THE 'ARMENIAN MONUMENT' OPENED IN GENEVA

Tutku DİLAVER

Analyst

A monument named the Streetlights of Memory also financed by the Armenian diaspora was erected to recall the 1915 events in the Geneva Canton of Switzerland on April 13th 2018.[1] To briefly recap, the process that has been controversial for a long time began in 2008 when the Geneva Canton parliament authorized the construction of a genocide monument.[2] A park in the city center was chosen for the location at first, but then it was decided to be constructed somewhere else due to the first location being an archeological site. After that decision, the Ariana Park located in front of the UN Office was set as a probable site. The possibility that such a monument would be placed right in front of an international organization like the UN caused both the Swiss government and the UN to feel uncomfortable. The Swiss Federal Government pointed out that they do not have authority over town planning and that only the cantonal administrations could authorize building permits. However, the Swiss Foreign Affairs Ministry sent a letter of recommendation to the cantonal administration on the location of the monument and assessed that "the location of the memorial close to the UN building and other international organizations representatives would harm Switzerland's impartial and peaceful stance".[3] In response, the Geneva administration decided not to build the monument in Ariana Park.[4] Following that decision, the associations of the Armenian diaspora submitted a new application to the Geneva administration to build the monument in Trembley Park which is also not far from the UN building.

The process was brought to trial in 2008 and the complaints of the locals that were living around Trembley Park were delivered to the necessary authorities under the guidance of Celal Bayar, the president of the Federation of Turkish Associations of Western Switzerland, and Attorney Yves Nidegger. However, last March, the Geneva Cantonal Court gave its affirmative decision on the construction of the monument.[5] After that, Nidegger appealed to the Swiss Federal Supreme Court, yet the monument had been unveiled while the judicial process was proceeding.

The most important objection to the monument is that the construction was financed by a specific ethnic group in a public area and had the aim to politicize the park and its premises.[6] Indeed, when one views the locations selected for the monument, especially the proximity to the UN building, it demonstrates that there is a political purpose.

On the other hand, Nidegger who is also the attorney in the Case of Perinçek v. Switzerland mentioned that the Geneva administration should be more careful regarding legally and scientifically controversial matters. Switzerland has experienced this situation in the Perinçek case before. An assessment about the legal nature of the 1915 events was made by the EHRC in the decisions of Perinçek-Switzerland case. The court clearly stated that the existence of the crime of genocide depends on the emergence of conditions defined in the 1948 Genocide Convention and the decision of the authorized court. Furthermore, in this sense it is not considered right for national parliaments or local authorities to take decisions on historical events without legal certainty.[7] After that experience of Switzerland, one should be more careful against the consequences and political meanings behind the monument in Geneva. The exhibition of the product of unilateral historical narrative under the name of a genocide monument in a public area will hurt the impartial nature of Switzerland and, consequently, Geneva.

It is said that the monument has the aim to share the common historical memory of Genevans and Armenians. However, as it is stated in the Perinçek v. Switzerland decision, there is no direct connection between Switzerland and the events of 1915 that occurred in the Ottoman territories.[8] So, it is not possible to share common memory between Genevans and Armenians.

Lastly, the spokesman of the Turkish Foreign Ministry brought an alternative view to this subject and reminded the activities of ASALA in his response to the question about the monument.[9] In 1981, Mehmet Savaş Yergüz, a contracted personnel working at the Consulate General of Geneva was killed in an armed attack by the terrorist organization ASALA. In view of these events, which have many memories of mutual suffering in terms of shared memory, it is necessary to be more equitable and sensitive in accordance with objectivity. The acceptance of a unilateral historical narration in Geneva means that Switzerland will lose its role as an impartial actor of the international community as claimed.

[1]Türkiye'den İsviçre'ye Sert 'Ermeni Anıtı' Tepkisi: Maksatlı Bir Girişim, *Akşam* , 13 April 2018. https://www.aksam.com.tr/guncel/turkiyeden-isvicreye-sert-ermeni-aniti-tepkisi-maksatli-bir-girisim/haber-726110. (Access: 20 April 2018)

[2] Cenevre'de Ermeni Soykırımı Anıtı Yapılıyor, *Haberler.com*, 13 May 2010, https://www.haberler.com/cenevre-de-ermeni-soykirimi-aniti-yapiliyor-3-haberi/ (Access: 20 April2018)

[3] Armenian Memorial Faces More Obstacles in Geneva , *Swissinfo*, 10 December 2014. https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/genocide-monument_armenian-memorial-faces-more-

obstacles-in-geneva/41161638 . (Access: 20 April 2018)

[4] Cenevre Kanton Hükümeti, Ermeni diasporasının anıt isteğini reddetti, Hürriyet, 19 March 2015. http://www.hurriyet.com.tr/dunya/cenevre-kanton-hukumeti-ermeni-diasporasinin-anit-istegini-reddetti-28499766 (Access: 20 April 2018)

[5] İsviçre'den Sözde "Ermeni Soykırımı" Skandalı, *Ajans Haber*, 26 March 2018. https://www.ajanshaber.com/isvicreden-sozde-ermeni-soykirimi-skandali-haberi/421545 (Access: 20 April 2018)

[6] Perinçek Kararı Büyük Avantaj, *Aydınlık*, https://www.aydinlik.com.tr/perincek-karari-buyuk-avantaj-dunya-nisan-2018 (Access: 20 April 2018)

[7] AİHM Perinçek-İsviçre Davası kararlarının kazanımları, *Aydınlık*, 09 May 2017 https://www.aydinlik.com.tr/teori/2017-mayis/aihm-perincek-isvicre-davasi-kararlarinin-kazanimlari (Erişim: 20 April 2018)

[8] Ibid.

[9] Dışişleri Bakanlığı Sözcüsü Hami Aksoyun Basın Bilgilendirme Toplantısı *T.C. Dışişleri Bakanlığı Resmi İnternet Sitesi*, 12 April 2018. http://www.mfa.gov.tr/disisleri-bakanligi-sozcusu-hami-aksoyun-basin-bilgilendirme-toplantisi_-12_04_2018.tr.mfa (Access: 20 April 2018)

About the Author :

Tutku Dilaver graduated from the Department of International Relations of Ankara University Faculty of Political Sciences in 2015. In 2020, Dilaver completed her Master degree in the Caucasus Studies Program under the Department of International Relations at Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Institute of Social Sciences. She has been pursuing her doctoral studies at Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University.

After her completion of a six-month trainee program in the Center for Eurasian Studies (AVİM) in August 2017, she joined AVİM as a Scholar in Residence. She worked as an Analyst at AVİM between 2019-2023.

To cite this article: DİLAVER, Tutku. 2020. "THE ARMENIAN MONUMENT OPENED IN GENEVA." Center for Eurasian Studies (AVİM), Commentary No:2018 / 26. April 30. Accessed November 20, 2020. https://avimbulten.org/public/en/Yorum/THE-ARMENIAN-MONUMENT-OPENED-IN-GENEVA

Süleyman Nazif Sok. No: 12/B Daire 3-4 06550 Çankaya-ANKARA / TÜRKİYE
Tel: +90 (312) 438 50 23-24 • **Fax**: +90 (312) 438 50 26
@avimorgtr

https://www.facebook.com/avrasyaincelemelerimerkezi
E-Mail: info@avim.org.tr
http://avim.org.tr

© 2009-2025 Center for Eurasian Studies (AVİM) All Rights Reserved