

accountability for the destruction of a part of the nation.¹⁷ What Altan and other Turkish intellectuals who share his approach are pursuing is a change in the Turkish historical narrative that will also help reshape historical memory and the Turkish collective identity.

The trial of Hrant Dink's assassin(s) was a further blow to these intellectual's belief in the justice of the Turkish court and the legitimacy of Article 301 of the Republic's Penal Code which can be used to bring charges against any action or behavior that does not correspond to or fall within the parameters of the government's established nationalistic view of Turkish identity. Insulting Turkishness, according to Article 301, was the charge brought against Hrant Dink for speaking up about non-Muslim minorities and their rights in the Republic as well as entertaining the topic of the Armenian Genocide and calling it as such. The first of the lawsuits filed against Hrant Dink was in 2002 after he stated, during a presentation at a conference in Urfa, "I am not a Turk... but from Turkey and an Armenian." Apparently, it was a crime in the democratic Republic of Turkey to claim an identity other than Turk.

Insulting Turkishness was also the charge brought against his son Arat Dink, the executive editor, and Serkis Seropyan, the publisher of *Agos*, for having reprinted an interview that Hrant Dink gave to *Reuters News Service* in 2006, in which he called the events of 1915 Genocide. Of course, after the

¹⁷ Altan's article was translated into English by Fatma Müge Göçek and posted to the armworkshop listserv (armworkshop@umich.edu) on January 24, 2007.