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HRANT DINK FOUNDATION 2010 ANNUAL REPORT

TO UNLOCK AND TRANSCEND HISTORY EDUCATION TOUCH! YOU WILL DEMOCRATIZE! HISTORY TO UNLOCK AND TRANSCEND HISTORY EDUCATION TOUCH! YOU WILL DEMOCRATIZE! HISTORY
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BROUGHT THE BOOKS... ART AND CULTURE THE SUPPORT FUND FOR RESEARCH IN HISTORY STUDIES BROUGHT THE BOOKS... ART AND CULTURE THE SUPPORT FUND FOR RESEARCH IN HISTORY STUDIES



HRANT DİNK VAKFI
HRANT DINK FOUNDATION
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Hrant Dink Foundation was established in 2007 after the painful event on 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 aims for a convention where freedom of expression is limitless and all differences are allowed, lived, appreciated and multiplied. It works for a Turkey and a world, where not the land itself but the life on it is valued, and conscience outweighs in 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... There is only a part of it that has 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

THE SUPPORT FUND FOR RESEARCH IN HISTORY STUDIES

The Support Fund for Research in History Studies is created in 2010 with the kind assistance of Dr. Alper Öktem, one of the supporters of the International Hrant Dink Foundation.

The Support Fund promotes research on scrupulous and humanitarian acts in Turkish history especially during the 1915 events, with the aim to search and find people who with a clear conscience serve as an example for mankind, and consequently to share the disclosed information with the society, while revealing an unspoken aspect of history. The Fund supports the academic researchers working on the subject and to publicize these researches. Additionally, by providing grant to researchers, it supports the realization and the progress of a scientific work, which is already planned or initiated.

The Support Funds will be given its owners with a ceremony that will be held on March 2011. The results will be shared with the media and the public with the ceremony and other activities.

The jury that evaluated the 2010-2011 applications consists of Prof. Taner Akçam (Clark University), Prof. Dr. Halil Berktaş (Sabancı University), Prof. Dr. Selim Deringil (Boğaziçi University), Prof. Dr. Edhem Eldem (Boğaziçi University), Prof. Raymond Kevorkian (Paris 8 University), Prof. Hans-Lukas Kieser (Zürich University), Prof. Dr. Arus Yumul (Bilgi University) and Prof. Boghos Zekiyan (Venedik Ca' Foscari University).

HRANT DİNK VAKFI

Tarih Araştırma Teşvik Fonu

Uluslararası Hrant Dink Vakfı desteklerinden Dr. Alper Öktem'in girişimi ve katkılarıyla oluşturulan Tarih Araştırma Teşvik Fonu, 1915 olaylarındaki vicdani davranışların araştırılması, o dönemde davranışlarıyla insaniğe örnek olan kişilerin bulunması, yaptıklarının günümüzün toplumuyla paylaşılması, tarihin bir boyutu yüzünün yansıtılmasına yönelik araştırmaları desteklemeyi, teşvik etmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

KAPSAM 1915'te, Anadolu'nun herhangi bir noktasında meydana gelen olaylarla - günümüzün anlayışıyla insan hakları savunuculuğu olarak değerlendirilebilecek - vicdani davranışlarıyla bir başka insanın yaşamına etkide bulunmuş, ancak yaptıkları bugüne kadar bilinmeyen insanların bilimsel araştırma yöntemleriyle belirlenmesine, bilinen vicdani davranışlar ve bu davranışları gösteren insanlarla ilgili araştırmalar yapılarak bulunan kamuya daha iyi mal edilmesine katkıda bulunan araştırma, akademik makale, anı-hikaye.

KATILIM KOŞULLARI

1. Başvuru, tüm araştırmacılara ve üniversite çevrelerine açıktır.
2. Adaylar, yarışmaya yalnızca bir çalışma sunabilir.
3. Birden fazla kişi ortak bir çalışmayla katılabilir.
4. Yapılar İngilizce, Türkçe veya Ermenice dillerinden birinde sunulmalıdır.
5. Yarınlarımız veya yayımlanmamış eserlerle başvurulabilir.

Teşvik Fonu doğrudan iki aşamadan oluşur;
Birinci aşamada, katılımcıların başvuru dosyaları ön elemeden geçirilir.
İkinci aşamada, başvuruları kabul edilen adaylar eserlerini jüriye sunar.

Başvuru dosyalarının, en geç 31 Ağustos 2010 Salı günü saat 17:00'ye kadar, e-postayla, postayla ya da elden yazışma adresine ulaştırılması gerekmektedir. Vakıf ve Tarih Fonu başvuruları ile ilgili ayrıntılı bilgiler www.hrantdink.org adresinden alınabilir.

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DIALOGUE ON THE ARMENIAN TABOO – TALK WITH AHMET INSEL AND MICHEL MARIAN

Michel Marian and Ahmet Insel met on May 13, 2011 at a talk "Dialogue on the Armenian Taboo" organized by the Hrant Dink Foundation and İletişim Publications at Bilgi University Dolapdere Campus.

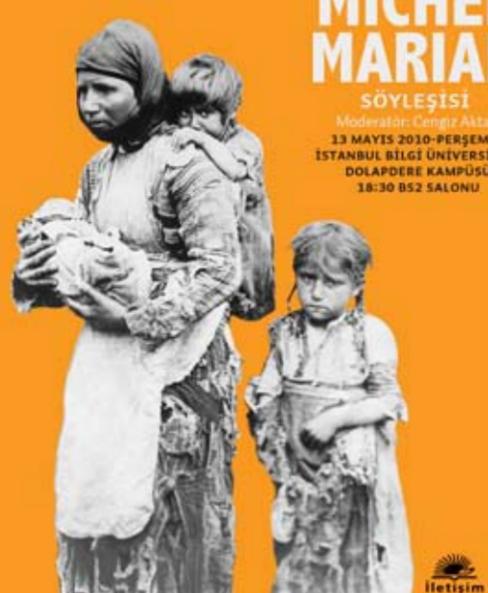
Michel Marian, a French-Armenian whose family had survived by chance in 1915 and academician Ahmet Insel, the two writers of the book Ermeni Tabusu Üzerine Diyalog / A Dialogue on the Armenian Taboo published by the İletişim Publications in 2010 discussed the dialogues in the book at the talk. Marian, who defines the 1915 as genocide, and Insel, who defines it as a crime committed against humanity, set an example of how a taboo can be discussed openly.

Ermeniler ve Türkler arasında geçmişte yaşananları yüz yüze konuşmak artık mümkün mü? Ahmet Insel ve Michel Marian, suni bir konsensüse teslim olmadan ve ortak değerlendirmeleri yanında farklı görüşlerini hasır altı etmeden birbirleriyle konuşuyorlar. İttihat ve Terakki yönetiminin yaptıklarını soykırım olarak tanımlayan Michel Marian'la bunu insanlığa karşı işlenmiş bir suç olarak miteleyen Ahmet Insel'in bu diyalogunda herkes kendinden bir parça bulacaktır.

ERMENİ Tabusu Üzerine DiYALOG

AHMET İNSEL & MICHEL MARIAN

SÖYLEŞİSİ
Moderatör: Cangir Aktar
13 MAYIS 2010-PERŞEMBE
İSTANBUL BİLGİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ
DOLAPDERE KAMPUSU
18:30 B52 SALONU



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 "without trampling on others" 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.

ART AND CULTURE

FILMS ABOUT CONSCIENCE

Project Coordinator: Sayat Tekir



"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

The project named "Let's Take a Look Through Our Conscience" invites everyone around the globe, amateur or professional filmmakers, to take to display the different faces of conscience via short films. The project, which invites everyone to make a film of maximum 5 minutes about a topic which touches their conscience, was initiated in 2009 and the first term was finished in 2010. 107 films were submitted to the website www.filmsaboutconscience.org, prepared especially for this project between August 1, 2009-Marh 31, 2010. More than sixty thousand people visited the website from all over the world, thousands voted the films, and posted comments on the conscience topics.

The films will be shown on the web portal www.filmsaboutconscience.org for public viewing and evaluation. The films elected by the jury of the previous year and detailed information about the project can be found on the website. The jury, consisting of Costa Gavras, Georges Moustaki, Harutyun Khachatryan, İbrahim Betil, Lale Mansur, Nebahat Akkoç, Ömer Madra, Raket Dink, Rela Mazali, Serge Avedikian, Serra Yılmaz, Vaughan Pilikian and Yıldırım Türker voted for the films and the results were announced on July 1st 2010 on the website.

21 best films selected by the jury (As per the votes):

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1- Duty / Görev (Cem Mansuroğlu) | 9- We have seen this from our Mountains, Birds And Children! / Biz Dağlarımızdan, Kuşlarımızdan ve Çocuklarımızdan Bunu Gördük! (Engin Yıldız) |
| 2- The Other / Öteki (Maral Kerovpyan) | 10- Where The Rose Blooms / Gülün Bittiği Yer (Selman Pınarlı) |
| 3- The Two Faces of Conscience / Vicdanın İki Yüzü (Özgür Oto) | Outside / Dışarıda (Duygu Teser) |
| 4- Why / İnçu / Neden (Sayat Dağlıyan) | 11- The Tigris / Dicle (Seren Gel) |
| 5- The Kids who Played Tambourine / Tef Çalan Çocuklar (Melek Ulagay Taylan) | 12- Hêviyek Nû (Hasan Akgül) |
| 6- Ancestral Memories (Eliano Rossi) | 13- Stain / Leke (Gökhan Evecen) |
| 7- Perpetrators and Unidentifieds / Failler ve Meçhuller (Burkay Doğan) | Inflamed! / Tutuşan! (Vedat Esen) |
| 8- Constantly Tough Silent: F / Sürekli Sert Sessiz: F (Özlem İdil) | 14- The Border / Sınır (Gizem Gen) |
| Wake up! (Jochen Menzel) | The Forgotten Monastery (Gagik Karagheuzian) |
| I live in Paris / Je vis à Paris (Armağan Uslu) | BalanCe / BalanSe (Serdar Koçak) |
| Hope / Umut (Selin Süar) | |



ARMENIAN ARCHITECTS OF ISTANBUL IN THE ERA OF WESTERNIZATION

Project Coordinator: Zeynep Taşkın
Nora Tataryan



'Armenian Architects of Istanbul in the Era of Westernization' Exhibition curated by Hasan Kuruyazıcı has been held with the collaboration of Istanbul Modern Arts Museum, Istanbul 2010 European Capital of Culture Agency and Haycar Association of Architects and Engineers. The exhibition seeks to evoke the memory of architects and their works that have largely been forgotten today.

The press conference and the opening cocktail took place on December 8th, 2010 at Istanbul Modern. Şekip Avdagiç from Istanbul 2010 European Capital of Culture Agency, Levent Çalıköğlü from the Istanbul Modern Arts Museum, Raket Dink from our Foundation and Hasan Kuruyazıcı –the curator of the project- gave a short speech at the opening ceremony, which was attended by more than 600 people.

The exhibition features photographs of more than 100 buildings by 40 Armenian architects, who lived between late 19th century and early 20th century. The exhibited photographs of buildings, listed by Hasan Kuruyazıcı after long trips of in the streets of Kurtuluş-Tatavla, Pangaltı, Taksim, Cihangir, Tarlaşa, Tünel, Galata, Eminönü and Mahmutpaşa, show us the contribution of Armenian architects during the westernization process of Istanbul.

Having conducted a similar project with Greeks in Istanbul, Hasan Kuruyazıcı describes the motive behind his study as following: "Today there is a huge stock of buildings dating from the 19th century. Although many of them had been ravaged, these are the ones which managed to survive. The question of 'Who built all these buildings?' has brought me to conduct such a research."

The exhibition, designed by Erkal Yavi, aims to show Istanbul residents the history of the city they reside while

seeking to be an important source for the architects, architectural students, archeologists, people dealing within the social fields, historians of architecture and art, etc. In addition to the photographs visitors had the opportunity to gain further information about the architects and buildings thanks to an audio tour prepared by Saro Dadyan. Two short films were shown as part of the exhibition. The first one named "Impressions of a Castle" by Gökhan Bulut and Reşat Fuat Çam is about the Mahrukyan School in Beşiktaş built by the Balian Family. The second one named "Remembrance" by Ümit Kıvanç is about the mosques in Istanbul built by the Armenian architects.

Parallel with the exhibition a panel discussion was organized. Hasan Kuruyazıcı, Edhem Eldem, Afife Batur, Ahmet Ersoy, Elmon Hançer talked about the architecture in the era of westernization and the role of the Armenian architects and how to interpret the history. Additionally, a tour program of the displayed architectural monuments guided by Elmon Hançer took place.

The photos of the exhibition were taken by Gökhan Tan, Kamil Yılmaz, Görkem Kızılkayak, Galata Fotoğrafhanesi (Sibel Günak, Özgür Bali, Bahar Gökten, Tanla Özuzun, Burak Kara, Beril Gür, Anıl Cizmeci, Umur Çolgar, Tuba Kılıç, Damla Yedisian, Semra Yeşil) and Grid Collective (Burak Gölge, Duygu Tozduman, Sera Dink, Tefrik Rıza Gözlükçü).

The exhibition remained open between 9 December 2010 – 9 January 2011 at Istanbul Modern and will it travel different cities in 2011.

6.7.2010 Taraf



10.12.2010 Agos

Aaa, Balyanlar'dan başka Ermeni mimarlar da varmış!

Ermeni mimarları sahneye taşıyan ortam

Sergide yer alan bazı mimarlar

İstanbul, Ermeni mimarlarını tanıyacak

Uluslararası Hrant Hayrat Canlandı Mimar ve Mühendisler Derneği (HAYCAR) işbirliğiyle hazırlanacak bir sergi projesiyle, İstanbul'un mimarlarını tanıyacak. Kuruyazıcı'nın küratörlüğü üstlendiği İstanbul Er ve İstanbul Mimarlığı konulu proje ile 19. yüzyıl başında İstanbul eser bırakmış Ermeni yaşam öyküleri, yapıt tarihçeleri, mimari çizim binaların eski görüntü belgeleri yer alacak. Kurtuluş, Pangaltı, Tarlaşa, Tünel, Galata Mahmutpaşa'da gezilecek isimler, bir sergi kamuyuna tanıtılacak. İstanbul'un Ermeni mimarları sergisi, İstanbul'a damgasını vuran mimari eserleri gözler önüne seriyor.

İstanbul'un Ermeni mimarları görünür oluyor

Uluslararası Hrant Dink Vakfı, İstanbul Modern Sanat Müzesi, İstanbul 2010 Avrupa Kültür Başkenti Ajansı ve HAYCAR Mimarlar ve Mühendisler Dayanışma Derneği'nin işbirliğiyle hazırlanan "Batılılaşan İstanbul'un Ermeni Mimarları" sergisi, İstanbul'a damgasını vuran mimari eserleri gözler önüne seriyor.



10.12.2010 Agos

İstanbul'un Ermeni mimarları tanıtılacak

'Kediyi öldürür' dense de merak, baze güzel sonuçlara ulaştırabiliyor. Mimar Hasan Kuruyazıcı'nın projesi de bu konuda benzerlik oluşturacak nitelikte. İstanbul'un Cihangir, Taksim gibi semtlerinde dolaşarak 'Bu kadar binayı kim yaptı?' merakını kırtıcılığını kılavuz edinen Kuruyazıcı, ilgi çekici bir iş çıkartmış: 'İstanbul'un Ermeni Mimarları ve İstanbul Mimarlığına Katkı Verenler' isimli bir sergi ve kitap projesi, İstanbul Modern Sanat Müzesi'nde sergileniyor. İstanbul Modern Sanat Müzesi'nin desteğiyle hayata geçirilecek. Proje, 19. yüzyıl başında İstanbul'da yaşamış Ermeni mimarların ait belgeleri içeriyor. **KÜLTÜR**

8.7.2010 Zaman



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 multiculturalism, 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.

In the name of the sustenance on this land of all the different cultures and Armenian culture, we find the development of Armenian schools and the attainment of contemporary standards in education at these schools highly important. We aim to support these schools with projects in developing new educational materials and methods.

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 DUN'



'Ari Dun' Project invites young people of 14 to 25 from across the globe to Armenia.

Thanks to the 'Ari Dun' Project, the participating students do not only have the opportunity to visit Armenia but also to make contacts with various social and public organizations and to participate courses on language, literature, history and culture. During the program, which is full of amusing excursions, educational programs, visits and entertainments, the participants are hosted by families in Armenia and they have the chance to get familiar with the Armenian culture and everyday life. Participants coming from various countries such as Egypt, Georgia, France and Lebanon, in addition to Turkey, share their cultures with each other and build new friendships.

The Project is financed by the Armenian families and the Ministry for Armenian Diaspora excluding the travel expenditures; the International Hrant Dink Foundation contributes to the Project by helping the ones who wishes to go to Armenia with the application process and by finding sponsors to cover the travel costs. This year 18 young people from Turkey went to Armenia by applying for the Project with the help of our Foundation.

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 will first be opened 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 RELATIONSHIP

DIALOGUE PROGRAMME BETWEEN TURKISH AND ARMENIAN JOURNALISTS

Project Coordinator: Aret Gıdır



The second term of dialogue programme between Turkish and Armenian journalists, a joint initiative by the International Hrant Dink Foundation and Heinrich Böll Foundation, which was launched in May 2009, continued this year. The programme aims at addressing the problem of lack of information that exists due to a disconnection of many years.

10 journalists from each country who work at prominent newspapers with high circulation are invited to join the programme and to make one-week mutual visits within the same year where they interact with their peers and also with representatives of NGOs, prominent businesses, ministries, members of the community and politicians to learn more about the country. One of the most significant elements of the programme is the fact that it creates a space for the participating journalists to get in touch with people in their every day life activities so as to let them study better the mentality and life conditions in the respective country, rather than simply participating a closed hall meeting.

In 2010, within the framework of the programme, 9 journalists from Turkey went to Armenia on June 16th. In Yerevan they visited media organizations such as Internews News Agency, Armenia Now, Aravot, AZG, HETQ, Capital, Yerevan Press Club, and met with the chief editors and ombudsmans. Additionally, they visited several civil society organizations such as Civiltas

Foundation Eurasia Partnership Foundation, Women's Resource Center, ACNIS, Caucasus Institute and met with political party representatives and discussed the relations between Turkey and Armenia, human rights and press freedom. In addition to Yerevan, the group also visited Gyumri, Echmiadzin, Khor Virab, Garni, Geghart.

As the second part of the programme, 10 journalists from Armenia came to Turkey on September 12th. The journalists visited Anadolu Kültür and Heinrich Böll Stiftung and got informed about the civil society projects in Turkey. Within the one week programme the group also visited the Agos newspaper, Getronagan Armenian High School, Kumkapi Saint Mary Church, Aras Printing House and Jamanak newspaper and received information about the Armenians in Turkey. The journalists also paid visits to news agencies such as Bianet, CNN Turk, Milliyet newspaper, NTV and Taraf newspaper and had the chance to meet with their colleagues and discuss the bilateral relations and political atmosphere and problems in Turkey. Later, the group went to Ankara to the Parliament and met with representatives of Ministries of Culture and Foreign Affairs, several politicians and TRT Ankara office. As the last part of the programme, the group also had the chance to go to Van and take part in the first mass at the Akhtamar Church since its renovation.

HEINRICH BÖLL STIFTUNG DERNEĞİ TÜRKİYE TEMSİLCİLİĞİ

26.6.2010 Evrensel

'Ankara - Erivan hattında her şey bitmiş değil'

Fatih Polat Mehmet Özer

Uluslararası Hrant Dink Vakfı tarafından düzenlenen Türkiye Ermenistan Gazeteci Diyalog Programı kapsamında bir grup gazeteciyle birlikte Ermenistan'a gittik. Bir hafta boyunca pek çok gazeteciyle bir araya gelerek Türkiye'nin Ağrı'nın öbür tarafından nasıl görüldüğünü anlamaya çalıştık. Ermenistan'daki izlenimlerimizi önümüzdeki günlerde Evrensel okurlarıyla paylaşacağız.

Erivan'daki ziyaretlerimizin sonuncusu, Ulusal ve Uluslararası Çalışmalar Merkezi'ne (ACNIS) oldu. ACNIS'in Direktörü Richard Giragosyan Türkiye, Ermenistan ve ABD hükümetleriyle "yakın" ilişkilerle sahip bir isim. Beyaz Saray ve Pentagon'da çalışan Giragosyan 5 yıl önce Ermenistan'a dönmüş. Türkiye'de ise Newsweek dergisinin Türkçe baskısında makale yazıyor. Dışişleri Bakanı Ahmet Davutoğlu, Başbakan Tayyip Erdoğan ve diğer AKP kurmaylarıyla ilişkisinin olduğunu sövleyen Giragos-

Obama'yla Başbakan Tayyip Erdoğan'ın görüşmesinde bu "gayri resmi" görüşmelere resmîyet kazandırılabilirceğinin üzerinde durulduğunu söyledi.

Giragosyan, protokollerin rafa kaldırılmasından sonra gelinen süreci ise şöyle değerlendirdi: "Hem Türkiye hem de Ermenistan şu andaki durumu kaybetmeme ve geri adım atmama çabası içinde. Gizli diplomatik süreç yaz boyunca devam edecektir. Ancak daha ilginç, Ermenistan'dakilerin çoğundan farklı olarak iyimserim. Protokollerin imzalanmamış olmasına değil halen defterin kapatılmamasına bakıyorum. Ermenistan'dakilerin çoğu, protokollerin hayata kalması için geride ne kaldığına bakıyor. Ancak ben nereye geldiğine bakıyorum. Ermenistan ve Türkiye hükümetleri o kadar çok yol kat ettiler ki ar-

tık dönüş çok zor. Ermenistan ve Türkiye'de pek çok kişi önemli bir faktörü unuttuğu görünüyor; bu süreç çabuk ve kolay sonlanmayacak. Bu yüzden iyimserim."

'ANKARA VE ERİVAN FARKLI BAKIYOR'

Giragosyan, Türkiye ve Ermenistan arasındaki protokollerin askıya alınması konusunda ise iki faktörün önemli olduğunu düşünüyor; birincisi zamanlama, ikincisi de bakış açısı. "Türkiye,

"Ermenistan ve Türkiye arasındaki fiziksel sınır kapalı ancak mental sınır açık" diyen Giragosyan, bu konuda Türkiye'nin iki yanlış yaptığını savundu: "Diasporaya olduğundan çok önem vermesi ve diasporayı genellikle anlamaması.

İstanbul'da yaşayan Ermenileri, "Türkiye'nin henüz kullanmadığı gizli bir silah" olarak nitelendiren Giragosyan, "Erivan'la İstanbul arasında gizli bir köprü var. Bu köprü İstanbul'la diaspora arasında da var. Bunlar İstanbul Ermenileri. Türkiye tarihinde ilk kez bir milli eğitim bakanı azınlık okulunun mezuniyet töreni-

den acele ediyoruz" diyor. Ermenistan tarafı ise çabuk sonuca varmak istiyor. Ankara, Ermenistan'ın sabrının sonsuz olmadığını görmeli" diyen Giragosyan, iki ülkenin önceliklerinin farklı olduğunu kaydetti; Ermenistan için Türkiye ile ilişkiler birinci sırada. Türkiye tarafında ise Kıbrıs ve PKK konuları gibi sorunlar arasında yer alıyor. Türkiye için hiçbir zaman Ermenistan sorunu birinci sırada olmadı.

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ne katıldı. Sembolik açıdan çok önemliydi. Ama Ermeni cemaati daha etkili kullanılabildi. Türkiye için önemli olan diaspora ABD'dekiler değil bunlardır" dedi.

AZERBAYCAN FAKTÖRÜ

Protokollerin geleceğinin Türkiye'nin iç politikasına bağlı olduğunu kaydeden Giragosyan, Türkiye'nin stratejik bir hata yaptığını savundu.

Türkiye'nin, Azerbaycan'ın vereceği tepkiyi önemsemediğini ve Bakü'yü ikna edebileceğini düşündüğünü söyleyen Giragosyan, "Ankara ve Erivan arasındaki sorun Bakü. Başlangıçta Azerbaycan Türkiye için dış politika sorunuymuş. Ama Bakü, Türkiye'deki Azerbaycanı yanlış güçleri seferber etti. Bu açıdan başarılı da oldu. Bu sefer güçlerini Ermenistan'a karşı değil AKP'ye karşı kullandılar. AKP'yi kardeşlerine karşı yanlış politika uygulamakla suçladılar. AKP hükümeti buna hazır değildi. Şimdi Türkiye'de Azerbaycan konusu dış politika değil iç siyaset konusu oldu." (ERİVAN/EVRENSEL)

Türkiye-Ermenistan gazeteciler diyalog programı

27.6.2010 Günlük

ACNIS Düşünce Kuruluşu yöneticisi Richard Giragosyan, Ermenistan'ın protokoller imzalandıktan sonra aceleci bir tavır sergilediğini, Türkiye'nin başka öncelikleri de olduğunu söyledi

ERMENİSTAN'IN başkenti Erivan'da bulunan The Ermenian Center For National And International Studies (ACNIS) adlı düşünce kuruluşunun Ermeni asıllı Amerikalı yöneticisi Richard Giragosyan, Türkiye ve Ermenistan arasında ilişkilerin geliştirilmesi sürecinde çok yol kat edildiğini, ancak protokollerin imzalanmasında yanlışlar yapıldığını iddia etti.

Uluslararası Hrant Dink Vakfı tarafından düzenlenen Türkiye Ermenistan Diyalog Programı çerçevesinde Ermenistan'a giden gazeteciler, gezinin son gününde bazı internet siteleriyle ACNIS'i ziyaret ettiler. ACNIS yöneticisi Richard Giragosyan, 5 yıl önce ABD'den Ermenistan'a geldiğini, daha önce ABD ordusu ve hükümeti

için çalıştığını ve zaman zaman da Newsweek'te yazılar yazdığını, Dışişleri Bakanı Ahmet Davutoğlu ve AK Parti yöneticileriyle de görüştüğünü söyledi. Ermenistan ve Türkiye arasındaki ilişkilerin her geçen gün geliştiğini, iki ülke ilişkilerinin kolay ve çabuk sonlanacak bir süreç olmaktan çıktığını belirten Giragosyan, iki ülke arasındaki gayri resmi ilişkilerin resmi hale getirilebileceğini, sınırın açılabilirceğini, kültürel ilişkiler kurulabileceğini ifade etti.

İki ülke arasında gizli diplomatik bir süreç olduğunu ve bu sürecin yaz boyunca devam edeceğini öne sürdüren Giragosyan, Ermenistan'ın aceleci bir tavır sergilediğini ve Türk hükümetinden adım atmasını beklediğini belirtti.

Protokollerin Türk tarafında PKK, Kıbrıs gibi bazı konuların sonra geldiğini, Ermenistan tarafının ise protokollerin öncelikli olduğunu ileri sürdüren Giragosyan, protokollerin sonucunun Türkiye'nin iç siyasi sorunlarına bağlı olduğunu dile getirdi. Giragosyan, "Sayın Erdoğan ve Obama, protokollerini onaylamadan iki ülke ilişkilerini işler hale getirmeyi görüştü" dedi ve Gazze'ye yardım götüren gemiye saldırdan sonra meydana gelen gelişmeleri hatırlatarak şunları söyledi: "Bugün Türkiye, bölgede İsrail'e karşı çıkan tek ülke. Türkiye giderek daha da güçlenirse, Ermenistan daha da önemsiz hale gelir. Türkiye ve Ermenistan arasındaki fiziksel sınır kapalı, ancak mental sınır açık. Birbi-

rimizi yeniden tanımayaya başlıyoruz. Ortak tarihimizi öğreniyoruz. Bu da zaten önemli bir açıldır. Düşünce sınırının, fiziksel sınırdan önce açılması önemli. Türk hükümeti diasporaya olduğundan çok önem veriyor ve diasporayı genellikle anlamıyor. Türkiye'nin henüz kullanmadığı gizli bir silahı var, Erivan ile İstanbul arasında gizli bir köprü var, bu köprü İstanbul ile diaspora arasında da var, bunlar İstanbul Ermenileri. Türkiye Cumhuriyeti tarihinde ilk kez Millî Eğitim Bakanı, azınlık okulunun mezuniyet törenine katıldı, bu dikkat edilmesi gereken bir nokta, Ermeni cemaati daha etkili kullanılabiliyor." Ermenistan'daki bir haftalık inceleme gezisini tamamlayan gazeteciler yurda döndüler.

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 Coordinator: Özlem Dalkıran

Project Assistant: Sayat Tekir

Researcher: Rojdan Alpaya Topyıldız

Researcher: Nuran Gelişli



“Media Watch and Hate Speech” project which was launched in 2009 continued in 2010 as well. The purpose of the project is to expose racist and discriminatory discourse in the media by means of monitoring newspapers and reporting cases and ultimately to combat racism and discrimination.

FEBRUARY 27TH, 2010 WORKSHOP

On February 27th, 2010 a workshop was held at Friedrich Naumann Foundation’s conference hall with 10 participants with a view to train journalists on the subject. The workshop began with a presentation on the project and its purposes. The introduction was followed by a session moderated by Tolga Korkut from Bianet where hate speech and discrimination were debated by the participants. Rights-based journalism was discussed and participants analyzed various news articles with the assistance of the moderator. The role of the journalists in hate speech and discrimination was brought to the attention of participants and they were provided with relevant information on the subject.

APRIL 9-11, 2010 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HATE SPEECH AND HATE CRIME

The two and a half day conference entitled Hate Speech and Hate Crimes was held at Istanbul Bilgi University in cooperation with Sosyal Değişim Derneği (Association for Social Change), an organisation which also runs a project on Hate Crimes. The conference hosted 25 lecturers from Turkey and abroad including academicians and representatives of local and international NGOs and was attended by an audience of 200 people. The conference began with a presentation on “discourse and power” by Prof. Teun van Dijk, a prominent scholar well-known for his studies on critical discourse analyses. The first session hosted Ayşe Gül Altınay, Kenan Çayır, Ulaş Karan who discussed the definition of Hate Speech and Hate

Crimes terms in relation to one another as well as how and through what kind of processes hate speech can actually lead to hate crimes. The second session of the day that included Fethiye Çetin, Cengiz Alğan, Kemak Göktaş, Eser Köker, Ülkü Doğanay and Bülent Kutlutürk as speakers and the debate focused on the influence of the media on hate speech and hate crimes with particular attention given to Hrant Dink murder and Malatya Zirve publishing house massacre cases. In the afternoon session Oral Çalışlar, Yavuz Baydar, Derya Sazak, Tolga Korkut and Ragıp Duran emphasized the significance of the media and the role of journalists and newspaper ombudsmen as well as the importance of conducting joint activities with NGOs. In the last session, with the input from speakers Erhan Üstündağ, Brankica Petkovic, Yaman Akdeniz, Bağış Erten and Reynold Blion debated the discrimination spread through ICT, profiling through the discourse against the Roma people and hate speech within sports culture.

Second day of the conference was devoted to legal issues in struggle against hate speech and hate crimes as well as activism. Sema Kılıçer, Dennis van der Veur, Ulaş Karan and Kemal Şahin touched upon how and where hate speech and hate crimes are regulated in national and international regulations, the difference among those provisions as well as deficiencies those regulations have. Finally two workshops took place, one on the national and international regulation on hate crimes, another one on activism against hate crimes.

JULY 4TH, 2010 ANKARA UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATION FACULTY

The conference was held with 45 participants mostly students from communication faculty during which presentations on hate speech, hate crimes in the press, media watch in hate speech, journalist struggle



against discrimination were debated. The lecturers Eser Köker, Özlem Dalkıran, Cengiz Alğan and Tolga Korkut discussed the role of the state, the Press Council and journalists in the combating hate speech.

JULY 31ST, 2010 MEETING WITH NGOS

In the final stage of the project, with a view to establish a permanent coordination, a large-scale conference was organised with many NGOs, academicians, lawyers who were contacted during the project as well as those who volunteered to do the media watch on hate speech. The

activity took place in the form of a meeting during which participants actively debated and expressed their views on how to combat hate speech and strengthen activism in the field. All participants took a decision to have a common struggle against hate speech. Accordingly, the e-mail group nefretsoylemi@yahoo.com was set up and all participants were added to this group. The outputs of the media watch on hate speech as well as the quarterly reports that interpret these outputs are published on the project website www.nefretsoylemi.org.



UHDV'nin düzenlediği 'Nefret Suçları ve Nefret Söylemi Konferansı'



Nefret söylemiyi mücadelenin yolları tartışıldı

Uluslararası Hrant Dink Vakfı'nın (UHDV) düzenlediği 'Nefret Suçları ve Nefret Söylemi Konferansı' geçtiğimiz hafta sonu Bilgi Üniversitesi'nde düzenlendi. 9 Nisan Cuma günü başlayan ve üç gün süren konferansa Türkiye'den ve yurtdışından gazeteci ve akademisyenler katıldı. UHDV'den Özlem Dalkıran, nefret söylemi ve nefret su-

katılımının, “geliyorum” dediği halde nasıl önlenmediğini, cinayet öncesi yerel medyadaki haberler üzerinden açıkladı.

Agos ve Radikal yazarı Oral Çalışlar'ın moderatörlüğünü üstlendiği oturumda ise nefret söyleminde medyanın sorumluluğu üzerine konuşuldu. Yavuz Baydar, Derya Sazak, Tolga Korkut ve Ragıp Duran, medyada öz de-

riksen, Avrupa Konseyi Başkanı Reynald Blion, ayrımcılığa cadele ve kültürel çeşitliliğin medyanın önündeki iki zerre olarak durduğunu anlattı. Konferansın son gününde ilk oturumda, Ulaş Karan, Kemal Şahin, nefret söylemi kuki boyutunu tartıştı. Konferansın ikinci oturumunda ise Dennis van der Veur, Eser Köker, Özlem Dalkıran, Cengiz Alğan ve Tolga Korkut, nefret söylemi ve medya ilişkisini tartıştı. Konferansın son gününde ise ilk oturumda, Ulaş Karan, Kemal Şahin, nefret söylemi kuki boyutunu tartıştı. Konferansın ikinci oturumunda ise Dennis van der Veur, Eser Köker, Özlem Dalkıran, Cengiz Alğan ve Tolga Korkut, nefret söylemi ve medya ilişkisini tartıştı.



Nefretin kaç yüzü var?

Nefretin o kadar çok yüzü var ki... Kimi açık, kimi gizli. Bazen farkındayızdır, bazen habersiz. Her iki durumda da kimi zaman aynanın karşısına geçmekte çok fayda var.

Uluslararası Hrant Dink Vakfı bir süredir çok önemli bir projeye imza atıyor:

Medyada Nefret Söylemi Projesi.

Ulusal basının neredeyse tamamı her gün düzenli bir biçimde takip ediliyor, 'nefret söylemi' kapsamına giren haber ve yorumlar tek tek sergileniyor. Tavsiye ederim <http://www.nefretsoylemi.org> adresinden girip bir göz atın.

Kimi gizli kimi açık epey

“Neredeyse tüm siyasetçiler birbirlerini 'ırkçılıkla' suçluyor. Benzer bir dil maalesef kendisi aydın olarak tanımlayanlar arasında da yaygın.”

Eyüp Çağır

tımıza yerleşmiş, çoğu zaman farkına bile varmadan dışavurduğumuz nefret söylemi. Sadece medya değil maalesef siyaset de üretiyor bu söylemi.

Son günlerde Kürt sorunu etrafında dönen siyasi atışmaları izliyorum.

Neredeyse bütün siyasetçiler birbirlerini 'ırkçılıkla' suçluyor.

Soy-sop imaları, ırkçı yaklaşımları havada uçuyor...

Benzer bir dil maalesef kendisi aydın olarak tanımlayanlar arasında da yaygın.

'Ergenekoncu, darbeci, gerici, faşist' gibi ağır suçlamalarla çerez niyetine yazılara serpiştiriliyor.

'Sosyalist Sol'un son yıllarda yaşadığı derin kırılmaya ilişkin



FRIEDRICH NAUMANN STIFTUNG FÜR DIE FREIHEIT



ULUSLARARASI HRANT DINK ÖDÜLÜ ŞİŞİ ZİP SHUP UN INTERNATIONAL HRANT DINK AWARD

2010 INTERNATIONAL HRANT DINK AWARD

The International Hrant Dink Award was presented for the second time on Hrant Dink's birthday, on September 15 at the award ceremony held in Istanbul Cemal Resit 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 is presented to the Conscientious Objection Movement – Turkey and Baltasar Garzón Real from abroad. The awardees were made public with the videos prepared by Umit Kivanc.

The ceremony, hosted by Lale Mansur, began with the speech of Ali Bayramoğlu, the chair of the awards committee and Rakel Dink, the chair of the Hrant Dink Foundation. Sila, Çıplak Ayaklar Kumpanyası, the Kardeş Türküler band and Arto Tunçboyacıyan contributed to the ceremony with their performances. At the ceremony, a video entitled 'Lights' 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. Attendance at the ceremony was high; around 900 people were present at the ceremony.

Garzón, in his speech, emphasized the indispensable role of press in the democratization of a country and defined attack that target journalists and means of communication, who are struggling against intolerance and fanaticism and who defend plurality in journalism, as the worst form of all attacks and condemned such acts. Garzón continues his speech with the following: "Each state has to provide all the tools to protect all its citizens, especially when it comes to a more free and more equal and more just society." Giving examples of crimes against humanity from the history and from present day that remained unpunished Garzón said that the international judicial system cannot let areas to stay exempted from the human rights.

Mehmet Tarhan, speaking in the name of the Conscientious Objection Movement – Turkey started his speech with an extract from Inan Suver's letter, who was imprisoned. Tarhan summarized the difficulties that the conscientious objectors face in Turkey with the following words: "The conscientious objectors have been condemned to a vicious

circle of prison-barracks-military courts for 20 years in this country; and, even if they are not arrested they are convicted to a "civilian death" as the European Court of Human Rights defined. What they actually say is: either you shut up/give up, or let us stigmatize you with the "unfit to serve" report we will issue, either you lock yourselves to your homes and build your own prisons or leave this country." Tarhan ended his speech by saying that by taking the Hrant Dink Award, the conscientious objectors promised also to Hrant Dink to struggle against militarism and to use the language of peace.

2010 Jury of the International Hrant Dink Award consisted of Adalet Agaoglu (author), Judith Butler (author, academician), Hasan Cemal (journalist), Daniel Cohn-Bendit (Member of the European Parliament), Rakel Dink (The President of the Board of Directors of the Hrant Dink Foundation), Alper Gormus (journalist and the Award Winner of the International Hrant Dink Award 2009), Amira Hass (journalist, the Award Winner of the International Hrant Dink Award 2009), Irene Khan (former Secretary General of Amnesty International) and Boris Navasardian (The President of Yerevan Press Club).

The award statuette and the award certificate was presented to the representative of the Conscientious Objection Movement – Turkey by jury members Amira Hass, Alper Görmüş and Adalet Ağaoğlu and to Baltasar Garzón Real by Irene Khan, Hasan Cemal and Rakel Dink.

2010 INTERNATIONAL HRANT DINK AWARD COMMITTEE

Rakel Dink - Chair of the Hrant Dink Foundation
Ali Bayramoğlu - Chair of the Award Committee
Hale Akay
Özlem Dalkıran
Arat Dink
Delal Dink
Rober Koptaş
Çiğdem Mater
Zeynep Taşkın

Nora Mildanoğlu - Coordinator
www.hrantdinkaward.org



CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION
MOVEMENT - TURKEY



BALTASAR GARZÓN



17.9.2010 Agos

Baltasar Garzón Real
"Korkak
tabloyu
değiştirmek
zorundayız"



En kötü koşullarda tam bir cesaret ve inanç örneği sergileyerek bugün bizleri burada buluşturan basın özgürlüğü, ayrımcılığa karşı mücadele...



Hrant Dink Ödülleri doğum gününde sahiplerini buldu

Uluslararası Hrant Dink Ödülleri, ikinci kez sahiplerini buldu. Vicdani Retçiler Hareketi ile İspanyol yargıç Baltasar Garzon Real ödüllerine kavuşurken, Dink'in eşi Rakel Dink, dün piyasaya çıkan 'Hrant' adlı kitabın eşi için bir doğum günü hediyesi olduğunu belirtti.

■ A.A

HRANT Dink Vakfı'nın Cemal Reşit Rey Konser Salonu'nda düzenlediği törenle 2'nci Uluslararası Hrant Dink Ödülleri sahiplerini buldu. Vicdani Retçiler Hareketi ile İspanyol yargıç Baltasar Garzon Real ödüllere kavuşurken, Hrant Dink'in eşi Rakel Dink, ödülün hafızaları ve vicdaniyan uyanık tutmak için verildiğini hatırlattı. Törende bir konuşma da yapan Rakel Dink, dün piyasaya çıkan 'Hrant' adlı kitabın eşi için bir doğum günü hediyesi olduğunu belirtti. İspanyol yargıç Real ise daha adil, eşit ve

özgür bir toplum için her devletin vatandaşlarını koruması gerektiğini söyledi. Lale Mansur'un sunuculuğunu yaptığı, Sila ve Kardeş Türküler'in sahne aldığı geceye, TBMM İnsan Haklarını İnceleme Komisyonu Başkanı Prof. Dr. Zafer Üskül, BDP Milletvekili Ufuk Uras, Zeynep Tanbay, Serra Yılmaz ve Dink ailesinin avukatı Fethiye Çetin de katıldı. Real'i ödülle layık gören jüride şu isimler yer alıyordu: Adalet Ağaoğlu, Judith Butler, Hasan Cemal, Daniel Cohn-Bendit, Rakel Dink, Alper Görmüş, Amira Hass, Irene Khan, Boris Navasartian.

'Türkiye, adaleti yerine getirmeli'

ULUSLARARASI İnsan Hakları İzleme Örgütü (HRW), Avrupa İnsan Hakları Mahkemesi'nin (AIHM) aldığı ve Türkiye'yi tazminat ödemeye mahkûm eden kararın ardından, Türk yetkililerin Hrant Dink cinayeti davasında adaleti

araştırmacı Emma Sinclair-Webb, konuyla ilgili olarak şöyle konuştu: "Hrant Dink cinayetinde adaleti yerine getirme yönündeki çabalar AIHM'nin konuyu kararlaştırmaması sonlandırılmamalı. Sımdaki Türkiye'nin soruşturmasını yeniden

hükümetinin karara ilk tepkisi olumlu bir değişim. Eğer Ankara karar uygulamak konusunda gerçekten ciddiye alırsa, engelleyici yasaları değiştirerek ifade özgürlüğü önündeki enselleri

Hrant Dink Ödülü sahiplerini buldu



17.9.2010 Hürriyet

15.9.2010 Milliyet

Dink ödülü Vicdani Ret Hareketi ve Garzon'a

İstanbul Haber Servisi - Uluslararası Hrant Dink Ödülü, önceki gece Cemal Reşit Rey Konser Salonu'nda düzenlenen törenle sahiplerini buldu. Bu yıl ikinci kez verilen ödül Türkiye'den Vicdani Ret Hareketi ile Franko döneminde kaybedilenler için hukuk mücadelesi başlatan İspanyol yargıç Baltasar Garzon'a ve

rildi. Törende konuşan vakıf yönetim kurulu başkanı Rakel Dink, "Bu çataksız geçen dördüncü doğum günü. Ülkenin ve insanlığın hafızasını uyanık tutmaya çalışıyoruz. Bugün, bana sevgisini sunduğu günün ve doğduğu gün annesinin ve babasının yaşadığı sevinci yaşıyoruz" dedi. Törenin "Işıklar" bölümünde dünyada ve

Türkiye'de insan hakkı ihlali için yapılan çalışmaların sunumu yapıldı. Arto Tunçboyacıyan, Kardeş Türküler ve Sila'nın sahne aldığı törene, Abdi İpekçi'nin kızı Nükhet İpekçi, Toplumsal Bellek Platformu Sözcüsü Canan Kafatancıoğlu, yazar Adalet Ağaoğlu, TBMM İnsan Hakları Komisyonu Başkanı Prof. Dr.

Zafer Üskül, Prof. Dr. Turgut Tarhanlı, BDP milletvekili Ufuk Uras, ÖDP Genel Başkanı Alper Taş ve çok sayıda gazeteci katıldı. (Fotoğraf: MEHMET CEBECİ)



17.9.2010 Cumhuriyet

HRANT DINK ARCHIVE

A large collection of articles and photos of Hrant Dink have been compiled at Hrant Dink Foundation. Compilation and archiving of an accumulated experience of this kind and making it available for next generations is one of the most important endeavours of Hrant Dink Foundation. As part of the project, all forms of written works as well as audio-visual material of Hrant Dink are compiled and are transformed into publications. This archiving effort does not only aim at manifesting the significance of what Hrant Dink's name stands for, but it also aims to inspire young people as he greatly valued young people. The most important positive outcome of the archives will be the researchers who are to benefit from this accumulated experience and the repository of materials and by doing so who will bring new contributions to various schools of thought through empathy, dialogue, critical thought and questioning.

Hrant Dink Archive collection is sponsored by the Chrest Foundation and is categorized into three groups as Written Archive, Visual Archive and Document Archive.

WRITTEN ARCHIVES

Articles penned by Hrant Dink and published in Agos, Birgün ve Yeni Binyıl newspapers as well as various book introductions published under the pen name "Çutag" have been compiled.

The interviews made with Hrant Dink as well as the news stories and articles about him which were published before January 19th, 2007 are stored in Newspaper-Magazine Archive.

The articles published after the assassination of Hrant Dink are being archived on a daily basis.

VISUAL ARCHIVES

The Visual Archives contain audio-visual records of meetings, television programmes and conferences attended by Hrant Dink as well as documentaries made before and after Hrant Dink's death together with all the publications and broadcasts as of January 19th, 2007 which are compiled and translated into various languages.

Dink's photos of his childhood, youth, family, work as well as photos taken after January 19th, 2007 during the funeral procession, commemoration events, meetings organized in remembrance of Hrant Dink and court hearings are being collected in the Photography Archives.

DOCUMENT ARCHIVES

The Document Archives include all kinds of correspondences and letters of Hrant Dink as well press statements and letters of condolences.

Hrant Dink Archive is open to those organisations and individuals that are conducting research on a related subject, with a prior notice given to the Foundation about their research they can access the archives.

To further enrich the Hrant Dink Archives, everyone is invited to share all kinds of documents, letters, articles, recordings, photos of Hrant Dink with the Foundation.

ARCHIVE

arsiv@hrantdink.org



DIRAN BAKAR ARCHIVE

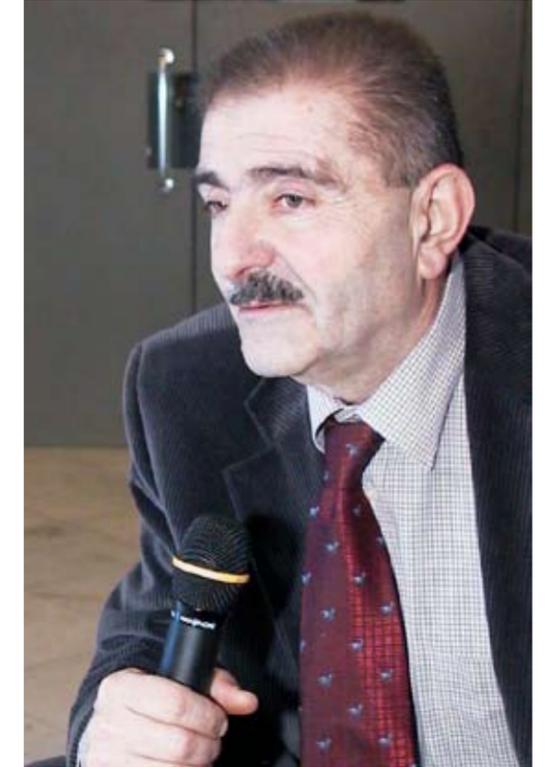
Lawyer Diran Bakar spent most of his 40 years long working life with struggling against the injustice in the case of the nationalized belongings of community foundations.

In an interview that he gave to Hrant Dink, Diran Bakar expressed his determination and belief in the struggle against injustice by saying "I spent most of my years struggling against the 36 Declaration, therefore I respond positively even to a slight progress".

Lawyer Diran Bakar who was also the first concessionaire and editor-in-chief of Agos newspaper passed away on March 30th, 2009. The case files Diran Bakar worked on constitute a great corpus that contains very important information and documents on "the 36 Declaration and minority foundations' belongings". The files are being transferred to digital media and case documents are carefully fed in the system by Hrant Dink Foundation with the contribution of Friends of Hrant Dink (Boston) and Harry Parsekian.

Diran Bakar Archive Project is aiming to become a significant reference for the studies on this subject.

Furthermore, in cooperation with TESEV, Agos Newspaper, Aras Publication House, Bilgi University and our foundation a conference was held on May 3rd, 2000 in remembrance of Dikran Bakar, parts of the documentary "Conditions of citizenship" was screened, which tells the problems of the minority foundation in Turkey under the title "The story of a Don Quixote". Later on, the panel entitled "Who cares about Agop's belongings? The enforcement of Law on Foundations and the Question of the Minority Law" was held under the moderation of Prof. Turgut Tarhanlı where Prof. Arus Yumul, Lawyer Fethiye Çetin, Lawyer Luiz Bakar, Lawyer Setrak Davuthan and Dilek Kurban took part as panelists.



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.

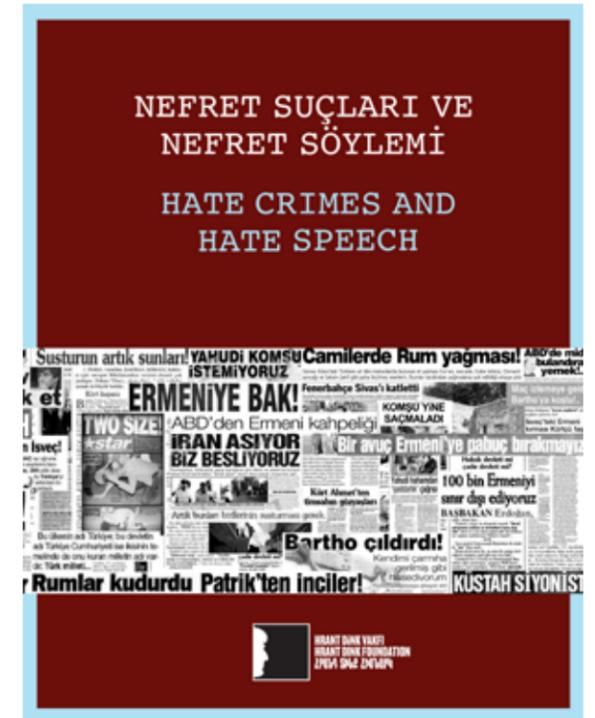
EDITORIAL BOARD

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

PUBLICATIONS

HATE CRIMES AND HATE SPEECH

This book consists of the articles and presentations presented at the 3-day conference titled Wounding Words and Acts: Hate Speech and Hate Crimes, an activity within the ongoing project of the Foundation since 2009 named "Media Watch on Hate Speech". The articles cover a wide range of topics such as the power of speech and discourse, Turkey's sociological structure, the role of the media on the road from Hrant Dink's murder to the Malatya Zirve massacre, works for combating hate speech and hate crimes from Turkey and other countries, the national, regional and international mechanisms and standards available, the problems in the media, the hate speech in the new media, and why Turkey's legal system falls short in combating discrimination.



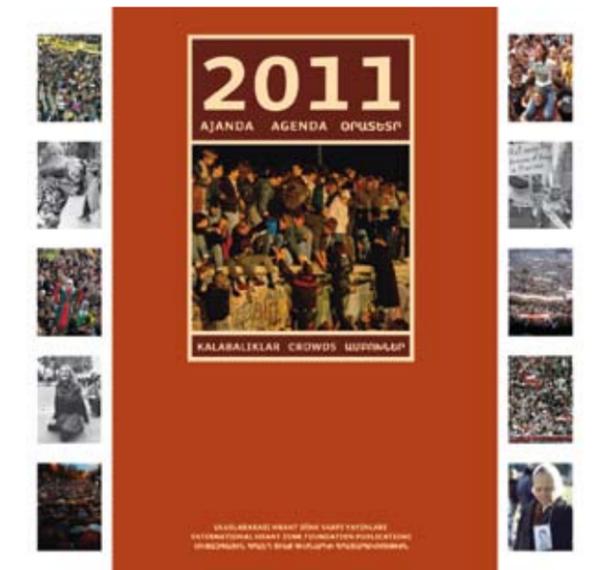
AGENDA 2011

The theme of the 2011 Agenda of the Hrant Dink Foundation is "crowds". It's prepared in three languages: Armenian, English and Turkish.

A "crowd" is described every week of the year and is accompanied by a historical photograph. In addition to featuring those crowds that placed the word of the oppressed against that of the victors, those that praise solidarity, courage and resistance, the agenda also highlights crowds that have given birth to lynchings, massacres, authoritarian regimes and state-sponsored violence.

Amongst the featured events related to "crowds" are: Gandhi's Salt March, The Fall of the Berlin Wall - symbol of the Cold War, the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa, the mothers of Plaza de Mayo - who have been keeping conscience alive in Argentina for years, anti-war demonstrations, gay pride parades, Newroz - the uttering of whose name was once punishable by law, rebellions, such as the Spartacus rebellion (considered one of the first in history) and the Velvet Revolution, "The day of tiles" - a revolt that heralded the beginning of the French Revolution, One Minute of Darkness for Light Forever, Khristallnacht, the Sivas Massacre, and the others.

In addition to including the official holidays of Turkey, this planner also presents feasts and holidays celebrated by various ethnic and religious groups living in Turkey.

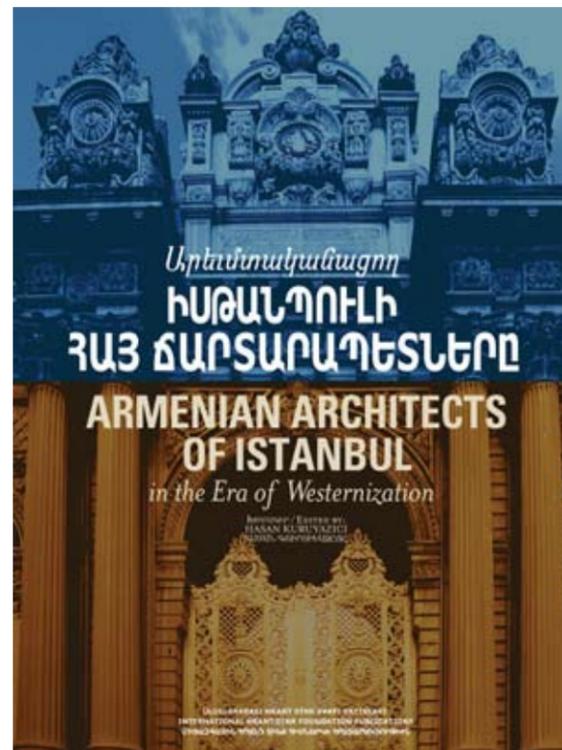
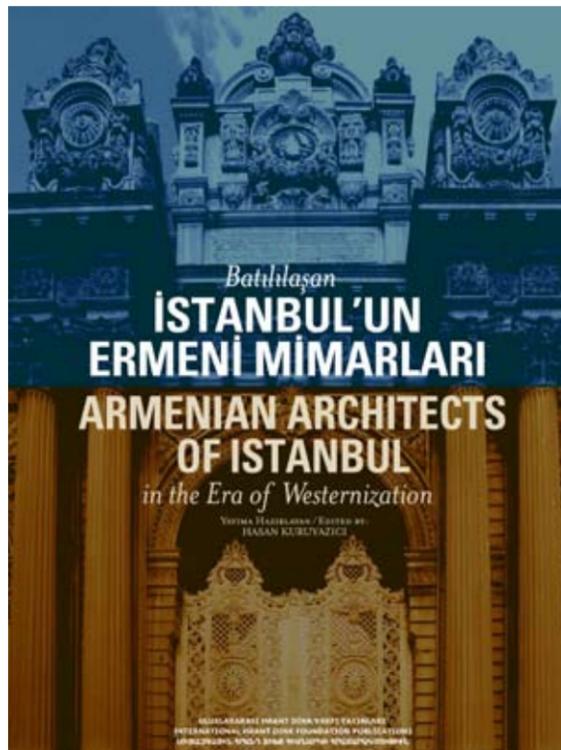


ARMENIAN ARCHITECTS OF ISTANBUL IN THE ERA OF WESTERNIZATION

The editor of the book is Hasan Kuruyazıcı, who is also the curator of the exhibition “Armenian Architects of Istanbul in the Era of Westernization” opened in December 2010 in Istanbul.

In the era of Westernization, also known as Ottoman Modernization, that took place throughout the entire 19th century and in the early 20th century, transformed the physical appearance of Istanbul. First and foremost the Balian, but also other Armenian architects such as Ohannes Serverian, Mgrdich Charkian, Bedros Nemtze, Mihran Azarian, Hovsep Aznavur, Levon Gureghian, the brothers Aram and Isaac Karakash, Kegham Kavafian, Yetvart Terziyan, Andon and Garabed Tulbendjian, who played a great role in this transformation are included in the book.

The books published in Turkish-English and Armenian-English includes 6 articles written by Edhem Eldem, Afife Batur, Ahmet Ersoy, Alyson Wharton, Elmon Hançer ve Lora Baytar about the architecture of the era and the role of the Armenian architects. Each article has a different approach to the architecture of Istanbul. There are more than 100 photos of the architectural structures built by the Armenian architects. The photos are taken by Gökhan Tan, Kamil Yılmaz, Galata Fotoğrafhanesi and Grid Collective.



2010 TÜYAP BOOK FAIR

We had a stand at the 29th Istanbul Book Fair which took place between 30 October - 7 November. Our old and new publications were available to the visitors. On November 6th, Tüba Çandar, who is the author of the biography “Hrant” signed her book at the Foundation’s booth.



EVENTS IN THE NAME OF HRANT DINK

In Marseille, at Bouc-Bel-Air, his name was given to a junction. (France, June 2010)

A children's park in Kınalıada, Istanbul was named Journalist Hrant Dink Children's Park. (Turkey, September 2010)



Padova Prize of Truth (Italy, October 2010)



TRIPS

Rakel Dink was invited to Turkey-Germany Cultural Forum. (January 2010)

Rakel Dink was invited to Paris to the book launch of the French translation of "Two Close Peoples Two Far Neighbors" by Hrant Dink

BOĞAZIÇI UNIVERSITY 2010 HRANT DINK MEMORIAL LECTURE ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Boğaziçi University 2010 Hrant Dink Memorial Lecture on Freedom of Expression and Human Rights organized by Department of History, Department of Sociology and

Department of Political Science and International Relations took place on January 25th, 2010. This year's lecturer Naomi Klein gave a talk with the title "The Power of Being Consistent: Insisting on Palestinian Humanity in the Western Media"

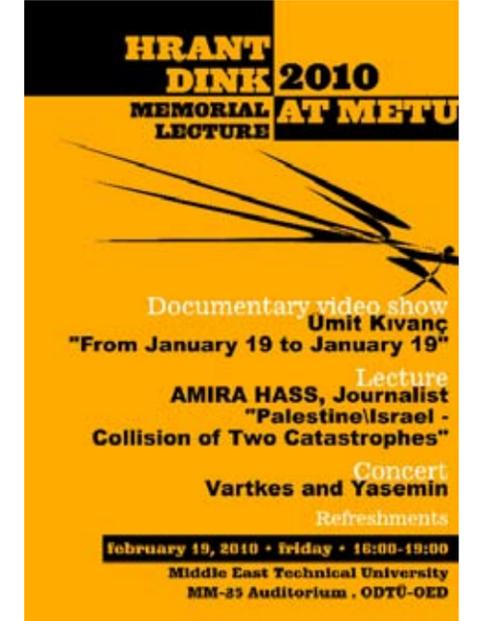
In her lecture, Klein examined this latest stage of the struggle for Palestinian rights, interrogating what it tells us about the limits of free expression in the West, as well as the hope it holds to deliver genuine equality between Jews and Palestinians at last.

Naomi Klein is a Canadian award-winning journalist, author of internationally bestselling non-fiction books and political activist. She writes a regular column for The Nation and The Guardian that is syndicated internationally by The New York Times Syndicate. In 2004, her reporting from Iraq for Harper's Magazine won the James Aranson Award for Social Justice Journalism.



2010 HRANT DINK MEMORIAL LECTURE AT MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

The second one of the METU conference series took place in Ankara on February 19, 2010. Amira Hass, 2009 International Hrant Dink Award Laurate, was the guest of this year's conference. She gave a lecture named "Palestine/Israel Collision of Two Catastrophes". The documentary "From January 19 to January 19" by Ümit Kıvanç was also shown during the event. The memorial ended with a concert by Vartkes and Yasemin.



25.2.2010 Agos

'Dink fotoğrafı esin kaynağı olsun!'

27.1.2010 Günlük Gazete

Boğaziçi Üniversitesi, Hrant

**GÜNLÜK GAZETECİ
NAOMI KLEIN**

Dink'e sıkılan kurşuna boyun eğmemek için geldim

25.1.2010 Hürriyet

Gökçe GÜNDÜÇ

Hrant Dink ile tanıştınız mı? Maalesef hayır. Ama bir gazete-i, gazetesinin kapısında öldürü-lürse dünyanın neresinde yaşarsa yaşasın her gazeteci buna tepki gösterir. Bu Türkiye için de bir sınavdı ve cenazesindeki görüntü bu yüzden ümit vericiydi. Onun sesini kesmek istedikler akat cenazesinde görüldü ki, o ses daha la güçlenmekte. Onun hakkında yazılanları, makalelerini okudum ve gördüm ki onu en çok nçiten ifade özgürlüğünün sınırlandırılması için. Çünkü bu tür saldırılar, her türlü

**HÜRRİYET
ÖZEL**
The Nation ve The Guardian gazetelerinde köşe yazarı olan, savaş ve kapitalizm karşıtı ünlü gazeteci Naomi Klein, bugün Boğaziçi Üniversitesinde



Solcu bir ailenin normal çocuğuyum
Feminist bir anne ile komünist bir babamın kızı olarak dünyaya geldiniz. Onların size gösterdiği "doğru" hayat biçimine çocukken tepki duyarak kendinizi alışverişe verdiniz şeklinde yorumlar var. Bu doğru mu? Üç kuşak boyunca kendini

ODTÜ'de Hrant Dink anısına düzenlenen atölyede konuşan Amira Hass ayrımcılıktan bahsederken, türbanlı öğrenciler içeri girmek için sistemin duvarında çatlaklar arıyordu

İçeride ayrımcılık lanetlenirken, dışarıda ayrımcılık vardı

ARIS NALCI

ODTÜ Öğretim Eleman-ları Derneği'nin Hrant Dink adına düzenlediği atölye 19 Şubat'ta Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi'nin kampusunda bir yapıldı. Etkinlik Ümit Kıvanç'ın hazırladığı '19 Ocak'tan 19 Ocak'a' belgeseli ile başladı. Geçtiğimiz yıl ünlü yazar Alberto Manguel'in konuşmacı olarak davet edildiği,



ride ayrımcılık üzerine konuşulurken, dışarıda ayrımcılık yapılmış oldu. Bir hafta öncesinde, bu kadınların katılım taleplerini organizasyonu yapan kişilere bildirdiğimizde "Biz gerekli başvuruları yaparız ama yine de tedarikli gelsinler" denmişti. Etkinliğin organizatörleri bu konuda sorumlu tutulamaz tabii, ama sonuç olarak olayın önüne geçilemedi. Ancak bü-

19 JANUARY 2010

HRANT DINK COMMEMORATIONS IN TURKEY

IS IT POSSIBLE TO LIVE TOGETHER?

January 15, 18.00 pm
Bilgi University, Dolapdere Campus
Participants: Bilgi Sahnesi Oyuncuları/Kumbara Sanat Atölyesi
Panelists: Barış Zeren, Sebahat Tuncel, Rober Koptaş,
Uğur Oğuz Olca

AKA-DER HRANT DINK MEMORIAL

Documentary Screening: "Hrant Dink Murder File"
Director: Osman Okkan, Simon Sitte
January 15, 19.00 pm
Osmanağa Mah. Tellalzade Sk. No:17/A Kadıköy

WE WANT JUSTICE!

Makine Mühendisleri Odası
January 15, 19:00 pm
Panelists: Fethiye Çetin, Karin Karakaşlı, Sayat Tekir
Documentary "From January 19 to January 19" by Ümit Kıvanç

A MEMORANDUM FOR HRANT DINK

January 16, 15.00 pm
İstiklal Caddesi

"HRANT DINK MURDER FILE"

Director: Osman Okkan, Simon Sitte
January 16, 17.00 pm
Konur 2 Sk. No:27/5 Kızılay – Ankara

WE KNOW THE MURDERER, WE WANT JUSTICE!

İrkçiliğe ve Milliyetçiliğe DurDe Girişimi (DurDe Initiative)
Speakers: Roni Margulies, Hayko Bağdat
Moderator: Erol Köroğlu
January 16, 16.00 pm
Boğaziçi University, İbrahim Bodur Auditorium, Istanbul
- January 18, 18.30 pm
Bursa Bar Association
Speakers: Roni Margulies, Ayşe Batumlu, Garo Paylan
Moderator: Esra Erener

HRANT DINK AND THE ANATOLIAN ARMENIANS

Panelists: Pakrat Estukyan (Agos), Aleksis Kalk (Nor Zartonk)
January 17, 14.00 pm
Osmanağa Mah. Tellalzade Sk. No:17/A Kadıköy

"HRANT DINK AND THE QUESTION OF PEOPLES"

Panelists: Sait Çetinoğlu, Temel Demirer
January 17, 16.00 pm
Konur 2 Sk. No:27/5
Kızılay – Ankara

"HRANT DINK MURDER FILE"

Director: Osman Okkan, Simon Sitte
January 17, 18.00 pm
Tuzluca Mah. 15. Sk. Ankara

HRANT DINK AND BEING A DEMOCRAT IN TURKEY

January 18, 19.00 pm
Bilgi University Dolapdere Campus
Speakers: Prof. Dr. Fuat Keyman, Prof. Dr. Ahmet İnel, Ali
Bayramoğlu, Rober Koptaş

FOR HRANT FOR JUSTICE

January 19, 14.30 pm
In front of Agos
January 19, 18.00 pm
Ankara, in front of Birgün
Atatürk Bulvarı No:127

IF YOU OPEN THE 40TH DOOR (KIRKINCI KAPIYI AÇARSAN)

January 19, 19.00 pm
L'institut Français d'Istanbul

FIGHT AGAINST HATE CRIMES AND DISCRIMINATION DAY

January 19, 19.00 pm
MMO Tepekule Congress and Exhibition Centre, İzmir

WHAT HAD HAPPENED ON JANUARY 19TH?

January 20, 18.30 pm
Bilgi University, Dolapdere Campus

ALL OF US II – FOR PEACE FOR HRANT EVENTS

Boğaziçi University Garanti Cultural Center,
January 23, 2010
- **Documentary:** "FROM JANUARY 19 TO JANUARY 19"
Garanti Cultural Center, 13.00 pm
Director: Ümit Kıvanç
- **Pane Discussion:** "WHERE ARE WE ON "DEEP STATE
TRIALS?"
Participants: Ergin Cinmen, Erdal Doğan, Orhan Kemal Cengiz,
Cihan Aydın
Moderator: Dr. Bekir Berat Özipek
- **ARMENIAN CHILDREN GAMES HOUR**
- **"NEIGHBOURS OF OUR GRANDMOTHERS"**
Talk / Documentary- Dr. Zekeriya Başkal, Dr. Bekir Berat Özipek
- **Talk:** "ARMENIAN FOLK DANCE IN TURKEY AFTER 1970"
- **Workshop:** "ARMENIAN FOLK DANCES"
Minas Oflaz, Hagop Güleş, Mihran Tomasyan
- **Workshop:** "WE'RE LEARNING ARMENIAN"
Natali Bağdat
- **Talk:** "A CONFRONTATION: WHAT'S LEFT OF THE ARMENIAN
NEIGHBORHOODS?"
Zakar Mildanoğlu

- Workshop: "ASSYRIAN CHANTS"

Yakup Atuş
- **Film:** "CITIZENSHIP STATES"
Director: Şehbal Şenyurt
- **Workshop:** " RECIPE OF SEMOLINA HELVA"
Takuhi Tomasyan
- **Yurttan Kürtçe Sesler Korosu "PEACE CONCERT"**
Bajar, Keops, Marsis
Opening: Çıplak Ayaklar "The buzzing"
Music: Saltuk

HRANT DINK COMMEMORATIONS OUTSIDE TURKEY

A YOUTH IN TURKEY WITH HRANT DINK

January 14 – February 6, 2010
Le Triton Arts Initiative, Paris

COMMEMORATION

January 17 Ocak, Sunday, 10.30 am
Surp Boghos Bedros Church Alfortville, Paris

ARMENIAN LITERATURE IN ISTANBUL

January 17, 15.30 pm
Lusienkirche, Gierkeplatz 4, Berlin-Charlottenburg
Reading: Rutg Meyer
Music: Satik Tumyan, Mezzosoprano

HRANT DINK DAY 'LET'S BUILD THE TURKISH ARMENIA AGAIN'

January 19, Tuesday, 13.00 pm
Hrant Dink Society, London

KIDS SHALL NOT BECOME MURDERERS

January 19, 18.00 pm
Kottbusser Tor Square

HRANT DINK COMMEMORATION EVENING

January 21, 19.30 pm
Alte Feuerwache Melchiorstr 3 Hrant Dink Forum Köln

"MINORITIES IN TURKEY"

Speakers: Prof. Dr. Hacı Gezer, Dr. Raffi Kantian, Osman Okkan
Moderator: Dr. Günter Seufert

"HRANT DINK MURDER FILE"

Director: Osman Okkan, Simon Sitte
Music: Lusine Ghazarvan (Soprano), Armine Ghulovan (Piyaniist)
January 21, 19.30 pm
Alte Feuerwache Melchiorstr 3 Berlin

HRANT DINK COMMEMORATION CEREMONY

January 24, 2010
Istanbul Armenians Association Cultural Committee
St. Peter Armenian Church, Los Angeles

THE MAN ON THIS CORNER

February 17, 2010, 13.00 pm
St. Maria Church, Kehl Stuttgart

THE MAN ON THIS CORNER

February 24, 2010, 12.30 pm
St. Maria Church, Kehl Stuttgart

IN CASH DONATIONS

Abdullah Sevat
Alper Öktem
Anadolu Kültür Merkezi – Melbourne / Australia
Arda Arapkirlioglu
Armenian Welfare Society of Melbourne
Arsen Yarman
Arşaluy Ödemiş
Arzu Balcı
Association Armenienne Culturelle et Sportive - Chnork
Kalustian/Hrant Dink
Association Culturelle des Armeniens de Bouc Bel Air
Ayda Tanikyan
Bill Shipsey
Brigitte Hasenjurgan
Burak Döneray
Dikranuhi Arevyan
Dilman Muradoğlu
Fatima Sakarya
Friends of Hrant Dink - Melbourne / Australia
Garabet Kodak
Gilbert Leonian
Global Dialogue
Heinrich Böll Stiftung
Haçik Şahin
Hampar Kara
Hans Ulrich Schulz (Lepsiushaus)
Helin Anahit

Herta Nöbauer
Jacob Linaard / Danish Institute
Karekin Alayan
Kultur Forum Türkei Eutschland e.V.
Levon Hacinyan
Mahinur Şahbaz
Mari Lier
Mari Yağır
Melbourne PEN
Meline & Aram Gazeryan
Nayat Semerciyan
Nergiz Ödemiş
Nihat Gençosman
Nur Yazıcı
Nurdan Türker
Ohannes Şaşkal
Umut Kartoğlu
Sabine Strasser
Souren Zarmanyanyan
Uğur Tekin
Vahan Tanal
Varuj Ciberyan
Yervant Dink

IN KIND DONATIONS

Vahe Tachdjian/Air France - 5 Computer Sets
Helin Anahit - 50 books titled "Talking Openly"

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009 TOGETHER WITH AUDITORS' REPORT

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

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Uluslar arası Hrant Dink Vakfı (hereinafter referred to as "the Foundation") as of December 31, 2010 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, 2010. Due to the absence of such definite accounting standards in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements for the year 2010, 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, 2010 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

Gökhan Almacı
CPA (Turkey)



Istanbul, March 15, 2011

FINANCIAL TABLES BETWEEN DECEMBER 31, 2009 - DECEMBER 31, 2010

	Note	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
A. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		272.560	330.462
1. Cash	2	3.422	345
2. Cheques receivable	2	--	5.855
3. Banks	2-6	269.138	324.262
B. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		17.328	5.898
1. Receivable from commercial enterprise	1	17.328	5.898
Total Current Assets		289.888	336.360
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
A. FINANCIAL FIXED ASSETS		5.000	5.000
1. Commercial enterprises	1	5.000	5.000
B. TANGIBLE ASSETS		1.670	2.504
1. Furniture and fixture	2-8	3.339	3.339
2. Accumulated depreciation (-)	2-8	(1.669)	(835)
C. INTANGIBLE ASSETS		--	374
1. Rights	2-9	1.120	1.120
2. Accumulated amortization (-)	2-9	(1.120)	(746)
Total Non-Current Assets		6.670	7.878
TOTAL ASSETS		296.558	344.238
PASÍF			
SHORT TERM LIABILITIES			
A. PAYABLES FROM OPERATIONS	11	108.884	381
B. TAXES PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES	12-14	13.317	9.447
Short Term Liabilities		122.201	9.828
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
1. Net Capital	2-10	100.000	100.000
2. Result from prior year operations	10	234.410	139.236
3. Result from current year operations		(160.053)	95.174
Total Shareholders' Equity		174.357	334.410
TOTAL LIABILITIES		296.558	344.238

INCOME AND EXPENSE TABLES BETWEEN DECEMBER 31, 2009 - DECEMBER 31, 2010

	Note	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
OPERATING RESULT			
INCOME			
Donations and charities	16	426.419	454.692
Revenues from enterprises and property	19	13.573	17.371
Revenues from valuation and volume changes	20	6.139	7.685
Other income		--	821
TOTAL INCOME		446.131	480.569
EXPENSES			
Personnel expenses		(60.194)	(44.035)
Goods and services expenses	18	(492.658)	(308.976)
Depreciation expenses	8-9	(1.208)	(1.581)
Expenditures from valuation and volume changes	18	(8.371)	(5.319)
Other expenses		(43.753)	(25.484)
TOTAL EXPENSES		(606.184)	(385.395)
RESULT FROM OPERATIONS		(160.053)	95.174