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Text. The start of the article and each section should be flush left; other paragraphs should be indented. Do not use desktop publishing features (justified text, bold and underlined fonts, etc.). Block indent long quotations (more than 50 words). Never cross-reference.

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¹Stanford J. Shaw, *History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey*, 2 vols. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1977).

²Jamil M. Abun-Nasr, *A History of the Maghrib in the Islamic Period*, 3rd ed. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1987), 10; idem, *Muslim Communities of Grace: The Sufi Brotherhoods in Islamic Religious Life* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2007), 4.

³Howard Crane, trans. and ed., *Risale-i Mimarîyye: An Early-Seventeenth-Century Ottoman Treatise on Architecture*, Studies in Islamic Art and Architecture 1 (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1987), 71.

⁴Martin Rein and Donald Schon, "Frame-Reflective Policy Discourse," in *Social Sciences and Modern States*, ed. Peter Wagner, Carol Hirschon Weiss, Björn Wittrock, and Helmut Wollman (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991), 262–89.

⁵Clifford Geertz, "Toutes Directions: Reading the Signs in an Urban Sprawl," *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 21 (1989): 291–306.

When references to the same work follow without interruption, use *ibid*. When notes to the same work follow after interruption, use the author's last name and a shortened title of the book or article. Do not use *op. cit.*:

⁶Shaw, *History of the Ottoman Empire*, 2:6.

⁷*Ibid.*, 1:10–52.

⁸Social Science Research Council, "Internationalization and Interdisciplinarity: An Evaluation of Title VI Middle East Studies Centers," Social Science Research Council, accessed 20 March 2007, http://www.ssrc.org/programs/mena/survey_of_middle_east_studies/.

⁹Otis Glazebrook to the U.S. State Department, "Increase in Cost of Living Caused by War," 3 November 1915, consular correspondence, American consulate in Jerusalem, record group 84, Vol. 72, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Md. (NACP).

¹⁰Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman al-Maqrabi, *al-Tajammu' al-Yamani li-l-Islah: al-Ru'ya wa-l-Masar—Dirasa fi al-Mash' a wa-l-Tatawwur* (Sanaa, Yemen: Yemeni Reform Gathering, 1998).

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Tables, Figures, and Images. Tables, figures, and images must be cited in the text, for example (see Table 1). They should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals, captioned, and appear as a unit at the end of the article. They should *not* be interspersed in the text. Diagrams must be professionally rendered or computer generated; details should be large enough to remain legible at 50% reduction. When appropriate, photos may be submitted with a manuscript. Their use will be at the editor’s discretion. All images should be submitted in electronic format. For halftones or other illustrations, consult the editor.

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CONSONANTS

A = Arabic, P = Persian, OT = Ottoman Turkish, MT = Modern Turkish

	A	P	OT	MT		A	P	OT	MT		A	P	OT	MT
ء	ʾ	ʾ	ʾ	—	ز	z	z	z	z	ك	k	k or g	k or ñ	k or n
ب	b	b	b	b or p	ژ	—	zh	j	j				or y	or y
پ	—	p	p	p	س	s	s	s	s				or ğ	or ğ
ت	t	t	t	t	ش	sh	sh	ş	ş	گ	—	g	g	g
ث	th	ṯ	ṯ	s	ص	ṣ	ṣ	ş	s	ل	l	l	l	l
ج	j	j	c	c	ض	ḍ	ḍ	z	z	م	m	m	m	m
چ	—	ch	ç	ç	ط	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	t	ن	n	n	n	n
ح	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	h	ظ	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ	z	ه	h	h	h ¹	h ¹
خ	kh	kh	h	h	ع	ʿ	ʿ	ʿ	—	و	w	v or u	v	v
د	d	d	d	d	غ	gh	gh	g or ğ	g or ğ	ي	y	y	y	y
ذ	dh	ẓ	ẓ	z	ف	f	f	f	f	ة	a ²			
ر	r	r	r	r	ق	q	q	q	k	ال	ʾ ³			

¹ When h is not final. ² In construct state: at. ³ For the article, al- and -l-.

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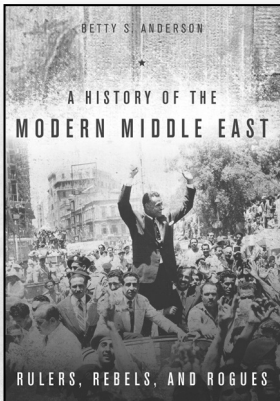
	ARABIC AND PERSIAN	OTTOMAN AND MODERN TURKISH
<i>Long</i>	ا or آ ā	ā { words of Arabic and Persian origin only
	و ū	
	ي ī	
<i>Doubled</i>	آئِ iy (final form ī)	iy (final form ī)
	أُوּ uw (final form ū)	uvv
<i>Diphthongs</i>	أُو au or aw	ev
	أَي ai or ay	ey
<i>Short</i>	ا a	a or e
	و u	u or ü / o or ö
	ي i	i or i

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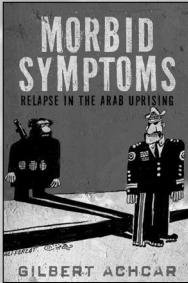
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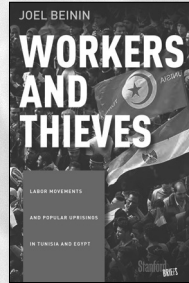
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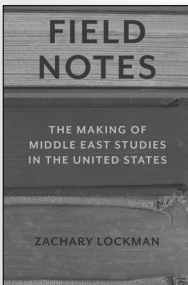
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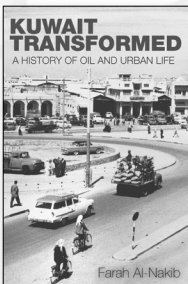
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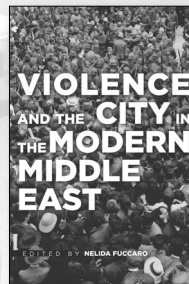
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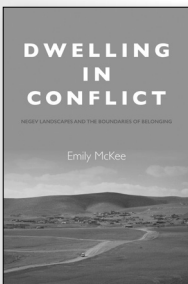
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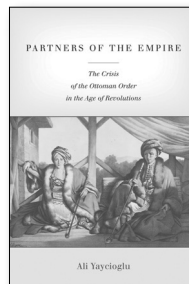
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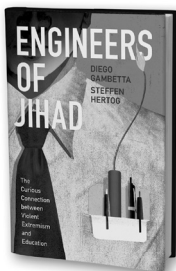
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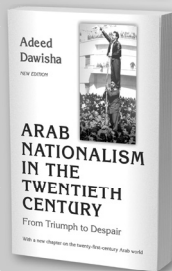
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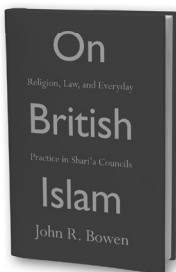
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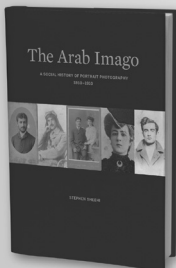
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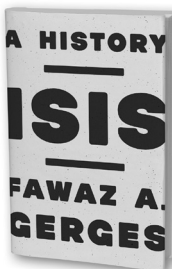
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Historical Archives
and the
Historians' Commission
to Investigate
the Armenian Events
of 1915

YÜCEL GÜÇLÜ

Historical Archives and the Historians' Commission to Investigate the Armenian Events of 1915 demonstrates the vital importance of Ottoman and other relevant archives in Turkey for the study of the Armenian question. Historians, assisted by newly discovered or recently published materials, must continually reassess events of the past in order to achieve a rounder view. The Armenian events of 1915 are certainly no exception. This study encourages further engagement between the policy-making and the scholarly communities by indicating the continued importance of past records and documents for today's pressing debates. In order to give a fuller picture, this survey also looks at some major relevant archival sources outside Turkey, including the state of archives

of the First Republic of Armenia and those of the Dashnak Party. Yücel Güçlü's inquiry sheds light on some of the British records relating to the First World War and its immediate aftermath locked at the National Archives in Kew, London, and he examines the special relevance of repositories in Moscow and St. Petersburg in understanding the Turkish-Armenian conflict. Güçlü assesses Turkey's proposal to establish an international historians' commission to investigate the Armenian events of 1915 and reviews in-depth the meanings and implications of the protocols of cooperation signed between Turkey and Armenia on 10 October 2009. By turning a modern eye on historical events, this study gives great and necessary attention to discovering the precise chronology, meaning, and development of the continuing negotiations between Turkey and Armenia.

Yücel Güçlü is a historian. His previous publications include *The Sanjak of Alexandretta: A Study in Turkish-French-Syrian Relations*, *Numan Menemencioğlu: Eminence Grise of the Turkish Foreign Service*, *Cevat Açıkalin: The Life and Career of a Turkish Diplomat*, *The Turcomans and Kirkuk, Armenians and the Allies in Cilicia 1914-1923*, *The Holocaust and the Armenian Case in Comparative Perspective*, and *Zeki Kuneralp and the Turkish Foreign Service*.



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