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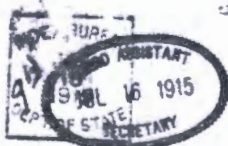
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CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY James J. Doyle DATE 5 May 61

WSP TELEGRAM RECEIVED
GREEN CIPHER



From Constantinople
Dated July 10, 1915;
Recd July 15, 1915 20 am.
JUL 15 1915
RECEIVED
U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT

Secretary of State,
Washington.

841, July 10, 9 A.M.

~~strictly confidential.~~ My 778, June

18, 6 p m. Persecution of Armenians assuming unprecedented proportions. Reports from widely scattered districts indicate systematic attempts to uproot peaceful Armenian populations and through arbitrary arrests, terrible tortures, wholesale expulsions and deportations from one end of the Empire to the other accompanied by frequent instances of rape, pillage, and murder, turning into massacre, to bring destruction and destitution on them. These measures are not in response to popular or fanatical demand but are purely arbitrary and directed from Constantinople in the name of military necessity, often in districts where no military operations are likely to take place. The Moslem and Armenian populations have been living in harmony but because.

Deciphered by

Index No. 22

INDEX HEREAS
8674016/4

Confidential File.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY James J. Rye DATE 5 May 61

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Constantinople, page 2
July 10, 9 a m

cause Armenians volunteers, many of them Russian subjects, have joined Russian army in the Caucasus and ^{because} some have been implicated in armed revolutionary movements and others have been helpful to Russians in their invasion of Van district terrible vengeance is being taken. ~~and~~ Most of the sufferers are innocent and have been loyal to Ottoman Government. Nearly all are old men, women, all the men from twenty to forty-five are in Turkish army. The victims find themselves dispossessed from their homes and sent on foot to be dispersed in districts where they are unknown and no provisions have been made to lodge or to feed them. We have in several places been refused permission to relieve their misery or to have access to them. In some few instances where they opposed these measures and took refuge in the mountains and some arms or bombs were found it provoked the authorities to further cruelties which they attempt to justify by the opposition. Untold misery, disease, starvation and loss of life will go on unchecked. Consul Davis of Harput reports ~~quote~~: 'Professors American

College

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY James J. Rygh DATE 5 May 61

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Constantinople, p 2
July 10, 9 a m

College have been tortured. Some others have died under torture or lost mind. Many hundred young Armenian men originally taken as soldiers, some of whom were students American college, have been sent away without food, clothing or money. Night of June 28 several hundred other Armenians recently arrested, including professors American College, were sent away in the middle of the night without food, clothing or money. Many deaths are reported en route in both lots of prisoners. Preparations are being made apparently to send away many more.

Deciphered by

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-56 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT

BY James J. Rugh DATE 5 May 61

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

ERH

From Constantinople
Number --- 841.

A-1.

I was informed confidentially today that an enormous sum of money is now being demanded of the local Armenians. There seems to be a systematic plan to crush the Armenian race.

All things make us apprehend permanent closing of American schools."

That only refers to one place.

Many Armenians are becoming Moslems to avoid persecution. In addition to humanitarian considerations we have a real interest through the fact that certain objectionable Armenians involved in these forced disposessions and deportations are ^{naturalized citizens} of the United States and that the charitable and educational work of the American board will suffer considerably and in many places will cease altogether.

The only Embassy here which might
assist

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY James J. Ryck DATE 5 May 61

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

ERH

From Constantinople

Number --- 841.

A-2.

assist in lessening these atrocities is the German but I believe it will simply ~~content~~ content itself with giving advice and a formal protest probably intended for record and to cover itself from future responsibility. German Ambassador is about to leave on a six weeks vacation. Have impressed on him that he and his Government will have considerable share in the odium. Immediately upon the arrival of his substitute I shall make herculean efforts to enlist his sympathies. Austrian Ambassador has promised me to try to influence Minister of the Interior.

I have repeatedly spoken to the Grand Vizier and pleaded earnestly with Minister of the Interior and Minister of War to stop this persecution. My arguments were unavailing except as to Constantinople. The men in authority

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY James J. Doyle DATE 5 May 61

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

ERH

From Constantinople

Number -- 841.

A-3.

authority are revolutionists and displaced the Hamidian Government with the cooperation of some Armenian revolutionists who know their method and are feared by them as a possible nucleus of a # against the present authorities. They admit that they will resort to any and every means to prevent their losing control of Government. They state that it is the Union and Progress committee's nationalistic policy which they refused to modify even when Russia, France and Great Britain threatened Ottoman Cabinet Ministers with personal responsibility. Turkish authorities desire to avail themselves of present conditions when three of the great powers are at war with them, Italy in strained relations, and the two others are their allies and therefore will not interfere when they are successfully defending the formidable attack at the Dardanelles.

I have conferred with various American missionaries

Deciphered by

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY James D. Taylor DATE 5 4 61

ERH TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Constantinople

Number---841

A-4.

missionaries now here Tajmarsovan, Beirut, Bardizag
and Constantinople and all agree that present
crisis is worse than 1895 and 1896 massacres but
none of them could suggest any further steps than
those I have already taken. They fear that the
matter will have to run its course. Turkish
authorities have definitely informed me that I
have no right to interfere with their internal
affairs. Still I desire to ask whether you have
any suggestions.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR,
Constantinople.

Deciphered by

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY James J. Toth DATE 8-4-61

TELEGRAM SENT.

GREEN CIPHER

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL REBATE WHETHER

Collect
Charge Department
as
Charge to
\$



Department of State,

Washington, July 16, 1915.

Sakfy
4pm

JUL 16 1915

Ambassy,

Constantinople.

865 Your 841, July tenth. Department approves your
procedure, in pleading with Turkish Minister of Interior,
and Minister of War, to stop Armenian persecution, and
in attempting to enlist sympathies of German and Austrian
Ambassadors in this cause. The Department can offer no
additional suggestions relative to this most difficult
situation other than that you continue to act as in the
past. Have any native born American citizens, or any
naturalized American citizens, entitled to protection,
under American statutes, received injuries during this
trouble?

Causings

867.4016/74

867.4016/74

3 P/P1

WJ

Enciphered by

Sent by operator

Index Co. - No. 25.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT

BY *James G. Pugh* DATE *5 May 61*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE *FD*

DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Aug. 18, 1915.

The American Ambassador at Constantinople in his telegram of August 11th offers for the "serious consideration" of the Department certain suggestions as to steps which he thinks the Department might be justified in taking on account of the "exceptional state of affairs." relative to the situation of the Armenians in Turkey.

In his telegram sent on the following day he reports that "the German Ambassador has made strong protest to the Sublime Porte."

Before the Department considers the proceedings suggested by Ambassador Morgenthau it would appear to be advisable to inquire whether anything has been accomplished by the protest made by the German Ambassador.

367.4016/90.91

O.K. add
and even then it would be advisable to consider whether we have the same ground for protest that Germany (Turkey's military position) has. sag

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-68 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY *James J. Rygh* DATE *5 May 61*

3 g.m.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

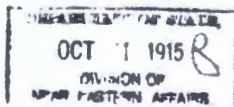
ERH

GREEN CIPHER

From Constantinople

Dated October 4, 1915,

Rec'd October 10, 9:35 p.m.



File 150

Secretary of State,
Washington.

INDEX BUREAU
367.406/159

1121.

October 4, 4 p.m.

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.~~

Your 1140 and my previous telegrams in regard to this subject. Several hundred thousand Armenians have already been destroyed or so placed that their destruction is inevitable. Armenian quarters of towns and villages where they lived have been entirely evacuated. Much of the Armenian property has been absorbed by officials or their Turkish neighbors and the Government is sequestering the remainder. The injustice, grief, poverty, starvation, resulting therefrom are terrible.

The

FILED
JAN 27 1916

~~Confidential File.~~

Deciphered by

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY James J. Foy DATE 5 May 61

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

ERH

From Constantinople

Number ---- 1121.

---2---

The coterie, some of them office holders, who constitute the irresponsible governing force and who control the situation have smothered the opposition in Turkish Senate. Threats of belligerent nations are not only disregarded but seem to result in harsher treatment. The German and Austrian Embassies here seem to have no restraining power as the Turks claim that they have given more help than they have received. As far as America is concerned Turks under value sentimental good will in the absence of actual assistance. They allege that all ammunition we sell and money we loan handicaps their enemies and not to their (comfort?). As time progresses without the Dardanelles being forced, and now that Bulgaria has reached an understanding with them, the Turks are feeling more independent and defiant than ever and less amenable to outside influence.

The

Deciphered by

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY James J. Pugh DATE 5 May 61

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

ERH

From Constantinople
Number ---- 1121.

---3---

The greatest wealth of the Armenians is centered in Constantinople and I fear that it is but a question of time when the cupidity of some of the Turkish leaders and the desire of others to complete their nefarious scheme of practically destroying Armenians in Turkey will # to treat Constantinople Armenians as they have the others. Delay is being secured but entire escape of Constantinople Armenians is doubtful if present general political conditions here remain unchanged. I shall not relax my efforts to help to avoid this calamity, always remembering to do nothing that will jeopardize American interests which until now have been safeguarded.

In the meantime please ~~direct~~ direct the sympathies that are aroused America into practical channels. Large sums of money are needed to relieve suffering and prevent starvation and the United States is the only source from which substantial assistance

Deciphered by

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT

BY James J. Royle DATE 5 May 61

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

ERH

From Constantinople

Number ---- 1121.

---4---

assistance can be secured.

M O R G E N T H A U ,
AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

Deciphered by

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY James J. Rugh DATE 5 May 61

3

WSB TELEGRAM RECEIVED GREEN CIPHER



From Constantinople
Dated August 12, 1915.
Recd. 16th, 8 A.M.

Aug 11 11:00
File 150

Confidential File.



JAN 27 1916

Secretary of State,
Washington.

929, August 12, 12 noon.

My 924, August 11, 11 p m.

German Ambassador has made strong
protest to the Sublime Porte.

I am told that German Government
seriously objects to statements made by Turks
throughout the interior that the anti-Armenian
measures originated from the Germans.

M O R G E N T H A U

American Ambassador

Note by Telegraph Room:

No. 924 not yet received.

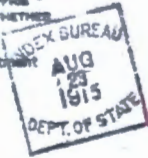
Deciphered by

CANCELLATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-88 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEP'T
BY Lanning DATE 5 Aug 61

TELEGRAM SENT.

POSTING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

Collect
Charge Department
on
Charge to
\$



Department of State, Wangy

Washington, August 18, 1915. 5 pm

AUG 18 1915
Wangy

Ambassy.

Constantinople.

955.

Your 924 August eleventh, and 929, twelfth. Has
protest by German Ambassador/improved conditions?

Lanning

14/1904.195

867.4016/90,91

5 AHP/EBP

48

Replied by

Sent by Operator

Index to - 86.16

Aug 11, 1915

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-68 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY *James J. Ryck* DATE *5-14-61*

3 9
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

EPH

GREEN CIPHER

From Constantinople

Dated August 20, 1915
Rec'd August 23, 9:15 a.m.
DEPT OF STATE
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS



File 800

887.4014
101

Secretary of State,
Washington.

950.

August 20, 8 p.m.

~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~

Your 955.

German Ambassador's protest has not improved conditions in the interior. Instructions from German Government to their Ambassador to demand from the Sublime Porte ^{that the Komitche} positive deportations cease and all possible reparation be promptly made ^{may with} by ~~it~~ Other influences now being exerted improve the situation. Bulgarians have made strong representations.

MORGENTHAU,
AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

(# Apparent Omission).

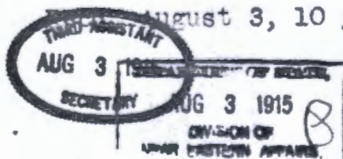
Deciphered by

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-88 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY James J. Pugh DATE 5 May 61

WSB TELEGRAM RECEIVED. GREEN CIPHER



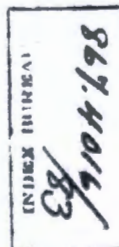
From Constantinople
Dated July 31, 1915,
August 3, 10 AM.



Secretary of State,
Washington.

Ames Aug. 4th.

F. J. C.



893, July 31, 5 p m.

My 841 and 858. Doctor Lepsius,

President of German-Orient Mission which main-
tains six Armenian orphan asylums in Turkey, has
information from reliable source that Armenians
mostly women and children, deported from the
Erzerum district, have been massacred near
Kemakh between Erzinghan and Harput. Similar re-
ports comes from other sources showing that but
few of these unfortunate people will ever reach
their stated destination. Their lot inexpress-
sibly pitiable. The Doctor proposes to submit
matter to International Red cross for common
action to try to induce Germany to demand cessa-
tion of these horrors. He earnestly requests
access to information Embassy has on file. Will
give him if department has no objection.

MORGENTHAU,
American Ambassador

Deciphered by

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-38 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT

BY James J. Fyfe DATE 5 May 61

TELETYPE UNIT

Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

Ambassador

Constantinople.

710 Your 215, July 21. You are authorized to use your
discretion in matter of giving Legation account to files.

S. J. Fyfe

cc - 4018, 10

1. 2/21

8

Enclosed by

1012
Enclosure to PD

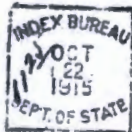
MG-4 101

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CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-68 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY *James J. Rye* DATE *5-26-61*

HG TELEGRAM RECEIVED. GREEN

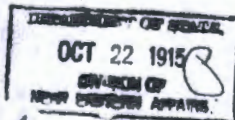
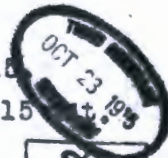
3 NW



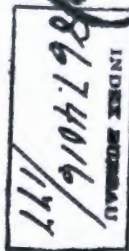
From Constantinople

Dated Oct. 19, 1915

Recd. Oct. 22, 1915



Am'd by *tl. 02. 224*
File 900



Secretary of State,
Washington.

1169, Oct. 19, 8 p.m.

German Ambassador informed me that an assertion has been made in British House of Lords by Lord Crew that Germany has influenced Turkish persecution of Armenians and that there was testimony of American eye witness supporting this. He requested that I deny this and attest that Germans have protested against the atrocities repeatedly. German Ambassador also stated that LONDON WESTMINISTER GAZETTE had reported that Rossler, German Consul General at Aleppo, had influenced and led anti Armenian movement there. The Ambassador said he knows our Consul at Aleppo had reported ~~that/that Rossler's~~ Rossler's helpfulness to Armenians and asked my official corroboration of this also. On my firm refusal to take any step or make any statement in the matter the Ambassador stated he would telegraph in cipher to Rossler to

FILED
FEB 23 1916

ank

Deciphered by

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-88 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY James J. Rugh DATE 5 May 61

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Constantinople--1169--

--2--

ask Jackson to make statement.

Am now informed by German Ambassador
that Jackson wishes to be # whether he should
state actual facts. I request your instructions
as to the course to be pursued by Jackson.

MORGENTHAU AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

Omission.

Deciphered by

Info 22-22,2

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-88 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT

BY James J. Pugh DATE 5 May 61

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

6674016/177

DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Oct. 22, 1915.

Note. What Jackson would probably state, if he made any statement is indicated by the following quotation from his confidential despatch to the Department (No. 264) dated August 3rd: 6674016/129

"The situation is becoming more critical daily as there is no telling where this thing will end. The Germans are being blamed on every hand, for if they have not directly ordered this wholesale slaughter (for it is nothing less than the extermination of the Armenian race) they at least condone it. Private German individuals openly approve the whole scheme and condemn the Armenians on every occasion."

AP

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEP'T
BY James J. Toole DATE 5-27-61

✓ m
TELEGRAM SENT.

Green
Redfy
23
4p
Department of State,

Washington, October 22, 1915.

1 PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

Collect
Charge Department
or
Charge to
\$

Ambassy,

Constantinople.

1265 Your 1169, nineteenth/ Department/approves your/
refusal to/make any/statement in/matter/ Jackson should/
also/make no/statement/

Laurey.

867.4016/177

867.4016/177

3 AHP/RBP

AP

UP

Received by

Sent by operator

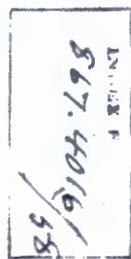
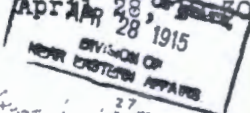
Index No.—No. 24

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY *James J. Doyle* DATE *5 May 61*

3
RC TELEGRAM RECEIVED. GREEN CIPHER



From Constantinople.
Dated April 27, 1915.
Recd. April 28, 1915 50 A.M.



Secretary of State,
Washington.

608 April 27, 4 P.M.

~~Confidential.~~

Over hundred Armenians of better class were arrested ostensibly to prevent revolutionary propaganda. Among the number is Leon Chirinigon a naturalized citizen of Persian origin whose American citizenship is recognized by the Sublime Port. Have taken up matter. Their lives are probably not in danger but they are being deported to the interior. Movement against Armenians forms part of concerted movement against all non-Turkish and non-Union-and-Progress elements and indications exist that it will be followed by action against Zionists. Have also received unfavorable reports about Armenians in interior provinces. Colleagues and I are (#) strong efforts to prevent excesses and stop the movement.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR CONSTANTINOPE
(#) Apparent omission.

Deciphered by

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY James E. Sub DATE 3 May 61

TELEGRAM SENT.



Department of State.

CIPHER

Washington, April 29, 1915.

Ambassy,

Constantinople.

633
Department's April twenty-seventh and your 608, April
twenty-seventh. Urge Turkish Government to protect both
Armenians and Zionists.

Bryan

867.4016/58

867.4016/58

3 P/Pl

Enciphered by
Sent by operator

Index No. -- No. 10

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT

BY James H. Taylor DATE 5 May 61

No. 111.

April 28, 1915.

Excellency:

In accordance with your oral request of April 27th, asking, on behalf of the Catholics of the Armenian Church, that this Government should use its good offices with the Turkish Government to prevent the massacre of non-combatant Armenians in Turkish territory, the Department instructed the American Ambassador at Constantinople to bring the matter to the attention of the Turkish Government, urging upon it the use of effective means for the protection of the Armenians from violence at the hands of those of other religions.

The American Ambassador at Constantinople called the Department before receiving the Department's

telegram.

His Excellency

Mr. George H. B. ...

Ambassador of ...

Handwritten note: 8/10/15

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEP'T
BY James J. Doyle DATE 5 May 61

telegram, stating that over one hundred Armenians of
the better class had been arrested, ostensibly to
prevent revolutionary propaganda, and that the lives of
these men are probably not in danger, although they
are being deported to the interior.

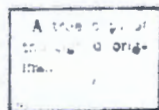
After receiving this message the Department again
cabled the Ambassador to urge the Turkish Government
to protect the Armenians.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my
highest consideration.

W. J. BRYAN

867.4016/58

5 P/P1



TELEGRAM SENT.
R

GREEN



Department of State,

Washington,

April 27, 1915,

7:00 P.M.

Ambassy,

Constantinople.

C - Russian Ambassador has brought to our attention an appeal made by the Catholics of the Armenian Church that this Government use its good offices with the Turkish Government to prevent the massacre of non-combatant Armenians in Turkish territory.

You will please bring the matter to the attention of the government, urging upon it the use of effective means for the protection of Armenians from violence at the hands of those of other religions.

The Russian Ambassador calls attention to the fact that there are many Mussulmans in Russian territory and that these enjoy immunity from religious persecution.

BRYAN.

S.R. R

867.4016
58
D

UNRECORDED CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-98 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT

BY *James J. Doyle* DATE *5 Aug 11*

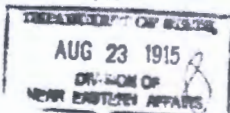
TELEGRAM RECEIVED

GREEN CIPHER

From Constantinople

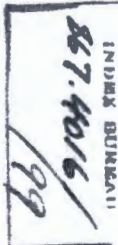
Dated August 18, 1915.

Rec'd August 21, 8 p.m.



*Press release Aug. 24
Tel. 2. Turkey 5 P.*

J. J. D.



Secretary of State
Washington.

940, August 18, 8 p.m.

Minister of the Interior informed me that orders were telegraphed to provinces exempting from deportation all protestant and Catholic Armenians. Although a large number have already been deported, many of whom were murdered, yet these orders if properly executed will save many Armenians connected with the American missions. Protestants and Catholics are about ten per cent of Armenians, ninety per cent being Gregorian. I have requested the exemption of all Armenian ^{professors} teachers, students, inmates, nurses, et cetera connected with American institutions. Both Ministers of War and Interior seem inclined to grant my request. Have secured exemption for Armenian employees of our Consulates.

MORGENTHAU,

American Ambassador.

Deciphered by

COMMUNICATION CARRIED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY James J. Doyle DATE 5-4-61

✓M
TELEGRAM SENT.

64
RECEIVING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

Collect
Charge Department
or
Charge to
\$

Embassy,
Constantinople



Department of State,

Washington, October 8, 1915. *2p*

Green CIPHER

OCT - 8 1915

1174 Your 940, August 18. Has Turkish Government carried out
orders reported by you exempting from deportation Protestant
and Catholic Armenians?

Lansing

867.4016/99

3 AHP/RBP

AP

267/1016/99
bb

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2:55 P. M. Oct 8, 1915 Postal

Index No. - 86. 86.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-86 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEP'T
BY James J. Ryzh DATE 5 May 61

3 gmc

WSE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.
GREEN

RECEIVED
OCT
11 15
DEPT OF STATE

From CONSTANTINOPLE,
Dated October 13, 1915.
Recd. 15th, 8:20 AM.

RECEIVED
OCT 16 1915
DIVISION OF
ARMY
ATTACHÉ
F. J. A. B.

874016
111

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1148, October 13, 3 p m.

October eighth (it was rumored that?)
catholic and protestant Armenians including
most of those connected with institutions
have been deported with the rest. Exemptions
have been made only in few places and these to
a very limited extent. The condition of de-
ported is simply shocking. Many die daily and
the inclement weather will increase largely
mortality. Notwithstanding governmental opposi-
tion relief carried on in some centers. Funds
on hand absolutely inadequate.

FILED
OCT 17 1915

MORGENTHAU,
American Ambassador

Deciphered by

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY James J. Doyle DATE 5 May 61

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

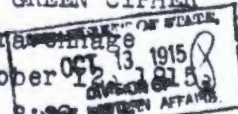
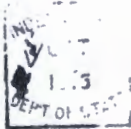
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GREEN CIPHER

From 's Greenhage

Dated October 13, 1915

Rec'd 13, 8:26 P.M.



Secretary of State,
Washington.

400.

October 12, 5 p.m.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs
told me yesterday that he would instruct the
Netherlands Minister at Constantinople to
confer with the United States Ambassador in
support of efforts to prevent reported
Armenian atrocities.

V A N D Y K E ,
AMERICAN MINISTER.

Deciphered by

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY Jammy Lytle DATE 3 May 61

✓ 44
TELEGRAM SENT.

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

Collect
Charge Department
on
Charge to
\$



Department of State,

Washington, October 18, 1915.

Ramky

*OCT 18 1915
aiz*

Ambassy,

Constantinople.

1226 Investigate and report condition Assyrian or Chaldean /
Christians in Turkey. If they are being molested, make
same representations, in their behalf, as in behalf Armenians,

Sausier

867.4016/170

867.4016/170

3 AHP/RBP

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Enciphered by

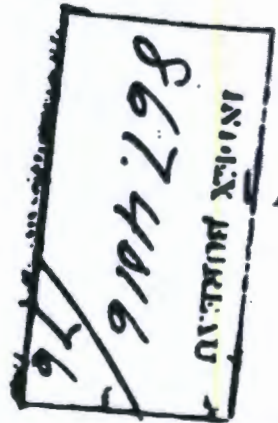
Sent by operator

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sent by operator M. C. at 1815 5-9-15

WSB TELEGRAM RECEIVED. GREEN CIPHER

From Constantinople,
 Dated July 16, 1915,
 Recd. 8:10 A.M.

Secretary of State,
 Washington.



858, July 16, 1 p m.

~~Confidential.~~ Have you received my
 841? Deportation of and excesses against
 peaceful Armenians is increasing and from har-
 rowing reports of eye witnesses it appears that
 a campaign of race extermination is in progress
 under a pretext of reprisal against rebellion.

Protests as well as threats are una-
 vailing and probably incite the Ottoman govern-
 ment to more drastic measures as they are deter-
 mined to disclaim responsibility for their
 absolute disregard of capitulations and I be-
 lieve nothing short of actual force which obvi-
 ously United States are not in a position to
 exert would adequately meet the situation. I sug-
 gest you inform belligerent nations and mission
 boards of this.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR,

Constantinople

Reception Honoring Armenian Americans

*Remarks at the White House Reception,
May 16, 1978*

THE PRESIDENT.

I feel close to you because you were the first Christian people, first Christian nation, and because of that, your deep religious beliefs, I doubt that any other people have ever suffered more. I know that through the early years of the foundation of your people's home, you suffered a great deal. But it's generally not known in the world that in the years preceding 1916, there was a concerted effort made to eliminate all the Armenian people, probably one of the greatest tragedies that ever befell any group. And there weren't any Nuremberg trials. There weren't any high public figures who recognized how much you and your families had to suffer.

Well, I feel very deeply that I, as President, ought to make sure that this is never forgotten, not only the tragedy of your history but also the present contributions that you make and the bright future that you have.

Administration of Jimmy Carter, 1978

Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust

Proclamation 6638. April 22, 1991

Enclosure 5

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

The Congress of the United States established the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to create a living memorial to the victims of the Nazi Holocaust. Its purpose: So mankind will never lose memory of that terrible moment in time when the awful spectre of death camps stained the history of our world.

When America and its allies liberated those haunting places of terror and sick destructiveness, the world came to a vivid and tragic understanding of the evil it faced in those years of the Second World War. Each of those names—Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Dachau, Treblinka and so many others—became synonymous with horror.

The millions of deaths, the gas chambers, the inhuman crematoria, and the thousands of people who somehow survived with lifetime scars are all now part of the conscience of history. Forever must we remember just how precious is civilization, how important is liberty, and how heroic is the human spirit.

Like the genocide of the Armenians before it, and the genocide of the Cambodians which followed it—and like too many other such persecutions of too many other peoples—the lessons of the Holocaust must never be forgotten.

As part of its mandate, the Holocaust Memorial Council has been directed to designate annual Days of Remembrance as a national, civic commemoration of the Holocaust, and to encourage and sponsor appropriate observances throughout the United States. This year, the national Days of Remembrance will be observed on April 26 through May 3.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby ask the people of the United States to observe this solemn anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi death camps, with appropriate study, prayers and commemoration, as a tribute to the spirit of freedom and justice which Americans fought so hard and well to preserve.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and 65th.

FACT SHEET: THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

During the second half of the nineteenth century, the Armenian population of the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire became the target of increasing persecution by the Ottoman government. These persecutions culminated in a three decade period during which millions of Armenians were systematically uprooted from their homeland of 3,000 years and eliminated through massacres or exile.

THE PATTERN OF PERSECUTION: 1894-1924

1894-1896	300,000 Armenians massacred during the reign of the Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid II.
1909	21,000 Armenians massacred in Cilicia around the city of Adana.
1915-1923	1,500,000 Armenians perished, and more than 500,000 were exiled from their homes in the Ottoman Empire.

At the beginning of World War I, there were some 2,500,000 Armenians living in the Ottoman Empire; since the genocide, fewer than 100,000 declared Armenians reside in Turkey. Armenian citizens of Russia were also subject to massacre during the Turkish invasions of 1917 and 1919-1920.

MOBILIZATION FOR WORLD WAR I SETS THE STAGE FOR GENOCIDE

1. On August 4, 1914, general mobilization of the Turkish army was declared. Like their fellow Turkish citizens, all able-bodied, Armenian men, except those who were exempted or paid the military tax, found themselves drafted or voluntarily enlisted. In February, 1915, the approximately 250,000 Armenians in the army were separated into labor battalions, disarmed, and worked to death or massacred.
2. Also in August, 1914, murderers and other confirmed criminals were released from prisons throughout Asia Minor and were formed into the Special Organization (Teshkileti Mahsusa) for the express purpose of ending the "Armenian Question."
3. Whole villages were massacred outright in the fall of 1914 in the eastern provinces. As the Turkish army advanced into Persia in January, 1915, Armenians in the border regions of Persia were massacred as well.
4. In February, 1915, the Turkish government disarmed the Armenian mountaineers of Zeitoun, near Marash, and deported the population to the Salt Desert near Konia, or to the Syrian desert. Packed into boxcars, or forced to walk, often without food or water for days, they quickly died. Deportations and massacres soon became the plight of Armenians in other areas.
5. On April 24, 1915, 200 Armenian religious, political, and intellectual leaders were arrested in Constantinople (Istanbul), exiled, or taken to the interior and murdered. Similar measures were executed throughout the Empire.

6. The Imperial Edict of Deportation was promulgated on May 27, 1915. Soon afterwards, Armenians throughout the Empire were deported on short notice. Men were usually separated from the group and executed. The remaining women, children, and elderly were marched across Asia Minor and Turkish Armenia to the Syrian desert, constantly subject to attack by brigands and the Special Organization "guards" who were ostensibly to offer protection. Thousands were kidnapped. The majority were massacred, or died of starvation, disease, or exposure.
 7. Approximately 500,000 Armenian refugees escaped to the north across the Russian border, south into Arab countries, or to Europe and the United States. Thus, the Armenians of the Ottoman Empire were virtually eliminated from their ancestral homeland as a result of a carefully executed government plan of genocide.
-

"...When the Turkish authorities gave the orders for these deportations, they were merely giving the death warrant to a whole race; they understood this well, and, in their conversations with me, they made no particular attempt to conceal the fact.

I have by no means told the most terrible details, for a complete narration of the sadistic orgies of which these Armenian men and women were the victims can never be printed in an American publication. Whatever crimes the most perverted instincts of the human mind can devise, and whatever refinements of persecutions and injustice the most debased imagination can conceive, became the daily misfortunes of this devoted people. I am confident that the whole history of the human race contains no such horrible episode as this. The great massacres and persecutions of the past seem almost insignificant when compared to the sufferings of the Armenian race in 1915."

Henry Morgenthau, Sr.
U.S. Ambassador to Turkey
Ambassador Morgenthau's Story
(Doubleday, Garden City 1918)

For further information and documentation, contact:

Armenian Assembly of America
1420 N Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 332-3434

ARMENIAN ASSEMBLY OF AMERICA

1420 "N" STREET, N. W. • SUITE 101 • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005 • (202) 332-3434

ISSUE BRIEF

Subject: United States Vote on the Armenian Genocide During a Debate of the United Nations Subcommittee on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

1. The United Nations Subcommittee on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities prepared a report entitled Study of the Question of the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide which it submitted to the Human Rights Commission on June 23, 1973. The Study included the following paragraph in the historical section.

Paragraph 30: "Passing to the modern era, one may note the existence of relatively full documentation dealing with the massacres of Armenians, which have been described as the "first case of genocide in the twentieth century."

2. Paragraph 30 was subsequently deleted by the Rapporteur who prepared the Study for the Subcommittee.

3. The Subcommittee met during the week of March 9-14, 1979, in Geneva, Switzerland. The reinsertion of Paragraph 30 was raised March 13 and 14. The United States, Austria, Cyprus, Australia, France, the World Council of Churches and the International Federation of Human Rights spoke on behalf of the reinsertion of Paragraph 30. The USSR said it agreed with the statement made by Austria. Turkey and Pakistan spoke against reinsertion of the paragraph.

4. The United States spoke strongly in favor of the reinsertion of Paragraph 30 and actively sought support of other commission members for inclusion of the Armenian Genocide in the Study.

5. The Chairman of the Commission reported receiving a large number of letters from all over the world concerning the omission of the Armenian Genocide from the Study. The Chairman further indicated that many groups in Geneva had made representations to the Commission on behalf of reinsertion of Paragraph 30. The Chairman remarked that the importance of this omission had not been foreseen by those who had prepared the Study. He, therefore, asked that the Rapporteur, Mr. Ruhasyankiko, take into account the communications received by the Commission as well as the interventions heard by the Commission on March 14th concerning reinsertion of Paragraph 30 when the Rapporteur revised the Study.

6. Resolutions in support of inclusion were introduced in the House of Representatives by the Honorable Charles Pashayan, and in the Senate, by the Honorable Carl Levin, "expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the United Nations Report on Genocide." Attached are House Concurrent Resolution 68 (Enclosure 1) and a news release (Enclosure 2) describing Senator Carl Levin's speech on the Senate floor on Senate Concurrent Resolution 13.

7. The Armenian Assembly urges that the Department of State act in accord with the 1979 vote of the United States on recognition and inclusion of the Armenian Genocide by fully retracting the following statement:

Because the historical record of the 1915 events in Asia Minor is ambiguous, the Department of State does not endorse allegations that the Turkish Government committed a genocide against the Armenian people.

—"Armenian Terrorism: A Profile," Department of State Bulletin, August, 1982.

Prepared by: Ross Vartian, Executive Director, Armenian Assembly of America
Date: November 8, 1982

Expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the United Nations report on genocide.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 1979

Mr. PASHAYAN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the United Nations report on genocide.

Whereas between 1915 and 1918 the Armenian people endured what has been described as the first genocide in the twentieth century; and

Whereas a "Study of the Question of the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide", issued on July 4, 1978, has been submitted to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights; and

Whereas the study contains no paragraph describing the genocide of the Armenian people: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the*
3 *United Nations Commission on Human Rights should amend*
4 *the "Study of the Question of the Prevention and Punish-*
5 *ment of the Crime of Genocide", issued on July 4, 1978, to*
6 *include a paragraph describing the Armenian genocide be-*
7 *tween the years of 1915 and 1918.*

NEWS RELEASE

Carl Levin

ENCLOSURE #2

United States Senator

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MARCH 15, 1979

CONTACT: STEVE SERKAIAN
202-224-2472

LEVIN PRAISES MOMJIAN'S GENEVA EFFORTS AND INTRODUCES RECOGNITION RESOLUTION

(WASHINGTON D.C.)--U.S. Senator Carl Levin (D-Mich.) said in a speech in the Senate today that "a victory for human rights was achieved" when the United Nations Commission on Human Rights decided to reconsider its Report on Genocide by taking another look at the deleted reference that recognized the Armenian genocide of 1915-18 when 1,500,000 Armenians were killed.

"In my first speech on the floor of the Senate," Levin said, "I called on the United States to take a strong stand when this report came before the Human Rights Commission. Hopes were slim, then, that the U.S. delegation would succeed in their attempt to persuade the Commission to reconsider the report as amended without the Armenian genocide reference.

"But through the admirable efforts of the U.S. delegation, and especially that of United States Representative to the United Nations, Mr. Set Momjian, the Commission agreed to delay final passage of the report and reconsider the Armenian genocide reference," Levin said.

"If this Armenian genocide reference is included in the report," Levin continued, "it will enable the Armenian genocide to be recognized for what it was, a historical reality which can never, and should never be blotted from the conscience of mankind.

"Acts of destruction can only be redeemed if they are recognized; they can only be memorialized if they are mentioned; they can only be prevented in the future if they are remembered," Levin said.

"It is for these reasons that I introduce this Resolution that was originally submitted by the distinguished Congressman from California,

March 7, 1979, expressing the sense of the Congress that the United Nations Commission on Human Rights should amend the Report on Genocide to include the Armenian genocide reference," Levin said.

Congressman Pashayan's resolution is entitled House Concurrent Resolution 68 (H.CON.RES.68). Senator Levin introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution 13 (S.CON.RES.13) with wording identical to Congressman Pashayan's resolution. The resolutions have been referred to the House and Senate Foreign Relations Committees. They read as follows:

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO THE UNITED NATIONS
REPORT ON GENOCIDE

Whereas between 1915 and 1918 the Armenian people endured what has been described as the first genocide in the twentieth century; and

Whereas a "Study of the Question of the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide," issued on July 4, 1978, has been submitted to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights; and

Whereas the study contains no paragraph describing the genocide of the Armenian people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of the Congress that the United Nations Commission on Human Rights should amend the "Study of the Question of the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide," issued on July 4, 1978, to include a paragraph describing the Armenian genocide between the years of 1915 and 1918.

ARMENIAN ASSEMBLY OF AMERICA

1420 "N" STREET, N. W. • SUITE 101 • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005 • (202) 332-3434

ISSUE BRIEF

Subject: World Press Reaction to Turkish and Israeli Intervention to Prevent Discussion of the Armenian Genocide During the International Conference on the Holocaust and Genocide, Tel Aviv, June 1982.

1. The International Conference on the Holocaust and Genocide took place on June 17-24, 1982, in Tel Aviv, Israel. As indicated in the Pre-Conference Program, "the goal of the Conference throughout is to project genocide as a universal problem in the history and future of all peoples; to honor the national and historic concerns of each people who have been fated to suffer a tragedy of mass destruction; and at the same time, to correlate these concerns with one another so that every event of genocide also reflects and articulates a concern for the destruction of all peoples."

2. Inclusion of the Armenian Genocide in this prestigious and unique international conference was never in doubt. An Armenian was on the Conference Organizing Committee. The Armenian Assembly coordinated plans for a delegation of Armenian-American scholars to attend. Ultimately, fifteen papers were presented on the Armenian Genocide by Armenian and non-Armenian scholars to the approximately 250 attendees. Furthermore, a detailed and wide-ranging discussion occurred during the first plenary session of the Conference on the topic of Turkish and Israeli pressure to prevent any consideration of the Armenian Genocide.

3. As reported to this organization by Conference Chairman Elie Wiesel and Conference Director Israel Charny, Turkish pressure involved the following areas:

- A) Diplomatic relations between Turkey and Israel.
- B) Use of Turkish territory as an escape route for Iranian Jews.
- C) Use of Turkish data on military activities of Arab states.
- D) Safety of the Jewish minority in Turkey.

4. The Israeli Foreign Ministry declared that it opposed discussion of the Armenian Genocide for reasons "vital to the Jewish nation."

5. According to a reliable source, an official of the U.S. Department of State recommended to Israeli authorities that the Armenian Genocide be excluded from the Conference. This action was taken in response to requests from Turkey for assistance.

6. Coverage of these pressures to exclude the Armenian Genocide occurred in the following publications: New York Times (Enclosure 1), Davar, Yediot Achranot, Haaretz, Los Angeles Jewish Opinion, Jerusalem Post and Wdr/ndr I (Enclosure 2). All except the Marvine Howe article in the New York Times accurately conveyed the pressure and the responses of the Conference officials and attendees. As reported by Israeli and United States officials subsequent to the Conference, publicity of the attempts to interfere in a scholarly conference was a major embarrassment to both governments.

7. While this organization and the entire Armenian-American community anticipate that Turkish officials will oppose any discussion or remembrance of the Armenian Genocide, we cannot accept participation of other nations in the Turkish campaign of denial, distortion, and interference.

8. It is futile for free nations such as the United States and Israel to join with Turkey in its effort to change history. Documentation of the Armenian Genocide and the role of Turkey's central government in it is both exhaustive and overwhelming. In addition to recent reaffirmations by former President Carter and President Reagan, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, an independent federal agency, has unanimously resolved to include the Armenian Genocide in its museum and educational programs. Given the press interest in and coverage of the Conference, it is safe to assume that there will be extensive publicity of any attempt by any department or agency of the United States to alter or ignore history in the name of assuaging Turkish officials.

Prepared by: Ross Vartian, Executive Director, Armenian Assembly of America
Date: November 10, 1982

Parley on Genocide in Doubt; Pressure by Turkey Reported

Enclosure 1

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, June 2 — The Israeli Government is trying to induce the organizers of an international conference on genocide to cancel it. The only reason the Israelis give publicly is that the conference, scheduled to open in Tel Aviv on June 17, would threaten "the humanitarian interest of Jews."

Behind this brief explanation, there is reportedly another one. The leaders of the conference, which was to bring together some 200 scholars from around the world, have been told by Israeli officials that Turkey has threatened not only the severing of diplomatic relations with Israel but also the lives and livelihood of the 18,000 Jews in Turkey.

Turkey was said to object to the inclusion in the conference program of papers by Armenian scholars on the massacre of Turkish Armenians early in this century, notably in 1915, when they were accused of aiding Russian troops against Turkey in World War I.

In retaliation, Armenian terrorists have long been threatening Turkish officials, and a number of Turkish diplomats have been assassinated.

The issues raised by the reported Turkish warnings to Israel were discussed here today by the conference president, Elie Wiesel, a professor at the College of the City of New York and a writer on the killing of Jews in German concentration camps under Hitler.

Professor Wiesel, who is visiting Paris, said that two days ago he advised other prospective participants at the conference that he would resign as president unless it was postponed. It was an action, he said today, that he took with the greatest anguish, and only after deciding that he could not support an event, however worthy, that put lives at risk, however unjustly.

"One life is more important than anything we can say about life," he said today in discussing the pressures he said were brought on him and other conference leaders by the Israelis.

In Jerusalem, a Foreign Ministry official confirmed that the Government had asked the organizers at Tel Aviv University, the host institution, to cancel the conference, but he denied that Turkey had made threats or had been involved in any way.

The Israeli official would not comment on Professor Wiesel's account of threats being delivered by a delegation of Turkish Jews who visited Israel in the last few months. The official de-

clined to say why the Government believed "the humanitarian interests of Jews" would be threatened.

The status of the conference is unclear at the moment. According to Professor Wiesel, two institutions — Tel Aviv University and the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial Institution — have indicated that they will not participate.

On the other hand, the principal organizer, Prof. Israel Czarny of Tel Aviv University, has up to now insisted on going ahead. Professor Czarny could not be reached today for comment.

Armenian and Cambodian Cases

Professor Wiesel said he approved of the conference, which was to have discussed not only the fate of Jews under Hitler, but other forms of mass repression. In addition to the Armenian case, the program was to have dealt with the decimation of the Cambodian population under the Communist regime of Pol Pot in 1975-78.

According to Professor Wiesel, he was told by an Israeli official six weeks ago that the Turks had let it be known there would be serious difficulties if Armenians took part in the conference. Relations between Turkey and Israel, though cool, are of importance to the Israelis, for whom Turkey is one of the few nonhostile Moslem countries.

Professor Wiesel said he first told the Israelis that he declined to alter the conference arrangements, adding, "I will not discriminate against the Armenians, I will not humiliate them."

Two More Messages from Israel

He then received another message from Israeli officials. This one said that a delegation of Turkish Jews had visited Israel to warn that there would be reprisals against Jews in Turkey if the conference was allowed to proceed as planned. A third Israeli message followed, reporting a threat that Professor Wiesel, without wishing to reveal it, said was even more serious.

He said that, at this point, he felt he had to act. He would not consider excluding the Armenians, he said.

"The Torah says that to humiliate someone publicly is murder," he said. "And furthermore, Hitler justified the persecution against the Jews to some of his generals by saying: 'Look, who remembers what happened to the Armenians?' I would like to show that I remember the Armenians."

He tried to persuade Professor Czarny and his associates to postpone the conference and to reschedule it outside Israel. When Professor Czarny refused, Professor Wiesel sent out the telegrams announcing that he would resign. This, he thinks, may cause enough people to reconsider so as to make postponement more likely.

Genocide Seminar, Opposed by Israel, Opens

Special to The New York Times

TEL AVIV, June 21 — An international academic conference on Nazi death camps and other genocidal horrors opened today despite efforts by the Israeli Government to have it called off.

The Foreign Ministry said it opposed the conference for reasons that it described only as "vital to the Jewish nation." Conference organizers said they had been told that Turkey had threatened reprisals against Turkish Jews if scheduled papers dealing with the death of countless Armenians in Turkey in 1915 were presented at the conference. Turkey denied making such a threat.

The conference organizers refused to change the program and, as a result of Israeli pressure, 150 of the 400 enrolled participants did not come. The first paper today, read by the Armenian Archbishop of Jerusalem, Shahe Ajamian, dealt with the sufferings that linked Armenians and Jews.

Right up to the opening of the conference, the Israeli authorities tried to dissuade participants from coming.

Dr. Frances Gaezer Grossman of Scarsdale, N.Y., who is with the Postgraduate Center for Mental Health in New York City, said here that she returned a call from the Israeli consulate in New York on Tuesday a few hours before flying to Israel.

She was told that Elie Wiesel, the writer, had resigned as conference president "in the interests of the Jewish people." Dr. Grossman told the caller that he would have to give more reasons if he wanted her to cancel her trip.

"It was an affront to my dignity as a human being and as a Jew," she said in the meeting hall of the Hilton Hotel here, "that, after the Holocaust and the establishment of Israel, a Jew should be told he cannot go to an academic conference or there will be a pogrom."

Others agreed to stay away. They included Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, a leader of the World Jewish Congress, who had agreed to replace Mr. Wiesel as keynote speaker at last night's formal opening. He dropped out 24 hours earlier and his explanation was read to the session by Prof. Israel Charny, the executive director.

"As a public figure interwoven into the Jewish organizational establishment," Rabbi Hertzberg said, "I must on some occasions be mindful of public constraints called for by my colleagues."

Turkish Threat to U.S. Reported

The counsel for the United States Holocaust Memorial Council said yesterday that a Turkish diplomat had threatened retaliation if the fate of Turkish Armenians was included in a proposed Washington museum on the German death camps of World War II.

The American official, Monroe H. Freedman, who was the council's executive director until he became its counsel in March, said he had been warned that, if the Armenian issue was to be part of the museum, "the physical safety of Jews in Turkey would be threatened and Turkey might pull out of NATO."

The council, which is a United States Government agency, has decided to include the death of countless Turkish Armenians in 1915 among the museum themes, calling it the "first genocide of the 20th century."

The 65-member council, which is an outgrowth of the President's Commission on the Holocaust set up by Jimmy Carter, includes an Armenian-American, Set Momjian of Philadelphia.

Mr. Freedman said in a telephone interview from his home in Roslyn, L.I., that the Turkish diplomat, Mithat Balkan, who is a embassy counselor in Washington, had made the threats during luncheon meetings in 1981.

Mr. Balkan, when asked about the charges, said he had told Mr. Freedman there "would be repercussions" if the Armenian issue was included in the museum, but he denied that there would be any retaliation such as withdrawal from the Atlantic alliance.

Mr. Balkan denied having said that the physical safety of Jews in Turkey would be endangered.

"I never said such a thing," he said. "No man in his right mind would ever think of such a thing."

Over the years Turkey has denied charges that the Ottoman regime systematically killed 1.5 million Armenians early in this century. Turkish officials deny that there is a parallel between the fate of Europe's Jews and the issue of the Armenians.

Turkey Denies It Threatened Jews

Over Tel Aviv Parley on Genocide

By MARVINE HOWE

Special to The New York Times

ANKARA, Turkey, June 4.— The Turkish Government categorically denied today that any threat had been made to Jews here in retaliation for Armenian participation in a scheduled international conference in Tel Aviv on genocide.

The Israeli chargé d'affaires in Ankara, Calon Liel, also said there had been no pressure on the 20,000 Jews in Turkey "to the best of our knowledge."

Mr. Liel, who since April has had "mutual exchanges of information" with Turkish officials on the genocide conference, informed the Foreign Ministry today that all Israeli official and semiofficial institutions had withdrawn from the conference and that other participants had been urged to do the same. He expressed the hope that the organizers would decide to cancel the conference, scheduled to open June 17, if it turned into a small private seminar without official backing.

Recent reports that Turkey had threatened to sever diplomatic relations with Israel and take reprisals against Turkish Jews were officially described here as "totally false."

Turkish Jews Deny Threats

Jewish leaders in Turkey also expressed dismay over the reports and denied that they had received any kind of threats.

"We are shocked by the article in The New York Times saying our lives and livelihood were threatened," said Yako Veissid, counselor of the Chief Rabbinate in Istanbul. "There was absolutely no pressure, no threat from the Turkish Government."

Elie Wiesel, a Boston University professor who is one of the organizers of the conference, had told The Times that Israeli authorities were trying to get the organizers to cancel it because of what they said were threats by Turkey to sever diplomatic relations with Israel and take other measures against the lives and livelihood of Turkish Jews.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Nazmi Akiman, said today, "We are not

against the conference in Tel Aviv but oppose any linkage of the Holocaust to the Armenian allegations of genocide." Ankara denies charges that Turkey committed genocide against Turkish Armenians in 1915 and is particularly bitter because of an Armenian terrorist campaign that has killed 21 Turkish diplomats or their relatives since 1973.

Mr. Akiman expressed "satisfaction" with Israel's decision to bar official participation in the conference and with the Israeli denial of any Turkish pressure.

Turkey's Ambassador to the United States, Sukru Elekdag, said Thursday that Turkish Jews had the full rights and privileges of Turkish citizenship, and he rejected as "preposterous" any notion that they might be "victimized" because of the conference.

Cites Refuge for Jews

Ambassador Elekdag pointed out that even in the days of the Inquisition, Turkey provided refuge to thousands of Jews fleeing the Iberian Peninsula and that more recently tens of thousands of Jews escaping Nazi-occupied Europe found a haven in Turkey, with many becoming citizens.

Turkey is the only Islamic nation besides Egypt to maintain diplomatic ties with Israel. Relations between the two nations were once very good but cooled after Israel declared Jerusalem its capital and annexed the Golan Heights. Ankara downgraded its diplomatic relations with Israel last year to the level of second secretary, but despite Arab pressure it has refused to break the ties.

"The Armenians are trying to jump on the Israeli train," Mr. Akiman said. "They are making a deliberate attempt to benefit from the general sympathy for the Jews."

He said the Armenians had first tried to identify their case with the killing of millions of Jews in Germany during World War II when they tried to establish a presence in the Holocaust Museum in Washington last year. Turkey protested the attempt then, and the Armenians were kept out.

NEW YORK TIMES

June 5, 1982

Page 3

Genocide Seminar, Opposed by Israel, Opens

Special to The New York Times

TEL AVIV, June 21 — An international academic conference on Nazi death camps and other genocidal horrors opened today despite efforts by the Israeli Government to have it called off.

The Foreign Ministry said it opposed the conference for reasons that it described only as "vital to the Jewish nation." Conference organizers said they had been told that Turkey had threatened reprisals against Turkish Jews if scheduled papers dealing with the death of countless Armenians in Turkey in 1915 were presented at the conference. Turkey denied making such a threat.

The conference organizers refused to change the program and, as a result of Israeli pressure, 150 of the 400 enrolled participants did not come. The first paper today, read by the Armenian Archbishop of Jerusalem, Shahe Ajamian, dealt with the sufferings that linked Armenians and Jews.

Right up to the opening of the conference, the Israeli authorities tried to dissuade participants from coming.

Dr. Frances Gaezer Grossman of Scarsdale, N.Y., who is with the Postgraduate Center for Mental Health in New York City, said here that she returned a call from the Israeli consulate in New York on Tuesday a few hours before flying to Israel.

She was told that Ellie Wiesel, the writer, had resigned as conference president "in the interests of the Jewish people." Dr. Grossman told the caller that he would have to give more reasons if he wanted her to cancel her trip.

"It was an affront to my dignity as a human being and as a Jew," she said in the meeting hall of the Hilton Hotel here, "that, after the Holocaust and the establishment of Israel, a Jew should be told he cannot go to an academic conference or there will be a pogrom."

Others agreed to stay away. They included Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, a leader of the World Jewish Congress, who had agreed to replace Mr. Wiesel as keynote speaker at last night's formal opening. He dropped out 24 hours earlier and his explanation was read to the session by Prof. Israel Charny, the executive director.

"As a public figure interwoven into the Jewish organizational establishment," Rabbi Hertzberg said, "I must on some occasions be mindful of public constraints called for by my colleagues."

Turkish Threat to U.S. Reported

The counsel for the United States Holocaust Memorial Council said yesterday that a Turkish diplomat had threatened retaliation if the fate of Turkish Armenians was included in a proposed Washington museum on the German death camps of World War II.

The American official, Monroe H. Freedman, who was the council's executive director until he became its counsel in March, said he had been warned that, if the Armenian issue was to be part of the museum, "the physical safety of Jews in Turkey would be threatened and Turkey might pull out of NATO."

The council, which is a United States Government agency, has decided to include the death of countless Turkish Armenians in 1915 among the museum themes, calling it the "first genocide of the 20th century."

The 65-member council, which is an outgrowth of the President's Commission on the Holocaust set up by Jimmy Carter, includes an Armenian-American, Set Momjian of Philadelphia.

Mr. Freedman said in a telephone interview from his home in Roslyn, L.I., that the Turkish diplomat, Mithat Balkan, who is a embassy counselor in Washington, had made the threats during luncheon meetings in 1981.

Mr. Balkan, when asked about the charges, said he had told Mr. Freedman there "would be repercussions" if the Armenian issue was included in the museum, but he denied that there would be any retaliation such as withdrawal from the Atlantic alliance.

Mr. Balkan denied having said that the physical safety of Jews in Turkey would be endangered.

"I never said such a thing," he said. "No man in his right mind would ever think of such a thing."

Over the years Turkey has denied charges that the Ottoman regime systematically killed 1.5 million Armenians early in this century. Turkish officials deny that there is a parallel between the fate of Europe's Jews and the issue of the Armenians.



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE HOLOCAUST AND GENOCIDE

Enclosure 2

TOWARDS UNDERSTANDING, INTERVENTION AND PREVENTION OF GENOCIDE

INTENSIVE DIALOGUE WORKSHOPS JUNE 17-18, 1982; CONFERENCE JUNE 20-24, 1982 • TEL AVIV

CONFERENCE PRESIDENT:
ELIE WIESEL

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
PROF. ISRAEL W. CHARNY

CO-DIRECTORS:
YOGHEVED HOWARD, M.S.
EPHRAIM HOWARD, Ph.D.
SHAMAI DAVIDSON, M.D.

IN AFFILIATION WITH:
HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS
MEMORIAL FOUNDATION
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

One of the first conferences to take the bold step of linking nuclear holocaust with the Holocaust suffered by the Jews. International Fellowship of Reconciliation

DESPITE THE DEMAND OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY (UNDER PRESSURE FROM TURKEY) THE CONFERENCE ON GENOCIDE WILL TAKE PLACE

For years we spoke of the conspiracy of silence that the nations of the world maintained about the Holocaust for reasons of expediency or political exploitation, and now we know that this can also happen to us. Nachum Barnea, DAVAR, June 4, 1982.

GENOCIDE SEMINAR WITH ARMENIANS TO GO FORWARD

TEL AVIV, June 3 (AP) - A conference on genocide will convene as planned despite reported Turkish threats of reprisal and pressure from Israeli authorities to cancel it. The organizer, Israel Charny said the idea of cancelling the conference or avoiding the Armenian issue was "absolutely untenable." THE NEW YORK TIMES, Friday, June 4, 1982

THE TURKISH DEMAND OF ISRAEL: DON'T SPEAK ABOUT THE ARMENIANS

The Government of Turkey threatens worsening relations with Israel if an International Conference on Genocide takes place this month in Tel Aviv. The Conference organizers reply: The Jews, who were the victims of a world conspiracy of silence, won't agree to a new conspiracy of silence. Yoav Karni, Yediot Achranot, June 6, 1982

THEIR HOLOCAUST

The Conference organizers were willing to avoid publicizing of the Armenian contribution in the deliberations, but not to cancel it. It is not possible, they claimed, for a government that opposes surrender to terrorists and hijackers, to submit to the Turkish demands and thereby suppress the spirit of liberty and academic discussion in the State of Israel. Impossible also, they held, that Jews should comply with the Turks in denying the Armenian genocide -- and that at a time when the world is trying to deny the Holocaust of the Jewish people to the point of denying the existence of the gas chambers in Auschwitz. Amos Eylon, HAARETZ, June 11, 1982

MEMORIES OF ARMENIANS

There is considerable irony in the fact that Israeli official bodies should be so hesitant about recalling the Turkish atrocities, which, as Hitler himself made clear, served as a model for the nazi "final solution." Moreover, the book in which Franz Werfel immortalized Armenian suffering, "The 40 days of Musa Dagh," was required reading

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for Zionsit youth in the days before Auschwitz and even afterwards.
Nechemia Meyers, LOS ANGELES JEWISH OPINION, June, 1982

GENOCIDE PARLEY OPENS DESPITE TURKS

Despite persistent and comprehensive efforts by the Foreign Ministry to prevent the convocation, the International Conference on the Holocaust and Genocide began yesterday in Tel Aviv's Hilton Hotel.

"We cannot exclude the Armenian subject from the conference. They too suffered genocide and our conference is devoted to the whole phenomenon, not just what happened to the Jews at the hands of the Nazi," said Prof. Shamai Davidson, Co-Director of the conference. "When it comes to genocide, there is always someone who wants to keep something quiet," he said. JERUSALEM POST, June 21, 1982

CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE

It was with a shock of disbelief and incredulity that we were informed that the Israeli Government had succumbed to Turkish pressures not to support nor officially recognize this conference. It reminds us of the conspiracy of silence which helped bring about the Holocaust in the first place. L. FORTUS and 25 other signatories from Israel, the United States, Holland and Canada. Letter to Editor, JERUSALEM POST, June 28, 1982

ISRAELI GOVERNMENT AGAINST HOLOCAUST CONGRESS

Experts from twenty countries discussed this week the historical, medical and psychological aspects of genocide. The theme was not only the Holocaust during the Nazi period but other genocides. Until the last minute, the Israeli government had tried to cancel the congress. Participants from all over the world were informed by phone or writing not to attend the conference. It was suggested to move the congress to another country. The organizers refused - in my opinion rightly so. Israel sees itself as a shelter for all Jews. Therefore, it particularly should not allow other countries, where human rights are of no value, to apply pressure. Heiner Lichtenstein, Broadcast Report on WDR I, West Germany, June 26, 1982



of four alleged ASALA members / sympathizers by the Toronto police for extortion.

It is interesting to note that JCAG has two alleged members in jail in the United States, and they have never launched any terrorist campaign against the United States. The two alleged members are Harout Sassounian, who was arrested and found guilty of the October 1980 firebombing of the home of the Turkish Consul to Los Angeles, Kemal Arikan, and Harout's brother Harry, who was arrested and charged as being one of the assailants in the assassination of Kemal Arikan on January 28, 1982. At this writing, he is awaiting trial.

No terrorist group is monotheistic, and neither are the Armenians. Both groups share a common bond, yet they are quite different when it comes to achieving their goals. This difference is also mentioned in their communiqués. Following the assassination of the Turkish Consul General by JCAG in Sydney, Australia, on December 17, 1980, a woman called the local Australian press to emphasize that her group had no connection with the so-called Armenian Secret Army (aka ASALA) and that the group's attacks were aimed at Turkish diplomats and Turkish institutions. On April 4, 1981, *Le Reveil*, Beirut's Rightist Christian daily, received a phone call from an alleged JCAG member who claimed that his group was not connected with ASALA and that JCAG's attacks are "reprisal measures for the injustice committed against the Armenians; our targets are the Turks, and Turkish institutions."

Even ASALA has made reference to this difference. Hagop Hagopian (the ASALA spokesman) in an interview for *Panorama* magazine said:

The Dashnag party is trying to imitate us [ASALA] in order to regain lost ground. The April 18, 1980, operation in Rome against the Turkish Ambassador to the Vatican was organized by the Dashnags who use the name of a revolutionary group, the Avenger Commandos of the Armenian Genocide.

As for international connections with other groups, it appears that only ASALA, through its relationship with the PFLP and the DFLP, has benefited from any training and logistical support

that the Palestinians can provide. When asked if Palestinians used to train Turkish terrorists in their camps, Mr. Abu Firas, the chief Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) representative in Turkey replied:

In our camps, we train them to be terrorists in their countries but to fight against Israel. For this reason, we cannot be held responsible for training them. Since Armenians are citizens of Lebanon, we also train them to fight for the liberation of Palestine.

Although there have been reports of links between Armenian terrorists and Greek Cypriots, Greeks, and even the Soviets, outside of the assistance that ASALA has received from the Palestinians, there is no proof that Armenian terrorists are plugged into any international terrorist network.

Conclusion

While Armenian terrorism has evoked a greater interest in and awareness of the Armenian question throughout the world, the chances of Armenians attaining their major objectives through terrorism are nebulous at best. This has been exemplified by the PLO, IRA, Croats, etc. A viable solution to the Armenian question will only come about through political means (e.g., United Nations, lobbyist groups, etc.) and / or compromise on both sides. Yet, until such a path is followed—if ever—the issues will be kept fresh in the public's mind through acts of terrorism.

Although ASALA is based in west Beirut and JCAG in east Beirut, on the surface it would appear that the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon has not affected the operational capabilities of Armenian terrorists as witnessed by the July 20 and 24 bombings of two Paris cafes by the Orly Organization and the July 21 attempted assassination of the Turkish Consul General in Rotterdam by the Armenian Red Army.

Yet on closer examination, the bombings of the two cafes are the types of low-level operations that can be carried out by indigenous cells independent of instructions from Beirut. While an attempted assassination of an individual traveling in an armored car with a police escort requires detailed planning, the attack against the consul general appeared

hastily organized and very amateurish in its execution. One possible explanation for its failure was that Beirut was unable to provide the hit team with proper guidance and logistical coordination.

Although ASALA's attack on Ankara's airport on August 7, 1982, was the first airport attack by Armenian extremists, this suicide operation was designed to obtain maximum publicity and did not require elaborate planning or execution.

JCAG has emerged virtually unscathed from the invasion, and it is only a matter of time before ASALA can regroup in another country. France, with its large Armenian population and geostrategic location in Western Europe, has been mentioned as a possible base of operation for ASALA. Wherever they find a "home," what remains to be seen is the type of strategy and tactics they pursue once they are able to fully renew their operations.

NOTE

Because the historical record of the 1915 events in Asia Minor is ambiguous, the Department of State does not endorse allegations that the Turkish Government committed a genocide against the Armenian people. Armenian terrorists use this allegation to justify in part their continuing attacks on Turkish diplomats and installations.

¹The number of Armenians killed in 1915 is a central issue in the dispute between Armenians and Turkey. The Armenian community contends that those killed in 1915 were part of a genocide against Armenians orchestrated by the Turkish Government. Turkey on the other hand states that, at most, 200,000 Armenians died, and their deaths were not the result of a planned massacre but rather the tragedies of war in which many Turks also lost their lives. It is for this reason that Turkey refuses to acknowledge any guilt or make any sort of restitution / compensation to descendants or survivors, as Germany did for Israel after World War II.

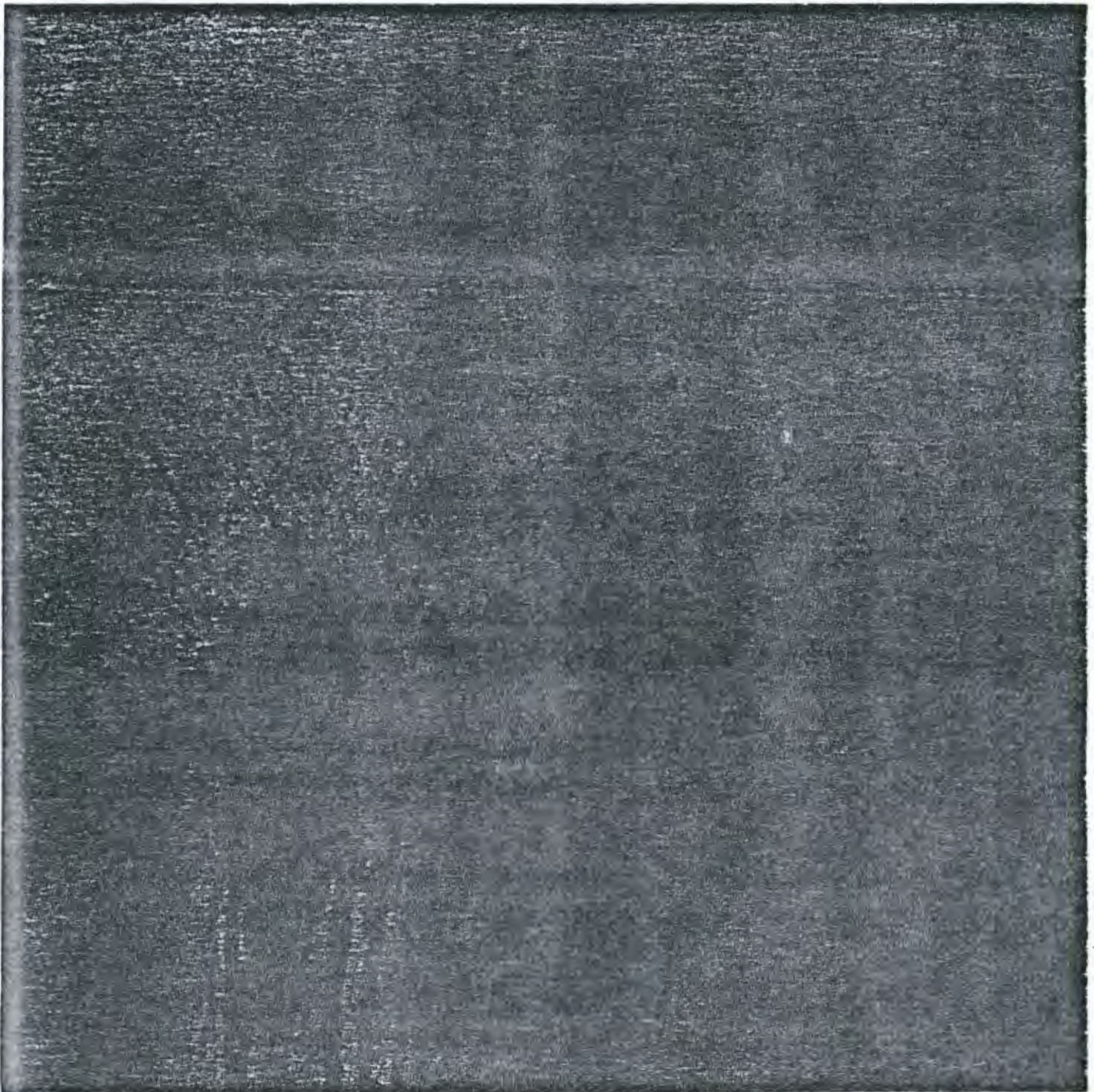
²By operating under many different names, the terrorists hope to give the impression of the existence of numerous groups, implying a broader base of support within the worldwide Armenian community.

³The Kurds, who were pressed into military service under the Ottoman Empire, played an important role in the liquidation and massacre of Armenians through World War I. ■

**Department
of State**
bulletin

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Department of State bulletin

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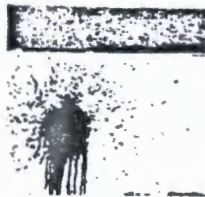
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CONTENTS



FEATURE

- 1 Combatting Terrorism: American Policy and Organization (*Robert M. Sayre*)
- 9 Patterns of International Terrorism: 1981
- 23 Terrorist Target: The Diplomat (*Frank H. Perez*)
- 31 Armenian Terrorism: A Profile (*Andrew Corsun*)



The President

- 36 News Conference of June 30
(*Excerpts*)

The Vice President

- 39 Visit to East Asia and the Pacific (*Remarks, Toasts, Statements, President Reagan's Letters to Chinese Leaders*)
- 46 The Origins of the ANZUS Treaty and Council (*Edward C. Keefer*)

The Secretary

- 48 Secretary-Designate Shultz Appears Before Senate Committee
- 52 Secretary Haig Resigns (*Exchange of Letters*)

Arms Control

- 53 NATO Allies Table Draft MBFR Treaty (*Eugene V. Rostow*)
- 53 START Negotiations (*President Reagan, White House Statement*)

Canada

- 54 Alaska Gas Pipeline (*Secretaries' Haig and MacGuigan Letters*)

East Asia

- 55 Allied Responses to the Soviet Challenge in East Asia and the Pacific (*Walter J. Stoessel, Jr.*)
- 58 Southeast Asia and U.S. Policy (*John H. Holdridge*)

Europe

- 60 Secretary Haig Visits Turkey, Greece; Attends North Atlantic Council (*Remarks, News Conferences, Final Communiqué*)
- 62 Eighth Report on Cyprus (*Message to the Congress*)
- 64 Situation in Poland (*President Reagan*)
- 68 North Atlantic Council Meets in Brussels (*Final Communiqué, Declaration*)

Middle East

- 70 Visit of Moroccan King Hassan II (*Department Statement*)

Oceans

- 71 U.S. Votes Against Law of the Sea Treaty (*President Reagan*)

Science & Technology

- 71 Control of Technology Transfers to the Soviet Union (*James L. Buckley*)

Western Hemisphere

- 73 Cuban Support for Terrorism and Insurgency in the Western Hemisphere (*Thomas O. Enders*)
- 76 Commitment to Democracy in Central America (*Thomas O. Enders*)

Treaties

- 77 Current Actions

Chronology

- 80 June 1981

Press Releases

- 81 Department of State
- 81 U.S.U.N.

Publications

- 82 Department of State
- 82 Foreign Relations Volume Released

Index

SPECIAL (See Center Section)

Atlas of U.S. Foreign Relations: Foreign Relations Machinery



Armenian Terrorism: A Profile

by Andrew Corsun
Threat Analysis Group
Office of Security



September 24, 1981, Paris. Four Armenian terrorists seized the Turkish Consulate and threatened to kill more than 20 hostages. A Turkish security guard was killed and three others were wounded (one of the terrorists, a Turkish Vice Consul, and a French security guard). The terrorists, who claimed to be members of the Yeghia Keshishian Commando of ASALA, demanded that all Armenian political prisoners be released from Turkish jails within 12 hours. As the deadline passed and the terrorists realized that the Turkish Government would not negotiate, the terrorists decided to accept a French Government offer of political asylum. Once in custody, however, the French Government stated that their offer was a ploy and that the terrorists would be treated as criminals. During a news conference in Beirut following this incident, ASALA leaders stated that their commandos were willfully deceived and that the promise made by the French Government must be kept or "there is no doubt that there will be a confrontation between them and us." (As of this publication date, the political/criminal status of the terrorists remains undetermined.) This was the first incident of Armenian terrorists seizing a diplomatic mission.

Introduction

Since the advent of modern Armenian terrorism in 1975, the world has witnessed a terrorist campaign that has resulted in at least 170 attacks directed primarily against Turkish installations and diplomatic personnel outside of Turkey's borders.

Enraged over the alleged massacre of 1.5 million Armenians by Turkey during World War I, and the loss of their homeland, Armenians unlike Jews tried and failed as propagandists to focus the world's attention on their grievances.¹ By resorting to terrorism, Armenian extremists were able to accomplish in 7 years what legitimate Armenian organizations have been trying to do for almost 70 years—internationalize the Armenian cause.

Terrorism may not be able to ease the pain of past agonies, but it is an effective tactic in evoking international sympathy for a previously unknown (or forgotten) cause. How many people had heard of the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) or their cause before they bombed the headquarters of the World Council of Churches in Beirut on January 20, 1975? The same can be said for the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG) who gained "prominence" on October 22, 1975, with the assassination of the Turkish Ambassador to Vienna, Dennis Tunaligil. Since then, Armenian extremists have waged a successful campaign against Turkish interests that in recent years has expanded to include Western targets as well.

The Seeds of Conflict

According to historians, Armenia is believed to be not only the oldest of the

civilized races of Western Asia (dating to pre-1200 B.C.), but eventually grew to become one of the strongest kingdoms in that region. Geographically, Armenia was straddling the crossroads of the world and thus became the victim of many invasions. With the fall of Constantinople in 1453, the Turks finally ruled all the lands that once belonged to Armenians and held them for 465 years.

Since we are interested in the cause-and-effect relationship history has played regarding the recent outbreak of Armenian terrorist activities against Turkish diplomats and establishments, we will jump ahead in time to the Ottoman Empire of the late 19th century.

With the rise of nationalism throughout Europe, the Armenian struggle for autonomy and modernization took on new vigor in the 1880s, and the Armenians began to form political organizations for self-protection and as a vehicle to voice their desire for a free Armenia. One such organization was the Dashnaksutun (Armenian Revolutionary Federation) which was founded in 1890 in Tiflis, Georgia.

In a multiethnic state, such as the Ottoman Empire, nationalism was viewed by the Turks as a serious internal threat. The result was harsher repression by the Ottoman government which led to thousands of Armenian deaths in 1895. With the rise of the Young Turks in 1908, its policy of pan-Turanism led to even harsher measures in suppressing Armenian nationalism. On April 17 and 24, 1909, over 30,000 Armenians were massacred in Adana and other villages along the Cilician plains in order to suppress the national ambitions of the Armenian people.

With the advent of World War I, the stage was set for what was later alleged to be called the first "genocide" of the

20th century. Turkey entered the war on the side of Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire on October 31, 1914, and offered autonomy to the Armenians if they would foment dissension behind the Russian lines. Partly out of distrust of the Young Turks, and encouraged by the principle of self-determination, they refused.

Turkey viewed this attitude as treasonous, especially in light of the fact that it (Turkey) was suffering heavy military reversals. Minister of Interior Taalat Bey ordered "the elimination of the Armenian element, which had been trying for centuries to undermine the foundation of the state." By 1915 the Turks ordered a mass deportation of Armenians from Turkish Armenia to Syria and Iraq. It was later alleged that 1.5 million people (approximately 60% of the Turkish Armenian population) were killed or died on the journey.

With the conclusion of the war, the Western Powers established the Independent Republic of Armenia on May 28, 1918, which was later guaranteed by the treaty of Sevres, and signed on August 10, 1920, by Turkey, the Allied Powers, and Armenia. But due to the pressures exerted by the Turks and Communists, the new republic collapsed, and by December 2, 1920, Armenia was Sovietized and its territories to the west were awarded to Turkey.

The basis for their grievances, as perceived by the Armenians, is not only the restoration of their homeland but to seek justice for the alleged mass murders (1894-96, 1909, 1915) of more than 1.5 million people. It is these issues that have fostered the armed struggle by Armenian extremists against Turkish diplomats and establishments around the world.

During the diaspora of 1915, many Armenians fled to Lebanon which has long been regarded as a refuge for dispossessed minorities. Although the Armenian community (approximately 200,000) in Lebanon had flourished and played a vital role in Lebanese life, by the 1970s they became caught-up in the internecine fighting that had overtaken Lebanon. When the Phalangists (Catholic Christian rightists) decided to use the Armenian section of east Beirut, known as Bourj Hammoud, to launch their attacks against the adjacent Muslim section called Naba'a, a split

resulted within the Armenian community. Some Armenians felt that they had a duty to take up arms on behalf of their Christian brothers, while others, mainly left-wing Armenian youth through their close contact (via the universities and the proximity of their neighborhoods) with their Palestinian counterparts, realized they shared a similar situation—they had lost their land, had a large diaspora community, and the use of legal methods to bring their cause to world attention had failed. The left-wing Armenian youth began to form their own groups (e.g., ASALA) with the aid of the Palestinians, and links between the two were formed. Many of these youths also moved to the Palestinian section of west Beirut. With the political success that the Palestinians have achieved through terrorism, it is not surprising that these left-wing Armenian youths would choose the same path. The growing sympathy and support that these youths have gained within the worldwide Armenian community had forced the right-wing Armenians to set up their own group (JCAG), but for different goals and objectives.

Terrorist Activities

Terrorism is certainly not a new tactic for Armenian extremists. At the end of World War I, the Dashnag decided it would carry out its own executions of those Ottoman leaders they believed were responsible for the "genocide" of the Armenian people. As a result, a network called Nemesis was established to track down and execute those Ottoman leaders.

On March 15, 1921, the former Ottoman Minister of Interior Taalat Bey—who was living in Berlin under the pseudonym Ali Sayi Bey—was shot and killed at point-blank range after being under surveillance for 2 weeks by Soghomon Tehlirian. Others who met the same fate at the hands of Nemesis were the Ottoman Foreign Minister Said Halim, who was assassinated in Rome in December 1921, and Behaeddin Shakir and Djimal Azmi, two Ottoman officials who were killed a year later in Berlin. It is unknown what became of Nemesis following the incidents of the early 1920s. Yet one must wonder why Armenian extremists have waited over 60

years to carry out their armed struggle. Were they perhaps fulfilling the prophecy of Taalat who in 1915 said, "There will be no Armenian question for 50 years," or (a more plausible explanation) are the times such that terrorism has become an acceptable vehicle for protest?

Whatever the reason, since returning to the scene in 1975, Armenian terrorists have claimed responsibility for over 170 incidents which includes the assassination of 21 Turkish diplomats and/or family members, and 10 attempted assassinations of Turkish diplomats. Although the tactic of assassination has been used repeatedly, the majority of their operations have been bombings which are simple in construction and design. Unlike the Irish Republican Army [IRA], which favors remote-control devices, Armenian terrorists have been partial to a Czechoslovakian-manufactured plastic called Semtex-H. In the overwhelming majority of cases, this device is set at such an hour to cause property damage and not cost lives.

Operationally Armenian terrorists must be viewed as unsophisticated in comparison with other groups since they have never shown the inclination or ability to hit a hard target. The only exceptions were the seizure of the Turkish Consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981, and the attempted assassination of the Turkish Consul General in Rotterdam on July 21, 1982, both of which failed. In the seizure of the consulate, the four terrorists eventually surrendered without any of their demands being met. In Rotterdam the consul general, who was traveling to work in an armored car and escorted by two police vehicles, was attacked by four terrorists. The assailants opened fire with automatic weapons—which proved ineffective against the armored car—and as they attempted to flee the area, one of the attackers was shot and captured. Their bombings and assassinations required the minimum of logistical planning.

While no one can dispute their success, nevertheless, it is such spectacular operations as airport attacks, kidnappings, and assassinations of well-protected political officials that generate maximum publicity and impact which is so important to the terrorists *raison d'être*.



Of the 21 Turkish diplomats / family members slain between 1975-July 1982, 14 were killed while in their car which was stopped at a light, slowing before entering a busy intersection, or parked. And of the 10 attempted assassinations of Turkish diplomats, 8 took place while the diplomat was in his vehicle. These vehicle attacks were carried out by assassination teams armed primarily with 9mm automatic weapons. The teams varied in size from a lone gunman used in eight attacks to two assailants with a third member in a waiting car. With the exception of the July 21 attack in Rotterdam, the diplomatic vehicles that were involved in these attacks were not armored, and the only protective security (if any) was a driver/bodyguard.

JCAG and ASALA

While Armenian extremists have carried attacks under 19 operational names, the main terrorists groups are the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG) and the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA).² On the surface these two groups appear to be united by a common goal. However, a closer look at their communiques, and targeting, reveals that their methods and objectives are quite different.

Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide. Unlike ASALA, which is Marxist oriented and adheres to the philosophy of Scientific Socialism, JCAG appears more closely aligned with the policies of the right-wing Dashnag party. The goals of the Dashnag are to reclaim their lost homeland, as specified in the treaty of Sevres, and to seek reparations and recognition of the crimes committed against their people by Turkey; and they seek a solution similar to Germany's admission of guilt and reparations to Israel after World War II. JCAG, in its communiques, appears to strive for these same goals. Following the assassination of the Turkish Ambassadors to Vienna and Paris in October and December of 1975 respectively, JCAG, in a follow-up communique entitled "To all the Peoples and Governments" wrote:

Let the world realize that we will lay down our arms only when the Turkish Government officially denounces the genocide perpetrated

ARMENIAN TERRORISM: INCIDENTS, BY YEAR

1973	3
1975	6
1976	2
1977	8
1978	9
1979	29
1980	38
1981	47
1982 - July 26	22

AREAS OF OPERATIONS: NUMBER OF INCIDENTS, 1973 - JULY 26, 1982

FRANCE	33
SWITZERLAND	25
ITALY	20
LEBANON	16
UNITED STATES	15
SPAIN	11
TURKEY	11
ENGLAND	5
IRAN	5
DENMARK	4
BELGIUM	3
CANADA	3
GREECE	3
WEST GERMANY	3
AUSTRIA	1
AUSTRALIA	1
IRAQ	1
NETHERLANDS	2
PORTUGAL	1
USSR	1

by Turkey in 1915 against the Armenian people and agrees to negotiate with Armenian representatives in order to reinstate justice.

And following the bombings in New York City and Los Angeles on October 12, 1980, JCAG stated:

We make clear that our struggle today against the Turkish Government is not to be regarded as revenge for the 1915 genocide in which 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children were massacred. Our struggle today is directed to have the Turkish Government to admit to its responsibility for that murderous act, as well as to return to the Armenian people the lands taken forceably and today occupied by the imperialist Turkish Government since the genocide. We demand once again that the Turkish Government admit its responsibility for the genocide of 1915 and make appropriate territorial and financial reparations to the long-suffering Armenian people.

This theme remains constant in all their communiques to February 1982 with the assassination of the honorary Turkish Consul to Boston, Orhan Gunduz. In Paris JCAG said that:

The shooting was to reaffirm the permanence of our demands. The Turkish Government must recognize the responsibility of its predecessors in 1915 in the execution and genocide perpetrated against the Armenian people, and it must clearly condemn it. Secondly, the Turkish Government must recognize the right of the Armenian people to constitute a free and independent state of Armenian land which Turkey illegally occupies.

Because ideology affects the operational strategy of a terrorist group, JCAG concentrated its operation solely on Turkish interests. The one possible exception was the January 1980 triple bombing of the offices of Swiss Air, TWA, and British Airlines in Madrid. At first JCAG claimed credit for the bombing, but in a later phone call to the local press, the caller said that JCAG was not responsible for the bombing and, in fact, condemned it.

As the group name implies, of the 22 operations carried out by JCAG, 10 of the operations were assassinations (resulting in 12 deaths), 6 were attempted assassinations, and 6 were bombings.

Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia. Whereas JCAG's stance on the Armenian question appears compatible with traditional Armenian political beliefs, ASALA,

whose communiques are replete with Marxist-Leninist rhetoric, considers the Armenian question part of the international revolutionary movement, and they seek closer ties with Soviet Armenia.

For the first 4½ years of its existence, ASALA concentrated its attacks (the sole exception being the bombing of the headquarters of the World Council of Churches in Beirut in January 1975) on Turkish installations and diplomatic personnel. During this period, ASALA was in the process of enlarging its organization and base of operations in



preparation for entering its second and current phase.

Our second step was only possible due to the successful completion of our first step which had politicized the Armenian youth enough to gain their support in the second step. This second step contains four new developments: (1) heavy assault on imperialist and Zionist and reactionary forces; (2) a much greater frequency of attacks; (3) direct communication with the Armenian masses and international opinion; and (4) strong ties with other revolutionary organizations including operational ties with the Kurdish Workers Party [of Turkey].³

No doubt this "second step," which began on November 13, 1979, in Paris with the triple bombing of the airline offices of KLM, Lufthansa, and Turkish Airlines, was influenced by ASALA's close cooperation with the Palestinians, most notably the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP). In a follow-up com-

munique to this attack, ASALA set the theme for future operations.

Let imperialism and its collaborators all over the world know that their institutions are targets for our heroes and will be destroyed. We will kill and destroy because that is the only language understood by imperialism.

While ASALA has done its share of assassinating Turkish officials (nine), nevertheless, half of their bombings are directed against Western targets. The group, operating under various ad hoc commando names, has taken it upon itself to carry out "military operations" against any country which attempts to jail or try one of its commandos. Examples of this can be seen with the arrest on October 3, 1980, in Geneva of two Armenian extremists—Suzy Mahseredjian and Alex

Yenikomechian—who were arrested after a bomb they were making accidentally exploded in their hotel room. Until their eventual release on January 12, 1981, and February 9, 1981, respectively, ASALA—using the name October 3 Organization—in a 4-month period carried out 18 bombings against Swiss interests worldwide in an effort to force the Swiss to release their comrades. The two extremists received 18-month suspended sentences and were barred from Switzerland for 15 years.

On June 9, 1981, Mardiros Jamgotchian was caught in the act of assassinating a Turkish diplomat—Mehmet-Savas Yorguz—outside the Turkish Consulate in Geneva. From the time of his arrest on June 9 to his trial on December 19 (he was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment), ASALA, using the name June 9 Organization, perpetrated 15 bombings against Swiss targets worldwide. After Jamgotchian's trial, ASALA, again using the name Swiss Armenian Group 15, has, to date, carried out five bombings against Swiss targets.

Switzerland is not the only country that has been targeted by ASALA; Italy, France, and most recently Canada have been victims of ASALA's wrath. On May 31, 1982, three alleged ASALA members were arrested for attempting to bomb the Air Canada cargo building at Los Angeles International Airport. It is suspected that this bombing was in retaliation for the May 18 and 20 arrests

"As we flew over Fresno, where a lot of Armenians live, George said, 'Someday I'd like to run statewide and see how I do down there.'"

criminal division of the AG's office represent the prosecution in virtually all criminal appeals in California; they go into court to prosecute cases involving narcotics and organized crime, Medi-Cal and consumer fraud, antitrust violations, and crimes committed within state prisons. Another 2,000 people work in the AG's Division of Law Enforcement, which includes organized crime and narcotics investigators, sophisticated crime laboratories, and centralized data-processing and record-keeping facilities for police agencies throughout the state.

Has George Deukmejian made any difference? His record will loom large in the 1982 governor's race precisely because Deukmejian — unlike Curb — has a record and intends to run on it. And the fact is that Deukmejian's performance as attorney general is an accurate reflection of his style as a politician. He does best when his efforts are subtle and understated; he tends to slip only when his moves are showy and flamboyant. The stalled school-violence lawsuit in Los Angeles is one example of the latter; another was the plan to feature Deukmejian in a media blitz to publicize the refund to Levi's buyers that resulted from the AG's actions against Levi Strauss for price fixing. Even Deukmejian, whose reassuring image of sincerity and integrity is his biggest political asset, recognized the likely backlash of all the publicity and hastily backed out of the media blitz: "I didn't want even the appearance that the distribution of the settlement would be tied to my decision to look seriously at the possibilities of running for governor," explains Deukmejian.

His successes as attorney general, on the other hand, rarely attract any publicity at all. Of course, there was the sublime moment when he personally appeared before the California Supreme Court to argue in favor of his own "Use a Gun, Go to Prison" law and succeeded in convincing the high court to reverse itself and uphold the law. But almost no one noticed

when he created a special prosecutions unit within his office to put some prosecutorial muscle behind the existing organized crime and narcotics investigative unit. Similarly, he moved quietly to set up an extremely effective task force of attorneys called the "appellate action group," which meets regularly to develop legal issues for test cases in the appellate courts.

The results make for good morale and effective law enforcement, if not for good press releases. "We used to sit back and just react," says one district office deputy attorney general. "Now Deukmejian is using the office to go on the offensive in criminal law." Even Deukmejian's adversaries in the state public defender's office agree. "He's far more aggressive than Younger," says one high-ranking deputy public defender. And Deukmejian's efforts win the praise of State Senator H. L. Richardson, a relentless law-and-order hard-liner who is reluctant to admit that anyone is doing enough to fight crime: "He's more of a yeoman and less of a politician," says the Arcadia Republican.

ONE OF George Deukmejian's former colleagues in the state legislature recalls sitting next to Deukmejian on a PSA flight to Sacramento early in their political careers: "As we flew over Fresno, where a lot of Armenians live, George looked out the window and said, 'Someday I'd like to run statewide and see how I'd do down there.'"

That's one of the rare glimpses of pure political ambition in George Deukmejian, a man who ran unsuccessfully in the Republican primary for attorney general in 1970 and then settled back into the state senate for eight years before trying again and winning. And most of Deukmejian's colleagues continue to perceive him as a man with purer motives than most politicians. Deukmejian himself encourages that perception by his manner and his words: "I like the office that I'm in very much," he says softly, almost sheepishly. "It's not that I'm unhappy with this job.

But I also see that the office of governor is one where you can be even more effective — especially in the area of providing more safety for people."

Between the law-and-order issue — "Safety for people," as the attorney general puts it — and the pervasive feeling that Deukmejian is a yeoman rather than a politician, George Deukmejian is already positioned perfectly for the upcoming primary fight against Mike Curb. And his campaign advisors know it. "The perception of George Deukmejian versus Mike Curb is quite a contrast," says Bill Roberts. "In terms of competence, integrity and sincerity, George comes out way ahead. He may not be a glad-hander and a backslapper — he's just a quiet campaigner who gets the job done."

Above all, the contrast between Curb and Deukmejian raises some acutely embarrassing questions about the lieutenant governor's unpleasant encounter with the attorney general over his record-industry enterprises. Curb will be asked why such an investigation was necessary in the first place, why he declined to take a lie detector test in connection with the inquiry, and why — even though the AG's investigators found no grounds for further action — Curb reportedly put indirect pressure on Deukmejian to cool it.

"That irritated the hell out of George," says one Republican insider. But the Curb investigation is something that George Deukmejian resolutely refuses to talk about. The attorney general has neither the temperament nor the political inclination to take advantage of Mike Curb's troubles. When asked about the rumor that he and the lieutenant governor are not the best of friends, he smiles easily and expressively — a rare smile, but not a forced one — and shakes his head: "No comment." George Deukmejian knows enough to observe Ronald Reagan's eleventh commandment ("Do not speak ill of your fellow Republican") and make his own headlines. ■

California's Top Cop

"Curb has already banked \$1 million for the governor's race. But no dollar value can be put on Deukmejian's reputation as a crime fighter."

LAST YEAR a Long Beach high school principal warned new students and their parents at an orientation meeting about some of the perils that go along with a public school education nowadays. Students were free to leave the campus at noon, he said, but they were urged to stay behind the locked campus gates since the public park next to the school was the scene of drug dealing and other criminal activity. All of the parents were troubled, but one coed's father — a slender, swarthy man with tranquil brown eyes and a deceptively soft voice — decided to do something about it.

That father was Attorney General George Deukmejian, who subsequently launched a precedent-setting lawsuit against the crime-plagued Los Angeles school system, seeking to hold everyone from the mayor to the police chief and the DA responsible for the safety of the children. The lightning-stroke lawsuit has already run into trouble in the courts ("Frankly, we don't think much of the legal merits of the case," sniffs one attorney in the DA's office), but it reveals a great deal about Deukmejian's strengths and weaknesses as he positions himself for the 1982 gubernatorial race.

At 52, George Deukmejian — who grew up in a tiny Armenian community outside Albany, New York, and followed his sister's family to California in the mid-fifties — is an authentic family man; throughout his sixteen years in the state legislature, he commuted between Sacramento and Long Beach, where his wife and three children remained in the family home. Now he operates out of the AG's Los Angeles district office in order to be close to home. At the same time he is an activist attorney general who has put his lawyers and investigators on the front line in the fight against crime. And he is a canny politician with expert instincts for putting his name in the headlines without looking like just another hungry politician.

In fact, until last month, most of his own fellow Republicans assumed Deukmejian had no gubernatorial ambi-

tions at all. They took it for granted that Lieutenant Governor Mike Curb would win the nomination in 1982, and even the GOP list makers were leaving Deukmejian off in favor of such political wild cards as San Diego mayor Pete Wilson, Senate Minority Leader Bill Campbell of Whittier and Fresno state senator Ken Maddy. "Most people in the party felt that George only aspired to remain in the AG's spot as long as the voters cared to keep him there," says one Republican pol.

But the polls were wrong. Even as Mike Curb was being introduced at last November's Reagan victory gala as "the next governor of California," some Republican leaders were urging Deukmejian to run. They liked his looks — George Deukmejian's sedate, soft-spoken, even somber presence contrasts sharply with Mike Curb's chubby-cheeked charisma — and they liked the fact that he had made the law-and-order issue his own, first as a state lawmaker and now as attorney general. By the end of January Deukmejian was ready to make a lawyerly and typically cautious declaration: "What I'm doing now — and for the next four or five months — is taking steps to find out just how much support I'll have if I were to become a candidate," he explains from his modest quarters in the Wilshire Boulevard offices. "If the support is there, then it would be my intention to run for the office."

Deukmejian — who knows better than most politicians how to avoid looking too ambitious — is already running hard. An exploratory committee is being put together now, a \$500-a-plate fundraiser will follow in March in Los Angeles, and statewide polling will start in April or May all under the direction of veteran Republican strategist Bill Roberts, one of the architects of the original Reagan gubernatorial campaigns and the man who ran Deukmejian's successful 1978 race against former Los Angeles congresswoman Yvonne Brathwaite Burke. And the same list makers who overlooked Deukmejian a few months ago are now counting him in. "If George is serious and stays in the race,"

says one campaign consultant, "it's going to come down to Curb and Deukmejian in the Republican primary in '82."

MIKE CURB has already banked a million dollars for the 1982 governor's race. But no dollar figure can be put on the considerable political value of Deukmejian's high-profile office and his reputation as a crime fighter, especially in what promises to be a big year for law and order — and especially in a primary campaign against Mike Curb, whose entry into public service two years ago was inaugurated with an investigation of his record-industry dealings by none other than the Republican attorney general, George Deukmejian himself.

Curb partisans like to point out that the lieutenant governor outranks the AG in the formal hierarchy of government. But it is the attorney general who wields power, and Deukmejian believes that his power can make a difference in the fight against crime. As the state's "top cop" — a term that Yvonne Brathwaite Burke made the mistake of ridiculing in her 1978 campaign — Deukmejian runs a 3,200-person department that serves as California's principal law enforcement agency. And Deukmejian, who earned his reputation as a law-and-order hard-liner by authoring such major crime legislation as the current death penalty and the law mandating an automatic prison sentence for criminals who use a gun ("Use a Gun, Go to Prison"), is now using the powers of his office to reinforce that image.

Of course, the attorney general is not only a cop. His legal staff provides counsel to some 800 "client agencies" of the executive branch, ranging from the governor himself to the various boards, commissions and departments. And some deputies within the AG's office accuse their boss of slighting his duties on civil matters, especially environmental and consumer issues. But the heart of the AG's office is plainly its law enforcement function, and that's where Deukmejian has focused his efforts.

The 200 or so attorneys who work in the

file
Answered Answer
FOR GOVERNOR

GEORGE "Duke" DEUKMEJIAN

Campaign Committee

(p. 10000001 Duke-MAY-68)

Biographical Sketch

GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN

Attorney General George "Duke" Deukmejian has said, "I prepare for a job the old fashion way, I earn it."

His background includes experience as a successful lawyer, a distinguished legislator and as chief executive of California's Department of Justice. With 19 years of public service, all of which is in state government, Deukmejian now feels he is qualified to become the next Governor.

Born on June 6, 1928, Deukmejian was raised in the upstate New York village of Menands. He was graduated from nearby Siena College in 1949 with a B.A. degree in Sociology and earned his law degree from St. John's University, Brooklyn, N.Y. in 1952. Deukmejian served in the United States Army with the Judge Advocate Corps from 1953 to 1955, spending 16 months stationed in Paris, France.

He was elected to the State Assembly in 1962 to represent the people of Long Beach. He was chosen by his colleagues to serve as Minority Whip in the Assembly. After serving four years in the Assembly, he was elected to the State Senate where he served for 12 years.

As a lawmaker, Deukmejian authored 180 laws and quickly established himself as a leader in the fight against crime. His personal concern for the public safety is reflected in his "Use a Gun - Go to Prison" law, the State's Death Penalty Statute, the Community Drug Abuse Act, the Career Criminal Act, and the creation of the Youth Service Bureaus.

He also authored the Senior Citizens Property Tax Assistance Statute and sponsored bills to upgrade alcoholism treatment and improve private pension plans. He chaired the Senate Committee on Business and Professions, the Subcommittee on Narcotics Trafficking and served as Vice-Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. In addition, he was a member of Senate Committees on Revenue and Taxation, Governmental Organization, as well as the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, and the California Job Development Corporation Board.

George Deukmejian
Biographical Sketch
Page 2

Deukmejian's reputation among his Senate colleagues earned him the role of Senate Majority Leader (1969-70) and later Senate Republican Leader (1974-78). He was designated as the "Best All Around" Republican Senator in 1967 by the Capitol Press Corps, the "Senator of the Year" in 1969 by the California Trial Lawyers Association, and has received numerous honors from many civic, Republican and law enforcement groups.

As a State Senator, Deukmejian worked to implement many of the Reagan Administration's policies, chairing the Governor's Legislative Task Force and developing his detailed crime program in 1967. Earlier, Deukmejian contributed to Reagan's 1966 election as Co-Chairman of his Los Angeles County Campaign Committee. Likewise, he was Honorary State Co-Chairman for Reagan's 1980 Presidential bid.

In 1978, Deukmejian took his record before the people of California in the race for Attorney General and captured the highest vote tally of any Republican candidate for statewide office. He soon fulfilled his campaign promise to place his office in the foreground of the fight against crime. In step with that goal, Deukmejian established a Special Prosecutions Unit, a Crime Prevention Center and strengthened the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement. He has vigorously protected Californians from consumer fraud, anti-trust violations, Medi-Cal fraud, and other white-collar crimes. Moreover, he formed a State Task Force that developed a plan to deal with youth gang problems. He filed an innovative legal action to reduce violence in public schools.

With a budget of over \$115 million and 3,000 employees, including nearly 500 lawyers, the California Attorney General's Office handles over 30,000 active cases on any given day. Using efficient management techniques, Deukmejian has run the Department of Justice with fewer employees than when he took over, even though the workload has continued to increase. It is one of the largest and finest public law offices in the nation.

George Deukmejian and his wife, Gloria, have been married 24 years and live with their three children, Leslie, George and Andrea, who attend public schools in Long Beach.

Deukmejian makes it official: He'll seek GOP nomination for governor

By William Osborne

Tribune Politics Writer

LONG BEACH — Setting up what is sure to become a bitter Republican primary fight, state Attorney General George Deukmejian has become the first official candidate for governor with a pledge to "end the era of limits and begin the era of opportunity."

Deukmejian, 53, a veteran of 18 years in state government, formally launched his campaign for the GOP gubernatorial nomination next June with a 30-minute show telecast throughout the state from the convention center of his hometown here.

He made no mention during the program of the man he will have to beat to win that nomination, Lt. Gov. Mike Curb, who is expected to announce his candidacy in similar fashion Oct. 6.

But asked about Curb in an interview following the program, Deukmejian said the cutting edge of the campaign will be his own experience matched against that of the 36-year-old Curb, who has yet to complete the first term of the only public office he has ever held.

"Basically, it is a matter where I've had far more extensive experience and my qualifications for the job, in my view, are much stronger than his," Deukmejian said.

"I'm going to compare my record to his, not only in terms of experience, but accomplishments, and it's

going to be up to the voters to decide. Further, I think that I'll have the better opportunity of winning in the general election against the Democratic nominee."

Asked if he will be able to match Curb's huge campaign treasury, Deukmejian said, "We don't have to, really."

"As long as we raise our budget, we'll have more than enough money to get our message across and it looks like we're right on target and we're going to be able to do that."

The Republican gubernatorial

contest, simplified now that San Diego's Mayor Wilson has quit that contest and is running instead for the U.S. Senate, is still expected to be one of the most hard-fought and expensive races in California's political history.

Curb already has more than \$2 million in the bank and has said he is prepared to spend as much as \$3.5 million for the primary. Deukmejian's budget calls for spending \$2.5 million.

Both also have put their political careers on the line since Curb's term as lieu-

tenant governor and Deukmejian's as attorney general expire at the end of next year. Whoever loses the gubernatorial primary will then be out of office altogether.

Deukmejian enters the race, for which he and Curb have been campaigning unofficially for months, as the definite underdog. Curb not only will have a big financial advantage, but he also enjoys the support of key members of President Reagan's influential "kitchen cabinet" and has picked up a number of prominent

supporters who formerly had been backing Wilson.

But Curb has dropped significantly in the latest statewide independent Field Poll, while Deukmejian has held his ground. The poll showed the race to be virtually dead even.

It was not Curb, however, who Deukmejian went after last night, but Democratic Gov. Brown, who will not be seeking a third term in the governor's office next year.

"After two terms of Jerry Brown, it's time to bring quality back to California," he said.

"I want every Californian to know that as far as I'm concerned, we don't need to lower our expectations, we need to raise our sights. We are going to end the era of limits and begin the era of opportunity."

The announcement program was a slick package that began with a 22-minute film copying the format of a television news special, complete with hired "reporters" interviewing Deukmejian in his home, his office and on the campaign trail and making highly laudatory analyses of Deukmejian's performance.

The film was followed by Deukmejian giving his announcement speech live from the main theater of the convention center here.

The only flaw in the program, which cost the Deukmejian campaign \$150,000 to produce and broadcast, was its length. Deukmejian had more than a minute still to go in his 5-minute speech when time ran out and the producers had to fade him out and cut away to a "reporter" in the back of the hall to end the program.



George "Duke" Deukmejian for Governor • 1047 Gayley Avenue, Suite 202 • Los Angeles, California 90024 • (213) 824-0066

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

*file
American Press
- ethnic gpts
- add to list of ethnic gpts*

For Immediate Release

August 5, 1981

The President today announced his intention to nominate Richard J. Bishirjian to be Associate Director of the International Communication Agency (Educational and Cultural Affairs). He will succeed Alice Stone Ilchman.

Dr. Bishirjian received his Ph.D. from the University of Notre Dame Department of Government and International Studies in 1972. He is the author of two books, A Public Philosophy Reader and The Development of Political Theory, as well as 19 scholarly essays and reviews. He is former Senior Editor of Arlington House Publishers.

His academic career included Chairmanship of the Department of Political Science at the College of New Rochelle, New York, since 1972. In 1969-72 he was Assistant Professor of Politics, at the University of Dallas, Texas.

Dr. Bishirjian is a trustee of the Philadelphia Society and a member of the International Seminar for Philosophy and Political Science. Recently, he served as team leader of the National Endowment for the Humanities Transition Team.

Dr. Bishirjian is married, has two children, and resides in Tarrytown, New York. He was born June 5, 1942, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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file

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/2/81

Jack

CANCELLATION

TO: RICHARD WILLIAMSON
FROM: GREGORY J. NEWELL
SUBJ: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY.

PLEASE IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING AND SUBMIT BRIEFING
PAPER AND REMARKS TO RICHARD DARMAN BY 3:00 P.M.
OF THE PRECEDING DAY.

MEETING: with California Attorney General George Deukmejian, et al
previously scheduled for April 7, is cancelled.

DATE:

TIME:

DURATION:

LOCATION:

REMARKS REQUIRED:

MEDIA COVERAGE:

FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION:

cc: J. Brady
M. Brandon
J. Canzeri
R. Darman
M. Deaver
E. Dole
H. Donaldson
M. Evans
D. Fischer
J. Fitzgerald

M. Friedersdorf
C. Fuller
D. Gergen
C. Gerrard
K. Khachigian
P. McCoy
L. Speakes
S. Studdert
R. Williamson
WHCA Audio/Visual, Operations

March 26, 1981

Dear Friends:

I am delighted to send congratulations to members of the Armenian-American Citizens League on the occasion of your Golden Anniversary.

Your organization has performed essential services for Armenian immigrants and their descendants through special educational programs and the establishment of the California Armenian Home for the Aged and has been a significant force in the Armenian-American community.

My special greetings go to Mr. and Mrs. Mirigian for your important work in the Armenian-American Citizens League.

You all have my best wishes for the future and my warm personal regard.

Sincerely,

Sent to:

Miss Penny Mirigian
State Secretary
Armenian-American Citizens League
Post Office Box 1244
Fresno, California 93715

RR:Silverman:sew
cc: H.vonDamm/E.Dole(FYI)/T.Silverman/cf
EVENT: APRIL 3

Jack
5-11-81

*file
Armenian*

June 25, 1981

I am delighted to send my warm greetings to members of the Armenian General Benevolent Union of America as you gather for your 75th anniversary Diamond Jubilee Convention.

The Armenian Union has a long history of service in the areas of social, philanthropic, charitable, and educational activities. Your educational award programs have been of great assistance to many worthy and needy scholars. The Armenian Union has been a significant factor in preserving the ethnic heritage and culture of the Armenian community in America while simultaneously developing its members to be good citizens.

You have my best wishes for a productive and enjoyable convention and your continued success in the future.

Sincerely,

Sent Special Delivery to:

Mr. C. W. Whitmoyer, Sr.
Convention Booklet Chairman
Armenian General Benevolent Union
101 Biscay Drive
Bal Harbour, Florida 33154

Enclosure: 8x10 glossy photo

WHcc: The Honorable Paula Hawkins
ATTN: Mr. Kenneth P. Mingledorff
Administrative Assistant

RR:Livingston:keb
cc: H.vonDamm/J.Wells/P.Moore/J.Burgess/CF
DUE: ASAP - EVENT: June 25 (Miami Beach)