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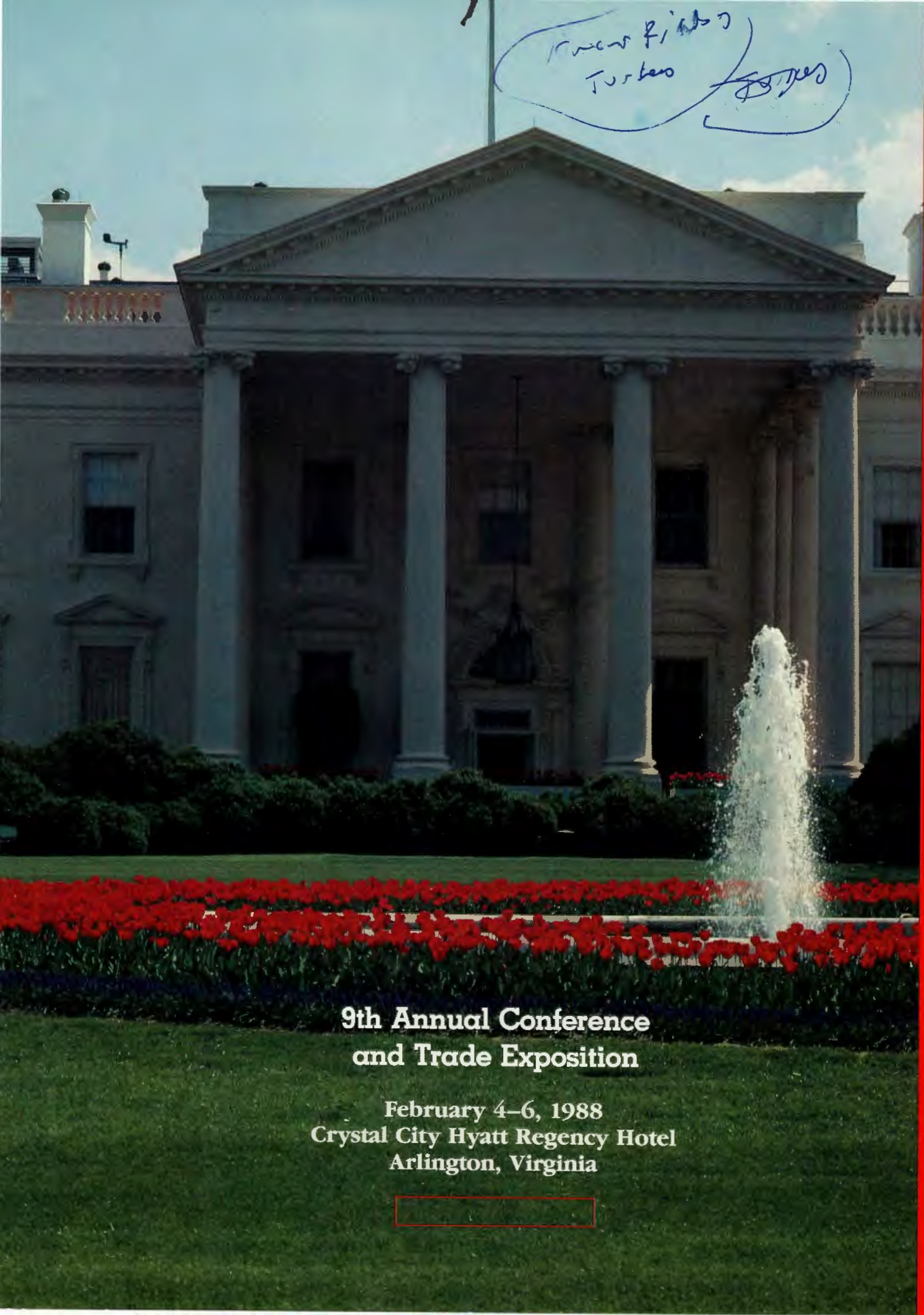
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*new friends
Turkey*



**9th Annual Conference
and Trade Exposition**

**February 4-6, 1988
Crystal City Hyatt Regency Hotel
Arlington, Virginia**



The American Friends of Turkey



A

merican Friends of Turkey was formed in 1977 by U.S. diplomats and military personnel who had served in the Republic of Turkey, and who joined hands to preserve their ties with the Turkish people. From a modest beginning, the American Friends of Turkey has grown to become a major voice in the call for enhanced relations between Turkey and the United States.

Although Turkey is one of the United States' staunchest allies—and has been a member of NATO since 1952—its needs are often not heard in Washington. With no large Turkish-American ethnic community in the United States, Turkey had few American friends—until the American Friends of Turkey was formed.

We are an American organization with an independent voice. Our supporters range from tourists who have visited Turkey for just a few days, to former U.S. ambassadors, to members of the U.S. Defense Department and the U.S. State Department, to corporations that do business in Turkey, and to Americans who have never been to Turkey, but who understand the strategic importance of Turkey to U.S. interests in a highly volatile part of our world. All of us support the principle that the United States can only benefit as we learn more about Turkey and become more friendly with her people.

American Friends of Turkey's 1988 conference will be its largest and most important. As the Middle East continues in turmoil, Turkey alone stands as a stable, friendly ally in the region. This annual conference is a symbol of our message that relations with Turkey in the commercial, cultural and military areas must be and should be enhanced.



DANIEL OLIVER NEWBERRY

5410 Duvall Drive
Bethesda, Maryland 20816
Telephone: (301) 229-2699

~~Objective: program or project development in international trade or international exchanges~~

Education: Emory University, B.A. (Chemistry) 1943;
American University, M.A. (Middle Eastern Studies) 1967;
U.S. Army War College, 1968-1969

Experience: 36 years as Foreign Service Officer, U.S. Department of State, including:

Consul General, Istanbul, Turkey, 1981-1985. Chief U.S. Government representative supervising work of 5 Federal agencies and directing a staff of 54 U.S. and 130 Turkish employees, with emphasis on trade promotion and public relations.

Executive Director, Bureau of Public Affairs, Department of State, Washington, 1978-1980. In charge of administration, personnel and budget management for State Department's 200-strong public relations staff.

Director of Near Eastern and South Asian Educational and Cultural Exchanges, Department of State, Washington, 1974-1976. Managed a \$7 million annual program of exchanges with 21 countries.

Charge d'affaires (acting ambassador) to Bangladesh, 1972-1974. Directed a Mission staff of over 400; supervised all Federal agency programs during a period of unprecedented disaster relief activity.

Various diplomatic assignments, 1949-1985, including Jerusalem (1949-1951); press officer for U.S. Mission to the United Nations (1956-1958); consular officer or diplomatic secretary at Foreign Service posts in Turkey, Iran, Laos, and Morocco.

Associations:

First Vice President, American Foreign Service Association, 1975

Chairman, Editorial Board, *American Foreign Service Journal*, 1967-1968

Board of Directors, American Friends of Turkey, Inc. since 1985

Advisory Board, Bosphorus Institute (trade analysis), since 1985

Member, Middle East Institute

Awards: Senior Foreign Service Outstanding Performance Award 1984

Publications: *Defense Department Relations with the Pentagon Press Corps*, USAWC Thesis, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. 1969

"*Taqarub* through Education," *Middle East Journal*, Bicentennial Edition, Washington, D.C. ~~1967~~ 1976

Languages: French (fluent), German (useful), Turkish (useful)

President's Message

W

elcome to the 1988 Conference and Trade Exposition of the American Friends of Turkey (AFT). We promise an interesting and useful conference and the largest trade exposition in our history.

Last year was a banner year for AFT. We opened an office and hired our first employees. We mailed our first newsletters to almost 6,000 friends of Turkey (thanks to the work of Dan Newberry) and we began the difficult task of raising money to support an ambitious program that will carry our message across America.

In September of 1987, Dan Newberry, Alan Winterhalter, and I with Wallace Schoettelkotte, a Foundation trustee, spent a week in Turkey talking with leading businessmen and government officials about AFT's work and future plans. We received an incredible outpouring of praise for AFT's work.

You who attend this conference and support AFT are the real heroes of the progress in U.S.-Turkish relations. AFT is a people-to-people organization, and you are the people who make it work. To all of you, many thanks.

Our 1988 conference features addresses by Secretary of State George Shultz and former Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. Both secretaries have been staunch supporters of better relations with Turkey.

In the business arena, we devote our trade and investment seminar to the topic of the developing telecommunications business in Turkey. Turkey offers a tremendous market for all data processing and telecommunications-related services. We hope to help make some "connections" for businesses in both countries.

Back by truly popular demand is the Saturday luncheon and fashion show featuring a Turkish fashion designer.

Anyone doubting the breadth of AFT's members should be convinced in 1988 that from political, military and business matters to current high fashion designs we cover it all!

Welcome to Washington, D.C. We hope you will enjoy this dynamic conference!

Ralph E. Ropp
President, American Friends of Turkey

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The American Friends of Turkey, Inc., and the American Friends of Turkey Foundation are exempt from federal income taxation and contributions are tax deductible. Please address all correspondence to 6731 Whittier Ave., Suite A110, McLean, Virginia 22101; (703) 356-4701, Telex: 903165 AFOT WASH.

AFT Assists Pediatric Health Needs

Among its many activities, American Friends of Turkey (AFT) has boosted its effort to help obtain medical supplies and equipment for the treatment of Turkish children. Dubbed "CHAPS"—Children's Health Assistance Programs—this AFT program is directed solely toward pediatric health needs.

But while many large projects are for the future, smaller and more immediately achievable projects abound. In the summer of 1987, the CHAPS project obtained five Overhead Radiant Heaters used in infant intensive-care units and pre-natal nurseries for the treatment of shock, jaundice, and pre-mature infants, and shipped them to Turkey. Overhead Radiant Heaters are regular items of equipment in U.S. delivery rooms, but are not often found in Turkish hospitals. Through the generosity of Koctug Lines for the ocean shipping portion and funds from the American Friends of Turkey Foundation, the heaters were sent to Turkey.

The need is great. The resources are limited. Please help the CHAPS projects—an AFT project that truly shows U.S. friendship to Turkey.



1988 Award Recipients

Each year American Friends of Turkey presents three awards to Americans who, by their efforts, deserve special recognition as American friends of Turkey. The 1988 recipients are:

Distinguished Citizen Award

Ambassador Parker T. Hart

Leadership Award

The Honorable George Shultz

U.S. Secretary of State

Chairman's Award

Dankwart A. Rustow

Distinguished Citizen Award

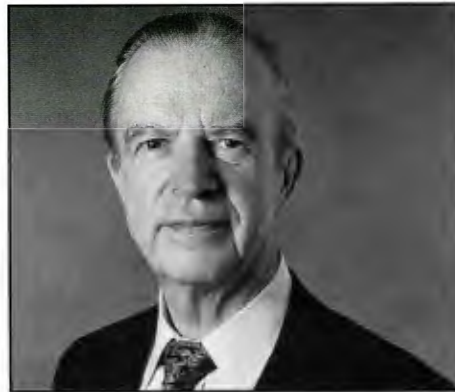
This year's Distinguished Citizen Award goes to Ambassador Parker T. Hart who, from 1965 to 1968, was the U.S. Ambassador to Turkey. Currently, Hart is a consultant for the Bechtel Corporation where he held the position of Special Representative for the Middle East and North Africa from 1973 to 1975.

Hart has an extensive international background. He has held posts in Turkey; Vienna; Para, Brazil; Washington, D.C.; Cairo; Jeddah; and Dhahran. In addition to Turkey, he has been ambassador to Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait.

1988 Leadership Award

The 1988 Leadership Award will be presented to the Honorable George Shultz, U.S. Secretary of State.

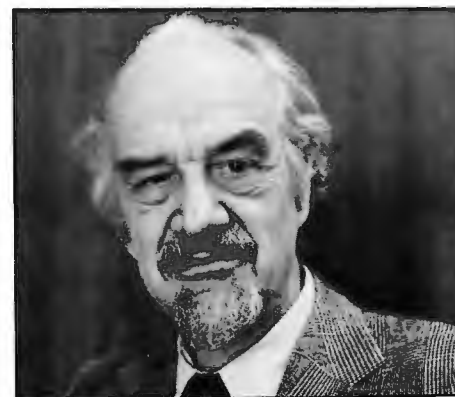
Shultz is the 60th U.S. Secretary of State. A graduate of Princeton, Shultz served in the U.S. Marines, and earned his Ph.D. in Industrial Economics from MIT where he also taught. He has held many governmental posts, including a staff



Ambassador Parker T. Hart



The Honorable George Shultz



Dankwart A. Rustow

assignment for the Presidential Council of Economic Advisors under the Eisenhower Administration.

Chairman's Award

Each year, a special award is made to an American who has made an outstanding contribution in the field of education to Turkish-American relations. The 1988 Chairman's Award will be presented to Dankwart A. Rustow, Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the City University of New York.

Rustow is editor-in-chief of the quarterly journal *Comparative Politics*, and chairman of *The Energy Forum*. Before joining the CUNY faculty, Rustow served at Princeton, Columbia, and the Brookings Institution. He has been vice president of the Middle East Studies Association and of the American Political Science Association, consultant to the U.S. Department of State, co-chairman of the U.S.-Soviet Symposium on the Contemporary Middle East, and author of numerous publications.

Previous recipients of the Distinguished Citizen Award are: The Honorable Stephen Solarz, Member of Congress, 1981; The Honorable George C. McGhee, former U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, 1982; Alfred Friendly, former Managing Editor of the *Washington Post*, 1983; Richard N. Perle, Assistant Secretary of Defense, 1984; General Alexander M. Haig, Jr., 1985; The Honorable William B. Macomber, Jr., former U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, and Phyllis Macomber, 1986; and Dr. Antonio M. Gotto of the Methodist Hospital, Houston, Texas, and Dr. Warren H. Winkler, director of the Admiral Bristol Hospital in Istanbul, 1987.

The Distinguished Citizen Award was designed by the internationally renowned ceramic sculptor, Turkish-born Professor Turker Ozdogan. The fired stoneware plaque is finished in gold luster and mounted on solid mahogany as a wall relief. The artist is head of the Ceramic Program at George Washington University, Washington, D.C. He designed and finished all previous awards presented by the American Friends of Turkey, and his works are found in numerous art galleries and private collections around the world.

American Friends of Turkey Foundation

In 1987, the AFT Foundation was pleased to help Barbara K. Walker of Texas Tech University increase her free filmstrips entitled "An American Teenager Visits Turkey" for use in U.S. high schools. Through the generosity of Brown & Root, a corporate member of AFT, Mrs. Walker was able to produce 4,000 more packages for free distribution.

Please stop at the AFT Foundation display near the registration desk to see a sample of Mrs. Walker's work.

* * *

The Foundation continued its work with the Forum Corporation in Ankara. Although the grant from the National Endowment for Democracy will be completed in early 1988, the Foundation is working to find private sources of funding for Forum's work.

* * *

The Foundation is interested in both proposed projects and sources of funding from AFT members and friends. Sources of funding are particularly important. Because the Foundation is not endowed, its projects are limited by the generosity of contributors. The Foundation is tax exempt under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

For information regarding the AFT Foundation, please write to: AFT Foundation, 6731 Whittier Ave., Suite A110, McLean, Virginia 22101.

SHOW THE FLAGS!

You can help AFT's work and "show the flags" by obtaining the official AFT flag lapel pin (minimum donation \$2.50) and new for 1988, a table flag set (minimum donation \$6.50). The pin and flag set may be obtained at the registration desk.

AFT CONVERTS TO MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION

Effective in 1988, only paid members of AFT will receive the newsletter and regular mailings. Individual membership for 1988 is a very low \$25.00. Do not miss a single newsletter and information on the growing AFT events during the year. Make sure your membership is in full force.

CONFERENCE DIRECTORY

New for 1988 is a conference directory. Only those persons and businesses who have pre-registered are listed in the directory. As a courtesy to AFT members, we ask that anyone using the directory please indicate the source. One directory per person paying the conference registration fee, please!

MEMBERSHIP CLUBS ESTABLISHED

AFT has created special categories of membership for corporations and individuals who want to make a special contribution to AFT. The Board of Directors has set the corporate and individual membership fees low enough to permit everyone who desires to participate to do so. But the membership fees do not support the work of AFT. Join a leadership club and show your support.

Club	Annual Giving Level
Golden Horn	\$10,000 or more
Chairman's	\$5,000 to \$10,000
Bosphorus	\$2,000 to \$5,000
President's	\$1,000 to \$2,000

Schedule of Events

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4



- 8:00 am CONGRESSIONAL BREAKFAST, BALLROOM E-F** (By Invitation Only)
Guest Speaker: THE HONORABLE GEORGE SHULTZ, U.S. Secretary of State
- 9:30 am ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING: Turkish-American Scientists, Inc., CONFERENCE THEATER** (Invited Participants Only)
- 10:00 am DEFENSE SEMINAR, BALLROOM A-B-C-D** (Open to Public)
“The Impact of Turkey’s Developing Aircraft Industry and Its Meaning to NATO, Its Southern Flank and the Free World”
Moderator: LTG DEVOL BRETT, USAF Ret.
Participants: MG SINAN BILGE, TUA
MR. JERRY JONES, Managing Director, TUSAS Aerospace
COL MICHAEL McNAMARA, DOD
MR. VAHIT ERDEM, President of DIDA
MR. DREW HARKER, Arnold & Porter
- 11:00 am EXHIBIT HALL OPENS** (Open to Public)
- 11:30 am RECEPTION, EXHIBIT HALL** (Open to Public)
- 12:30 pm NATO LUNCHEON, BALLROOM E-F** (Tickets Required)
Guest Speaker: THE HONORABLE CASPAR WEINBERGER, Former U.S. Secretary of Defense
Chairman’s Award Recipient: DANKWART A. RUSTOW, Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the City University of New York
- 2:30 pm EXHIBITOR DEFENSE BRIEFINGS, EXHIBIT HALL** (Open to Public)
- 3:00 pm FIRST ANNUAL TURKISH-AMERICAN FORUM OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. Turkish-American Scientists, Inc., POTOMAC 5-6** (Open to Public)
Speakers: A Turkish Scientist (To Be Announced)
AMBASSADOR SUKRU ELEKDAG, Turkish Ambassador to the United States
H. E. ADNAN KAHVECI, Minister of State for Science and Technology
- 4:30 pm EXHIBIT HALL CLOSED**
- 6:15 pm RECEPTION, EXHIBIT HALL** (Tickets Required)
Honoring U.S. Ambassador to Turkey and Turkish Ambassador to the United States

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

- 8:00 am BREAKFAST, BALLROOM E-F** (Tickets Required)
Speaker: MR. JOEL ALPER, President, COMSAT Information Systems
- 9:30 am BUSINESS SEMINAR, BALLROOM A-B-C-D** (Tickets Required)
“The Dynamics of an Expanding Telecommunications Industry and Its Impact on Turkey’s Business and Industrial Complex . . . A Challenge for the 1990s”
Moderator: SHIRLEY PRUTCH, Vice President and General Manager Systems Integrations, Martin Marietta Data Systems
Speakers: MR. H. E. EKREM PAKDEMIRLI, Minister of Communications
MR. EMIN BASAR, Director-General of Turkish PTT
DR. NAMIK KEMAL KILIC, Director of Foreign Investment, Ankara, Turkey
MR. LAWRENCE J. GITTEN, Planning Director, AT&T Network Systems
MR. HERBERT H. SCHILLER, Assistant Postmaster General for Technical Resources

Events *continued*



- 11:30 am** **RECEPTION, EXHIBIT HALL** (Open to Public)
- 12:30 pm** **LUNCHEON, BALLROOM E-F** (Tickets Required)
Presentation of the First Scientific Award
Address and Presentation: AMBASSADOR SUKRU ELEKDAG, Turkish Ambassador to the United States
Speaker: MR. CRAIG A. NALEN, President and CEO, Overseas Private Investment Corporation
- 2:00 pm** **DESSERT, EXHIBIT HALL**
- 2:30 pm** **EXHIBITOR BRIEFINGS, EXHIBIT HALL**
- 3:00 pm** **SECOND SESSION BUSINESS SEMINAR, BALLROOM A-B-C-D**
Moderator: MR. DAVID J. SCHUMACHER, Manager, International, LTV Aerospace and Defense Company
Speakers: MR. LESLIE COX, Former General Manager, Northern Telecom, Turkey
MR. JEFFREY BURT, Arnold & Porter
Roundtable Discussion
- 3:30 pm** **EXHIBIT HALL CLOSED**
- 6:30 pm** **RECEPTION, TURKISH EMBASSY** (For Exhibitors, Corporate Members and Out-of-Town Registrants for the Business Seminar and the Formal Banquet)
1606 23rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

- 9:30 am** **CULTURAL SEMINAR, POTOMAC ROOMS** (Open to Public)
Sponsor: AMERICAN TURKISH ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C.
"Turkey: The Rainbow Country"
Moderator: DR. ENGIN I. HOLMSTROM
Speaker: AMBASSADOR TALAT HALMAN, Former Turkish Minister of Culture
- 12:00 noon** **LUNCHEON AND FASHION SHOW, BALLROOM C-D-E-F** (Tickets Required)
Featuring fashion creations by AYLA ERYUKSEL of Istanbul to benefit the American Friends of Turkey's Children's Health Assistance Program (CHAP)
- 5:00 pm** **ROBERT COLLEGE REUNION RECEPTION, POTOMAC ROOMS 5-6**
ANKARA KOLEJLILER COLLEGE REUNION RECEPTION, POTOMAC ROOMS 1-2
YILDIZ UNIVERSITY ALUMNI RECEPTION, POTOMAC ROOMS 3-4
RECEPTION FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF JUSMMAT/LSE, LOBBY SUITE
AMERICAN BOARD SCHOOLS ALUMNI RECEPTION, ARLINGTON ROOM
- 6:30 pm** **GOLDEN HORN CLUB RECEPTION, WASHINGTON ROOM**
BANQUET RECEPTION, BALLROOM FOYER
- 8:00 pm** **AWARDS BANQUET, REGENCY BALLROOM** (Black Tie Attire)
Toastmaster: RALPH E. ROPP, President, American Friends of Turkey
Award Recipient: AMBASSADOR PARKER T. HART

1987-1988 Corporate Members of American Friends of Turkey

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LTV Aerospace & Defense
Company
Koc Holding and RAM DIS. TIC.
Martin Marietta International
Eczacibasi Holding A.S.
FMC Corporation
Destek A.S.

CHAIRMAN'S CLUB

Brown & Root Engineering &
Construction International
General Dynamics Corporation
U.S. TRADE, Inc.

BOSPHORUS CLUB

Orhan O. Yirmibesh

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Communications Corporation
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ISC Technologies, Inc.
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Lockheed Corporation
International
Loral Electro-Optical Systems
Mantech Field Engineering
Corporation
Merka Consulting, Representation
& Engineering, Inc.
Mobil Oil Turk A.S.
Nural Construction & Trading
Company, Inc.
OEA, Inc.
Yacit Ozberkmen, M.D.
Pamfilya Travel Agency, Inc.
Pankurt Sanayi A.S.
Recon/Optical, Inc.
Rockwell International Overseas
Corporation
Scientific-Atlanta
Servo Ltd., STI.
Soktas Pamuk ve Tarim Urunlerini
Degerlendirme T.A.S.
Solu & Sons Engineering Company
Southeastern Printing & Litho
TKG Consultants Ltd.
Tradeways, Ltd.
Transaero
Turkiye Garanti Bankasi A.S.
Tusas Aerospace Industries, Inc.
U.S. Forestry, Inc.
United Technologies Corporation
Yara's Yachting



1988 Trade Show Exhibitors

Academic Travel Abroad
Booth 604
Atlantic Research
Booth 601
Bell Helicopter Textron
Booth 404
BMY Harsco
Booth 207
Boeing Vertol Company
Booths 408, 410
Clabir/General Defense
Corporation
Booths 407, 409
Colt Firearms Division
Booths 307, 309
Compex Corporation
Booth 206
Contel International
Booths 609, 611
Cummins Engine Company, Inc.
Booth 311
E-Systems, Inc.
Booths 306, 308, 310
Eska
Booth 300
FMC Corporation, Defense
Systems International
Booth 304
Ford Aerospace &
Communications Corporation
Booths 500, 600
General Dynamics
Booth 316
GTE Government Systems
Corporation
Booth 106
Hughes Aircraft Company
Booths 606, 608
Lockheed Corporation
International
Booth 101

Loral Electro-Optical Systems
Booth 414
LTV Aerospace & Defense
Company
Booth 305
Martin Marietta Corporation
Booths 200, 201, 302
Motorola Government
Electronics
Booth 405
Norden Systems
Booth 104
OEA, Inc.
Booth 400, 401
Parsan A.S. Forging Machines
Booth 205
Porta-Kamp Manufacturing
Company
Booth 612
RAM Foreign Trade Company
Booths 103, 105
Raytheon Company, Sub. Signal
Booth 301
Scientific-Atlanta
Booths 605, 607
T. C. Ziraat Bankasi
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The Turkish Women's Foundation
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U.S. TRADE, Inc.
Booth 406
Ver-val Enterprises
Booth 204
Westinghouse Defense
Booths 208, 210
World Information Systems, Inc.
Booth 100





The Honorable Caspar Weinberger



Jerry R. Jones



Lieutenant General Devol Brett



Major General Sinan Bilge



The Honorable George Shultz



Joel Alper



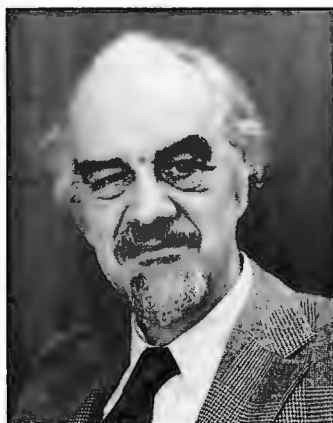
Herbert H. Schiller



Lawrence J. Gitten



Ambassador Parker T. Hart



Dankwart A. Rustow



Ambassador Talat Halman



The American Friends of Turkey
6731 Whittier Avenue
Suite A110
McLean, Virginia 22101



The American Friends of Turkey

NEWSLETTER
JANUARY 1988


Ozal's Party Wins Again; Gets Nearly 2/3 of Parliament

Turgut Ozal has led his Motherland Party to a fresh electoral victory by winning 292 out of 450 seats in the November 29 general elections. Only two other parties -- Social Democrat Populist (SDP) and Correct Way (CWP) -- won the other seats. SDP, led by Erdal Inonu, got 99 and CWP, led by Suleyman Demirel, got 59.

Minor parties, including Democratic Left, led by Bulent Ecevit, failed to win any seats at all. On the morrow of the election, former Prime Minister Ecevit announced his retirement from political life. Since then, however, Mr. Ecevit has let it be known that his decision is not irreversible.

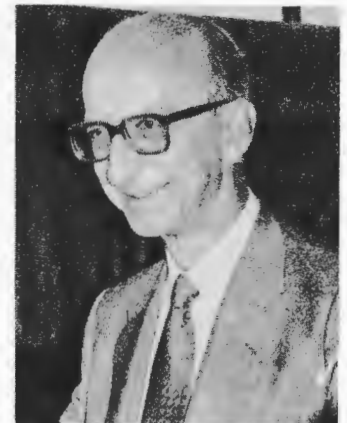
The percentage of popular vote for the three major parties were Motherland 36.29%, SDP 24.81%, and CWP 19.15%. Other parties each got less than 10% of the national vote and, because of the characteristics of the recently revised electoral law, failed to win any seats.

The new parliament was to convene in mid-December, beginning a five-year term. At the time our Newsletter was going to press, Mr. Ozal had not announced the make-up of the new cabinet. Several ministerial changes were expected, including that of Foreign Affairs. Outgoing Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu had not run for reelection to parliament.

Soon after the November 29 results were known, Mr. Ozal flew to the United States for delayed eye surgery -- reportedly successful -- and for a medical check-up, sequel to the heart surgery he underwent at Methodist Hospital in Houston last winter. On the way to Houston the Prime Minister held a round of financial talks in New York City. Mr. Ozal also met there with U.S. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Michael H. Armacost. 



Ozal



Inonu



Ecevit



Demirel

More Speakers Added to AFOT Conference Program


Outstanding new additions have joined the list of speakers and panelists for AFOT's February annual conference. Meanwhile former Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is still on track for the February 4 defense luncheon spot notwithstanding his departure from government.

(Details on page eight)

AFOT Children's Hospital Assistance Program (CHAP)

A state-of-the-art overhead radiant warmer for the care of newborn infants was on its way to Turkey in November, thanks to AFOT's Children's Health Assistance Program (CHAP). The equipment will be used in Anatolia for premature babies or newborns threatened with jaundice.


The shipment is the latest achievement of volunteer efforts that began in Ankara in 1983 with American embassy wives. Some of those embassy wives have now returned to the U.S. and have formed a permanent committee within AFOT. They are collecting funds, donated equipment, and medical supplies that are shipped to Turkey with the assistance of Koctug Shipping Lines. The recent shipment of radiant warmers was packed courtesy of Freeman Company and sent to port by the AFOT Foundation.

Funds are short for this continuing program and friends are asked to send their tax-deductible contributions to the AFOT Foundation marked "for CHAP." Raquel Perez (Mrs. Frank Perez) is the chairman of AFOT CHAP Committee. 

AFOT's First "Chapter" Active in Texas

AFOT's Texas chapter launched its program in late summer with a meeting at Westin Oaks Hotel in Houston, coordinated by the chapter director, Frank Chura. The occasion was the presentation of the chapter's first appreciation certificate to Keith Dodson, president of Brown & Root International.

Brown & Root had made a substantial contribution to the AFOT Foundation to finance the fifth printing of the filmstrip An American Teenager Visits Turkey, 1984. Over 3,000 copies of the filmstrip, produced by Barbara Walker of Texas Tech University, have been distributed free of charge to public and private schools and to libraries.

Among other guests at the Houston meeting were representatives of Tenneco and Texas American Shipping and the Turkish Consul General, Selcuk Tarhan. Principal speaker of the evening was Mike Scorcio of the National Council of Sister Cities. He spoke about Houston's efforts to develop a Sister City relationship with a major Turkish city. 

"Golden Horn Club" Tops AFOT Membership Categories

For firms and individuals who are willing to be benefactors of AFOT's expanding activities, the AFOT Board of Directors has approved a list of new membership categories. The effort is quite frankly and urgently designed to elicit financial support over and above the modest individual or corporate membership fees now asked of AFOT participants.


AFOT's "Golden Horn Club" tops the list of categories. Contributors of \$10,000 or more, as Golden Horn Club members will be invited to specially arranged meetings during the annual conferences and at other occasions during the year.

Similarly members of the "Chairman's Club" -- \$5,000-9,999 -- and "Bosphorus Club" -- \$2,000-4,999 -- "President's Club" -- \$1,000-1,999 -- will be included in more intimate and targeted AFOT gatherings than those afforded by the general sessions of the organization.

Funds of these magnitudes are urgently needed so that AFOT can keep pace with the growing number of activities that are being urged on us and so that we can take advantage of newly emerging opportunities to reinforce the climate of U.S.-Turkish cooperation.

AFOT leadership has already taken steps to build the infrastructure to cope with AFOT's needs and perceived responsibilities. In its first eight years AFOT has reached its present stage of effectiveness entirely on the efforts of unpaid volunteers.

In recent months we have leased for the first time in our history our own office space in McLean, Va., and hired two full-time staff, equipped them with computer and other supplies. We began publication and distribution of this quarterly Newsletter in October, reaching a mailing list of nearly 6,000 readers.

Such outlays are bare essentials for a non-profit organization such as ours. To do the sort of programming and outreach that our friends and sympathizers expect of us requires substantially more funds. We hope that those who can will respond and enlist in one of AFOT's new "clubs." 

AFOT Tour Invites You to "Rediscover Turkey" in September



Restored Library at Ephesus (Aegean Tour)

AFOT is inaugurating its long-awaited tour program in September 1988 with a dazzling package that offers a choice of Eastern Turkey or the Aegean-Mediterranean area after three days in Istanbul.

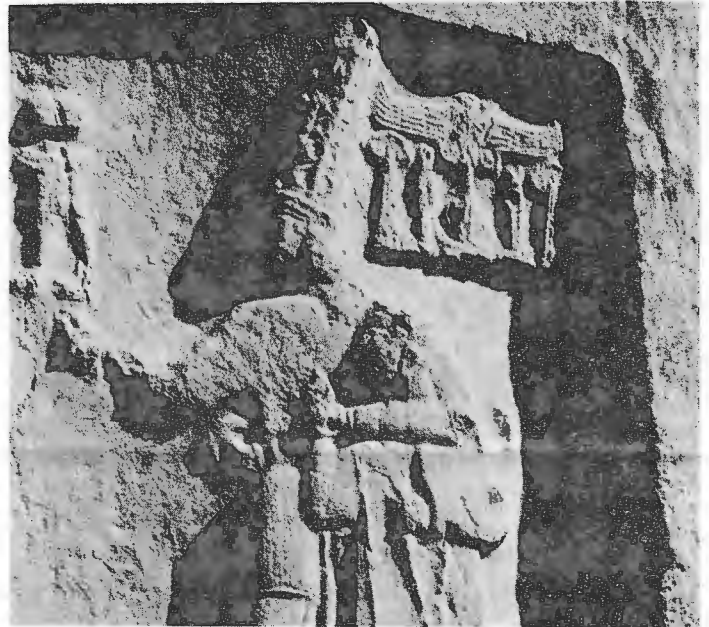
The "Rediscover Turkey" tour is especially designed for friends who have known Turkey in the past but would like to see newly restored or newly developed sights while renewing acquaintance with the familiar.

Arrangements have been made with Academic Travel Abroad, Inc., a highly experienced travel agency that has managed similar tours in Turkey and in other parts of the world for many years.

The dates are September 17 through October 1. Full particulars will be available at the AFOT annual conference in February, where a representative of Academic Travel Abroad will be on hand to answer your questions.

Briefly, the main features of the tour are as follows: three days in Istanbul with the Eastern and Aegean groups together, seeing such new splendors as the Ibrahim Pasha Saray, the Khedive Palace, the Rug and Kilim museums, and the beautification project along the Golden Horn. There will be ample time too for seeing the old favorites for shopping at the Covered Bazaar.

On the fourth day, the "Mediterranean to Aegean" group heads for Antalya, Alanya, Termessos, and Pamukkale, with many other



Frieze at Yazilikaya (Eastern Turkey Tour)


stops including looks at the newly excavated wonders of Ephesus and Aphrodisias. This group concludes its tour at Izmir.


The "Ankara and East" group has a full day of sightseeing in Ankara, a day excursion to Bogazkoy (Hattusas) and on to Erzurum, Kars (and the ruins of Ani), past Mt. Ararat to Dogubayazit and the fabled Ishak Pasha Saray, before going to Van. The Van segment includes Hosap, Cavustepe, and the citadel by night, followed by a day on Lake Van with a visit to Akhtamar Island. The Eastern group concludes its tour in Ankara.

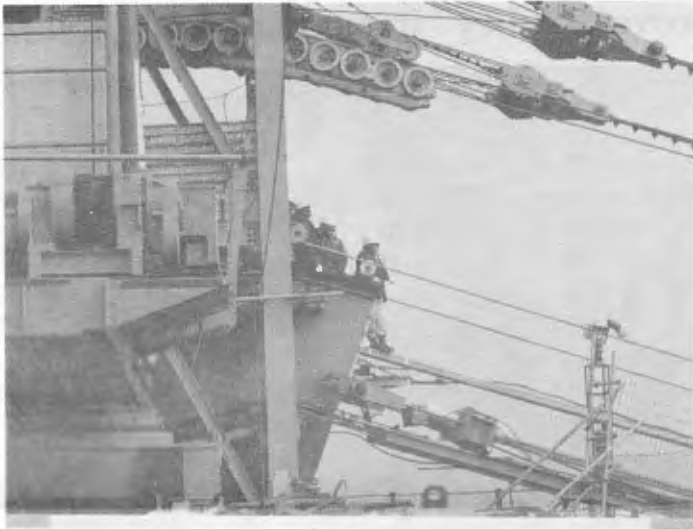
Uniquely qualified scholar/guides will be recruited to accompany each group.

Participants who want to arrive early before the tour or to tarry afterward to visit friends can arrange with Lufthansa to book accordingly without losing the price advantage of the tour group fare.

The overall tour prices including airfare are \$3,300 (Mediterranean-Aegean) or \$3,000 (Eastern Turkey). The prices include a \$200 tax-deductible contribution to American Friends of Turkey.

Inquiries and tour booking requests should be addressed to Academic Travel Abroad, Inc., 3210 Grace St., N.W., Washington DC 20007. Tel.:(202)333-3355. 

The Honorable Fletcher Warren, who was U.S. Ambassador to Turkey from 1955 to 1961, recently observed his 92nd birthday at his home in Greenville, Texas. 




Second Bridge Spanning Bosphorus Third Bridge May Span Dardanelles

Pedestrian traffic has already begun, so to speak, on the second Bosphorus bridge. Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and a throng of others walked across the "bridge deck" of the Fatih Sultan Mehmed Bridge in early November.


Installation of the bridge's roadway (known in the trade as "bridge decks") began in September. More than 17,000 galvanized, high resistance steel cables weighing about 10,000 tons were drawn between the Baltiliman and Kanlica pillars of the new bridge. Laying of the bridge decks began in September 1987 and decks were rapidly put in place. The completed bridge is expected to be in operation by the end of 1988, but some delays have been experienced in the time-table for building access roads.

There is talk of plans for a third bridge over the Bosphorus but it seems to have been overtaken by prospects for a bridge across the Dardanelles at Canakkale. According to the mayor of Canakkale, the feasibility study for the project has already been contracted for. The scheme will provide for a major new trucking highway from the Turkish border in Thrace down through western Anatolia in the direction of Izmir.


As for the third bridge over the Bosphorus in Istanbul, it appears that Mayor Bedrettin Dalan is still confident of getting financing for the project, which envisages a span very close to the first bridge which links Ortakoy district with Beylerbey. 

Congressional Trade Mission Studies Wood Products Market

Congressman Sid Morrison (R.-Wash.) led a Wood Products Trade Mission to Turkey in August. Seminar presentations for Istanbul and Ankara were prepared by the American Plywood Association. The most active topic of discussion revolved around U.S. log grading and scaling standards, stimulating plans for another seminar in Turkey on that subject for early 1988.


The principal barrier to increased U.S. wood products exports to Turkey was seen as the 100% tariff rate. Logs remain the only duty-free wood import permitted. During the mission's visit, U.S. Trade, Inc., a corporate member of AFOT, hosted a large well-attended dinner for the participants. U.S. Trade, through its companion firm, U.S. Forestry, represents both Weyerhaeuser and ITT Rayonier in the exportation of logs and lumber to the Middle East. 

State Trade Promotion Directors' Visit

A delegation of trade promotion directors from nine states visited Ankara and Istanbul November 9-13. U.S. participants were Donald C. Burdon (Connecticut), Bart A. Smith (Illinois), Paul Wagner (Iowa), Ronald E. Baker (Maryland), Martin Lewis (New York), Mariya Toohey (North Carolina), William Targe (Ohio), Andrew Jackson (Tennessee), and Dieter Breloehr (Wisconsin). 

U.S.-Turkish Joint Venture To Build Armored Combat Vehicles

A joint venture company formed by FMC Corporation and the Nurol Group of Ankara are gearing up to manufacture a family of armored combat vehicles (ACV) in Turkey. Besides technical and financial support FMC is also committed to technology transfer and research-and-development backup in a program that would create some 6,000 to 8,000 jobs in Turkey.

Major feature of the FMC-NUROL venture is a proposal to produce the Armored Infantry Fighting Vehicle in Turkey. The proposal was still awaiting decision by the Turkish Government in November. Both FMC and NUROL are corporate members and supporters of AFOT. 

S.E. Anatolia (GAP Project) Macro-Management Planning

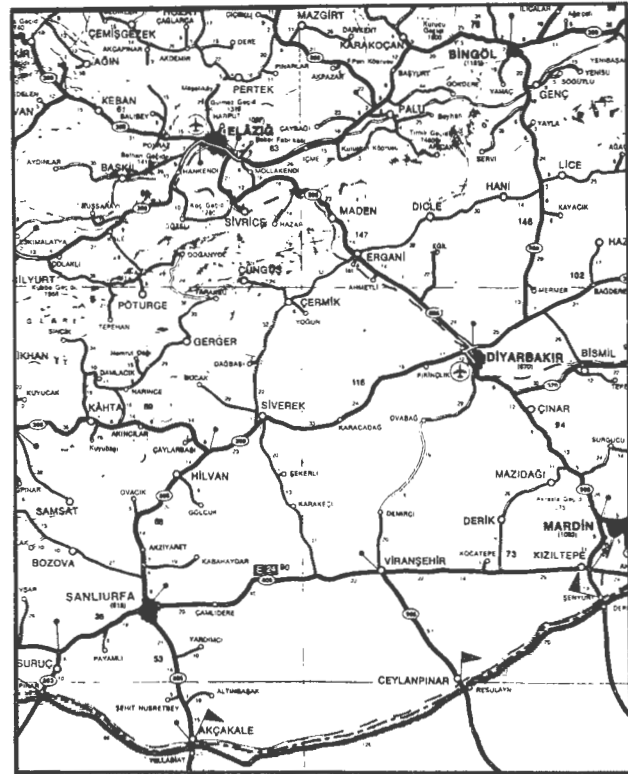
Macro-management to determine project strategy for the giant S.E. Anatolia project was to be opened for tenders in late November. Turkish press reports assert that Arthur Anderson, Bechtel, and Price Waterhouse would be among the firms short-listed for bidding on the \$2.2 million macro-management contract.

The Southeast Anatolia Development Project (known by its Turkish acronym, GAP) is one of the largest projects ever undertaken in Turkey. The project calls for construction of 17 hydroelectric plants and 21 dams, providing over 7,500 MW of power -- a 70% increase over present power generation capacity for Turkey. When the dams are completed, 4.6 million more acres of land will be irrigated, doubling the area of irrigated land in the area. The geographical reach of the GAP project embraces all of the provinces of Urfa and Mardin as well as parts of Gaziantep, Diyarbakir, Adiyaman, and Siirt. Its basis is the exploitation of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The centerpiece of the scheme is the Ataturk Dam at Karababa.

The Ataturk Dam will send waters down to the plains of Hilvan, Harran, and Ceylanpinar in the Urfa area, the conduits being two of the world's largest irrigation tunnels, each 24.6 kilometers long. The project aims at developing a total food surplus in Turkey worth \$5 billion a year.

The Turkish Government is actively seeking to encourage investments in the region by providing special incentives, such as investment premiums that could reach as much as 20% of fixed investment. Construction projects in the GAP region are proceeding on schedule. The Karakaya Dam, designed to generate 7.5 billion kwh of electricity, is undergoing test-runs. Ataturk Dam, the fourth largest rock-fill dam in the world, will be completed by mid-1990. Water collection behind the dam will begin next year. The lake formed thereby will take four years to fill.

A scholarly study of the potential economic and social impact of the GAP project was presented by William Mitchell of the U.S. Air War College at the 1986 Middle East Studies Association conference under the title Energy and Irrigation in Turkey: The Southeastern Anatolia Project.



Turkish State Highways Map

A New Sheraton for Ankara A New Ramada for Antalya A New Hilton for Izmir

Ground-breaking ceremonies were held in Ankara in October for the new Ankara Sheraton Hotel and Towers. The new complex will have a closed area of 37,000 sq. meters. It will rise to 23 storeys. The project, priced at \$43 million, is to be completed and ready for occupancy in 1989.

Ground has also been broken in Izmir for construction of a Hilton hotel, trade center and multi-storeyed autopark complex. The complex, to be built on an area covering 80,000 square meters of land belonging to the municipality, will be the tallest building in Turkey, with its 35 storeys and its height of 400 feet. The 5-star hotel, of 1,000 bed capacity, will also feature a heliport. The entire complex is priced at \$65 million.

Work is underway in Kemer, near Antalya, for Ramada's second hotel in Turkey. The first Ramada, in the Laleli section of Istanbul, opened for business in September. The 5-star hotel in Kemer is due to be ready for operations in December, 1988. It is being built by Gama Endustri, an AFOT corporate member and supporter.

Mobil Plans to Build 14th School in Anatolia

Mobil Corporation, now into its 83rd year in Turkey, is keeping up the momentum of its school building program. The 13th, a middle school in Mersin, was dedicated in September. The 14th, in Antalya, is to be built in 1988. The schools are operated by the Turkish Ministry of Education.

Mobil also contributes to the fine arts program at Istanbul University and other institutions. The company has been active in Turkey's cultural life, publishing books on the treasures and archeological monuments of Turkey. In 1984 Mobil also supported the pre-Olympic training of Turkey's marathon team. ☞

Procter & Gamble with a Turkish Partner

Procter and Gamble, one of the world's largest cleaning material producers, signed a partnership agreement with Mintax, one of Turkey's largest detergent producers in April. Announcement of the partnership agreement was made by Procter & Gamble's board chairman Edwin L. Artzt, during the meeting of the U.S.-Turkish Joint Business Council in Washington.

The agreement allows Procter & Gamble 50 percent interest in the Turkish joint company. The two companies have announced they will invest a total of \$40 million in the new venture. ☞

Periodicals in English about Turkey

Dateline Turkey, BBA, Basin Sarayi, Cagaloglu, Istanbul. (Weekly, 12 pp.) Overseas subscription \$160, incl. postage.

Newspot: Turkish Digest, Dir. Gen. of Press & Information, 203 Ataturk Bulvari, Ankara. (Weekly, 8 pp.) Complimentary subscription on written request.

Current Turkish Thought, Redhouse Press, P.K.142, 34432 Sirkeci, Istanbul. Subscription against \$10 contribution plus \$8 overseas surface mail.

Turkey Business Review: A Trade, Investment, and Finance Monthly. World Information Systems, Inc., 459 B Carlisle Dr., Herndon VA 22070. (Monthly) \$348 a year.

New Perspectives on Turkey (semianual). Cihan Bilginsoy, Editor, Vassar College Box 287, Poughkeepsie NY 12601. \$10. ☞

High School Teachers Needed in Turkey

Three American college preparatory schools for Turkish youth (Izmir, Tarsus, and Uskudar) require teachers of English, TOEFL, mathematics, physics, chemistry, general science, and drama. Two-year contracts provide salary, travel, furnished housing and other benefits. Teachers must be certified at the secondary level in the subject to be taught. For further information, send complete resumes to Douglas M. Hill, executive director, Friends of the American Board Schools in Turkey, Inc., 23 Mount Vernon Place, Asheville NC 28804. Telephone: (704)252-6943. ☞

Westinghouse and Sezai Turkes Fevzi Akkaya (STFA) have formed a joint venture company WESSAS. They are to manufacture electronic defense systems and avionics as well as radar for fighter planes, according to Dateline Turkey. The Wessas plant is expected also to export over \$6 million in defense equipment within five years. ☞

New Books about Turkey

Turkey on \$25 a Day (1988-89 edition), by Tom Brosnahan. New York, Prentice Hall, 1987. 300 pp. \$10.95.

Turkey: A Travel Survival Kit, 2nd edition, 1988, by Tom Brosnahan. Berkeley, Lonely Planet Publications, 1987. 480 pp. \$12.95.

Guide to Eastern Turkey and the Black Sea Coast, by Diana Darke. London, Michael Haag, 1987. 348 pp. \$17.00.

The Politics of Rapid Urbanization: Government and Growth in Modern Turkey, by Michael N. Danielson and Rusen Keles. New York, Holmes & Meyer, 1985. 286 pp. \$19.50.

Turkey Coping with Crisis, by George S. Harris. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press, 1985. 240 pp. \$39.00.

Economic Shocks and Structural Adjustments, by Patrick J. Conway. Leyden, North-Holland, 1987. Dfl. 120.

Turkey: An Increasingly Key Strategic Asset for the U.S. Heritage Foundation Backgrounder No. 609, October 14, 1987, by James A. Phillips. 11 pp. Heritage Foundation, 214 Massachusetts Ave., N.E., Washington DC 20002.

[NOTE: Book listings are for readers' information only. AFOT is not equipped to market or place orders for books] ☞

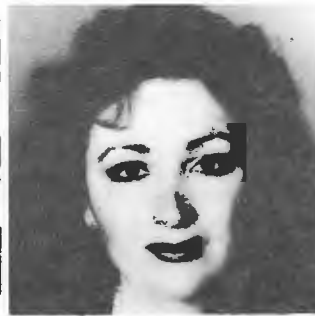
Istanbul Festival Prepares for Summer 1988



Judith Ulug



Nejat F. Eczacibasi



Barbara Carter

The 16th annual Istanbul Festival is making ready its 1988 program. We are expecting many details to be ready in time for the AFOT annual conference in February. The Istanbul Festival Committee has been invited to participate in AFOT's Trade Exposition February 4-5.

Fans of the Boston "Pops" Orchestra for example, undaunted by the short time still remaining, are actively seeking a corporate sponsor so that the Boston "Pops" might perform in Istanbul next summer. The New York Philharmonic played at the 1985 Festival with the sponsorship of Citibank.

Among the most popular features of the 1987 Istanbul Festival were the July concerts of Chick Correa (piano) and Gary Burton (vibraphone). Likewise, the Modern Jazz Quartet performed for SRO crowds. The Raeletts and the Ray Charles Orchestra gave three performances to enthusiastic crowds at the Istanbul Open Air Theater.

Still further luster was provided by the Herbie Hancock Trio and the "Oregon" group. Garth Fagan's Bucket Dance Theater drew considerable critical acclaim.

On the more classical plane, Judith Ulug (pianist) and Lynn Trepel (mezzo-soprano), both born and trained in the U.S., gave joint concerts at the Ataturk Cultural Center. Ulug also performed with the Istanbul State Symphony jointly with Ayla Erduran, Turkish violinist. Elsewhere at the festival, were the Boston-born pianists, Anthony and Joseph Paratore.

On the festival's operatic stage was the Winston-Salem based Piedmont Opera's production of Carlisle Floyd's "Flower and Hawk." Featured in the now annual festival production of Mozart's "Abduction from the Seraglio" was Ohio-born Barbara Carter in the role of Constanza.

A comparable array is expected to carry the flag for the U.S.A. during the Festival program next June and July. The Istanbul Festival's founder and prime mover, Dr. Nejat F. Eczacibasi, is chairman of Eczacibasi Holding, an AFOT corporate member. Inquiries about the 1988 Festival program should be addressed to Istanbul Festivali, Yildiz Kultur ve Sanat Merkezi, Besiktas, Istanbul. Telex 26484 ISAM TR.

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF TURKEY

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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION


Title or Rank	First Name	Initial	Last Name
Mailing Address		City	State Zip Code
Business Phone	Home Phone	Remarks	
<input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal. Member No.: _____			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check <input type="checkbox"/> Money Order DUES: <input type="checkbox"/> 3 years, \$70. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Year, \$25.			

More AFOT Conference Speakers


(from page one)

For the February 5 telecommunications seminar Joel Alper, president of Comsat International Systems, has agreed to be our breakfast speaker. Craig Nalen, president of Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), will give the luncheon address.

Telecommunications seminar panelists will include Herbert H. Schiller, Assistant Postmaster General for Technical Resources, Lawrence J. Gitten, of A.T. & T. Network Systems, and Leslie Cox, of Northern Telecom. Turkish seminar panelists are still to be confirmed but we expect one of the newly chosen cabinet ministers plus the director general of Turkey's P.T.T. and the chief of the State Planning Organization.


Other conference speakers, including Secretary of State George Shultz, were listed in AFOT's October Newsletter. 

First Turkish F-16 Fly-Past

Four U.S.-built F-16 fighter aircraft arrived in Ankara October 19 and were joined by the first Turkish-assembled F-16 planes for a ceremonial flight over the capital. Under the agreement between TUSAS and General Dynamics, eight U.S.-built F-16 planes are being delivered as the remaining 152 are being assembled at the TUSAS plant at Murted outside Ankara. General Dynamics is a corporate member of AFOT. 


U.S. Secretary of Energy Visits Turkey

John Herrington, U.S. Secretary of Energy, visited Turkey October 4-6. He met with Prime Minister Ozal and with the Turkish ministers of Finance and of Energy. In an Ankara press conference Secretary Herrington called the "Water for Peace" project -- aimed at piping water from Turkey to various Middle Eastern countries-- "an exciting and promising project."

Secretary Herrington told the Turkish press that the U.S. wanted to sell coal to Turkey with particular reference to coal-based power projects. One of those plants, at Tekirdag in Thrace, will be built by the Bechtel Corporation. 

For JUSMMAT "Life Begins at Forty"

The Joint U.S. Military Mission for Aid to Turkey (JUSMMAT) marked its fortieth anniversary in August with praise from Secretary of Defense Weinberger for continuous performance despite a Congress which, Weinberger noted, has been sometimes "reluctant" to extend aid to Turkey.

At the anniversary ceremony in Ankara, MG William Potts, current chief of JUSMMAT, recalled the slogan "Life begins at 40" and expressed confidence that JUSMMAT had only just begun to show what it can do. Present personnel strength at JUSMMAT includes 82 U.S. military and civilian staff. 

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF TURKEY, INC.

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Washington, DC 20036
Telephone 202/293-4670

Please respond to:

Bonnie Joy Kaslan
Turkish American Association of California
408 - 13th Street, Suite 532
Oakland, California 94612

20 February 1985

Lenas J. Kojelis
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Lenas,

Many thanks for meeting with Ron Carter, Executive Director of the Assembly and me on February 12. We were indeed grateful for the opportunity to express the concerns and fears of the community particularly regarding domestic terrorism.

As stated in our discussions we would like to see unequivocal condemnations of all forms of terrorism and it seems only fitting that the keynote speakers re-iterate the unacceptability of harassment, intimidation and threats against fellow Americans at the ceremonies planned by the American community in April.

In the meantime, please find enclosed the material discussed at our meeting.

Sincerely,
Bonnie Joy Kaslan

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Office of the Attorney General
GEORGE "DUKE" DEUKMEJIAN
555 Capitol Mall, Suite 350
Sacramento, CA 95814

Contact: Tony Cimarusti

Release: November 3, 1980

STATEMENT BY GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN ON
BOMBING BY ARMENIAN TERRORISTS

As victims of the world's first holocaust of this century, Armenians, justifiably, have strong feelings against the Turkish government that perpetrated that mass genocide.

The most recent manifestation of those strong emotions was in the form of a bombing of a Turkish-owned business located in Hollywood, for which a group calling itself the Justice Commandos of Armenian Genocide claimed responsibility. This is the first time this terrorist group has taken action against anyone in California.

As a person of Armenian heritage, I understand and sympathize with the strong discontent Armenians feel against the Turks. However, as the state's top law officer, I can in no way condone bombings or any form of retaliatory violence.

Members of the Armenian community work diligently to provide a positive contribution to the state and the nation. Actions by terrorists are not representative of Armenians in this country.

I urge all people to work within the law to correct any grievances they may have. In the meantime, anyone who has any information about these bombings should contact their nearest local law enforcement agency or the State Attorney General's office.

*He don't
condone but...*

Information from media on ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONARY FEDERATION and reported linkage with other groups.

From Los Angeles Times,
6/8/80

"Two international Armenian political parties seem to dominate nearly every aspect of organized Armenian community life. The Armenian Revolutionary Federation (ARF) founded in 1890, is the party of militant nationalists...The ARF endorses terrorism...In October, the 28-year old son of the Turkish ambassador to the Netherlands was shot to death by...the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide. At the Los Angeles office of the ARF newspaper, ASBAHEZ, the staff was excitedly preparing to print a front-page photo of the young man's corpse. 'I tell you, it was justified,' said Vahe Berberian...None of these Nationalists, however, is prepared to move to (Soviet) Armenia. It is a transparent double standard..." (It is interesting in this connection that the rhetoric of the Armenian nationalists is never directed at demanding an independent Armenia from Russia, nor are Armenian terrorists killing Russian diplomats. The article also points out that the Armenian National Assembly apports seats on its Board of Directors to leading ARF members.)

"The Assembly has development of Armenian political clout...as its long-term goal. 'As it now stands we're powerless. Armenians can't get anything from anybody.'...The Assembly plans to pressure Los Angeles to enter into a sister-city program with Yerevan, capital of Soviet Armenia..."

From ASBAHEZ, 4/24/75
In an editorial demanding
disintegration of Turkey

"It is up to us to take the initiative in upsetting the balance of powers...Since the ARF is the political and revolutionary fist...it is exigent for them to take the initiative...They will gradually increase the intensity and volume of their warfare, as well as gradually multiply the number and kinds of the fields of warfare...The present balance of powers will be shaken and disturbed and the quantity and quality of contributions from foreign sources will therefore improve...The Armenians must conduct this warfare in the following fields: Economic and monetary; political and diplomatic; militant and revolutionary; propaganda and information; technological pressures."

From Christian Science Monitor, 11/19/80

"Edward Boghosian, editor of the Armenian Reporter in New York, says that the Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide, a terrorist group operating in the United States, is an arm of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation (ARF)."

From CITY, April, 1980
San Francisco magazine

"The approach of the Armenian National Committee (ANC) branch of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation (ARF): to cultivate politicians, through campaign contributions and votes...On a local level, the ANC has been quite successful at meeting and wooing...politicians...These contacts and others resulted last year in a unanimous joint California resolution condemning U.S. aid to Turkey...'The only way to reach a politician is through money and votes,' (said chairman of the ANC)."
(The San Francisco Chronicle, 3/25/82, reported a contribution from the ANC to Deukmejian of \$11,250.00)

"The whole purpose (of April 24 commemorations and demonstrations) according to the Armenian Commemorative Chairman, is to keep this Armenian issue alive...'There is no question that Turkey is an enemy of the Armenians. That's the basis on which we are organized."

(Attorney General Deukmejian's name is listed as "Honorary Member" on the letterhead of the Armenian Commemorative Committee in 1979. Has he been asked if he endorses such statements? Does this candidate for Governor regard Turkey, an ally of the United States and a NATO member, as an enemy? Does he perceive the office of Governor as a device to obtain "Armenian political clout", the stated goal of the Armenian Assembly, rather than an office serving all Californians, regardless of ethnic origin?)

Question: As attorney general who supports the death penalty, you are ~~xxxxxx~~ aware that Armenian terrorism, claiming responsibility for the murder of 18 Turkish diplomats, began in California in 1973 when an Armenian-American Yanikian murdered two Turkish diplomats and was found guilty of 1st degree murder and given California's severest punishment of life imprisonment, because we didn't have the death penalty. Now efforts are being made by some elements of the Armenian community to release this criminal. As Mr. Law and Order, can you assure us this attempt will not be successful?

Deukmejian: No, I can't assure you of that. The man today I believe is over 85 years of age and in very very poor health, and I don't think you will find very many people if at all in the state prison system who are that age and in poor health. I think generally speaking when a prisoner gets to that stage of his life he generally speaking is paroled and so if Mr. Yanikian is paroled or if he is placed in some type of medical facility outside of the prison I don't believe that that would be anything unusual. I think that would be a practice that has been followed in the correctional system for many many years.

(San Mafeo news item, July 29 - Yanikian was released July 29, the day Attorney General Deukmejian was asked this question, to an "undisclosed private hospital near Southern California's Armenian community..." Not only did Mr. Deukmejian make excuses for releasing this convicted murderer, he concealed the information that on this same day the murderer was in fact released, if one can assume he was informed, and I would find it incredible if he were not, both from his capacity as head of California's Department of Justice, and his involvement with the "Armenian community." Since the news item said it was a "medical furlough for one year." I believe this means Yanikian was not granted parole, and could be recommitted at the end of one year? Is anyone checking the status of this case now, in May, 1982?

FACTS FROM PEOPLE V. YANIKIAN, Superior Court No. 98612, Santa Barbara County
Appellate Court, Second Appellate District,
2d Crim. No. 24571

Judgment of Guilty of 1st Degree Murder on 2 counts was affirmed by the Supreme Court, State of California on July 22, 1974. The sentence was life imprisonment.

It is reasonable to assume that Att. Gen. Deukmejian, advocate of maximum punishment for "political assassins", knows:

- 1) That Yanikian made a trip to Russia after he set up his victims, with half his fare paid by the Russian government;
- 2) That contrary to the image his defenders project of a successful businessman and well-known author and American patriot,

Yanikian was on welfare in Santa Barbara,

His books, which he paid to have published, urged, for example, the destruction of the capitalistic system of the U.S.; an unpublished book, Free Sexism, was a pornographic sex book which he envisioned turning into a movie.

In reviewing the case, the Appellate judges pointed out, "To generate public attention, which was the purpose of his act, the defendant carefully timed the distribution of a press release explaining his conduct, and of numerous letters to persons of Armenian parentage, so that they were received at or about the time the homicides became publicly known. The letter spoke of his personal war against "the Turkish beasts and their government" which would be started by the time the letter was received. The press release expressed his determination to do everything in his power to publicize his act..." and that defendant "expected to be recognized as some type of hero for his action." (He was.)

How does Attorney General Deukmejian rationalize his failure to oppose Yanikian's parole under a medical furlough to a nursing home "near his own people" knowing the murderer would be welcomed there as their "hero". Surely this encourages further assassinations by fanatics. Our prisons have hospital facilities where Yanikian could have been cared for.

Would Mr. Deukmejian have advocated the same leniency if Yanikian's name were Sirhan?

1266 Windimer Drive
Los Altos, Calif. 94022
May 14, 1982

The qualifications of George Deukmejian, Attorney General, and Republican candidate for Governor, should be questioned on the basis of his apparent inability to confront with candor and honesty the grave problem of terrorism in California by Armenian radical fanatics. Two international Armenian terrorist organizations are known to have bases in California. "ASALA claimed responsibility for the attempted assassination in April of a Turkish diplomat in Canada in a letter with a Van Nuys postmark. The "Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide" claimed responsibility for the murder of Consul General Kemal Arikan in Los Angeles. (See enclosure "Information from Media on Armenian Revolutionary Federation (ARF) and Reported Linkage with Other Groups.")

I call your attention to the release of Nov. 3, 1980, from the "Office of Attorney General George "Duke" Deukmejian" concerning the bombing of a Hollywood travel agency owned by a Turkish-American. (See enclosure). He implies this was the first terrorist action. The facts:

- 1) An American-Armenian, Gourgen Yanikian, assassinated two Turkish diplomats in Santa Barbara in 1973;
- 2) The home of an American professor who teaches Ottoman History at UCLA was bombed in 1977;
- 3) Beverly Hills High School was bombed in 1978, protesting a scheduled Turkish dance performance;
- 4) Consul General Arikan's home was bombed in October, 1980;
- 5) Death threats to Arikan in October, 1980 (assassinated Jan., 1982).

In the last 10 months, we have witnessed a murder, 3 bombings, two publicized death threats, and four Turkish Folklore Ballet performances canceled because of militant Armenian threats.

You will note that the first 3 paragraphs of the Attorney General's statement in November, 1980 would seem to be justifying hate for Turks, a racist attitude unacceptable in a public official in our state and country.

I also call your attention to the enclosed answer by Mr. Deukmejian on July 28, 1981, on KCBS radio to a question regarding efforts by Armenian militants to release from prison the convicted murderer Yanikian. Deukmejian not only withheld the information that Yanikian's release had already been obtained, but justified the release should it happen - a strange double standard for a candidate who runs on his record as "Mr. Law and Order" and as a strong advocate of maximum punishment for such criminals.

Mr. Deukmejian, both in his capacity as head of our Justice Department and also because of his close ties with the Armenian-American community, justifiably proud of their heritage and traditions, must have been fully aware: 1) that Yanikian prior to murdering the two diplomats in 1973 exhorted Armenians around the world to kill all Turks outside Turkey in this new "warfare"; 2) that during the trial militant American-Armenians bussed to Santa Barbara from Los Angeles filled the courtroom and bowed to the murderer as their hero and martyr; and 3) that Yanikian's release would be read by Armenian terrorists as a message loud and clear that "political assassination" in California costs their "heroes" at most only a few years. Predictably, the Armenian extremists now use the release of Yanikian as reason for freeing Hampig Sassounian, the accused murderer of Arikan, and openly call for further killings.

The Appellate Judges in reviewing the Yanikian case referred to the decision in People v. Sirhan "in which the facts are strikingly similar" and added, "Fanatics of all types, religious, racial and political abound in the world today. Typically---they place some purpose or principle above the law and thereby justify disregard of the law. Repudiation of any such basis for excusing or extenuating crime is indispensable to the

continuance of organized society under law." (People v. Gourgen Yanikian, 2d CRIM. No. 24571 - see enclosure.)

And yet it appears our Attorney General on the July 28, 1981 radio program did not oppose the release of this murderer, but justified it. The parole was on the basis of a one-year medical furlough in a nursing home "where he can live...near his own people" (Los Angeles Times, July 29, 1981). Is this 1 year parole being reviewed now? Surely prison hospital facilities would be more appropriate than a nursing home "near his own people" tenderly cared for as their hero.

On Sunday, April 25, 1982, on KBRG radio, an Armenian radio program speaker asserted that Sassounian should be freed because the accused assassin of Arikian is not a murderer, but an avenger, and urged all the listeners to be avengers.

With so much evidence of Armenian fanatics inciting further hate, and urging further killings, it seems reasonable to expect Mr. Deukmejian, as head of California's Department of Justice and candidate for Governor, and as a highly respected leader of the American-Armenian community, the majority of whom certainly do not condone murder or incitement to hate another race, to make it crystal clear to all Californians that ethnic prejudices do not influence his performance as a public official. Until he unconditionally opposes the parole of Yanikian, convicted murderer - until he unconditionally condemns that small segment of the Armenian-American community which perpetuates hate and incites murder, one must ask if his tough stand against crime is on a selective basis.

At the time of the attempted assassination of President Reagan, Mr. Deukmejian made the following statement: "Some may urge that we react calmly to yet another assassination attempt...I disagree. It is time for impatience, a time to be angry and upset. This type of crime has happened far too often, and it must stop."

Contrast this with the item in the Los Angeles Times Jan. 29, 1982: "'I deeply regret and deplore the assassination of Kemal Arikian. Terrorism of this kind simply can't be tolerated.' A Deukmejian spokesman added, 'Attorney Gen. Deukmejian feels Armenians should have their own homeland and that the genocide is a fact and he feels deeply about it.'"

I must question how deeply Mr. Deukmejian has researched the tragedies that occurred in the Ottoman Empire 3 generations ago that qualify him to state that "genocide is a fact." As a retired English and history teacher I spent six months at the Hoover Institute at Stanford University researching this period of history. My sources were American, English, French and Armenian (the Armenian propagandists erroneously insist only the Turkish government disputes their viewpoint). My conclusion, documented, is that there is no validity in the theory advanced by the Armenian propagandists of one-sided responsibility (Turkish, according to them) for the mutual massacres that occurred between two ethnic groups incited against each other. As one historian, Donald Everett Webster commented, the Armenians bet on the wrong horse - Russia.

Must I now be afraid my home will be bombed, as was Prof. Shaw's, because I dispute the veracity of certain Armenians' version of history? (See enclosure)

When our Attorney General while deploring the assassination of Arikian simultaneously publicizes the goals of the ARF, reported in the Los Angeles Times, June 8, 1980, to be an organization endorsing terrorism, is he not, although unintentionally, inciting further terrorism? (See enclosure).

I concur, as do my Armenian friends, with an item in the Peninsula Times, July 31, 1981, at the time the Armenian National Committee succeeded in canceling the Turkish Folklore Ballet performance in San Francisco: "Armenians' rethead of old battles opposes another principle in our country's development, that our ancestors had to let go of past hosilities."

Shouldn't our public officials, who serve all the people, be able to do so?

Sincerely,

Helen Lauman Berkoz

5 Enclosures

408. 13th Street, Suite 552
Oakland, California 94612
May 19, 1982

Dear

The highest office, that of Governor, in the state of California must be one which reflects integrity, honesty, and candor. My concern is that George "Duke" Deukmejian, has been unable to demonstrate these qualities regarding expanding American terrorism, murder, and violence, particularly in the state of California. Frankly, I am very fearful for the future of California should this man become elected by a people who perceive him to be "Mr. Law and Order".

In the past few months in California we have witnessed a murder (Kamal Arken 1.28.82) three bombings, two publicized death threats, and four Turkish Ballet Folklore performances cancelled because of militant American threats.

The fact that Mr. Deukmejian has never condemned without qualification American terrorism, leads me to believe that perhaps his tough law and order stand is on a selective basis and this is totally unacceptable in any public official.

July 28, 1981 saw Mr. Deukmejian as a guest on KCBS' Lita Detweiler's "Newsmagazine". Not only did Mr. Deukmejian withhold information concerning

7...
The release of the convicted murderers of two diplomats,
he also seemed to justify the release. (See enclosure).
Such a double standard seems to contradict a
heavy law and order stand claimed by Mr. Deukmejian.

With such evidence of expanding Armenian Terrorism,
fanaticism and hate, it would seem reasonable to
expect Mr. Deukmejian, a highly respected leader of
the American-Armenian community to make it
unequivocally clear that California is not the place
(nor anywhere in the U.S.) to bring old world problems,
hatred and violence and such behavior will not be
tolerated. "He don't condone but..." is unacceptable.

It seems to me that unless Mr. Deukmejian
unconditionally condemns Armenian terrorism, hatred, violence,
and murder and takes active measures to root out such
violence, his ability to govern people of all
ethnic backgrounds must be seriously questioned.

I urge you to reflect carefully on the
candidate(s) of your choice.

Please see the highlighted enclosures which
have been carefully researched.

Sincerely,
Bonnie Jij' Sedol Kaslan

JON CARROLL

Duke's Boys

OF ALL OF THE ironies of the 1982 California gubernatorial campaign, surely the most curious is George Deukmejian's firing of his campaign manager, Bill Roberts, for telling the truth.

Roberts, as you'll recall, told reporters in early October that Deukmejian would win because of the hidden racism lurking deep in the hearts of many California voters. "If we are down five points or less in the polls by election time, we're going to win," said Roberts, commenting on covert anti-black sentiment. "It's just a fact of life. If people are going to vote that way, they certainly aren't going to announce it for a survey taker."



Duke was, of course, outraged. Or said he was. He fired Roberts. He fired Roberts seven days (Duke, we gather, is slow to anger, or maybe just slow) after his remarks were published. He disassociated himself from all imputations of racism. "Heaven forbid," he said, or words to that effect.

So what happened? You may recall. Duke was behind by about six percentage points in the polls a few days before the election, and he pulled out a narrow victory. Race, of course, had nothing to do with it. The real issue was, uh, crime.

Or something.

LET US SPECULATE for a moment. Let us suppose that Bill Roberts' views on the matter of anti-black sentiment had been communicated to his candidate before they were communicated to reporters. That would seem to be likely. And let us speculate on what Roberts' advice to Duke, given his firm belief in secret racism, would have been.

Something like this: "Lie low, stay cool, don't make any mistakes, wait for the natural impulses of voters to take their course on November 2."

Roberts might even have mentioned that he might go public with his speculations, just to underscore the point for the odd five per cent of the voters who were not yet aware that Tom Bradley was a black person. We do not of course know that he made any such revelations. But it does seem unlikely that a veteran politico like Roberts would have made such controversial remarks without any warning. To assume otherwise would be to postulate a world in which, say, Teddy Kennedy's campaign manager tells the press, "Sure, some girl died after a wild party. Voters have forgotten all about that."

NOW ADMITTEDLY this is all speculation, semi-informed guesses. The principals involved ain't talkin'. One would certainly hate to impute devious, cynical campaign tactics to the new governor of California.

Except. Lo and behold. It now turns out that one Michael Franchetti, a former chief deputy attorney general under the Duke and recently named by the governor-elect to be his finance director, was instrumental in spreading a false and malicious rumor about then-Lieutenant Governor Mervyn Dymally.

The year was 1978. Dymally was running for re-election against noted GOP statesman Mike Curb. Officer of the court and sworn defender of the law Franchetti leaked a confidential state document to the press. The document implied that Dymally was in imminent peril of being indicted for financial irregularities.

Franchetti, in order to wiggle out of a lawsuit, acknowledged this August in a letter that the attorney general's office never had any evidence of wrongdoing by Dymally. The finance director-designate expressed his "sincere regret" at having given the scurrilous document to a GOP campaign functionary.

DID I MENTION that Mervyn Dymally is a black person? Did I mention that at least some observers think Dymally lost the election to Curb because of the smear campaign initiated by Franchetti? Did I mention that I am beginning to see a pattern in Mr. Deukmejian's style of doing business — the sort of issues he finds most comfortable, the sort of people he likes to have around him?

Remember Jerry Brown? Not a bad fellow, in retrospect.

Chad

vacation

11/22/82

COMMENTARY

No champion of civil liberties

By Seth Rosenfeld

In 20 years as state legislator and attorney general, George Deukmejian has made crime his number one issue. He championed the death penalty, "use a gun, go to prison" legislation and mandatory sentencing. Throughout the campaign that led to his narrow victory over Tom Bradley for governor last month, he spelled out how he viewed his new job. Said Deukmejian: "The governor is the most important crime fighter in the state."

But the governor is more than the state's top cop. The governor appoints judges, designs the budget, signs or vetoes key legislation and, in short, sets the priorities and tone of state government. The governor, more than any other official, must represent the rights and liberties of all Californians.

Deukmejian's record suggests, however, that he takes a dim view of these constitutionally guaranteed rights — freedom of religion and speech, and protection against unreasonable search and seizure — when they stand in the way of his law enforcement goals. Indeed, he has decried what he calls "the slavish devotion to perfect procedural justice." As for the exercise of lawful political protest, the governor-elect seems to view that with nothing less than suspicion.

Deukmejian put forth his philosophy of crime and civil liberties in California early on as attorney general. Speaking before the Republican State Central Committee in 1979, he warned of "forces beyond our control which will bring disruptive terrorism to our state," and of the "cataclysmic day when society will not have an effective response for the criminal disorders facing us."

The attorney general elaborated further in his 1980 Report to the Legislature on Organized

Crime. The report, in which he neatly lumps together civil disobedience with terrorism and murder, affords a glimpse of the wide array of activities he believes warrant police monitoring.

"The state's unique composition of various ethnic groups, foreign nationals and home-grown political extremists has resulted in . . . a wide range of illegal terrorist and extremist activities such as murder, assault, extortion and civil disobedience," the report reads. "One of the greatest challenges to police is the identification of individuals and groups which ferment hate and political unrest."

Somehow, California has withstood this cataclysmic wave of crime and terrorism. And unless the Constitution has been put to sleep, political unrest is still legal, and will probably characterize the body politic so long as it is healthy.

Still, Deukmejian has sought more tools to extend the long arm of the law, which has elicited frequent charges from attorneys, judges and church and civil liberties groups that some of his actions are unconstitutional, and give short shrift to civil liberties. For example:

■ Under Deukmejian, the attorney general's office has operated as a statewide clearinghouse for intelligence on "extremist groups," according to his 1981 Report to the Legislature on Organized Crime.

As a legislator and attorney general, Deukmejian unsuccessfully pushed for increased electronic eavesdropping and wiretapping by state and local police. In the 1981 report he called for a new law expanding intelligence gathering by sheriffs and local police on "terrorist-type" activities. The report noted that such intelligence gathering is currently prohibited "because of local political climate and/or local restrictions."

■ The "Violent Groups Bill," sponsored by Deukmejian in January 1981, would have outlawed any group, or membership in any group, that advocates imminent violent or illegal acts, and would have allowed any citizen to get an injunction to prevent such a group from meeting. Advocacy of such acts was already illegal, but the bill would have allowed the state to prohibit free association and place prior restraints on speech — in violation of the Constitution.

Deukmejian explained that in order to know in advance whether a group's advocacy is intended to promote violence, it would be necessary to infiltrate the group beforehand.

Though aimed ostensibly at the Ku Klux Klan, the measure brought harsh criticism from the American Civil Liberties Union: "This legislation will serve as the perfect pretext for bugging, observing, infiltrating and otherwise harassing minority groups whose actions are regarded with disfavor by law enforcement While it might be used against the Klan, it also might be used against the Black Panther Party or the Diablo Canyon people . . ." The bill, co-authored by PG&E lawyer Robert Harris, passed only after it was amended to be constitutional.

■ Shortly before anti-nuclear activists were to blockade the proposed fueling-up of PG&E's Diablo Canyon reactor in August 1981, Deukmejian ordered 20 agents from his Bureau of Investigation to begin gathering data on people who might participate in the protest. The attorney general maintained that he was not violating the political rights of the activists, and that his order came after the San Luis Obispo County sheriff's office requested help in determining the size of the planned protest.

■ Deukmejian has perennially pushed for repeal of the exclu-

sionary rule, which was designed to prevent lawless law enforcement by barring the use of illegally obtained evidence in court. Deukmejian-sponsored measures, some of which his staff drafted into last June's Proposition 8, would allow police to use evidence from illegal wiretaps and warrantless searches, and also reduce the right to privacy in telephone and credit records.

■ In what became a classic church-state confrontation, Deukmejian agents in January 1979 descended without warning upon the Worldwide Church of God in Pasadena, with a warrant to search and seize any church records, including membership lists and clergy-member communications. They claimed they were looking for evidence that the church was misusing its funds. Before long, 15 diverse civil liberties and church groups rallied to the church's defense, charging that the attorney general's search was unconstitutional because it was overbroad and interfered with freedom of worship.

"A more complete departure from the long-established constitutional principles and tradition of religious freedom can scarcely be imagined," said lawyers for the Catholic Archdiocese in Los Angeles. The incident caused the state Legislature to pass a law, over Deukmejian's objection, barring the attorney general from such interference in internal church affairs.

A backdrop to these incidents is Deukmejian's running battle with California's court system. He claims the state Supreme Court is too liberal, has suggested its justices be elected rather than appointed, and has submitted questionnaires to prospective judges to determine their stands on controversial issues. He promises to appoint judges tougher on law and order.

Deukmejian, it seems, is more



George Deukmejian
California's governor-elect

concerned with getting convictions than with preserving the system of checks and balances designed to ensure that government is both accountable to the people, and somewhat insulated from every shift in the political winds.

The constitutional protections that Deukmejian has repeatedly challenged were not intended by our forefathers to impede law enforcement, but to make secure the right and liberties of everyone. Many people, like Deukmeji-

an himself, have come to California to pursue their opportunities and enjoy these rights. But there are many different types of people here, and their rights, and interests often conflict. As governor, Deukmejian will have the responsibility of ensuring that these constitutional rights, and the opportunities they promise, remain California's greatest resource.

Seth Rosenfeld, an associate at the Center for Investigative Reporting, Inc., lives in Oakland.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 1, 1985

RESPONSES BY THE PRESIDENT
TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY
HURRIYET OF TURKEY

March 29, 1985

Q: During your first term Administration officials emphasized in Congressional hearings time after time that military aid to Turkey is insufficient to modernize her ancient armed forces. Two questions: Do you think Turkey is fit to fulfill her NATO duties under these circumstances? Since Administration requests have always been cut by Congress, do you intend to increase aid to Turkey?

THE PRESIDENT: The United States is committed to help Turkey modernize its armed forces as quickly as possible. We are doing our best to help insure that a key ally has a strong defense.

In order to do this we have more than tripled military assistance to Turkey since 1980. Last year Congress approved \$700 million in military assistance. This year, recognizing the continuing need, I have requested Congress to approve nearly \$800 million in military assistance, of which over 73 percent is either grant or on concessional terms.

Q: What is your evaluation of Greek and Turkish attitudes during the last summit on Cyprus?

THE PRESIDENT: As we said in January, the United States regrets the failure of the summit meeting between the leaders of the two Cypriot communities. We believe, however, that the pursuit of a negotiated political solution in Cyprus must continue and that the Cypriot parties themselves hold the key to their own future. We continue to support the Secretary General's role under his Security Council mandate, and for our part have encouraged all parties to this dispute to be flexible and forthcoming.

Q: Are you optimistic about a peaceful solution?

THE PRESIDENT: As I said, we are still hopeful the Cypriot parties can find the will to move forward under the guidance of the Secretary General to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the Cyprus question.

Q: Greek Prime Minister Papandreou has been hostile to NATO. Do you think it is secure to keep U.S. bases in Greece under the circumstances or do you intend to move them to Turkey?

THE PRESIDENT: The United States maintains its long-standing security relationship with Greece within the NATO partnership. We believe that U.S. bases in Greece are of value to Greece, the U.S. and NATO. That is why we negotiated a bilateral Defense and Economic Cooperation Agreement and we continue to maintain this view.

-more-

Q: Turkey, like the U.S. faces constant international terrorist attacks. Armenian terrorist groups claim responsibility for Turkish victims. However, Congress is about to vote on an Armenian resolution referring to the so-called genocide in 1915. Do you approve Congressional action on such a sensitive issue?

THE PRESIDENT: I know this is a deeply emotional issue, and I sympathize with all those who suffered during the tragic events of 1915. I also profoundly regret that Turks and Armenians have so far not been able to resolve their differences. Nevertheless, there is no question regarding my opposition to terrorism. On those grounds alone, my Administration opposes Congressional action on the kind of resolution to which you refer. We are concerned such resolutions might inadvertently encourage or reward terrorist attacks on Turks and Turkish Americans. We also oppose them because they could harm relations with an important ally.

I hope the Turkish people understand that in our form of government the Executive can only seek to persuade the Congress and does not control Congressional actions. Therefore, these resolutions, if adopted, would only express an opinion of the Congress. They would not, and could not, change my policy toward Turkey or my commitment to the fight against international terrorism.

Q: Turkey is following in the footsteps of U.S. economic policy. Liberal trade and conservative monetary policy are the basics of Turkish economic policy. Do you believe such measures should be used in developing countries? Do you think the measures are productive?

THE PRESIDENT: Private capital working in an open market is the most effective engine of development. The success that Mr. Ozal has had so far in reinstating an enviable economic growth rate through his liberalization policies demonstrates that fact. The United States strongly supports Turkey's economic program and applauds the responsible and successful manner in which Turkey has addressed its international financial obligations.

Q: Do you see Turkey as an economic, as well as strategic, ally of the U.S.?

THE PRESIDENT: A healthy, growing Turkish economy is in the best interests of Turkey and the United States, and we are encouraging the development of a strong, competitive Turkish economy. In the world of trade, countries are at the same time partners and competitors. We look forward to competing with Turkish goods and services in the world market place and anticipate expanding our markets in Turkey as well.

Q: Since 1948 the Middle East has not been at peace. What are your plans to bring peace to the region? Would you support an international conference like that most Arab nations favor?

THE PRESIDENT: The achievement of a just and lasting peace between Israel and all its neighbors is a major goal of the United States. We are working with the parties to achieve, as a next step, a broadening of negotiations through direct talks between Israel and Jordan with Palestinian representatives. The United States firmly believes that the only practical path to peace in the Middle East lies in direct negotiations based upon United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

An international conference would inevitably produce extremist rhetoric and confrontation rather than serious and productive negotiation. This would not bring closer the peaceful settlement we seek.

In my September 1, 1982, Middle East peace initiative, which is firmly based on Resolutions 242 and 338 and the Camp David framework, I outlined positions which the United States would support in negotiations. These positions are aimed at the achievement of an equitable settlement that would reconcile Israel's legitimate security interests and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Acceptance of our proposals by other parties is not a pre-condition for negotiations. We would expect other parties to put forward their positions.

Recent developments have spurred movement toward negotiations. This momentum must be maintained and built upon. The United States will be active in that effort.

Q: How do you see future U.S.-Soviet relations? Are you optimistic about the Geneva talks?

THE PRESIDENT: It is regrettable that U.S. relations with the USSR have been difficult in recent years, but we must face the fact that events such as the brutal Soviet war against the Afghan people, the continuing Soviet military buildup far beyond legitimate defense needs, and the deteriorating human rights situation in the USSR complicate the task of developing more satisfactory relations. Although issues are complex, I am hopeful that we are at a point where we and the Soviets can make progress on the major issues. My administration will take every opportunity to broaden our dialogue with the USSR and work for mutually beneficial solutions to our problems. No one can predict what the future might hold, but I can assure you that Mr. Gorbachev and his colleagues in the Soviet leadership will find America to be a willing partner in the search for true peace. We hope that the Soviet Union is equally committed.

I have no higher priority than negotiating the reduction, and eventually, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, and I am pleased that new arms control negotiations are underway in Geneva. The issues are many and complex, and it would be unrealistic to expect quick or easy progress. Nevertheless, I am optimistic that agreement can be reached, if the Soviets join us in a serious and constructive approach to the talks.

Q: "Star Wars" is the most controversial subject of our time. Is this just a project or a bargaining tool?

THE PRESIDENT: The Strategic Defense Initiative is not an arms development program. SDI is a research effort and, as such, cannot be a "bargaining tool". Its purpose is to explore the potential of newly emerging technologies to see whether we can find an effective defense against ballistic missiles, thereby strengthening deterrence and reducing the risk of war. The focus of the research is on non-nuclear technologies.

The 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty permits research into ballistic missile defensive technologies, and both we and the Soviets recognize the impossibility of limiting research. Indeed, the Soviet Union has for many years conducted a vigorous research program in this area. In fact, over the last twenty years, the Soviet Union has spent approximately as much on strategic defense as on its massive offensive programs and has engaged in activities, such as the construction of the Krasnoyarsk radar, that violate the ABM Treaty.

We believe it is essential that we examine the feasibility of defensive technologies, which -- if the research bears out -- will increase the incentives for future radical reductions in offensive nuclear arms. In any case, it would be imprudent for us not to continue our research as a hedge against a possible Soviet breakthrough in defense technologies, or a complete Soviet breakout from the ABM Treaty.

Q: During your upcoming trip to Europe would you include Turkey in your schedule?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm afraid there will not be sufficient time on that trip to include Turkey and I truly regret this.

Q: Mr. President, you are as famous in Turkey as in the U.S. regarding popularity and your programs and your economic success story. You are very much liked by the Turkish public. What are your thoughts on the Turkish people? Is there any message you would like to convey to them before the historic visit of the Turkish Prime Minister?

THE PRESIDENT: I have always thought of the Turkish people as particularly brave and steadfast. Brave, certainly in the military sense, as all the world knows. But brave also in terms of the determination they have shown in stabilizing and rebuilding their economy. In this too they are an outstanding example to the rest of the world. It is important that Turks explain to the American people and the world their significant progress toward greater democracy, freedom and economic growth, and the additional goals they have set for themselves.

The relationship between Turkey and the United States has grown during my Administration, and I look forward to seeing that relationship further broadened and strengthened in the coming years. I particularly look forward to meeting your Prime Minister, about whom I have heard so much and with whom I share so many goals and opinions.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 2, 1985

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AND PRIME MINISTER OZAL OF TURKEY
UPON DEPARTURE

The Diplomatic Entrance

1:21 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Prime Minister, it's been a great pleasure to welcome you to the White House and to our nation's capital. I'm delighted that we've had this opportunity to discuss a wide variety of issues of mutual importance to our two countries.

Prime Minister's Ozal's official visit, the first in more than a decade by a Turkish leader, has been an important part of a long overdue revitalization in U.S.-Turkish relations. Our two governments can be justly proud that by working together we have made great strides in improving bilateral understanding and cooperation. The Prime Minister has brought me up to date on major changes that have recently occurred in Turkey, and on his plans for Turkey's future.

Mr. Prime Minister, you and President Evren have good reason to be proud of your success in rebuilding democratic institutions and rekindling economic growth. You have brought a difficult international debt problem under control, and opened your country to expanded trade and foreign investment. Turkey's economic reform program reflects your courage and vision, and is testimony to the determination of the Turkish people. I understand and appreciate the sacrifices that your countrymen have made in this difficult but necessary undertaking.

With regard to NATO, Prime Minister Ozal and I reaffirmed our firm commitment to increase our cooperation within the Alliance. The strength and cohesiveness of NATO have assured the security of the Western democracies for more than three decades. But our past success does not mean we can become complacent. The forces opposing NATO continue to modernize, and continuing dangers face us in Southwest Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean. We agree that our multilateral security ties and bilateral military cooperation are more important than ever.

We also discussed the need to strengthen and broaden U.S.-Turkish relations. Until recently, most Americans have known Turkey best as a NATO ally. Well, Mr. Prime Minister, thanks to your leadership and the forward-looking policies you're pursuing, we're now getting to know your country better as a trading partner and for growing opportunities in finance and investment.

A new U.S.-Turkish trade organization is being established; and new treaties and agreements in the economic field are being concluded. The United States welcomes these important and progressive developments. Let me also assure you that the United States remains committed to high levels of security assistance for Turkey to speed the modernization of your armed forces and to support your economic reform program. And of course this assistance serves the interests of both our countries. I reiterated to the Prime Minister that I will continue to urge the Congress to fund my full security assistance request for Turkey in fiscal year 1986.

In our discussion of international and regional issues, we devoted particular attention to the Cyprus problem, and I

MORE

expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the U.N.-sponsored proximity talks last fall, and with the Turkish government's positive role in promoting that progress. Resolution of the Cyprus problem remains a high priority for our administration. Though the January summit held under the U.N. Secretary-General's auspices did not succeed, we remain hopeful that a fair and lasting settlement can be achieved.

It's essential, Mr. Prime Minister, that our two governments do all we can in support of the Secretary-General's Cyprus initiative. Turkey is a land bridge between Europe and Asia and provides us with a special view. The Ottoman Empire managed east-west problems long before America was even known to Europe.

Today, as before, Turkey serves as a particularly important cultural and diplomatic bridge between East and West. I thank you, Mr. Prime Minister, for briefing me on Turkish policies and diplomacy in areas of great importance to both of us. You're a good friend and important ally and I thank you for all that you're doing to strengthen our cooperation. Together, we're serving the cause of peace and freedom.

Mr. Prime Minister, in your visit to America and as you reach out to the American people to acquaint them better with Turkish achievements and hopes, please be assured that we'll do all we can to make our bilateral relations even closer.

Mr. Prime Minister, I know that your visit will make an important contribution to the further development of our relations. So, again, welcome to Washington and Godspeed.

PRIME MINISTER OZAL: I wish to thank President Reagan for the warm welcome he has extended to me. My visit to this great, friendly nation has a particular importance in view of the fact that this is the first visit for 14 years by a Turkish Prime Minister. Our talks have been extensive, open and very constructive.

I have renewed to President Reagan the heartfelt congratulations of my government for his impressive victory at the elections. I have also expressed my congratulations for his success in expanding the American economy, which I hope will be to the benefit of all of us.

I have expressed to the President my assessment of the issues which Turkey follows with utmost attention. We live in a turbulent world and as far as Turkey is concerned, our region is at the present full of dangers. Again, on this occasion I have realized how deep and strong are the bonds of friendship, alliance and cooperation between Turkey and the United States.

I have particularly appreciated the consideration shown by the President and his administration for Turkey and for the development of Turkish-American relations. I consider this attention as a recognition of the steady commitment of the Turkish government to democracy, peace and defense.

Turkey's new economic policies, I believe, are well understood by the Reagan administration. Our exchange of views confirmed the existence of broad and encouraging convergence. Both administrations, I believe, are strongly committed to dialogue as the best means to solve international problems. The basic cause of both of us remain peace and stability in the world.

We are also firmly convinced that a substantial balanced and verifiable reduction of armaments is an essential condition for a safer world. I have explained to the President our views as far as the situation in our region is concerned. I must say that we view the situation as quite dangerous and unstable.

I wish to thank President Reagan for this fruitful exchange of views. For me it was a confirmation of how much the sharing of values and aspirations in a context of longstanding friendship makes it easier to reach mutual understanding and agreements.

Thank you.

END

1:29 P.M. EST

3 Armenians get jail terms in bomb plot

By KEN HOOVER
Daily News Staff Writer

1/25/85

three were of good moral character, thought they were morally required to have acted as they did and are unlikely to commit a crime again.

Three Armenians convicted of taking a bomb from Los Angeles to try to blow up the Turkish consulate in Philadelphia were sentenced to prison terms Friday that were far short of what prosecutors had sought.

Viken Hovsepian, 24, of Santa Monica, a USC graduate political science student, received a six-year sentence. Prosecutors described him as the ringleader of the plot.

Karnig Sarkissian, 31, of Anaheim, a service station owner and Armenian folksinger, was given a five-year term.

Steven Dadaian, 22, of Canoga Park, a California State University, Northridge student, was sentenced to four years.

U.S. Attorney Robert C. Bonner was in court to urge the maximum sentence of 25 years for Hovsepian and 15 years and 20 years for the other two.

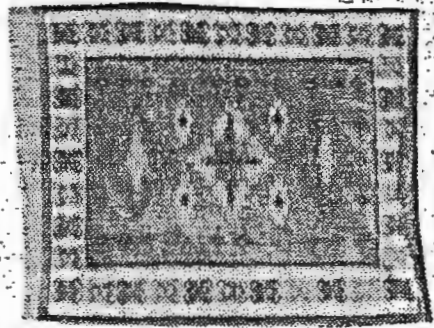
"There is a real danger here that anything other than a severe sentence will have the effect of encouraging acts of terrorism," Bonner said.

But U.S. District Judge Mariana R. Pfaelzer said she thought Bonner's recommendation showed no understanding of the case, which, she said, has "caused personal anguish to the family and the defendants."

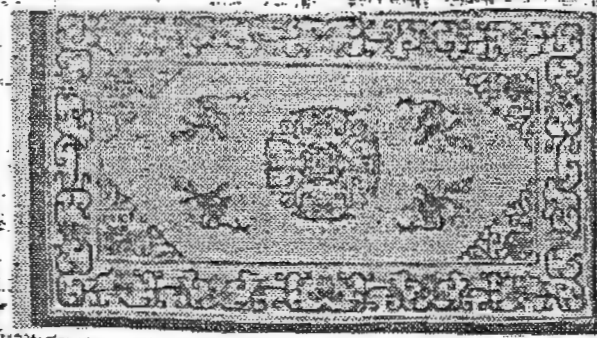
She said she had no doubt the



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ARMENIAN TERRORISM AND ITS IMPACT ON AMERICANS

For over a decade now, one ethnic minority in the United States, the Armenians, has been conducting against another ethnic minority, the Turks, a sustained campaign of vilification and terror in defiance of the guarantees of the American Constitution. As documented below, these deprivations of civil rights range from that of freedom of assembly to the right to life itself.

These blatant violations of American civil and criminal law are explained by the Armenians as justifiable in view of a grievance against events that allegedly took place 70 years ago in the Ottoman Empire. Now, the Armenians are seeking to lull the Congress of the United States into certifying as truth the historically unfounded charge of 'genocide' by passage of a seemingly harmless resolution commemorating these distorted events.

Passage by the U.S. Congress of resolutions which embrace the one-sided and false Armenian characterization of events of 70 years ago would:

- harm a guiltless ethnic minority by encouraging an intensification of Armenian hatred and their campaign of defamation against Turkish-Americans
- seriously distort history by labeling the events of 1915 as "genocide"
- subvert stated U.S. foreign policy goals while furthering the long-term Soviet goal of disrupting the Western Alliance

INTENSIFICATION OF ARMENIAN HATRED AGAINST TURKS LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

In the eleven years since Armenian terrorists began their campaign against Turkey, Turkish-Americans have been victimized along with the Turkish diplomatic community. The same persons who cheer the introduction of resolutions like House Joint Resolution-37 have been party to a campaign of threats, intimidation and even to murder, either actively---by actual participation in these acts of terror---or passively---by their silence and therefore tacit approval. A partial list of the infringements of American civil and criminal law follows:

Violations of Constitutional Rights

CALIFORNIA

April 1976 Bomb explosion at Beverley Hills High School where a Turkish dance troupe was scheduled to perform

CALIFORNIA

- October 1977 Bombing of the home of Professor Stanford Shaw in Los Angeles. Professor Shaw authored the book History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey, Vol.I and II, which presented an analysis of the events of 1915 that contradicted the version propagated by Armenian propagandists.
- October 1980 Bombing of a travel agency owned by a Turkish-American in Hollywood
- June 1981 Bombing of Anaheim Convention Center before a performance by a Turkish folk dance troupe in Anaheim

MASSACHUSSETTS

- March 1982 Bombing of a business owned by the Honorary Consul General of Turkey in Boston
- May 1982 Assassination by Armenian terrorist of the Honorary Consul General of Turkey Orhan Gunduz in Boston. (He was a resident of the U.S. and owner of the business bombed in March.)

CALIFORNIA

- January thru February 1982 Demonstrations by Armenians against Professor Stanford Shaw at University of California at Los Angeles. Disruption of his lectures and threats against his life caused Professor Shaw to flee the University and go into hiding.
- April 1982 Physical attack on three journalists covering the arraignment of Hampig Sassounian, later convicted of the murder of the Turkish Consul General of Los Angeles. The journalists' cameras were forceably taken by Armenian extremists.

FLORIDA

- May 1982 Attempted murder by Armenian terrorists of a Turkish-American, the Honorary Consul General of Turkey in Tampa

Intimidation by Threats Leading to Deprivation of Right of Assembly

MASSACHUSSETTS

- 1969 thru 1979 Threats by Armenians to Turkish-Americans participating in the International Festival annually sponsored by the International Institute of Boston
- December 1971 Attempt by Armenian demonstrators to remove a Turkish-American booth at the Christmas Festival at Boston's City Hall

October 1972 Disruption by Armenians of the Boston Turkish-Americans' celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Turkey
Fall 1974 Bomb threat interrupts the presentation of Dervish religious dance rituals at Harvard University

CALIFORNIA

April 1976 Bomb threat at Pasadena Auditorium before a performance by a Turkish folk dance troupe

MASSACHUSETTS

July 1976 Threats by Armenians prevent a Turkish folk dance troupe from performing at Boston's bicentennial celebration. Threat to the life of U.S. resident and Honorary Consul General of Turkey Orhan Gunduz. (He was assassinated by an Armenian terrorist in May of 1982.)
September 1980 Disruption of a performance by a Turkish folk dance troupe on the occasion of Boston's 350th anniversary celebration

CALIFORNIA

June 1981 Bomb threat at Disneyland, forcing cancelation of performance of a Turkish folk dance troupe
June 1981 Bomb threat in San Francisco, forcing cancelation of performance by Turkish dance troupe

TEXAS

October 1981 Disruption of a meeting of the Turkish-American Association of Houston

CALIFORNIA

November 1981 Bomb threat at the Music Center in Los Angeles, forcing the cancelation of a film presentation of the "Joys of Turkey," by Robin Williams. (2000 tickets were sold to the general public.)
November 1981 Cancelation of the film presentation of "Joys of Turkey" at the University of California at Berkeley because of a "stink bomb" detonation

GEORGIA

May 1983 Threats made to the Atlanta organizers of the Assembly of Turkish American Associations' Annual Convention, with attempts to disrupt the meetings and to intimidate delegates and attendees

MASSACHUSETTS

October 1983 Threats of violence causes partial closing of a Turkish art and cultural exhibition at Boston's Fogg Art Museum. The then-curator Dr. Walter Denny was threatened.

NEW YORK

April 1984 Threats to the Office of the Mayor of the City of New York following the declaration of Turkish-American Day. Protection for marchers in the Turkish-American Day Parade cost the city \$150,000 for 200-300 additional police.

CALIFORNIA

January 1985 Years of threats against Turkish-Americans in Los Angeles resulted in such intimidation that members of the Turkish-American community were afraid to monitor the sentencing of four Armenians terrorists convicted of transporting explosives from California to Boston, with the intention of bombing the office of the Honorary Consul General of Turkey in Philadelphia.

In most of the examples listed above, the attacks threatened not only the lives of Turkish-Americans, but also the American public at large. Because of this constant threat, EVERY GATHERING OF TURKISH-AMERICANS MUST HAVE SECURITY PERSONNEL PRESENT.

During all this time, there has been no expression of concern by the Armenian-American community. In fact, mainstream Armenian publications have continuously urged their readers to offer aid, comfort, and assistance to those convicted of terrorist attacks.

...In the Spring of 1984, self-avowed terrorist Hampig Sassounian was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of parole for the 1982 murder of the Los Angeles Consul General Kemal Arikian. Nevertheless, in almost every edition of The Armenian Weekly, readers are urged to write him and to "Let him know he is not alone."

...In December 1984, the Armenian community of New Jersey held a political rally to support the "Lisbon Five." These terrorists had been convicted of the brutal murder of family members of a Turkish diplomat outside the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal. The theme of the rally was "Respect to you." According to a report in The Armenian Reporter, "various segments of the program instilled within the audience the notion that there is no question of 'right' or 'wrong' in the Lisbon Five act. The question is WHY?"

ARMENIAN DISTORTIONS OF HISTORY

"THE SITUATION IN TURKEY WITH RESPECT TO THE TURKS, ARMENIANS, AND GREEKS ALIKE MEETS ALL THE TERMS OF THE CLASSIC DEFINITION OF TRAGEDY, THE TRAGEDY OF FATE....IT IS A TRAGEDY WITH ONLY VICTIMS, NOT HEROES, NO MATTER HOW HEROIC INDIVIDUALS MAY HAVE BEEN."

JOFN DEWEY, November, 1928

At the end of World War I, stories circulated all around the world about terrible massacres of Armenians by the Turks. The figures of the number of Armenians "massacred" varied so greatly that two distinguished journalists, Arthur Moss and Florence Gilliam, wrote in the June 13, 1923 issue of the American intellectual magazine The Nation:

"Everybody is familiar with the wave of misinformation, misinterpretation, and actual falsification which swept the Allied countries during the recent World War.... The consistent misinformation of the Western world with regard to Turkey has been of such long standing as to take its place among the inherent traditions and almost ineradicable beliefs of whole nations.

"The age old charge against the Turks is of course the Armenian massacres. A journalist not long since tabulated the reports of these massacres in recent years and showed that they totaled thirty-five million slain. As the whole Armenian population is known never to have exceeded three million, there is obviously a case of falsification somewhere. The Bryce reports have been proved to be without tangible evidence and to have been based entirely on hearsay....

"Those massacres which occur among the Armenians are most often the work of the Kurds, who are roving bands about as out-of-hand politically as the banditti who infest parts of Italy and Spain."

Their article was called "The Turkish Myth."

The exaggerated figures were spread not only by Armenian extremists, mostly from a base in France, but also by the British and French, who were seeking to dismember the crumbling Ottoman Empire and distribute its parts among themselves as colonies, mandates, protectorates, and "spheres of influence." Even American Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, Sr., who openly stated his bias against and hatred for Turks, listened only to rumors and made no personal investigations.

Far more accurate reports were made by Admiral Marc L. Bristol, the U.S. High Commissioner and first United States ambassador to the Republic of Turkey. On March 26, 1921, he wrote to Dr. James L. Barton, Secretary of the Foreign Department of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. In that letter, Admiral Bristol wrote:

"I see that reports are being freely circulated in the United States that the Turks massacred thousands of Armenians in the Caucasus. Such reports are repeated so many times it makes my blood boil. The Near East Relief have the reports from Yarrow and our own American people, which show absolutely that such Armenian reports are absolutely false.... In addition to the reports from our own American Relief workers that were in Kars and Alexandrople, and reports from such men as Yarrow, I have reports from my own Intelligence Officer and know that the Armenian reports are not true...."

"I believe that so long as we don't refute these false reports made by Armenians, or don't come out and state the true facts in regard to the Armenian question, we run the risk of being accused of being party to this information...."

"I believe in starting a campaign and placing the Armenian and Greek situation before our people in the United States squarely and fairly, telling both sides of the story.... Therefore, I beg you to use your influence in America to have our people in the United States fully informed regarding the Near Eastern question...."

"The charge made by the Armenians in their papers that our relief organization was using 80% of all the receipts for work with the Turks and Kurds, is, I am sure you will admit, in keeping with the accuracy of the statements that the Armenians are given to making."

Portions of Mr. Barton's reply of May 6, 1921 to Admiral Bristol are interesting, because Barton himself had been using the false reports that were circulating about the Armenians and had believed them himself. He wrote:

"With reference to the false reports that come through reporting massacres of the Armenians by the Turks, there is no one who can deprecate this more than I do. But there is a situation over here which is hard to describe. There is a brilliant young Armenian, a graduate of Yale University, by the name of Cardashian. He

is a lawyer, with an office down in Wall Street, I believe. He has organized a committee, so-called, which has never met and has never consulted with Mr. Gerard as Chairman. Cardashian is the whole thing. He has set up what he calls an Armenian publicity bureau or something of that kind, and has a letterhead printed. Gerard signs anything that Cardashian writes. He told me this himself one time.... We have had many a conference with Armenian leaders as to what can be done to stop this vicious propaganda carried on by Cardashian. He is constantly reporting atrocities which never occurred and giving endless misinformation with regard to the situation in Armenia and in Turkey...."

Further confirmation comes from another high-ranking U.S. Naval Officer, Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, who, after his retirement from the Navy, went to Turkey to help in the development of the new Turkish Republic. He was a close friend of President Theodore Roosevelt and a recognized authority on world affairs. In 1922, he wrote an article which appeared in The New York Times Current History magazine under the title "Turkey Reinterpreted." A few quotations from that article are appropriate:

"What is the truth about Turkey? This question is asked daily. I went to Turkey to ascertain the actual conditions there, and I have been bombarded with such questions since my return....

"In the first place, the wrong impression of the Turks was spread because their religious belief is different from ours. That and that alone lay at the bottom of the prejudice of America (and much of Europe) against the Turk....

"In the east, the then wild nomadic tribes of the mountains, known as Kurds, did not show special kindness toward their inveterate foes, the Armenians... The Armenians were hated alike by Kurds, Christians Georgians and Moslem Azerbaijanians, because of their grasping propensities--their tendency to live by the sweat of their neighbors' brows....

"The Turk has been and is the most misrepresented person in the world. I know some of the falsehoods which have been and are being circulated in America. They amaze me.

"I know that what I say will be astonishing to most Americans. I myself should be astonished by such

things as I have read in newspapers published in America and Europe, and inspired--although the newspapers have not understood this--by the enemies of Turkey....

"The worst 'outrage' perpetrated by the Turks on the Armenians occurred in 1915. The wholesale deportations of that period were brought about by Turkish fear that the procedure of this alien population, if left to continue without interruption, would get the agitators into real trouble; the Turks wished no such episode, though, naturally, they disliked Armenian interference with Turkey's own affairs, political, religious, and domestic. So the Armenians were moved from the inhospitable regions where they were not welcome and could not actually prosper, to the most delightful and fertile part of Syria.

"It seems almost a pity to upset the good old myth of Turkish viciousness and terribleness, but in the interest of accuracy I find myself constrained to do so, although it makes me feel a bit like one who is compelled to tell a child that Jack the Giant Killer really found no monstrous men to slay."

From World War I on, even until today, the subject of the Armenian massacres has been controversial among scholars all over the world. Recently, most of them, except of course Armenian scholars, have reached the definite conclusion that the number of deaths in eastern Anatolia (Asia Minor) was extraordinarily large, claiming the lives of Armenians but also claiming greater numbers of Turkish lives. The causes were:

- starvation and disease--worse than anything since the Black Death
- civil war, in which Armenians, armed and encouraged by the Russians, tried to capture much of eastern Anatolia and annex the land to the territory that is now Soviet Armenia, while the Ottoman armies were engaged in World War I on the western fronts
- the Russo-Ottoman War and the Turkish War of Independence

By the end of the Ottoman Empire, 3.5 million Anatolian Muslims, Greeks, Armenians, Nestorians, Chaldeans, and others had died of these causes. Another 1.8 million had emigrated out of Anatolia.

American perceptions of the events of 1915 are colored by the successful propaganda efforts of the then-imperialist nations, Great Britain and France, and the still-imperialist Russia, on the one hand, and the well-meaning efforts of American and European missionaries, on the other.

The degree of the latter's success is probably best exemplified by the fact that most American children who grew up in the twenties knew that they must eat every scrap of food off their plates because of the "starving Armenians." There is little doubt that Armenians were starving, but so were Turks, Kurds, Greeks, Jews, and every other ethnic group in Asia Minor.

There was famine in the land.

But American sympathies lodged mainly with the Armenians and, to a lesser degree, the Greeks. They were Christians. The larger tragedy of Turkey was seldom discussed by the public until the great American philosopher, psychologist and educator John Dewey wrote his thoughtful essay, "The Turkish Tragedy" in the November 12, 1928 issue of The New Republic.

It was the most balanced account of the situation that had appeared in print until then. Some passages from his article follow:

"The situation in Turkey with respect to Turks, Armenians and Greeks alike meets all the terms of the classic definition of tragedy, the tragedy of fate....

"It is a tragedy with only victims, not heroes, no matter how heroic individuals may have been. There are villains, but they are muffled figures appearing upon the open stage only for fleeting glimpses. They are the Great Powers, among which it is surely not invidious to select Russia and Great Britain by name....

"...To one brought up, as most Americans have been, in the Gladstonian and foreign-missionary tradition, the condition [prosperous] of the Jews in Turkey is almost a mathematical demonstration that religious differences have had an influence in the tragedy of Turkey only as they were combined with aspirations for a political separation which every nation in the world would have treated as treasonable....

"Unfortunately the end is not yet, even with the completed exchange of populations, and the accompanying misery of peoples at least temporarily homeless, often unacquainted with the language of their home-kin, with thousands of orphans and beggared refugees, as numerous among the Turks as among the Armenians and Greeks, even if our Christian benevolence, still under the influence of foreign political propaganda, does not hear so much about or experience the same solicitude for Turkish woes....

"Few Americans who mourn, and justly, the miseries of the Armenians, are aware that till the rise of nationalistic ambitions, beginning with the seventies, the Armenians were the favored portion of the population of Turkey, or that in the Great War, they boasted of having raised an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men to fight a civil war, and that they burned at least a hundred Turkish villages and exterminated their population."

There was fighting between the army regulars and the Armenian rebel forces, but there was also intercommunal fighting during those dark days.

Armenians today have been led to believe that the Armenian lives lost in the villages of eastern Anatolia were the result of orders by a high official in the Sultan's court, Talat Pasha. Talat Pasha did, in fact, issue a Decree of Deportation in 1915, expelling Armenians from those sectors where the Civil War was taking place. The so-called "Talat Pasha telegram" ordering the extermination of Armenians, which was circulated first in France by an unknown Armenian, Aram Andonian, has been scientifically proven to be a forgery.

In his book Muslims and Minorities: The Population of Ottoman Anatolia at the End of the Empire, the demographic scholar Dr. Justin McCarthy, having studied documents of the Ottoman censuses and material in the archives of European countries and the U.S., came to these---and other---conclusions:

"The pattern of mortality in Anatolia was both geographic and ethnic. Those in the regions of Anatolia with a high proportion of Christian inhabitants were very likely to have died. This was true regardless of the religious or ethnic group of the inhabitant. While Christian-Muslim warfare was, with foreign invasion, at the root of the Anatolian mortality, it is an error to speak of Greek deaths, Muslim deaths, or Armenian deaths as if each somehow had a separate existence. To mention the sufferings of one group and avoid those of another gives a false picture of what was a human, not simply an ethnic, disaster.

"In the east, the areas of Muslim deaths and Armenian deaths were almost perfectly correlated. From all the evidence, the 'Six Vilayets' of the Armenian home-land were the area of the greatest number of Armenian deaths. Some 40% of the total Armenian population of Anatolia died, but the percentage must have been higher in the 'Six Vilayets.' In the same area, the Muslims suffered their worst mortality. In numbers, the Muslims lost many more persons than the Armenians; in percentage of total population, less. The great

mortality of both Muslims and Armenians does not fit into any theory that posits one group of murderers, another group murdered. Both Muslims and Christians were killers, both Muslims and Christians were killed."

The evidence is clear. The wide-spread mortality in Asia Minor during the period surrounding 1915 was due to lawless banditry, civil insurrection, famine, and pestilence. None of this fits the definition of a state-directed genocide that H. J. Res. 37 would mistakenly certify.

SUBVERTING STATED U.S. FOREIGN POLICY GOALS WHILE FURTHERING
THE LONG-TERM SOVIET GOAL OF DISRUPTING THE WESTERN ALLIANCE

Despite all the proven falsehoods and misinformation that have been spread by Armenians to support their claim of "genocide," "The Turkish Myth" (as Moss and Gilliam so aptly called it) is being kept alive today--70 years after the Ottoman Deportation Act of 1915. The reasons for this become clear as we learn more about the international terrorism network, how it operates, and the people who are backing the terrorists.

One of the Armenian terrorist groups is called ASALA, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia.

In her books The Terror Network and The Time of the Assassin, Claire Sterling, studying international terrorism connections, explains in detail the extent of Soviet attempts to destabilize Turkey in the 1970's and illustrates how the Soviets use proxies, such as ASALA, to serve their ulterior motives. Similarly, Paul Henze, in his book The Plot to Kill the Pope asserts:

"The viciousness of that approach leads me to believe that there has to be Soviet encouragement, if not instigation, behind (Armenian terrorism)."

During a news conference announcing the forthcoming study Terrorism: The Soviet Connection, which he co-authored with the former Director of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research Ray S. Cline, Professor Jonah Alexander stated that he had seen evidence that the Soviets had planted whole families of Armenian emigres in Lebanon as early as the 1930's so that they might someday be used against Turkey.

The Wall Street Journal, in an article published in its August 9, 1983 issue, quoted the head of the bomb squad of the Los Angeles Police Department, Detective Arleigh McCree, as saying that his department's "investigations have developed a strong Russian connection (with the activities of Armenian terrorists in the city)."

A most concise account of ASALA'S ties with international terrorism appeared in The Washington Times of August 3, 1983, in an article by columnist Z. Michael Szaz, quoted here in part:

"The world is no longer deceived by the Armenian reference to the atrocities committed against them during their uprising to help the Tsarist troops who were fighting against the Ottoman Empire in 1915-16. For ASALA, this has always been only an excuse to organize ideologically yet unfirm elements into the 'world revolutionary armed mass struggle.'

"ASALA has been committed from the beginning to the Soviet Union and to a policy of opposing American interests everywhere. In their April 1979 press conference in West Beirut and in the article 'What the United States Means to Us' published in their own Armenia magazine in February, 1981, they praised the Soviet Union as the country which provided a homeland for the Armenians, and called the United States an imperialist power whose invincibility and motives are now openly questioned by American youth. They also call for the attachment of the six eastern provinces of Turkey, where Armenians formerly lived in a minority, to the Soviet Union.

"Logistical support for ASALA used to come from Dr. George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the most pro-communist and pro-Soviet group within the PLO. Now, with West Beirut gone, the ASALA seems to receive its logistical support from Syria, at least on the surface. There is little doubt that the real masters of the ASALA sit not in Damascus, but in Moscow. It is expected that the role of the ASALA will increase as the Soviet Union takes control, through Dr. Habash, of the PLO operation which will be increasingly radicalized through the successes of the anti-Arafat campaign."

The United States Under Secretary of Defense, Dr. Fred Ikle, in the testimony he gave to the U.S. Senate, referring to ASALA as a self-avowedly Marxist-Communist Armenian terrorist organization responsible for most of the assassinations of Turkish Diplomats and their family members, stated:

"...One of the most dangerous and most neglected of all terrorist movements, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), has formally announced that its strategy is to gain control of the eastern third of Turkey, to 'free' it, so-called, from the Turkish government, and to unite it with the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic. This is an area of

the world which is, of course, critically important for the eastern Mediterranean and the southern region of NATO. It is also critical for Egypt and Israel and the rest of the Middle East.

"It does not matter very much, whether the Armenian Secret Army is directly commanded by Moscow. It is an efficient and brutal executor of the murder of innocent civilians. It has intimidated governments allied with Turkey and law-biding Armenian communities as well... If it were to be successful in its aim, it would lead directly to the expansion of the Soviet Union. Perhaps more than any other terrorist movement it illustrates the irrelevance of some of the issues that have preoccupied the debate in the West on terrorism. Whether the Armenian terrorist movement is acting on its own, or under Moscow's direction, if it succeeds, it will come down to the same thing."

The escalation of the Armenian "genocide" propoganda and the accompanying outbreak of assassinations since the early 1970's are thus geared to undermining the U.S. policy of strategic alliances and, at the same time, to further the expansionist objectives of Soviet Imperialism.

CONCLUSION

Perhaps the greatest esteem in which this country is held throughout the world is its fundamental committment to equal justice under the law. The keystone to that justice has always rested squarely on truth. Labeling the events of 1915 as "genocide" and incorporating that label into a congressional resolution would be a travesty of justice. It would place a congressional stamp of approval on Armenian terrorist acts domestically and internationally. It would bring comfort to the Soviet sponsors of terrorism.

The initiatives to pass resolutions similar to H.J.RES-37 during the last Congress have already been hailed by radical Armenians as the first signs of victory for their cause. Passage of such resolutions confirms to the Armenians that terrorist tactics do, in fact, breed success. For Americans of Turkish origin and their non-Turkish friends, spread throughout the country, it means only the unbridled release of hightened terror.

Passage of a resolution like H.J.RES-37 would have a disastrous impact on public opinion in Turkey. It could generate an unprecedented wave of anti-Americanism and would certainly shake the faith of Turkish leaders that their alliance with the U.S. is

based on mutual premises. After all, it was Stalin's claim for the same Turkish territory now demanded by the Armenian terrorists that led Turkey to join the Western Alliance at the end of World War II.

Support by the United States Congress of the Armenian aspirations for partitioning eastern Turkey and annexing that territory to the Soviet Union would, at the very least, make an absurdity of continued Turkish-American cooperation within the NATO framework. Likewise, it would make meaningless joint security cooperation between the two countries.

In short, along with harming Turkish-American citizens and distorting the history of the Near East during World War I, H.J.RES-37 and other such resolutions run the risk of damaging the strategic position of the United States in that area.

February 1, 1985

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