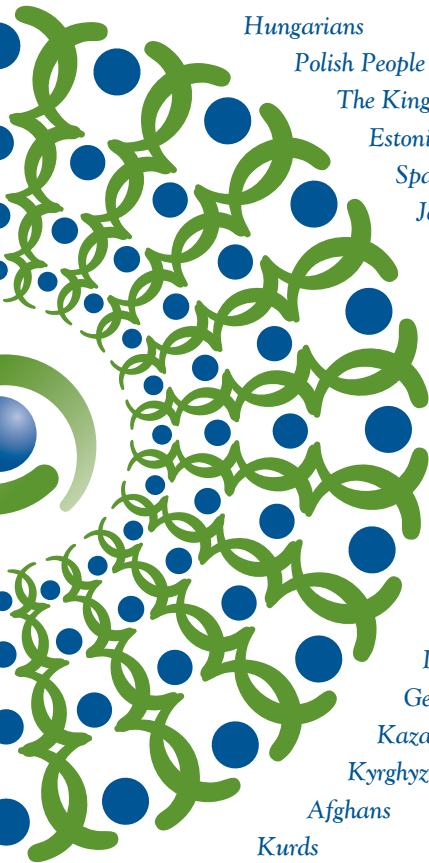


They Had Faith in Turkey



Hungarians

Polish People

The King of Sweden

Estonians

Spaniards

Jewish People

Germans

Russians

Abkhaz People

Circassians

Cossacks

Tatars of Crimea

Azerbaijani People

Greeks

Romanians

Algerians

Tunisians

Persians

Georgians

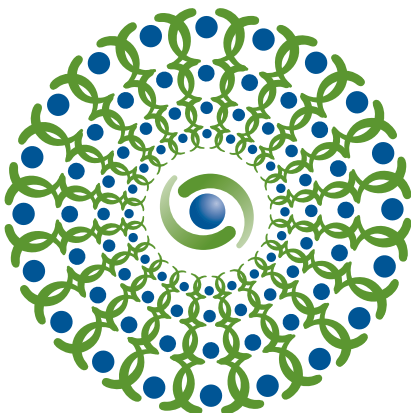
Kazakhs

Kyrghyz People

Afghans

Kurds

Çırağan Palace Gallery
Istanbul, April 5th-7th 2009



The Ministry of Foreign Affairs offers special thanks to Ambassador Ender Arat who has compiled and edited the Exhibition “They Had Faith in Turkey”.

English Translation: Leyla Tepedelen

INTRODUCTION

Throughout history, millions of people of various faiths and nations have been forced to leave their countries of origin for a multiplicity of reasons and many sought asylum in the Ottoman Empire and, subsequently, in the Republic of Turkey. For some, this was the first stage in a longer journey, for others this land became home.

The Turks have embraced millions of desperate people forced to leave behind home, livelihood, and country over the centuries, and have embraced them without considerations of creed, race or language. The Turks opened their homes and hearts to those faced with suffering, violence, torture, oppression, those belittled and humiliated, indeed, those whose very lives were endangered; without any discrimination, they generously shared their homes, their scant resources, and even their daily bread.

Those who sought refuge on Turkish soil were sometimes the leaders, national heroes, generals, soldiers, scientists, intellectuals, even crowned heads of their countries; but more often they were modest citizens. These refugees of different origins and cultures had faith in the Turks and entrusted their most precious possessions to them—their very lives, the lives of their children, of their loved ones. Some

later found the means to return home, some went on to other lands, but many became Turkish citizens and remained forever on Turkish soil.

This exhibition provides information about some of the famous refugees and major groups of refugees that have settled in Turkey.

The aim of this exhibition extends beyond introducing of these communities and individuals to a Turkish and international public audience. It is also intended to encourage research into their lives, their identities, their reasons for leaving their homelands; what did they do in Turkey? Where did they live? What works did they produce? Hopefully, historians and others will wish to learn more about these lives, the fates of those who left Turkey, and the books written about these refugees and by them.

Ali BABACAN
Minister of Foreign Affairs

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HUNGARIANS

IMRE THÖKÖLY



This Hungarian prince was recognized as the King of Hungary and the Prince of Erdel (Transylvania) by the Ottoman Empire.

When his attempt at gaining independence from the Habsburg Empire failed, he sought asylum with his wife Ilona Zrinyi in the Ottoman Empire and settled near the town of Izmit.

II. FRENCH RAKOCZI

He sought asylum in the Ottoman Empire at the invitation of the Sultan, after his defeat in a war of independence against the Habsburg Empire. He was settled in Tekirdag and lived there until his death eighteen years later.

His house in Tekirdag is maintained as a museum. The street



is called “The Street of Magyars”. His statue faces that of the patriotic Turkish poet Namik Kemal in the city park. There are also statues of Rakoczi in the garden of the Hungarian Parliament and in Heroes’ Square in Budapest.

KOSSUTH LAJOS



The name of Kossuth is the most renowned name in Hungary. In most villages the highstreet is named Kossuth, his busts and statues grace the principal squares of towns, banknotes and coins bear his portrait. A vast statue stands in front of the Hungarian Parliament, on Kossuth Square. The most important prize given by the state is the Kossuth Prize. Kossuth was one of the creators of the modern Hungarian nation—he was a leader of the 1848 Hungarian Revolution and the War on Independence. The significance of Kossuth in Hungarian history is comparable to the importance of George Washington for Americans or Atatürk for Turks.

When Lajos Kossuth was defeated in the Second Hungarian War of Independence (1848-1849), he sought refuge with his family and his soldiers in Ottoman territory. He was settled in Kütahya, known as the City of Princes. Kossuth prepared the first Hungarian Constitution, and during his brief stay of one and a half years in Kütahya, he prepared a book on Turkish grammar. His house in Kütahya is maintained as a museum, and there is a statue of Kossuth in the garden.

Approximately five thousand people sought asylum in the Ottoman Empire together with Kossuth, and many settled in Vidin, Sumla and Kütahya.

POLISH PEOPLE

ADAMPOL



Many Polish officers, soldiers, and civilians resisted the partitioning of Poland between Russia, Prussia and Austria after 1772, and took refuge in the Ottoman Empire, which adamantly refused to recognize the annexation of Polish land. Moreover, many Poles who had been forcibly conscripted to the Russian Army escaped to Ottoman territory either from the Caucasus where they had been positioned or from the battle front during the Crimean War. On the whole, asylum was a complex procedure. The refugees were mainly organized by the Polish Representation established in Istanbul by the Polish Prince Adam Jerzy Czartoryski in 1841.

The exact number of Polish refugees is not known. If one considers both those who settled in Ottoman lands and those who moved on from Ottoman lands afterwards, the numbers reach several thousand. Sultan Abdulmecit I granted the Polish immigrants an endowment of approximately fifty hectares of land, located within the boundaries of Beykoz, in Istanbul. The village, constructed on March 19th, 1842, was named Adampol after its founder Prince Adam J. Czartoryski. It is now known as Polonezköy. When Poland regained independence in 1918 many Poles returned to their homeland. At present there are two to three hundred citizens of Polish descent still residing in Polonezköy.

GENERAL JOSEF ZACHARIASZ BEM



The Polish General Józef Bem was born in 1795, in Tarnow, Galicia. He fought for Polish Independence against the Russian Imperial Armies. During the 1848 Hungarian War of Independence, he offered his services to Lajos Kossuth. Much loved by Hungarian soldiers, he was called “Father Bem” by them. When finally defeated in the Battle of Sekesvár, he sought refuge in the Ottoman Empire with Lajos Kossuth and what remained of his soldiery. He adopted Islam and took the name of Murat Pasha. Sultan Abdulmecit I appointed him the military governor of Aleppo. He died there in 1850. His remains were taken to Poland in 1929.

ADAM MICKIEWICZ



Adam Mickiewicz, the Polish national poet, was exiled due to his efforts to free his homeland from Russian domination. He came to Istanbul in 1865. His aim was to examine the circumstances of those Poles who had sought refuge in the Ottoman Empire following the failure of the 1848 Polish Uprising. He also took part in organizing and strengthening Polish support for the Ottoman Empire in the Crimean War, which had just begun. He lived in Istanbul at 29 Tatli Badem Street, in Beyoglu (Pera). The name of the street was subsequently changed to Adam Street in his honor. He died in Beyoglu on November 26th, 1885.

THE KING OF SWEDEN, CHARLES XII



Charles XII ascended to the throne on April 5th 1697. Sweden was one of the strongest kingdoms in Europe at the time. In 1699, Denmark, Russia, and Poland signed a treaty and consequently attacked Sweden. Charles immediately attacked and defeated Denmark, reached an agreement with Poland in

1707, and began his Russian offensive. The Swedish army was defeated at the Battle of Poltava, and Charles sought asylum in the Ottoman Empire with four thousand of his followers. He stayed in Bender, Dimetoka and Timurtas (Demirtas) for five years, three months, and nine days. Because of the length of his stay the Janissaries called him “Demirbas” meaning immovable. The Ottoman Empire resisted Russian and Prussian pressure for his return.

ESTONIANS



In Estonia, which for a time belonged to the Tsarist Empire, serfdom was partially abolished in 1816–1819 and conclusively in 1856. From then on, Estonian peasants were no longer tied to a certain landlord (who was in most cases a German). They were permitted to move to southern Russia, where some regions were sparsely inhabited due to recent wars and they were promised grants of land free of charge. Towards the end of the 1850s, such migrations became more organized, at first to the areas of the Volga and Crimea and later, in the 1880s, to Caucasus, where later on almost seven thousand Estonians founded villages. One group continued southwards and arrived in Kars, which was occupied by the Russians after the war of 1877-78. In 1886 the village of Novo-Estonskoje (now Karacaoren) was founded by a group of three hundred Estonians, who even built their own school and church. When Kars returned to Ottoman possession after World War I, the majority of the Estonian villagers left for Russia. Nowadays a small community of them still remains in Kars. For almost half a century they had no contact with their compatriots and several families had already emigrated westwards. But in 1966, an Estonian archaeologist from Sweden found them. Today their contacts with Estonia are closer and the Kars Estonians (at least the adults) can speak, read and in some cases write their mother tongue, though it is an archaic dialect. In spite of more than one hundred years of isolation, they have kept many national and religious traditions alive. Many of them have sought opportunity in Germany, as have many Turks.

SPANIARDS

During the Spanish Civil War, a group of seven hundred and twelve people, consisting of seventy eight minors, two hundred and ninety four women and three hundred and forty men, took refuge at the Embassy of Turkey in Madrid in October 1936. The group was transported to Turkey as guests of the Embassy in May of 1937. The Spaniards were taken from Madrid to Valencia on buses carrying the Turkish flag, and upon arrival at the port of Valencia, the Spaniards boarded the Turkish ship Karadeniz. When the Karadeniz called into port at Syracuse, in Sicily, the group of Spaniards chose to stay in Mussolini ´s Italy.



“At last it was the time to quit Zurbano 21-23. I cannot fully remember the precise time but it must have been about the 10th of May (1937). The evacuation was carried out in four expeditions. In buses which carried on top of the driver’s cab the Turkish flag, red with the crescent and a five-point star. Each vehicle was escorted by a couple of Republican militiamen to protect us”. (...)

“Men and women of villages gathered around us pryingly. They believed we were republicans and we did not dare to deny them. The red colour of the flag (the Turkish flag) and the militiamen escorting us had misled them. Upon setting foot in Valencia we were hustled quickly amid onlookers milling around who stared at us inquisitively and with a touch of hostility. We got on boats that soon took us on board the Karadeniz (Black Sea) which was anchored at mid-port.”

Manuel IGLESIAS-SARRIA Y PUGA

My luck said yes, Autobiographic evocation of War and Peace,
Editorial San Martín, Madrid 1987



A la izquierda el autor con su hermano Julio. Entre ellos el hijo de este, el gran

JEWISH PEOPLE



Periods of substantial Jewish immigration to Turkish lands over the course of Ottoman and Republican history:

1361-1376-1394-1420-1452-
1453-1470-1490-1492-1527-1537-
1540-1566-1881-1933

LIST OF TURKISH DIPLOMATS WHO HELPED JEWS DURING WORLD WAR II

Minister of Foreign Affairs	Numan MENEMENÇİOĞLU	1942-1944
Ambassador (to Vichy)	Behiç ERKİN	1940-1943
Ambassador (to Berlin)	Saffet ARIKAN	1942-1944
Consul General (in Athens)	İnayetullah Cemal ÖZKAYA	1940-1945
Consul General (in Varna)	Burhan IŞIN	1942-1946
Consul General (in Marseilles)	Necdet KENT	1942-1945
Consul General (in Prague)	İrfan Sabit AKÇA	1939-1943
Consul General (in Budapest)	Pertev Şevki KANTİMİR	1939-1942
Consul General (in Budapest)	Abdülhalat BİRDEN	1942-1944
Consul General (in Costanza)	Fuat AKTAN	1937-1942
Consul General (in Constanza)	Ragıp Rauf ARMAN	1942-1945
Consul General (in Hamburg)	Kudret ERBEY	1938-1942
Consul General (in Hamburg)	Galip EVREN	1942-1944
Consul General (in Paris)	Cevdet DÜLGER	1939-1942
Consul General (in Paris)	Fikret Şevki ÖZDOĞANCI	1942-1945
Consul General (in Paris)	Namık Kemal YOLGA	1942-1945
Consul General (in Paris)	Bedii ARBEL	1940-1943
Consul General (in Paris)	Mehmet Fuat CARIM	1943-1945
Consul General (in Belgrad)	Firuzan SELÇUK	1939-1941
Consul General (in Rhodos)	Selahattin ÜLKÜMEN	1943-1945



Selahattin ÜLKÜMEN



Namık K. YOLGA



Bedii ARBEL



Behiç ERKİN

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH

April 27th, 1992

For Americans, the year 1492 is a year of discovery, of new beginnings. However, 1492 was a gloomy time in Europe. In that year came the expulsion of Spain's large Jewish community. In a time when in Eastern Europe religious tolerance was all too rare, the Ottoman Empire extended the hand of friendship to a persecuted minority of a faith and culture different from its own. Today, in this time of conflict and turmoil in the Middle East, the world would do well to recall this example of Muslims and Jews living side by side in harmony and respect. Your celebration tonight recalls just one example of the harmonious coexistence of people in the Ottoman Empire and in the Turkish Republic that succeeded it. The Turkish people have a long and honored tradition of welcoming refugees, be they the Jews from Spain of five hundred years ago, the Germans fleeing the Nazi regime of the 1930s, or the Kurds fleeing the despotic Saddam Hussein.

Turkey is our ally and our friend, and I am honored to salute the Turkish people in commemorating a great moment in their history. Turkey and United States share a history of offering refuge to the oppressed, and it is a great pleasure for me to join you tonight in this celebration. May God bless you all.

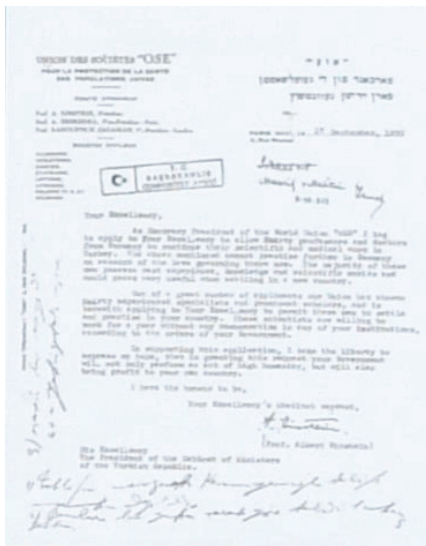
George BUSH
Former President of the U.S.A.

GERMANS



Mustafa Kemal Atatürk took careful note of events taking place in Germany and anticipated World War II. In 1933 he invited the scientists and intellectuals of Nazi Germany to migrate to Turkey, and to continue their careers at Turkish universities. Both Jewish and non-Jewish anti-Nazi German scientists came to Turkey

with their families. They played very important role in the establishment of new Turkish universities. They greatly enriched the cultural and academic life of Turkey. The number of refugee German academics at Ankara University alone numbered more than one thousand six hundred.

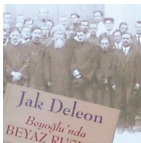




RUSSIANS



White Russian immigrants arrived in Turkey in three waves: first to arrive were the middle classes, who aimed to save their property as well as their lives; then in the spring of 1920, a wave of officers of the White Army arrived from the Crimea, and in the autumn of 1920, tens of thousands of all kinds of ordinary people reached Turkish shores.



Turkey, having opened her doors to the refugees of the Russian Revolution, found homes and work for a large number of people—according to some sources forty thousand, though other sources cite numbers as high as two hundred thousand. A large number of White Army officers were settled on the Gallipoli Peninsula, some on Büyükada, Burgaz, Kinaliada and Heybeliada; the Don Cossacks were settled in Mudanya.

After the proclamation of the Republic on October 29th, 1923, the Turkish State continued to aid and support White Russian refugees. In 1936, those who wished could also adopt Turkish citizenship.



Alexander P.
KUTEPOV



Ppotr N.VRANGEL



Alexander N.
VERTINSK



Don AMINADO

LEON TROTSKY



Trotsky was a member of the Revolutionary Troïka, together with Lenin and Stalin. During the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 he was the Commissar for Foreign Affairs and for War. He would later, as commander-in-chief, instigate the creation of the Red Army. Although he was in effect second in command, after the death of Lenin in 1924, he lost the power struggle with Stalin and was consequently purged from the Executive Committee of the Comintern in 1926. In 1928 he was exiled, first to Almaty and then to Turkey in 1929. Trotsky lived on Büyükada-Principio until 1933. He later went on to France, Norway and then to Mexico.



Nadejda V.
PLEVITSKAYA



Arkadiy T.
AVERCENKO



Yakov A. SLASOV



Jori I. GURCIYEV



Ivan S. LUKAS

ABKHAZ PEOPLE

In 1810, when the Abkhaz leader Aslanbey was defeated by the Russian Imperial army, he and his five thousand Abkhaz troops sought refuge in the Ottoman Empire. In 1864, members of the Ubykh and Sözdz tribes immigrated to Ottoman lands. During 1866- 1867, approximately twenty thousand more Abkhaz were exiled to the Ottoman Empire. The 1877-1878 Turco-Russian War was to cause further waves of Abkhaz immigration. More than fifty thousand Abkhaz left their homeland to seek refuge on Turkish soil. Today the Abkhaz population of Anatolia is far greater than that in Abkhazia.



THE CIRCASSIANS



After their defeat in the Crimean War in 1856, the Russian Imperial armies increased their oppression of the Circassians. This, together with the failure of the “Murid” campaign led by Imam Samil in 1859, caused large numbers of Circassians to migrate. These refugees arrived over land and by sea, and were settled in Anatolia, the Balkans and in formerly Ottoman provinces that are today in Syria, Jordan and Israel.

Today, the number of Turkish citizens of Circassian origin is speculatively estimated to be as high as one million.

According to a survey carried out during the 1970s, there were nine hundred Circassian villages in Turkey. This suggests that the number of Circassians living in Turkey is much higher than that of those living in their original homeland.

COSSACKS

THE NEKRASOV COSSACKS



The Don Cossacks revolted against Peter I (The Great), under the leadership of Kondrati Bulavin, in order to safe-guard their privileges (1707-1709). Following the death of Bulavin, the revolt was squashed. Under the leadership of Bulavin's deputy, Ignati Nekrasov, approximately eight thousand Cossacks took refuge with the Ottoman Kuban Army. Some others sought refuge with the Khan of Crimea. These Cossacks, known as Nekrasov Cossacks, fought with the Ottoman Armies until 1737, and upon the withdrawal of the Ottoman Army from the region they gained the permission of the Sultan Ahmet III, to immigrate to Turkey. Some settled in Constantia (present-day Romania), others around lake Manyas near Balikesir in 1740. In 1880, after the secession of Romania from the Ottoman Empire, a new wave of Cossack immigration occurred. These Cossacks first settled on Mada Island in the Lake of Beysehkir and then established a Cossack village on the shores of Aksehkir Lake. The Orthodox Christian Cossacks lived in harmony for two hundred and fifty years.

In 1962, of those Cossacks living around Manyas and Aksehkir Lakes, one thousand and sixty seven emigrated to Russia and four hundred to the U.S.

The Nekrasov and other Don Cossacks at present live in the town of Starrocherkassk, in the Russian Federation. There are interesting exhibits of material from that time spent in Turkey in the town museum. Although they retained their original Cossack traditions, one can still see reflections of the two and a half centuries this community spent in Turkey.

THE COSSACKS OF ZAPOROJIE

When Empress Catherine II of Russia ordered the abolition of the Zaporojie Sich administrative centre in the Ukraine in 1775, the approximately ten thousand Zaporojie Cossacks sought asylum in the Ottoman Empire and were settled in the region of Dobrudja. As there was antagonism between them and the Don Cossacks, who had been settled in the region previously, they were relocated to the region of Silistre/Ruschuk. In 1785, eight thousand Zaporojie Cossacks emigrated, but due to Austrian pressure they were forced to return to Dobrudja during 1811-1812.

IVAN MAZEPA-HETMAN



When the Swedish-Ukrainian Cossack army under the command of Ivan Hetman was defeated at the Battle of Poltova by the armies of Tsar Peter I, Ivan Hetman and his whole army fled to Ottoman territory and sought asylum at Bender (in present-day Moldavia).

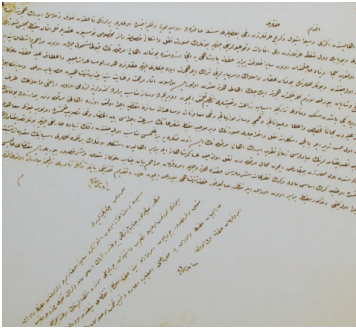
BARASBI BAYTUGAN



The Ukrainian author and politician Barasbi Baytugan was born in Northern Ossetia in 1899. Following the Revolution of 1917 and the Red Army occupation of the Caucasus, he went to the Crimea with General Vrangels' White Army forces. After the Crimea was taken by the Red Army, he sought refuge in Turkey. He went to Czechoslovakia in 1922.

THE TATARS OF THE CRIMEA

Following Ottoman defeat in the Turco-Russian War of 1768-1774, under the terms of the Treaty of Kuchuk Kaynarca, signed on July 21st, 1774, the Crimea ceased to be a vassal of the Ottoman Empire. When Russia invaded the Crimea in 1783, it began forcing the Tatars into exile. It is very difficult to obtain reliable statistical records pertaining to the waves of refugees of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries. Different sources offer numbers, ranging between eighty and



five hundred thousand for the period of 1783-1853, but Russian sources put the number of refugees at thirty thousand for this period. Some sources maintain that a further two hundred and thirty thousand Crimean Tatars migrated to the Ottoman Empire between 1855 and 1862.

Some research shows that there are approximately two million persons of Crimean Tatar origin living in Turkey at present. There are hundreds of Tatar villages all over Anatolia.

AZERBAIJANI PEOPLE

MEHMET EMIN RESULTZADE

Mehmet Emin Resultzade was the founder and first President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. He began to work



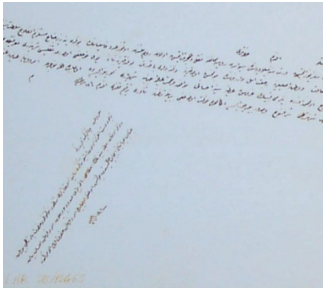
at the age of nineteen as a journalist. In 1905, he entered politics, and organized an important anti-Tsarist secret society. When discovered, he fled to the Ottoman Empire and sought asylum. When amnesty was declared in 1913, he returned to Baku, and in 1917, he became the president of the Musavat Party which advocated for an independent Azerbaijan.

When the Republic of Azerbaijan

was inaugurated on May 28th, 1917, he became its first President. The Republic of Azerbaijan only lasted for two years, and when Red Army occupied Azerbaijan, Resultzade went to Germany. After the German defeat in World War II he came to Turkey and settled in Ankara. He died on March 6th, 1955, and he is interred in the Cebeci Cemetery.

GREEKS

Decree 6830, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

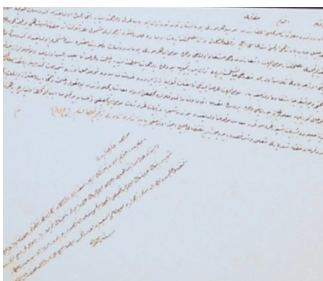


Monsieur Hermazi, a member of the Greek Parliament has presented a petition in which he declares intent of quitting Greece and seeking refuge in the Ottoman Empire. This action taken by Monsieur Hermozi, who is

a respected statesman in Greece, has caused consternation there and attempts were made at dissuasion. However, he has not wavered from his intent and has entered Ottoman protection. For this reason he shall be granted a monthly stipend of four thousand kurush. (July 29th, 1856)

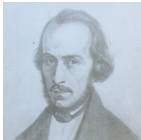
Decree 12463, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Approximately thirty Greek families that had previously immigrated to Russia from Sivas now seek refuge once again in Ottoman lands. Since they do not have the means for travel, the necessary money shall be disbursed them via the Ottoman representative in Tbilisi.



Three persons of the Greek nation, from the village of Goklen in Bulgaria, citing oppression and cruelty, have gone to the Ayvaztepe Guards Station and taken refuge in the Ottoman State.

ROMANIANS



Nicolae BALCESCU

In 1848, the Romanian leader Nicolae Balcescu led an uprising against Russia in the principalities of Walachia and Moldavia. Upon the Russian suppression of the uprising, Balcescu and his comrades in arms, Colonel Ion Ghica and General Christian Tell, sought asylum in the Ottoman Empire.



Colonel Ion GHICA

Balcescu and several of his companions were settled in Bursa. However, General Christian Tell preferred the island of Ilos. Sultan Abdulmecit I ordered all three to be given stipends to provide them with means of support.



General
Christian TELL

JEAN MICLESCO

He was born in Moldavia in 1861. His real name was Jacob Meller. Upon the rise in antisemitism in Romania he went to Germany. He studied medicine at the University of Munich, and graduated in 1887.

His first job was in Manastir (Bitola). After this he came to Turkey and settled in Istanbul. He first worked at the Ottoman Palace. Upon the start of World War I, he transferred to the Harbiye Military Hospital, where he eventually became the Chief of Hospital. He died in 1956.

ALGERIANS

THE EMIR ABD-AL QADR AL-JAZAIRI



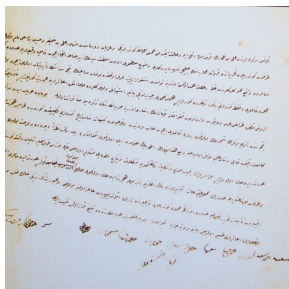
The Emir generally known as Abd-el Qadr began the Algerian uprising against the French in 1832. Taking the Janissary Army as a model, he created an Algerian regular army. He was generally successful until 1840, when he was taken and imprisoned in France. Freed by Emperor Bonaparte III in 1852, he requested asylum from the Ottoman state and stated his wish to live in Bursa. From

Bursa he moved to Damascus, which was then a part of the Ottoman Empire. He died in 1883, in Damascus.

TUNISIANS

DECREE 3

That the fifty thousand men, under the leadership of Ali Bin Khalifa and Hossein Bin Mus'i, who have requested asylum following the Battle of Karwan, be placed in areas as far from the border as possible until such a time that stability be re-established in Tunisia and that all aid be given for their sustenance.



PERSIANS

THE IMAM KHOMEINI



The leader of the Iranian Revolutionary Movement was also a central figure in the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

He was arrested in 1961 due to his role in the opposition movement against the Pahlavi Shah's oppressive policies toward the Shi'ite clergy. He was imprisoned in the Ishretabad Military Prison in Teheran.

A year after his release, he was taken into custody once again because of a speech he made. On November 4th, 1965, instead of being imprisoned, he was exiled, per his own request, to Turkey. Imam Khomeini stayed in Bursa for three months.

SEID JAMALADDIN MOHAMMAD AFGHANI



Whilst Grand-vizier in Persia (Iran), Afghani was exiled in 1891 because of his criticism of the policies pursued by the Shah. He came to live in Istanbul under the protection of Sultan Abdulhamid II. The

Persian authorities demanded his return, when he was implicated in the assassination of the Shah, however, the Sultan refused this request. Afghani died in Istanbul in 1897.

THE BROTHER OF THE SHAH OF IRAN, MELIK MANSOUR

Letter from the Ottoman Minister of Foreign Affairs: “The brother of the Shah of Iran, Melik Mansour, was most pleased to have been granted Ottoman citizenship and to have been provided with a house. Melik Mansour wishes that his son and maternal uncle, Jalal al-Dawla, be similarly granted Ottoman citizenship. He has further expressed his dissatisfaction with the Iranian State, and deplored the divergences between Muslim nations. He maintained that the present lack of unity among Muslim nations allowed the European States political superiority, that therefore, the union of all Muslims under Ottoman Government would produce positive outcomes”.

AHMED KHAN

Ahmed Khan of the Karkeya dynasty, based south of Hazar Sea, became the ruler of Gilan upon his accession to the throne in 1536. In 1567, he was defeated by the Persian Shah Tahmasp and lost his kingdom and his throne. He was arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of Istahar by the Persians. He escaped and declared himself once more King. However, he was defeated when Shah Abbas marched to Geilan in 1589 sought refuge with Hadim Hasan Pasha, the commander of Shirvan, an Ottoman vassal. Thus, the state of Karkeya ceased to exist. Ahmed Khan was sent to Istanbul where he was allowed an audience with the Sultan Murad III. He and his entourage were granted stipends from the privy purse. He was sent on a pilgrimage to Mecca in 1595 and died at Uskudar (Skutari) in June 1600.

GEORGIANS



THE MUSLIM GEORGIANS

The migrations that began with the Ottoman-Russian War of 1828-1829, became more marked with the steady advance of the Russian Army into the Trans-Caucasus in 1830. The second large wave of migration began during the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877- 1878 and continued until 1921.

The numbers given for refugee Georgian Muslims vary depending on the sources consulted, but are estimated by some sources to reach as high as one million. These refugees came mostly from the Georgian regions of Batumi, Arana, Samafrelo, Guria and Ahiska, and primarily were settled in the Black Sea region.

THE GEORGIANS

Upon the invasion of Georgia by the Red Army in 1921, an unknown number of Georgians left Batumi by ship on March 17th and 18th and sought asylum in Istanbul.



On the ship “Kral” (Rex) were the Prime Minister of Georgia Noe Jordania, the Minister of Interior Noe Ramishvili and the rest of the cabinet. In the ship “Maria”, which set sail the next day, were generals, scientist, prominent personalities and wealthy individuals seeking refuge in Istanbul. The Prime Minister and other members of the government

stayed in Istanbul for some months, subsequently moved to Paris and to Marseille. Some others made their homes in Istanbul.

KING SOLOMON II OF IMERETI (1773-1815)

On the February 20th, 1810, the Russian Army began its campaign to end the rule of King Solomon II. Upon defeat, Solomon II sought asylum in the Ottoman Empire. He was settled in Trabzon. After his death 1815 he was interred at the St. Grigol Church. In 1991, in concordance with a request by the government of Georgian, his remains were taken and re-interred at the Monastery of Gelati in Georgia.

KAZAKHS



Upon the establishment of the Soviet Union and as a result of the Civil War in Kazakhstan, a group of Kazakhs left their homeland and settled in Sinkiang/Uighur Autonomous Region in the People's Republic of China between 1918-1920. Toward the end of the 1930's they left this area as well and many settled in India and Pakistan whilst others moved to Iran, Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia.



During 1949-1950 these Kazakhs began to migrate to Turkey. On March 13th, 1952, Decree number 3/14595 was approved by the Turkish Government allowing those Kazakhs living in India, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia to settle in Turkey. There were approximately two thousand Kazakhs who migrated to Turkey in accordance with this decree.

KYRGHYZ PEOPLE

RAHMAN KUL KHAN, THE KYRGHYZ PRINCE



The Kyrgyz Prince Rahman Kul Khan refused to acknowledge Bolshevik Russian supremacy and therefore removed to Afghanistan. In 1982, when the Soviet Union occupied Afghanistan, he migrated to Turkey together with two

thousand five hundred Kyrgyz followers. This Kyrgyz community now lives in the village of Ulu Pamir, in the town of Erciş, near Van, and Istanbul.



AFGHANS

MAHMOUD TARZI



Mahmoud Tarzi was a leader of the movement to secure Afghan independence from Britain, and is considered the father of Afghan journalism. He founded and published the newspaper *Shafiq al Ansar*, which was a mouthpiece for the independence movement led by the King Amanullah Khan. He was Ambassador in France and later Minister of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan from 1924-1927. Following the overthrow of the King Amanullah Khan by Kalankani in 1929, Tarzi left Afghanistan. He settled in Istanbul as the guest of Atatürk and died in there in 1933.

BAYSUNGUR MIRZA

Baysungur Mirza was a prince of the Turkic Mughal Empire, a dynasty of descendants of Tamerlane who established their power in India under Babur, one of Tamerlane's grandsons. Baysungur Mirza was the great-grandson of Akbar, the grandson of Jahangir and the cousin of Shah Jahan. When Shah Jahan acceded to the Mughal throne he ordered the assassination of the five sons of his uncle. Baysungur Mirza, one of these princes, fled to Persia with his followers. However, he could not settle there and went on to Anatolia finally managing to reach Istanbul.

The Mughal prince was greeted with interest and cordiality in Istanbul. He was received by Sultan Murad IV. However, his insistence upon mounting a joint campaign against Shah Jahan with Ottoman support, coupled with his inappropriate behavior in the presence of the Sultan led to his loss of favor and he had to leave Istanbul.

KURDS FLEEING IRAQ



In 1988, sixty three thousand Kurds fleeing the oppression and persecution of Saddam Hussein were settled in twelve camps designed for their temporary accommodation in the South-Eastern region of Turkey.



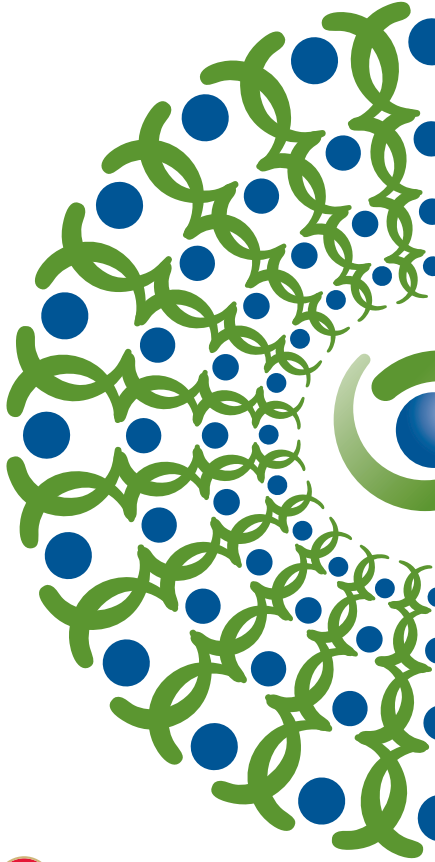
“They came from Halabja (Iraq) to Hakkari, they fled death. In front of my eyes there were hundreds, thousands...



...They saw us and started walking towards us, altogether. Hundreds, thousands of human-beings were walking toward the other side of the river-bed , chanting “Down with Saddam”. They were screaming and yelling as they walked, that they did not want to die, that they would not go back to Iraq.

Hundreds and thousands of Kurdish women and children were fleeing the poisoned clouds. Those who had managed to escape the clouds pouring poison instead of rain, without being able to pause and grieve for all they had lost, took the road from Halabja (Iraq) to Hakkari (Turkey)”..

Erbil TUSALP, Journalist-Author
Zehir Yüklü Bulutlar
(Clouds Heaving with Poison)
Bilgi Yayınevi, 1989



Republic of Turkey
Ministry of Foreign Affairs