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Further Reading  
Resource Guide PDF

# The Armenian Genocide

Richard Falk,  
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Slowly, yet with increasing authoritativeness, the reality of the Turkish genocide perpetrated against the Armenian people has come to be accepted as established, incontrovertible historical fact. Such a process of moral pedagogy has overcome formidable obstacles, especially the well-orchestrated, shameful, as yet ongoing campaign by the Turkish Government to impose silence by promoting a variety of co-opting devices, by disseminating various falsifications of the historical record, and through cajolery and intimidation. Let us be clear. This campaign that has been conducted by Turkish authorities is not a matter of psychological denial in which unpleasant aspects of a personal or collective past are unwittingly suppressed to avoid acknowledging a humiliating past, although such denial clearly is part of the armor of self-respect that continues to be relied upon by many well-meaning Turkish citizens to avoid confronting both their past and their government. The official campaign is far more sinister. It is a major, proactive deliberate government effort to use every possible instrument of persuasion at their disposal to keep the truth about the Armenian genocide from general acknowledgment, especially by elites in the United States and Western Europe.

In such a setting honest, courageous scholarship is a precious resource in the struggle of a victimized people to preserve the integrity of its past, and lift the events above the confusing cross-currents of propaganda and partisan historiography, but even here difficulties abound. The long arm of the Turkish state has enlisted, directly and indirectly, some prominent academic spokespersons (both Turks and non-Turks) who have outrageously muddled the waters of truth by obscuring and distorting the story of Armenian genocide in the 1915-18 period.

Dedicated Armenian scholars, above all Vahakn Dadrian and Richard Hovannisian, have in recent years published widely under respected auspices and have reconstructed the contested past on the basis of abundant and reliable documentation. At last, the balance of informed understanding and perception, despite the persistence of controversy and the heavy fog of Turkish propaganda, is moving toward unequivocal acceptance of the full horror of the Armenian experience of genocide. Such an assessment is further confirmed by important studies by non-Armenian scholars (for instance, Robert Melson, *Revolution and Genocide; On the Origins of the Armenian Genocide and the Holocaust*, University of Chicago. 1992). The extent to which all recent general studies of genocide as a political phenomenon take for granted the Dadrian/Hovannisian version of the Armenian experience is notable and encouraging. Turkish accounts are either disregarded as shoddy propaganda or dismissed as inept or disingenuous scholarship.

Despite a big and expensive effort, the Turkish cover-up has basically failed, yet so long as the Ankara Government and its academic apologists maintain the historic lie there is further work to be done. Indeed, the struggle to redeem the truth of the past is far from over, especially given Turkey's geopolitical leverage arising from its valued membership in NATO and Turkey's

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<sup>2</sup> Foreword, *Journal of Political and Military Sociology*, Volume 22, No 1, Summer 1994.

importance to the West as business partner and regional ally on an array of sensitive Middle Eastern issues. For this reason, it is of the utmost importance to maintain the scholarly pressure. Professor Dadrian does just this by assembling a collection of material and writings that are centered around official Turkish documentary sources that were associated especially with the 1918-1920 period, close to the time when the events of massacre were occurring and prior to a Turkish closing of ranks behind their campaign of denial. These documents vindicate the Armenian version of victimization, and show how fiendishly deliberate and systematic the actual processes of extermination was intended to be by the Young Turk (Ittihad) regime. No person of integrity can responsibly [this documentation] on the Armenian genocide without coming to closure on the historic truth of the principal Armenian allegations.

Of course, the main significance of such work is to reconstruct the past, assuage the wounded memories of survivors and their heirs, and build pressure to induce Turkey to acknowledge its responsibilities to the Armenian people. Yet, there is a wider significance as well. The scourge of genocide has been visited on a series of peoples in recent decades, and even the Armenians have re-experienced the reality of atrocity in relation to the unresolved fight over the future of Nagorno-Karabagh region in the former Soviet state of Azerbaijan. What remains sadly evident, as was the case after World War I, is the low priority that leading governments attach to stopping genocide unless their strategic interests are centrally engaged. It was notable how quickly the European powers dropped their end-of-the-war demands for Turkish redress of Armenian grievances, as embodied in the Treaty of Sevres, as soon as Turkish nationalism carried the day under Ataturk.

Redressing grievances against an abused people almost never by itself shapes foreign policy initiatives. Whether the focus is Cambodia, Bosnia, or Rwanda the primacy of geopolitics is evident, reaffirming the Bismarckian cynical disregard of the abuse of the Armenian people during the latter stages of the Ottoman Empire.

In a more integrated world, joined by markets, E-mail. and CNNification. only the pressures of an aroused and informed public opinion might someday make opposition to genocide a priority of governments and an imperative warranting UN legitimacy. In such an hypothetical setting, the timeliness as well as the scholarly importance of this collection of materials is almost too self-evident to mention.



**From the Massachusetts Guide to Choosing and Using Curricular  
Materials On Genocide and Human Rights, March 1, 1999**

***The Commonwealth of Massachusetts***

On August 10, 1998 the Massachusetts Legislature and Governor enacted into law An Act Requiring Certain Instructions in the Public Schools of the Commonwealth.

The law reads as follows:

**Chapter 276 of the Acts of 1998**

An Act Requiring Certain Instructions In the Public Schools Of the Commonwealth. The Board of Education shall formulate recommendations on curricular materials on genocide and human rights issues, and guidelines for the teaching of such material. Said material and guidelines may include, but shall not be limited to, the period of the transatlantic slave trade and the middle passage, the great hunger period in Ireland, the Armenian Genocide, the Holocaust and the Mussolini fascist regime and other recognized human rights violations and genocides. In formulating these recommendations, the board shall consult with practicing teachers, principals, superintendents, and curricular coordinators in the commonwealth, as well as experts knowledgeable in genocide and human rights issues. Said recommendations shall be available to all school districts in the commonwealth on an advisory basis, and shall be filed with the clerk of the house of representatives, the clerk of the senate, and the house and senate chairmen of the joint committee on education, arts, and humanities not later than March 1, 1999.

Learning about genocide in history and its persistence into the present day is important for today's students. Although most students learn about the Nazi Holocaust, they may regard it as an isolated phenomenon, and do not learn that many such incidents of intentional mass killings have occurred all over the world and throughout history. Genocides in the modern era have often been sanctioned by specific governments and based on ideologies that legitimize prejudice and violence. It is important that students have factual knowledge about these issues, and that they understand how other governments, organizations, and individuals work to preserve and protect human rights. It is also important that students understand how genocides and other human rights violations have contributed to immigration patterns in history. Learning about the history of genocides can lead the Commonwealth's students to understand the histories of the families in their schools, communities, and in the nation as a whole.



# State of California

## State Board of Education

Pre-Publication Version <sup>3</sup>

History/Social Science Content Standards Grades K-12 for year 1999-2000

Historical and Social Sciences Analysis Skills Grades 9-12

Grade 10: World History, Culture and Geography, The Modern World

The intellectual skills noted below are to be learned through, and applied to, the content standards for grades 9-12. They are to be assessed only in conjunction with the content standards in grades 9-12 and are not to be assessed in isolation.

### HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ANALYSIS SKILLS

In addition to the standards for grades 9-12, students demonstrate the following intellectual, reasoning, reflection and research skills:

#### GRADE 10

#### WORLD HISTORY, CULTURE, AND GEOGRAPHY: THE MODERN WORLD

Students in grade ten study major turning points that shaped the modern world, from the late 18th century through the present, including the cause and course of the two world wars. They trace the rise of democratic ideas and develop an understanding of the historical roots of current world issues, especially as they pertain to international relations. They extrapolate from the American experience that democratic ideals are often achieved at a high price, remain vulnerable and are not practiced everywhere in the world. Students develop an understanding of current world issues and relate them to their historical, geographic, political, economic, and cultural contexts. Students consider multiple accounts of events in order to understand international relations from a variety of perspectives.

#### 10.5 Students analyze the causes and course of the First World War, in terms of:

1. the arguments for entering into war presented by leaders from all sides of the Great War and the role of political and economic rivalries, ethnic and ideological conflicts, domestic discontent and disorder, and propaganda and nationalism in mobilizing civilian population in support of "total war".
2. the principal theaters of battle, major turning points and the importance of geographic factors in military decisions and outcomes (e.g., topography, waterways, distance, climate).
3. how the Russian Revolution and the entry of the United States affected the course and outcome of the war.
4. the nature of the war, the human costs (military and civilian) on all sides of the conflict, including how colonial peoples contributed to the war effort.
5. human rights and genocide, including the Ottoman government's actions against Armenian citizens.

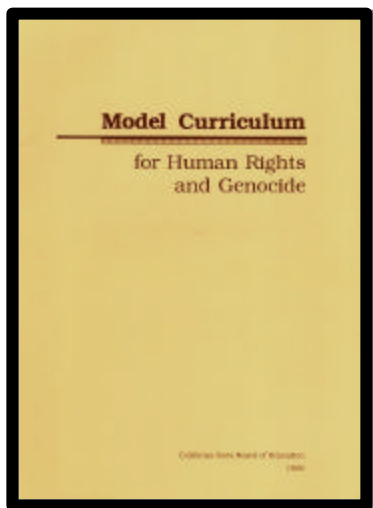
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<sup>3</sup> Excerpted from the web site of the California State Board of Education. <http://www.cde.ca.gov/board/historya.html>

## Resources for Teaching The Armenian Genocide

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1. **State of California Model Curriculum for Human Rights and Genocide.** Published for the California Board of Education by the California State Department of Education. A Guide to Teach Ethical Literacy for grades K-12. 8 ½ x 11. 1988. 66 pp.



### A Template for Teachers.

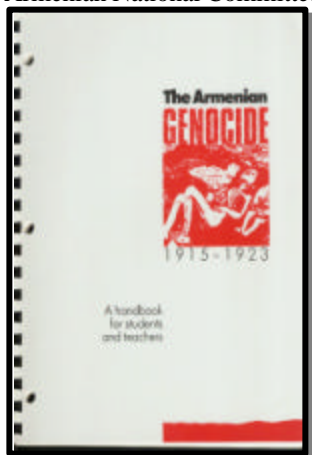
The Model Curriculum provides an outline for teaching human rights and genocide. Appendix B treats the Armenian genocide and presents the history of the Armenian people in Turkey, the factors that led to the genocide, the genocidal process itself, as well as its aftermath. It is of deep importance in an increasingly multicultural society and interdependent world that students recognize the sanctity of life and the dignity of the individual. The California Board of Education wants to instill in students a respect for each person as a unique individual; it's important for students to understand that concern for ethics and human rights is universal and represents the aspirations of men and women in every time and place.

To this extent the *History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools, Kindergarten Through Grade Twelve* includes a knowledge strand of ethical literacy to be covered in the history and social science curriculum at every grade. As a result of these continuous studies, students should appreciate the value of human life, recognize governments' policies that

practice or condone inhuman practices, and be prepared to exercise their responsibilities as citizens in a democracy toward the preservation of human rights.

The *Model Curriculum for Human Rights and Genocide* serves as a guide for classroom teachers and contains a model that can be used by developers of a curriculum. It provides the philosophical bases for including studies on human rights and genocide in the curriculum, identifies places in the history-social science courses where learnings can be included, and poses questions that will engage students in critical thinking on this topic. Through the thoughtful interweaving of ideas, events, historical documents, and literature within the planned history lessons, students are prepared to be rational, humane decision makers and participating citizens in democracy who understand what can go wrong if democratic principles are missing, who are dedicated to the protection of human rights now and into the twenty-first century. Examples of violations of human rights include the Armenian genocide, the Holocaust, the mass murder and genocide of Poles during WW II, totalitarian violations in Argentina, Cambodia, and South Africa.

2. **The Armenian Genocide: 1915-1923. A Handbook for Students & Teachers.** Published by the Armenian National Committee, Western Region. 1988. 84 pp. Spiral. 8 ½ x 11.



A compact 85 pp. educational tool, the ANC handbook on teaching the Armenian genocide is divided into three parts: a historical overview, the genocidal process, the aftermath and implications. Each part has several sections that include worksheets with maps, study questions, and a vocabulary list. There are eyewitness accounts, maps, a timeline of Armenian history and of the genocide with fill-in questions for students as well as a crossword puzzle. Through short readings, students are encouraged to engage the material and answer study questions at the end of each section. Also included are samples of news articles from the period along with the text of archival documents, other documents, and photos.

This volume will assist students not only in learning facts, but also in analyzing and interpreting them, and from that, to develop an understanding of the social/ethical standards upon which our society is based. The study of genocide may not be pleasant, but it imparts some important lessons. Peter G. Mehas, Ed.D. Assistant to the Governor of California for Education.

3. **Social Science Record, Genocide: Issues, Approaches, Resources.** The Journal of the New York State Council for the Social Studies. Vol.24, Issue 2. Fall 1987. 100 pp. 8 ½ x 11.

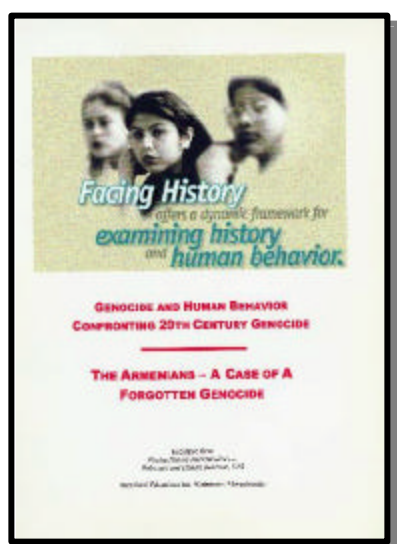


The Journal of the New York State Council for the Social Studies is an excellent pedagogic tool for teaching about the Armenian genocide and human rights to students through K-12. Editor Samuel Totten introduces the theme of teaching about genocide to students. There are 20 separate entries in this booklet.

These include examples of genocides in the 20th century; a fact sheet on the Armenian genocide; a timeline; American press coverage from 1915; a primer for students grades 8-12; the puzzle of genocide –the legal and moral dilemma; an essay on the Armenian genocide; a review of genocide topics in World History text books; genocide education: reaching students; learning about a scourge of civilization: the experience of a teacher and his class; critical thinking in social education; teaching genocide as a contemporary problem, which includes exercises for students to test their own attitudes toward others; the personal face of genocide: words of witnesses in the classroom; justice, punishment and genocide: a heuristic example for secondary classroom discussion; how to legally avoid conviction for crimes of genocide: a one-act reading; history and moral judgement; & the United Nations Genocide Convention.

4. **The Armenians ? A Case of a Forgotten Genocide.** Teacher Handbook & Study Guide.

A teaching handbook and student study guide with appendices, maps, photos, and documents. Excerpted from *Facing History and Ourselves- Holocaust and Human Behavior* (1982). Ideal for classroom use, with two appendices added by AGRC that present supporting material, maps, photos, and archival documents. .



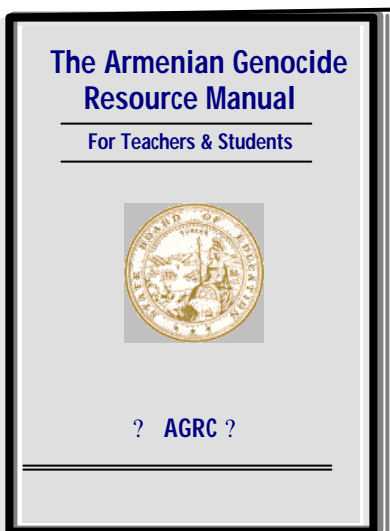
The Facing History and Ourselves is a national professional teacher training organization. This handbook is designed to offer educators in a variety of classroom settings materials and techniques for bringing the history of 20th century genocides and the Armenian Genocide to their students. Through an innovative interdisciplinary approach to the teaching of citizenship and personal responsibility, Facing History connects history to the day-to-day experiences of students by revealing the way violence and hate can destroy society. This approach helps students discover that individuals can make a difference by examining how the decisions of ordinary people can incrementally shape an age and ultimately influence history itself.

The Facing History handbook contains 70 pages with 38 separate readings and study questions on the Armenian genocide. Through an analysis of the history of the Ottoman Empire's treatment of the Armenians, the preconditions for genocide are clearly examined. Each section has an overview with express themes for students to contemplate as they read the material. Students are guided to make larger connections between specific events and larger themes.

The form is a dialectic designed to challenge students to think deeply about the many relevant issues while providing a well organized overview of the history of the genocide and its aftermath. Included are narratives by survivors and other eyewitnesses from which relevant study questions are organized. The Appendix added by AGRC has 8 sections: (1) Raphael Lemkin's coining of the word "genocide"; (2) maps of Turkey & the Armenian genocide; (3) Antecedents to genocide – increasingly racist attitudes towards Armenians in Turkey 1890-1915 that set the stage for genocide; (4) news articles from The New York Times of 1915 reporting the genocide; (5) denial statements by Turkish officials; (6) list of related web sites; (7) U.S. documents on the genocide. (8) Condensed history of the Armenian Genocide by four noted scholars.



5. **Armenian Genocide Resource Manual.** Compiled by The Armenian Genocide Resource Center of Northern California. 1999. 200 pp.

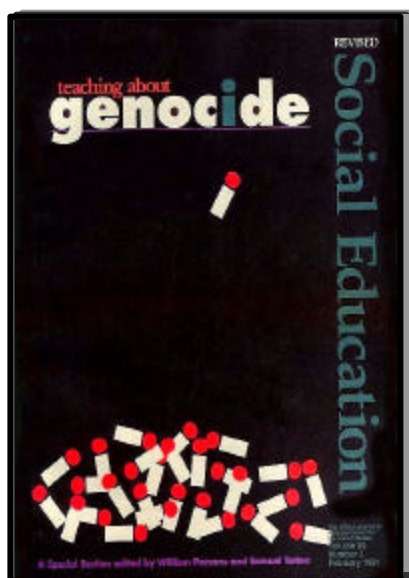


A comprehensive reference source for schools and school districts, the AGRC manual on the Armenian Genocide comprises 11 sections. Section 1: Curricula For Teaching the Armenian Genocide, includes: State of California Education Codes sections 51220 - 51226. 3 and the California State Board of Education History and Social Science Content Standards for 1999-2000; FAQ's, a chronology of the genocide, Facing History manual and study guide and the Social Sciences handbook with readings and study guide; Section 2 ANC Handbook For Teachers & Students includes a timeline, history, short readings, maps, photos, and study questions; Section 3 Literature, Poems and Short Stories, has numerous entries with an introduction and analysis;

Section 4: Contemporary Essays & Articles, is a collection of short contemporary essays and articles on the genocide by prominent writers and scholars; Section 5: 1915 Press Accounts is a collection of news articles from The New York Times of 1915 with an analysis of news reports as sources of documentation on historical events. Section 6 includes several U.S. archival documents on the genocide. Section 7: Denial and Revisionism, includes

articles that examine the continued denial and revisionism of the genocide in academia by Turkey in its political agenda of expunging the genocide from its history; Section 8: has several maps of Turkey, the genocide and the deportations. Section 9: lists numerous relevant web sites for teachers and students; Section 10 includes two study guides for the videos: The Armenian Genocide (28 min) and Everyone's Not Here: Families of the Armenian Genocide (25 min). (not included) Section 11 has photographs taken during the genocide by Germans and Americans.

6. **Teaching About Genocide. *Social Education*. Official Journal of the National Council for the Social Studies. Volume 55, No. 2. February 1991. 70 pp.**



An ideal companion reference to supplement a teacher's resource manual on teaching genocide and human rights. This special issue contains nearly thirty essays by renowned experts in their field. Examples include: "Teaching and Learning about Genocide: Questions of Content, Rationale, and Methodology" by William Parsons and Samuel Totten; "Sample Curricular Resources and Staff Development Programs." "Nature of Sources for the Study of Genocide" by Henry Friedlander that reviews government records, private agency records, trial records and eyewitness accounts; "Genocide: An Historical Overview" by Frank Chalk and Kurt Jonassohn, reviews the varying and changing definitions of the term "genocide" and the historical origins of the crime; "Australia's Genocide: They Soon Forget" by Colin Tatz; "The Armenian Genocide: Context and Legacy" by Rouben Adalian; "Genocide against Armenians by the Ottoman Empire – A First Person Account" – Interview by William Parsons; "Through the Looking Glass: Press Responses to Genocide;" by Deborah Lipstadt; "When Denial Becomes Routine" by Leo Kuper; "Lessons Learned from Listening to Children Talk about Books" by Maryann Eeds and

Deborah Wells.

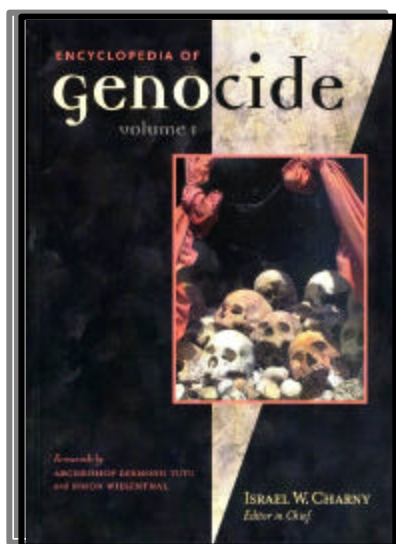


7. **The Armenians – Shadows of a Forgotten Genocide.** Published by Holocaust Resource Center and Archives, New York. August, 1999, for its exhibit on the Armenian Genocide

A concise but comprehensive handbook for teachers, students and the general public with history, overview, map and discussion questions on the Armenian genocide. 24 pp. The genocide of the Armenians by the Turkish government during World War I represents a major tragedy of the modern age, where almost an entire nation was destroyed. The Armenians were effectively eliminated from the homeland they had occupied for nearly three thousand years. This annihilation was premeditated and planned to be carried out under the cover of war. This booklet discusses the preconditions and sequence of events that led to the genocide, showing extermination orders by the Turkish leader, a map of the scene of the massacres, an examination of the politics and psychology of mass violence, how the genocide was covered by the American press, the aftermath with relief efforts, trials in Turkey of the former leaders, and the ongoing denial of the crime by successive Turkish governments.



8. **ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GENOCIDE.** Editor-in-Chief, Israel Charny. Published by ABC-CLIO, Santa Barbara, CA. December, 1999. Two Volumes. 700 pp.



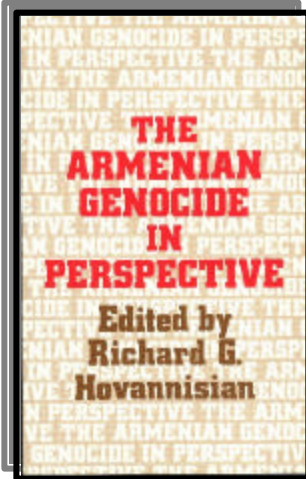
The Encyclopedia of Genocide is an excellent resource for educators, libraries, and schools and includes sample curricula and student assignments as well as a list of educational resources. It is the first reference work to document the history of genocide, past and present, with authority and objectivity while looking to the future to show how education about the subject can lead to a world where such crimes can be better anticipated and prevented.

Detailed coverage is provided of many known and documented instances of genocide. The best-known instance of all, the Holocaust, is thoroughly dealt with and set within the context of other genocides such as that of the Armenians in 1915-1923, the killings in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge, the treatment of many indigenous peoples by colonizers in the New World, Australia and elsewhere, and the worst aspects of 'ethnic cleansing' in the former Yugoslavia. The encyclopedia examines both perpetrators and victims of genocides, the psychology and ideology underlying genocidal acts, the art, literature and film produced in the course of or as the result of genocide, and the treatment of survivors.

Entries on the Armenian genocide include the Hamidian massacres of 1894-96, the Adana Massacre of 1909, and the 1915 genocide, along with many source documents, newspaper articles, eyewitness accounts by US diplomats and missionaries, photographs, a map of the genocide, numerous essays and articles, and resolutions by international bodies.

It critically examines the treatment of the Armenian Genocide in reference sources and encyclopedias, and includes a review of the Turkish war crimes trials of 1919 with the Key Indictment against the Ottoman leaders who initiated the genocide; documentation of the Armenian genocide in German and Turkish sources and the US archives; telegrams by Turkish leaders ordering the genocide; an analysis of deniers and of historical revisionism of both the Armenian Genocide and the Holocaust. All entries are arranged in alphabetical order with sections and side bars that cover the entire gamut of genocidal episodes.

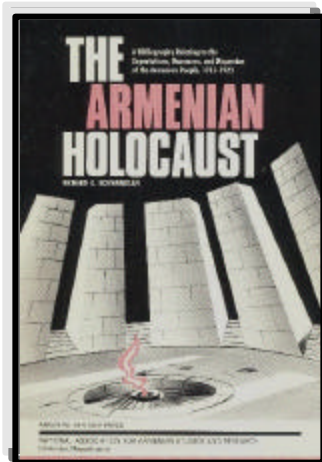
9. **THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE IN PERSPECTIVE.** Edited by Richard G. Hovannisian, with a Preface by Israel Charny. Published by Transaction Books, 1986. 215 pp.



This volume is a pioneering collective attempt to assess and analyze the Armenian genocide from differing perspectives, including history, political science, ethics, religion, literature, and psychiatry.

Focusing on the general implications of denial, rationalization, and responsibility, it is particularly important to the study of the Holocaust and other genocides. Chapters include: “The Historical Dimensions of the Armenian Question, 1878-1923” by R.G. Hovannisian; “The Turkish Genocide of Armenians, 1915-1917” by Leo Kuper; “Provocation or Nationalism: A Critical Inquiry into the Armenian Genocide of 1915” by Robert Melson; “The Armenian Genocide and Patterns of Denial” by R.G. Hovannisian; “Collective Responsibility and Official Excuse Making” by Vigen Guroian; “The Armenian Genocide and the Literary Imagination” by Leo Hamalian; “The Impact of the Genocide on West Armenian Letters” by Vahé Oshagan; “An Oral History Perspective on Responses to the Armenian Genocide” by Donald E. Miller and Lorna Touryan Miller.

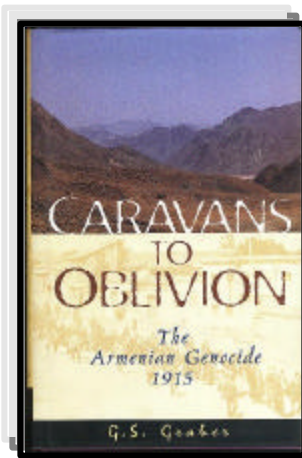
10. **THE ARMENIAN HOLOCAUST. A Bibliography Relating to the Deportations, Massacres, and Dispersion of the Armenian People, 1915-1923.** R. G. Hovannisian. Armenian Heritage Press 1978.43 pp.



Dr. Hovannisian's bibliography is a listing of the resources for the educator or general reader who wishes to study the Armenian genocide from primary archival sources. Part One contains an inventory of archival materials in Armenia, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain and the United States. The British archives are most useful for the political aspects of the Armenian question; the United States archives for relief activities and the conditions among the refugee population in the Near East and the Caucasus; the French archives for Cilicia and the final massacres in, and Armenian exodus from, that region, and the several Armenian archives for all aspects of the deportations and massacres. Among the archives that have yet to be surveyed are those of Italy and the smaller Allied countries. Unfortunately, the Turkish files on the subject have not been opened to all qualified researchers. Although employees in the Ottoman archives reported in 1918 and 1919 that ranking Turkish officials had tried to destroy all incriminating papers during the final days of the World War, it is not unlikely that numerous documents relating to the general question still exist.

Part Two of the Bibliography contains a broad selection of published works that may be classified as: collections of documents; eyewitness accounts of non-Armenians; narratives of military personnel; political treatises and propaganda; reports on relief activities and appeals by relief Organizations; scholarly studies on specific aspects of the Armenian and Eastern questions; Turkish rationalizations and interpretations; memoirs and studies in Western languages by Armenian survivors and researchers. The National Union Catalog is particularly useful in determining the library locations of these publications. The Bibliography does not include the hundreds of articles published in scholarly and popular journals or that survey the broad newspaper coverage of the subject. For these categories, the various guides to periodical literature and the annual indexes of nationally prominent newspapers should be consulted. The several thousand Armenian-language publications documents, memoirs, historical studies, and interpretations - are also too extensive for inclusion in this listing.

11. **CARAVANS TO OBLIVION. The Armenian Genocide, 1915.** G.S. Graber. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc. NY.1996. 210 pp. Foreword by Roger Smith.

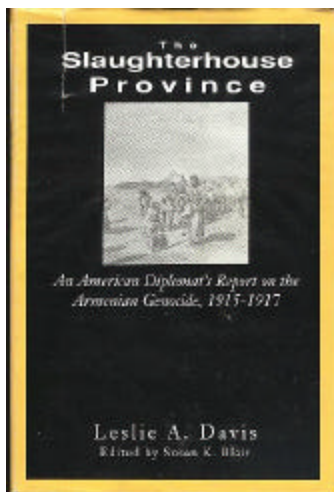


Acclaimed author and historian G. S. Graber has crafted a searing narrative of "the forgotten genocide." Using newly available sources Graber offers definitive proof, still denied by the Turkish government, that there was nothing less than a centrally organized government attempt to systematically eliminate the Armenian population in 1915.

Placing the events of this effort within a broader historical context, the author brings insight and perspective to the political, economic, and cultural upheaval that led to the murder of over one million Armenian men, women, and children. Firsthand accounts recall the climate that ignited the flames of anti-Armenian sentiment as the Ottoman Empire collapsed and a new leadership emerged. The political party of the Young Turks, *Ittihad ve Teraki* (the Committee of Union and Progress), espoused the notion of *Turanism*, a mythic glorification of Turkish ethnic identity, and was devoted to restoring Turkey's shattered national pride. The tragic fate of the Armenian people would be sealed by the political maneuvering of foreign powers eager to capitalize on the fall of the Ottoman Empire during World

War I. Graber examines how and why the West - principally France and Great Britain- was eager to look the other way. The slaughter of the Armenians, and the diplomatic backsliding that precipitated it, would serve as an all-too-efficient blueprint. In the twentieth century, genocides decimated over 119 million people worldwide- 84 million more than the number who died in both world wars and all the revolutions and civil wars fought in this century combined. More than a compelling *chronicle*, *Caravans to Oblivion* offers chilling insight into how genocide evolves.

12. **The Slaughterhouse Province: An American Diplomat's Report on the Armenian Genocide. 1915-1917.** Leslie A. Davis. Edited, with an introduction and notes by Susan K. Blair. Published by Aristdie D. Caratzas, New Rochelle, NY. 1989. 216 pp.



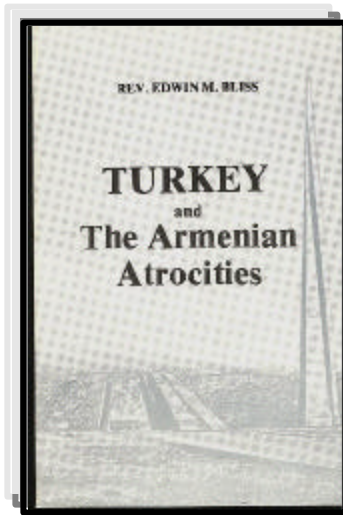
A searing indictment of the Ottoman Turkish government for its brutal massacre and deportation of its Armenian population in 1915-1923 by Leslie Davis who, as U. S. consul in Harput from 1915 to 1917, was an eyewitness to the atrocities committed upon Armenians. Much of what he saw could scarcely be told in ways that would be palatable to western sensibilities, for as he wrote: "It is hard for one living in a civilized country to believe that such things are possible; yet, as Lord Bryce has said, 'Things which we find scarcely credible excite little surprise in Turkey.'" Nevertheless, his report survived to comprise "The Slaughterhouse Province".

Davis, who realized the need for a detailed record of the atrocities, had brought along a doctor with him in his forays who determined and described the causes of death of the victims. Davis photographed many of the victims and his pictures are included in the appendix. So damning was Davis' report that the editor who embarked on compiling the book in 1985 was threatened repeatedly by sources unknown to her and her family and eventually was forced to move to an undisclosed location for safety. On June 16, 1991 *The*

*Washington Post*, in an article "An Author Living in Hiding" reported these threats in detail while examining the importance of Davis' report that was sent to the U.S. State Department in 1918, where it was classified and lay hidden for seven decades until it was published in 1991.



13. **Turkey and The Armenian Atrocities.** Rev. Edwin M. Bliss. Meshag Publishing, Fresno, CA 1982. 574 pp. The years 1894-1896 introduced systematic massacres into the history of the Armenian nation.

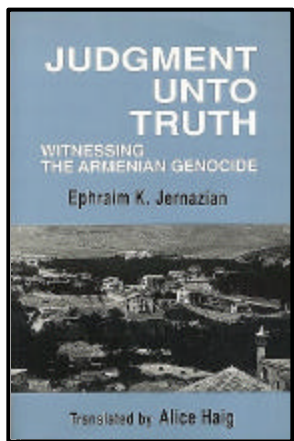


This time the aggression was not upon individual or isolated localities like the previous ones in Cilicia and Sassoun, but a campaign directed against the Armenian population of most major cities. In the period October - November 1895, 24 major centers witnessed Armenian massacres, from Trebizond to Bitlis, from Kayseri/Caesarea to Erzerum. This was new. The state was killing heretofore loyal subjects, citizens, to be sure a Christian minority in a Muslim state, but nevertheless, citizens for nearly as long as the Ottoman Turkish state itself had existed. The result of the massacres, perhaps in part a cause for them, was the looting, destruction, and seizure of Armenian properties and businesses by Turks.

The events of 1894-96 can no longer be viewed as an aberrant case of excessive repression; they should rather be seen as a mini-rehearsal for the systematic massacres which were to be engineered so efficiently by the Young Turks in 1915. The eyewitness reports of 1894-96, the murder, the rape, pillaging, the involvement of the state, the indifference of the community of nations, these would be repeated twenty years later, but magnified ten times.

This prelude to genocide had its chroniclers. Among them was Reverend Edwin M. Bliss, a scion of a family of American missionaries and educators. His account conveys exactly what happened during those years. The book was published in 1896 while the massacres were still raging in the interior of the Sultan's domain. Its region by region description of mass murder is to be paralleled exactly 20 years later in more devastating terms by similar observers of the 1915 genocide. Bliss's book is remarkable for its historical perspective and thoroughness of research. Little in it is out of date. It needs to be read by all those interested in the late 19th century history of the Ottoman Empire and the Armenian people. It is invaluable for the study of genocide, because it carefully exposes the beginning, the genesis, of the one which was to intrude upon the Armenian nation after this 1894-96 dress rehearsal. The volume is illustrated with some fifty plates, mostly contemporary photographs of geographical and ethnographic interest with a group of contemporary scenes of massacre, all reproduced in this reprinted edition with exceptional quality. - Dickran Kouymjian, Fresno State University.

14. **Judgment Unto Truth: Witnessing the Armenian Genocide.** By Ephraim K. Jernazian Translated from the Armenian by Alice Haig. Transcation Publishers, New Brunswick. 163 pp. With photographs.

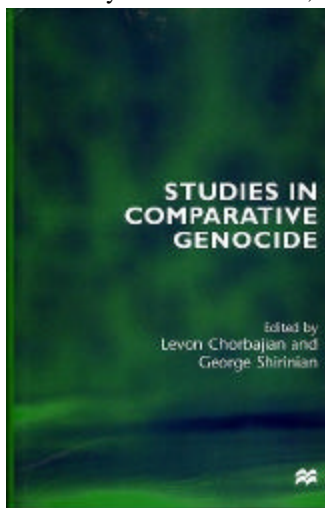


EPHRAIM K. JERNAZIAN (1890-1971) was born in Marash, Western Armenia. He studied at St. Paul's Institute in Tarsus and at Marash Theological Seminary. His memoirs capture the struggles of the entire Armenian nation before its removal from ancestral Armenia. In a style at once dramatic and dispassionate, personal and analytical, Jernazian weaves a narrative which chronicles the author's experience of a protracted genocidal process. First there are the "Hamidian massacres" of 1895 which Jernazian, then a five-year-old orphan, witnesses while huddled on a rooftop in Marash. Two of his brothers are killed. Next in 1909, Jernazian, an engineering student at St. Paul's College in Tarsus, experiences the Young Turks' "Adana massacre," named after the city where it started, with the killing of most of the Armenian Protestant clergy of Cilicia.

Then comes the next wave: the sweeping genocide of 1915-1917 which fills Jernazian's years in Urfa and eventually propels him to America in 1923.

The author graphically describes the genocide in Urfa - escalation of repressive measures against Armenians, their cautious compliance until pushed to fight for an "honorable death," and the ensuing government confiscation of "abandoned" Armenian properties. The final overt wave, the Kemalist revolution in 1921-23, kills Jernazian's only surviving brother and two sisters, leaving him the sole survivor of the family. His own death seems certain as he is arrested and imprisoned, marked for hanging. His miraculous escape after twenty-one months is climaxed by a poignant reunion in Syria with his family.

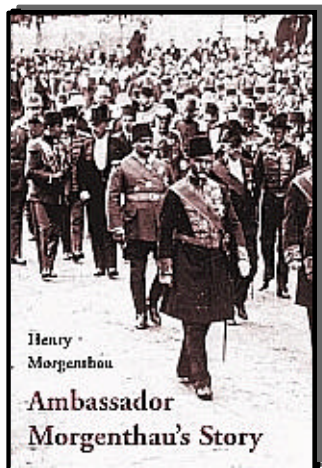
- 15. Studies in Comparative Genocide.** Levon Chorbajian and George Shirinian, eds., *Studies in Comparative Genocide*. London: Macmillan Press, 1999, xxxv + 270p. £45.00. Distributed in the US by St. Martin's Press, New York; Scholarly & Reference Division



Many of the world's leading authorities in history, sociology, political science and psychology shed new light on the major genocides of the 20th-century in a new book from Macmillan Press. *Studies in Comparative Genocide* covers the genocides of the Armenians, Bosnians, Gypsies, Jews, Rwandans, and Ukrainians, and also covers genocide denial and prevention. "There is a particular emphasis on analyzing the comparative aspects of genocide," says co-editor Levon Chorbajian, "both in the bringing together of these excellent studies and in their actual content." The book is divided into three broad sections: "Approaches to Genocide," "The Armenian Genocide," "Comparative Genocide, Genocide Denial and Genocide Prevention." Authors include: Roger W. Smith, "State Power and Genocidal Intent: On the Uses of Genocide in the Twentieth Century." Irving L. Horowitz, "Science, Modernity and Authorized Terror: Reconsidering the Genocidal State." Yehuda Bauer, "Comparison of Genocides." Other articles include:

Rouben P. Adalian, "A Conceptual Method for Examining the Consequences of the Armenian Genocide." James J. Reid, "Philosophy of State-Subject Relations, Ottoman Concepts of Tyranny, and the Demonization of Subjects: Conservative Ottomanism as a Source of Genocidal Behavior, 1821-1918." Vahakn N. Dadrian, "The Convergent Roles of the State and a Governmental Party in the Armenian Genocide." Taner Akçam, "The Genocide of the Armenians and the Silence of the Turks." Anush Hovannisian, "Turkey: A Cultural Genocide." Helen Fein, "Testing Theories Brutally: Armenia (1915), Bosnia (1992), and Rwanda (1994)." Ben Kiernan, "Enver Pasha and Pol Pot: A Comparison of the Armenian and Cambodian Genocides." Frank Sysyn, "The Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33: The Role of the Ukrainian Diaspora in Research and Public Discussion." Henry R. Huttenbach, "The Psychology and Politics of Genocide Denial: A Comparison of Four Case Studies." Franklin H. Littell, "Breaking the Succession of Evil." Ervin Staub, "Preventing Genocide: Activating Bystanders, Helping Victims Heal, Helping Groups Overcome Hostility."

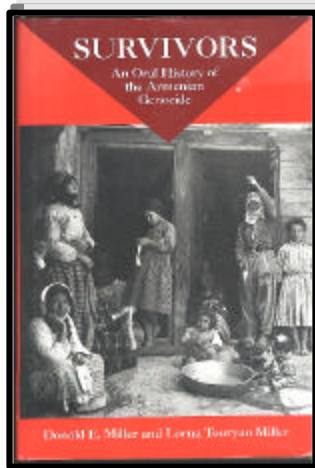
- 16. Ambassador Morgenthau's Story.** Henry Morgenthau. Gomidas Institute Books. 1999. 294 pp.



Photographs, Map.

Henry Morgenthau was United States ambassador to Ottoman Turkey between 1913 and 1916. He witnessed the Ottoman entry into World War I and the genocide of the empire's Armenian population. Ambassador Morgenthau's Story, first published in 1918, is an indictment against the Ottoman leaders for their entry into the world conflict and the mass murder of over a million Armenians. His detailed account was written with the authority of a first-hand observer and remains one of the classic accounts of World War I. It contains his observations and conversations with Turkish leaders as recorded in his diaries. Ambassador Morgenthau's Story was written in a popular style and was based on the ambassador's diaries, other private papers, and diplomatic reports from 1914-16. The memoir was first serialized in *World's Work* and then published as a book in 1918. The work is a damning indictment of Ottoman leaders for their genocide of the Armenians.

17. **Survivors: An Oral History of the Armenian Genocide.** Lorna Touryan Miller, Donald Eugene Miller. 242 pp. University of California Press. 1993.



Here, the Millers have collected more than one hundred oral histories from survivors of the Armenian genocide. Their testimony, organized thematically, is shocking and poignant. The various eyewitness accounts show how Armenians, believing that they were being deported only temporarily, went docilely to their fates. Men were shot or brutally murdered by hatchets and axes. Women and children died mostly from attrition, as guards denied them water and as they starved during the hundreds of miles of forced marches. The survivors speak of rotting corpses and babies' skeletons strewn along their path. Mothers faced terrible choices about which children to save; were raped as their children watched; saw their daughters abducted by Turks and Kurds. The authors point out that the Turkish government continues to deny that the Armenian genocide took place, even though the scrupulously presented evidence here- missionaries' eyewitness reports, letters from diplomats on the scene, official government accounts, etc. - corroborates the oral testimony. As welcome relief, the Millers also include examples of kindness by a few "good Turks" who risked their lives to help deportees, as well as touching scenes of rehabilitations in orphanages and at family reunions. A valuable contribution to the growing literature on the Armenian genocide. (Eighteen photos and one map, plus a fine bibliography, copious footnotes, and useful appendices) -- From Kirkus Reviews, 1993.

18. **The Armenian Genocide: An Interpretation.** First published by Shant Publications 1995, this important essay by genocide scholar Stephan Astourian, is reprised here by AGRC in a new, more accessible format.



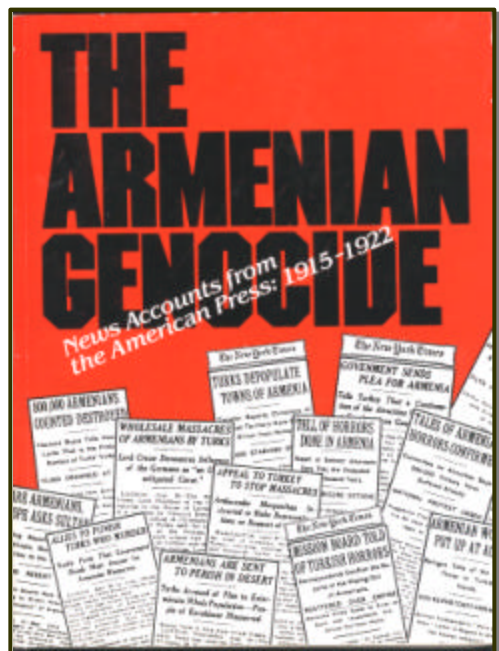
For the relatively new student of the Armenian Genocide, as well as the experienced reader or educator, this eminently readable essay offers an excellent overview of the historical background and actual progression of the genocide with a wealth of notes and references for further study and analysis. It touches upon the overlooked economic dimension, the "National Economy" policy of the CUP. Whereas Turkism and Pan-Turkism excluded the Armenians from the nation, the theory called *Millî İktisat* (National Economy) strove to eliminate them, along with Ottoman Greeks, from economic activities by its leaders who called on Turks to develop a capitalist bourgeoisie that would assume the role heretofore played by the Armenians, Greeks, and Levantines. Using extensive primary sources in at least six languages from various archives, it discusses at some length the decision making process of the ruling body of the Committee of Union and Progress (CUP), the architects of the genocide.

In particular, it addresses the why, when and how of the final genocidal decision. Using Turkish and Ottoman sources, the essay examines the racist and prejudiced attitudes of the Turkish populace and how they contributed to Armeno-Turkish polarization. The essay also establishes the reality of massive Armenian deportations from the cosmopolitan centers of the Ottoman Empire (Istanbul and Izmir), which some revisionist historians today deny in order to question genocidal intent. Other topics include: "The Execution of Genocide and Experience-Denying Mechanisms;" "Societal forces supporting human life versus societal forces moving toward destruction of human life;" "Key historical, economic, legal, and social events and transitions;" "Precipitating factors or context; and The Mobilization of means to genocide and its legitimization and institutionalization."



**19. THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE - NEWS ACCOUNTS FROM THE AMERICAN PRESS: 1915-1922.** Richard Kloian . Heritage Publishing, 1985, 1992, 1996. 8 ½ x 11, 400 pp.

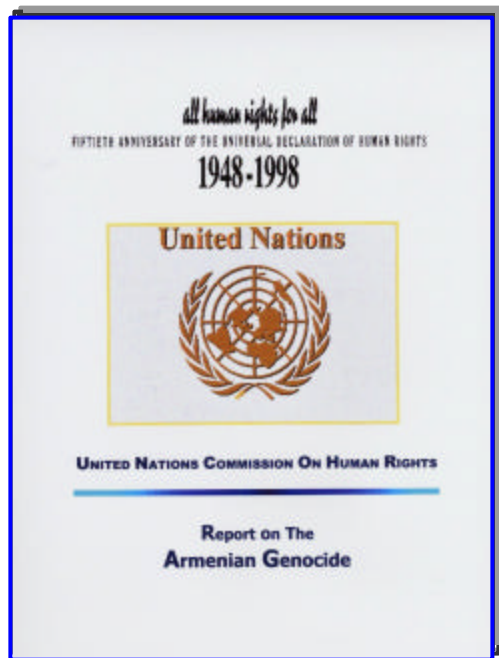
The Armenian massacres 1915-1916 were the single most riveting human rights issue in the United States in 1915-1916 that shocked the conscience of an entire nation and became the subject of national discussion, angst and outrage.



This compilation of 200 full length articles from *The New York Times* and over 60 full-length articles from 14 American journals of the time reprises the day to day reporting of the Armenian Genocide. Included are photographs, maps, and official documents including the Turkish Military Tribunal of 1918 that found Turkey's former leaders guilty of ordering the Armenian massacres. Arranged in chronological order, the news articles are a historic chronicle of the genocide as reported daily by America's most prestigious newspaper.

This book reproduces those news accounts and calls attention to their importance as sources of first-hand evidence. The probative value of these accounts is supported by subsequent disclosures that many of the stories reported by *The Times* were from official dispatches sent to the U.S. State Department in Washington by the American Ambassador and other American Consular officials in Turkey. Their statements, as well as the coincident testimony of teachers and missionaries, and the victims themselves, comprise an important pool of information and facts that aid in the teaching of this event as well as becoming a primary source of direct evidence.

**20. UNITED NATIONS REPORT ON THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE: UN 38<sup>th</sup> Session, 1985.** Compiled by The Armenian Genocide Resource Center, 1998. 8 ½ x 11. Spiral. 20 pages.

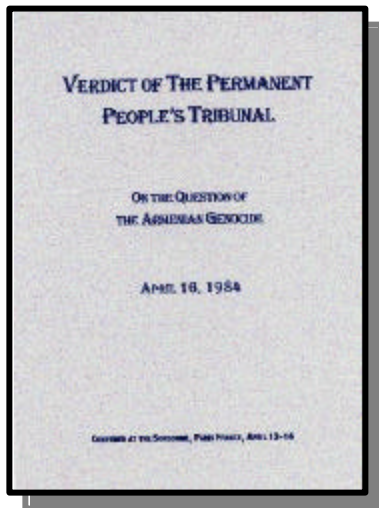


Held under the aegis of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protect of Minorities in Geneva, Switzerland, August 5-30, 1985, the UN Sub-Commission under Benjamin Whitaker, was comprised of a panel of independent experts, who debated and reviewed all the evidence, pro and con regarding the Armenian massacres of 1915 and finally, by a majority vote of 15-2, with one abstention, adopted the report on genocide, which the following year was accepted by the higher body, the UN Commission on Human Rights. It is Paragraph 24 of that report that addresses the Armenian massacres as genocide which was approved by the panel despite attempts by the government of Turkey to thwart efforts at recognition that often bordered on scandal in European newspapers.

This compilation reprises that important decision. Also included is statement made by Paul Laurin of the International Federation of Human Rights, as well as Paragraph 24, the Sub-Commission's report on the Armenian genocide,. Included are other UN documents: Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; and the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity.



**21. Verdict of the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal on the question of the Armenian Genocide, Sorbonne University, Paris, France. April, 1984. 8 x 11. 26 pp. Spiral.**



An historic document representing a finding by a panel of experts from many countries that met at the Sorbonne in Paris France in 1984 to hear the case of the Armenian Genocide. The Permanent Peoples' Tribunal was founded in June 1979 by Senator Lelio Basso of Italy to make up for the moral and political shortcomings of states as instruments for the achievement of justice. It grew out of the "International Foundation for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples" which had been founded in 1976. The PPT met in official session in Paris April 13-16, 1984, to examine the grievances of the Armenians precisely because of the long silence of the great western countries which maintain relations of all sorts with the Turkish state. For it is not the Turkish people, but the Turkish state and its constant attitude of denial and aggressive revisionism with regard to the events of 1915-1916 that was concerned. The panel, in a historic vote, found Turkey guilty of the crime of genocide and also responsible for the economic consequences of the crime, even today.

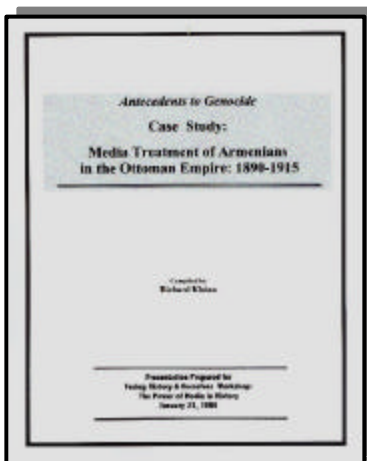
**22. THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE - A Look at Issues in the News: 1979-1999.**

A collection of press accounts of contemporary and ongoing issues from news headlines compiled by the Armenian Genocide Resource Center. (Pub. 1999, 100 pages)



Although the genocide occurred more than 80 years ago, it's effects ripple through time, cross national boundaries, class lines, and political ideologies. Whether it be a question of a history display at a University of California library, the issue of the "academic freedom" of a Turkish history professor, the legal decision of a NY court deciding the estate of an Armenian, or simple resolutions in the US Congress to commemorate the genocide, the Armenian Genocide is shown for the continuing pivotal role it plays on the world stage as it becomes a continuing source of conflict for those with differing agendas. The most egregious example occurred in May 1998 when the French Parliament formally recognized the genocide only to see the French government later acquiesce to Turkey's indignant outrage after Turkey threatened to cancel lucrative business and defense contracts with France.

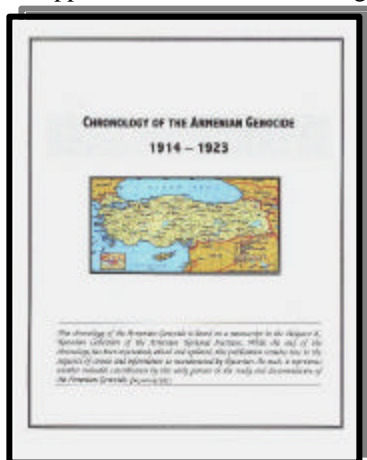
**23. Antecedents to Genocide. Media Treatment of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire. The Power of Media in History: Workshop Paper for Facing History and Ourselves. 12 pp.**



Presentation compiled by Richard Kloeian for a Facing History teacher workshop in January 1999 on the antecedents to the Armenian genocide. This report is distilled from the works of five scholars and illustrates that racist language and attitudes directed at Armenians in the Ottoman Empire since the 1890s set the stage for the genocide of 1915. "The subject peoples who constituted the minorities had been greatly devalued in the Ottoman Empire. Derogatory labels had been applied to them; they were subject to intense discrimination; they had neither physical protection nor were given reasonable legal protection" (Ervin Staub.) German racist perceptions of the Armenians were rooted in and infected by Ottoman prejudice toward that people. The goal of the emerging National Economy in its Ottoman context was to rid the economy of its "parasitic" non-Turkish elements to create a Turkish bourgeoisie that would lead the empire to economic success (S. Astourian).

## 24. Chronology of the Armenian Genocide: 1914-1923. The Haigazn K. Kazarian Collection.

40 pp. 8 ½ 11. This chronology of the Armenian Genocide is based on a manuscript in the Haigazn K. Kazarian Collection of the Armenian National Institute. While the text of the chronology has been extensively edited and updated, this publication remains true to the sequence of events and information as reconstructed by Kazarian. As such, it represents another valuable contribution by this early pioneer in the study and documentation of the Armenian Genocide. (ANI)



It covers events from 1914 to 1923 and begins in February 1914 when a Turkish boycott of Armenian businesses is declared by the Ittihadists, and follows to August 1914 when stores owned by Armenian and Greek merchants are vandalized when in the city of Diyarbekir 1,080 shops owned by Armenians are burned. Throughout the chronology, the rate of oppression, terror, and massacres escalate as in October 1914 when bands of Chetes began looting, violating women and children, and committing large-scale murders in the Erzerum Province. The chronology is an important document to understand the day to day escalation of events that culminated in the 1915 genocide of the Armenian people.

## 25. Web Sites for Teaching the Armenian Genocide. A compilation of 45 web sites related to



teaching the Armenian Genocide. Many sites are designed specifically for teachers. The Great Events Study Guide, Resources for Schools and Teachers, includes curricula and study guides for teachers and students. A number of the sites are university and K12 web sites designed to be resources for teaching and research that include examples of other genocides. Some include materials such as official government reports, archival documents, statements by world leaders, photographs, history, background, and other information. Under "Great Events Reported in The New York Times" there is also material on the "Massacres of the Armenians 1895-1916."

<http://www.scf.usc.edu/~khachato/genocide/>

## 26. Photographs of the Armenian Genocide by Armin T. Wegner and Others.

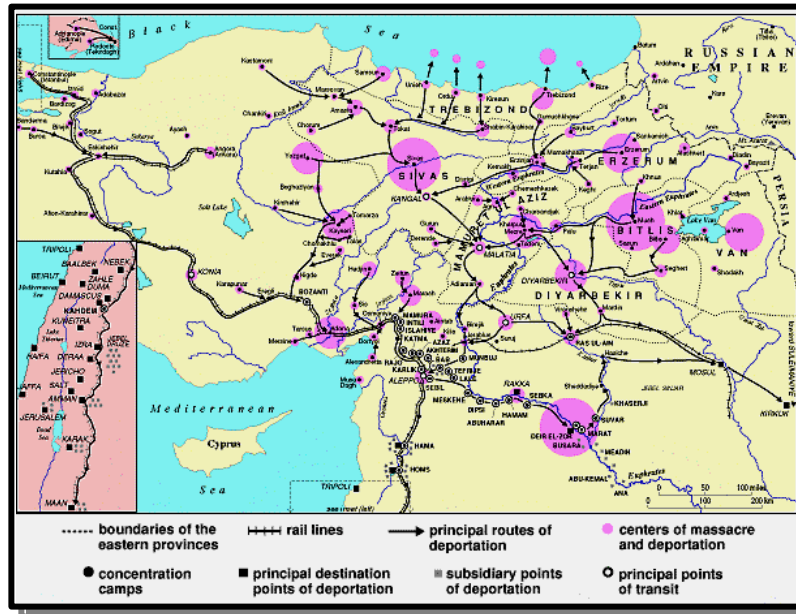
A collection of photographs of the deportations, orphans, refugee camps taken by a number of witnesses including Armin T. Wegner. As a second-lieutenant in the German army stationed in the Ottoman empire in April 1915, Wegner took the initiative to investigate reports of Armenian massacres. Disobeying orders intended to stifle news of the massacres, he collected information on the genocide and took hundreds of photographs of Armenian deportation camps, primarily in the Syrian desert. Wegner was eventually arrested, but not before he had succeeded in channeling a portion of his research material to Germany and the United States through clandestine mail routes. When he was transferred to Constantinople in November 1916, he secretly took with him photographic plates of images he and other German officers recorded. The photos by



Armin T. Wegner are among the few that capture the bleak struggle to survive facing Armenian deportees.

## 27. Maps of the 1915 Armenian Genocide and the Ottoman Turkish Empire.

A collection of 10 maps of the Ottoman Turkish Empire showing the boundaries of the seven eastern provinces, principal routes of deportation, principal destination points, concentration camps, centers of massacres and deportation, and principal points of transit. Also included are several maps of modern Turkey.

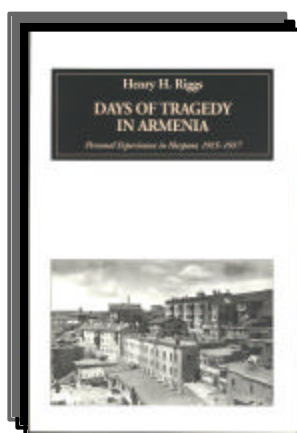


These maps illustrate prevailing aspects of the 1915 Armenian Genocide.

The deportations affected the majority of Armenians in the Turkish Empire. From as far north as the Black Sea and as far west as European Turkey, Armenians were forcibly removed toward the Syrian desert. From the onset the deportations were marked by atrocities. At select sites, large-scale massacres were carried out. The survivors were dispersed across Syria, Iraq, and as far south as Palestine (see inset), where they were left in inhospitable places to die. Starvation, thirst, and epidemic diseases destroyed vast numbers

of those confined to these places of concentration. The surviving deportees in many concentration camps were eventually killed through massacres. As these maps demonstrate, the total effect of the policies of the Ottoman Turkish government was the mass destruction of the Armenian people. (Source: The Armenian National Institute)

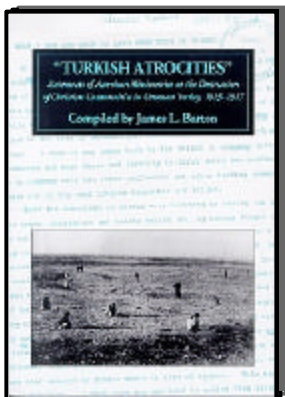
## 28. Days of Tragedy in Armenia. Personal Experiences in Harpoot, 1915? 1917. By Henry H. Riggs. Gomidas Institute Books. 240 pages, paper, index. 1997. 220 pp.



Henry Riggs, a third generation American missionary in Turkey wrote his account after he left Harpoot, Turkey in 1917. It was submitted in 1918 to an American government commission investigating various aspects of WWI that included the destruction of Armenian communities in the Ottoman Empire. It is a first-hand account of life in Harpoot during the fateful years of the Armenian Genocide.

Set within the context of WWI, local Ottoman officials, private citizens, and resident foreigners, he describes how ordinary Armenians were rounded up and destroyed by the Ottoman government after June 1915. The most powerful aspects of Riggs' narrative are his commentaries, sometimes in gruesome detail, regarding the destruction of his Armenian friends, neighbors, and acquaintances.

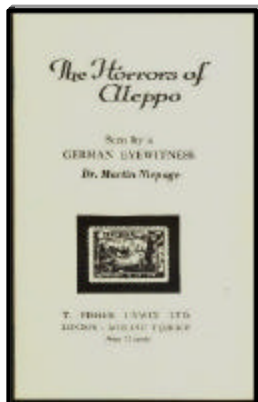
29. **Turkish Atrocities: Statements of American Missionaries on the Destruction of Christian Communities in Ottoman Turkey, 1915–1917.** James L. Barton, compiler. Gomidas Institute Books. xiv + 210 pp, map, index, paper.



Twenty-one eyewitness accounts of the Armenian Genocide, covering Adana, Bitlis, Caesarea, Diarbekir, Erzerum, Harpoot (Kharpert), and Mardin. Edited with an introduction by Ara Sarafian. "Turkish Atrocities" is a living testimony drawn from the whole expanse of the Ottoman Empire, from Smyrna to Bitlis, from Constantinople to Ourfa, detailing actual episodes from the horrific period 1915–17.

These testimonies are a remarkable tribute to the Reverend James L. Barton, head of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. In 1918 Barton asked missionaries who had served in the Ottoman Empire to file such detailed reports. (One of these, a book-length report about Kharpert (Harpoot), has been published separately by the Gomidas Institute as a companion volume: Henry H. Riggs, *Days of Tragedy in Armenia*. Another twenty-two appear in the present volume.) The reports were submitted to an American Presidential commission examining various aspects of World War I, including the genocide of Armenians. The statements make for compelling and disturbing reading, and are invaluable as critical evidence of events constituting the Armenian Genocide. - Gomidas Institute

30. **The Horrors of Aleppo Seen by a German Eyewitness.** Dr. Martin Niepage. New Age Publishers, Plandom, NY. 1975. 24 pp.



A report sent to Germany's representatives by Dr. Martin Niepage, a Higher Grade Teacher in the German Technical School at Aleppo urging them to induce Turkish leaders to halt the slaughter of Armenians. "As teachers in the German Technical School at Aleppo, we permit ourselves with all respect to make the following report: "We feel it our duty to draw attention to the fact that our educational work will forfeit its moral basis and the esteem of the natives, if the German Government is not in a position to put a stop to the brutality with which the wives and children of slaughtered Armenians are being treated here." "Out of convoys which, when they left their homes on the Armenian plateau, numbered from two to three thousand men, women and children, only two or three hundred survivors arrive here in the south. The men are slaughtered on the way: the women and girls, with the exception of the old, the ugly and those who are still children, have been abused by Turkish soldiers and officers and then carried away to Turkish and Kurdish villages, where

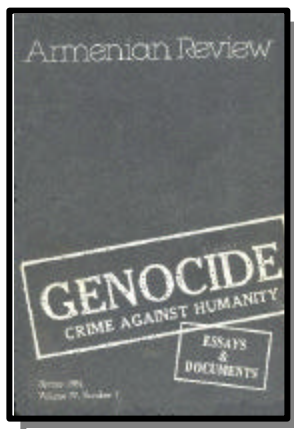
they have to accept Islam. They try to destroy the remnant of the convoys by hunger and thirst. Even when they are fording rivers, they do not allow those dying of thirst to drink."

31. **The Role of The Turkish Military in the Destruction of Ottoman Armenians:- A Study in Historical Continuities.** Dr. Vahakn N. Dadrian. Reprinted from *Journal of Political & Military Sociology*. Vol. 20, No. 2, Winter, 30 pages.

This study focuses on the instrumental role of the Turkish military in the attainment of the goal of decimating the Armenian population in the Ottoman Empire. The World War I genocidal climax of this process of destruction suggests that the more pervasive the military-political relationship is, the higher the efficiency of the instrumentality of the military, the more optimal the results of the destruction may be. This study traces the origins of the genocidal policy in the establishment of a legacy of military-based massacres from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century wherein the Ottoman intent to punish Armenians through violent methods ultimately lead to the development of unimpeded lethal operations against an unprotected and vulnerable minority.

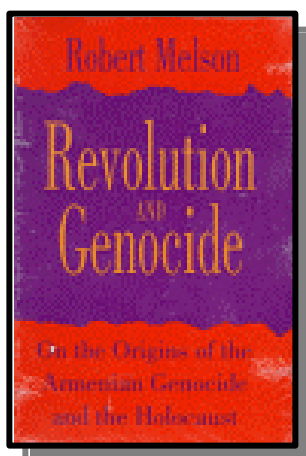


32. **Genocide:Crime Against Humanity, Essays and Documents.** Armenian Review, Spring, 1984, Volume 37, Number 1. 202 pp.



This important volume is devoted to two aspects of the 1915 genocide of the Armenian people: historiography and documentation. Included are vital essays analyzing a host of U.S. official documents, illustrating their relevance and importance to documenting the genocide. "Race Problems and the Armenian Genocide: The State Department File," and "The United States Inquiry and the Armenian Question, 1917-1919, Archival Papers," cover major aspects of the documentation found in United States archives. Many of the documents were the sources for subsequent stories and headlines that appeared widely in the American press of the time. The essays on source materials on the genocide are followed by the texts of 30 corresponding archival documents from US State Department archives. They are accounts authored by US diplomatic personnel. Documents from the US Inquiry files were authored by American and European missionaries who witnessed the tragic events that began in 1915. The documents from the State Department were declassified in 1961; those from the U.S. Inquiry were declassified in 1980.

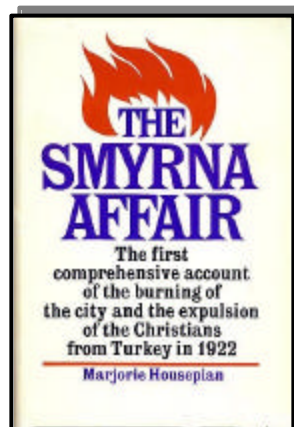
33. **Revolution and Genocide.** Robert Melson, et al / Paperback / Published 1996.



Armenians in the Ottoman Empire and Jews in Imperial Germany had survived as ethnic and religious minorities until they suffered mass destruction when the regimes were engulfed by war and revolution. In this comparative history, the author searches for understanding of the mainsprings of the Holocaust and genocide, establishing a conceptual framework that links genocide to revolution.

In a study that compares the major attempts at genocide in world history, Robert Melson creates a sophisticated framework that links genocide to revolution and war. He focuses on the plights of Jews after the fall of Imperial Germany and of Armenians after the fall of the Ottoman as well as attempted genocides in the Soviet Union and Cambodia. He argues that genocide often is the end result of a complex process that starts when revolutionaries smash an old regime and, in its wake, try to construct a society that is pure according to ideological standards.

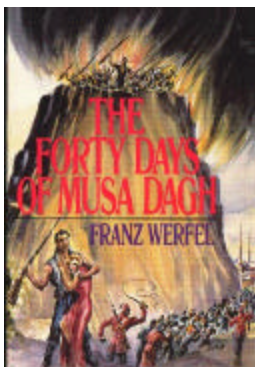
34. **The Smyrna Affair. The First Comprehensive Account of the Burning of the city and expulsion of the Christians from Turkey in 1922.** Marjorie Housepian. Harcourt Brace, NY. 1972.



An historical account of the great fire of 1922 that destroyed the city of Smyrna, a city located in Turkey as part of Asia Minor. A flourishing town bordered by a busy seaport and scenic landscapes, Smyrna suffered intense persecution from Turks who sought to cleanse their native land of ethnic minorities. In 1922, Turkish officials succeeded in sealing off the city and setting it on fire, destroying most of the Greek and Armenian populations living there. This timely volume reveals how, with the assistance of western officials, missionaries, and historians, the Turkish policy of mass extermination was explained away and the spectacular destruction of a great city minimized as "an incident." Marjorie Housepian has set these events in their historical context. She has exposed the economic motives behind the western posture and the importance of oil in forming Near Eastern policy. She has researched exhaustively through official documents and interviewed scores of eyewitnesses. *The Smyrna Affair* is the story of outrageous international chicanery and double talk. It is also a rich human document describing the courage of the Greeks and Armenians who were the victims in the holocaust - as well as that of the relatively few Europeans and Americans who fought the cynical attitude of their own officials.

### 35. THE FORTY DAYS OF MUSA DAGH AND THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE.

A collection of four essays on the far reaching implications of the epic struggle of resistance on Musa Dagh and Franz Werfel's book, *The Forty Days of Musa Dagh*, on the world stage. 40 pp. 8 ½ 11. Spiral.



(1) **Franz Werfel's Look At Genocide.** Gregory Baum. Reprint from the Northern California Jewish Bulletin, Vol. 132. No 46. 12 pages. Baum examines Werfel's 1939 novel both as an explication of the Armenian Genocide and as a presager of the Jewish Holocaust. Set within a fictional cast of characters Werfel's novel was inspired by real events that occurred in 1915 on Musa Dagh when the Turkish government with genocidal intent ordered the deportation of a small group of villages. Alerted to their true fate, the villagers put up a heroic resistance for 40 days and were eventually rescued by French warships off the coast. Baum analyzes the systematic attempt to exterminate the Armenians and discusses the foresight Werfel showed in forewarning his own people, the Jews, of a similar impending fate

- (2) **The Forty Years of Musa Dagh – The Film That Was Denied.** Ed Minassian. 10 pp. Journal of Armenian Studies Vol. II, No 2, Fall/Winter 1985-6.

This paper was first presented at the National Conference on Identity and Assimilation: the Armenian Experience in America, sponsored by NAASR at Harvard University in May 1984. Ed Minassian, professor of history, has done extensive research in studio archives and US documents, and presents what remains a definitive analysis of the attempts by MGM to produce a major motion picture of Franz Werfel's book *The Forty Days of Musa Dagh* and how these efforts were thwarted by The Turkish Government and the U.S. State Department. Includes 54 footnotes.

- (3) **The Forty Days of Musa Dagh ? It's Impact on Jewish Youth in Palestine and Europe.**

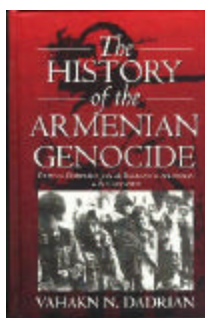
15 pp. By Yair Auron. Excerpted from *Remembrance and Denial*, ed. R.G. Hovannisian. Wayne State University Press. 1998.

Israeli scholar Yair Auron weighs the impact of Franz Werfel's celebrated novel on Jewish Youth in Palestine and in Europe during the rise of Nazi power in Germany and during the Holocaust. He shows how Werfel's saga of resistance against overwhelming odds affected both the young people living under the British mandate in Palestine and the Jewish underground during the Holocaust.

- (4) **Village Survived the Century's First Mass Ethnic Cleansing** By Jolyon Naegele.

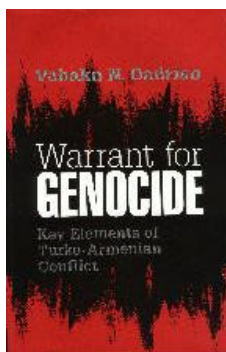
The inhabitants of six villages on the slopes of Musa Dagh, Vakif among them, chose to resist in 1915 and set up fortifications on the mountain. For 53 days they repelled onslaughts by Turkish troops until French sailors sighted a banner the Armenians had tied to a tree on the mountain emblazoned with the words: "Christians in Distress: Rescue." French and British naval ships then evacuated some 4,200 men, women and children from Musa Dagh to Port Said in Egypt.

### 36. THE HISTORY OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE--? Ethnic Conflict from the Balkans to Anatolia to the Caucasus. Vahakn Dadrian. 1995. 500 pp.



A historical analysis and perspective by the world's leading Armenian Genocide scholar. This study offers a detailed authoritative analysis and presents the genocide as a case study and as a domestic conflict which escalated and was consumed by global war. It links genocide and nationality conflicts in the Balkan peninsula and the Turko-Armenian areas. Dr. Dadrian also tackles the international legal aspects of the Armenian Genocide as a "crime against humanity." Among the many topics he discusses include the formative elements of a subculture of massacre against Armenians, the impotence of international diplomacy to forestall the genocide, the push beyond domestic genocide, the targeting of Russian Armenians, and the quest of justice in the aftermath of Turkish military defeat. It is considered the definitive work on the subject for some time to come.

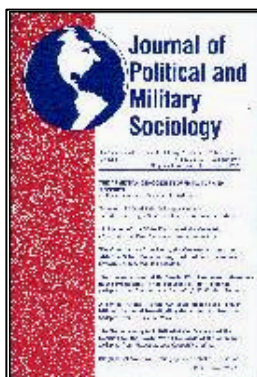
37. **"Warrant For Genocide" – Key Elements of the Turko-Armenian Conflict.** By Vahakn Dadrian. Transaction Books. New Brunswick, N.J./London, U.K. 1999. 214 pp.



purging the empire's non Muslim minorities.

In this book Professor Dadrian takes to task the prominent Turkish-American historian and demographer Kemal Karpat and revisionist-denier Justin McCarthy for mishandling statistics on the Ottoman Armenian population. Among the several new topics explored in this volume are the pivotal role of the Kurds in the decimation and ultimate destruction of the Armenian population of the Ottoman Empire, especially in the provinces of Diyarbekir, Harput, Erzerum, Bitlis and Van. Another chapter explores the series of failures of the peaceful Armenian reform movement and its evolution into a revolutionary movement out of frustration and despair. The book has a multi-language extensive bibliography and two separate indexes in subject-matter, and names. In Chapter 9 Prof. Dadrian, for the first time, provides details on the secret decisions of the Young Turk Ittihadists to abandon their trumpeted goal of establishing a harmonious multiethnic Ottoman state and revert to atavism in order to homogenize the country by

38. **The Armenian Genocide in Official Turkish Records.** Dr. Vahakn N. Dadrian. *Journal of Political & Military Sociology*. Volume 22 No 1. Spring 1995, 200 pp.

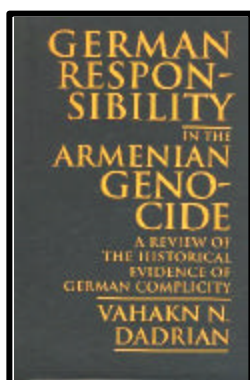


#### Collected Essays

In this important volume Dr. Dadrian meets head-on, and decisively, all of the major contentions of those who deny the reality of the Armenian Genocide. To challenge those who reject the evidence, he turns to evidence from Turkish sources and Turkey's World War I allies, Germany and Austria. The Turkish materials were gathered, sifted, and authenticated by Turks themselves for use in the war crime trials conducted by the Turkish Military Tribunal beginning in 1919. Many of the Turkish documents presented are top secret orders and coded telegrams. Others represent admissions of guilt and related confessions from the accused during the trials. Still others are written statements and depositions from a number of civilian and military officials supplying testimony on the complicity of the defendants.

The evidence from the German and Austrian archives is of major importance since it was contemporary with the events, and not intended for publication, and was from representatives of governments allied with Turkey. Particularly telling are dispatches by a succession of German ambassadors to Turkey which prove without a doubt the premeditation and intent of the genocidal murders. The five essays include: a critical review of the main features of the genocide; the complicity of the party, the government and the military, select judicial documents, documentation of the WWI Armenian massacres in the proceeding of the Turkish Military Tribunal; textual analysis of the key indictment of the Turkish Military Tribunal on the Armenian Genocide; the secret Young Turk Ittihadist conference & the decision for the WW I genocide of Armenians.

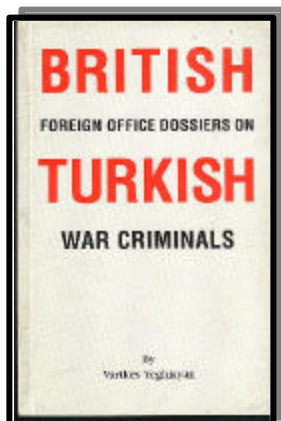
39. **GERMAN RESPONSIBILITY IN THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE- A Review of The Historical Evidence of German Complicity.** Vahakn Dadrian. 1996. 320 pp.



An examination of the complex conditions attending the Turko-German political and military alliance where Germany played an important role in the Armenian Genocide. This study systematically analyzes the development within the framework of Germany's direct and indirect involvement in the genocide. German responsibility for the Armenian Genocide is thus studied as both a legal and a moral issue. "While German culpability relative to the genocide of the Jews in WW II is subject to extensive studies by German and other historians, the issue of German responsibility in the genocide of the Armenians has remained largely untouched...This study by Prof. Dadrian opens up new territory where other scholars will soon follow." ? Wolfgang Gust, Senior Editor of *Der Spiegel*.

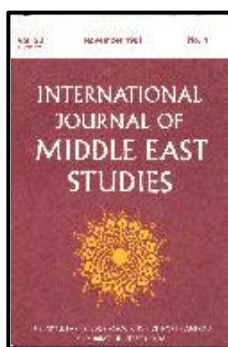


- 40. British Foreign Office Dossiers on Turkish War Criminals.** Vartkes Yeghieyan. Published by AAIC, La Verne, California. 1991. 500 pp.



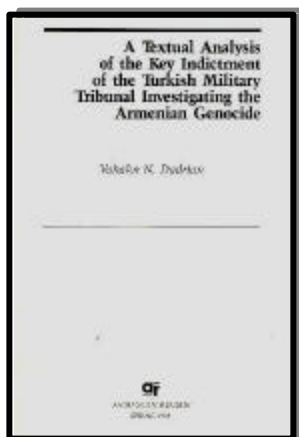
Compiled from the Public Records Office of the British Government at Kew, outside London, the British Foreign Office Dossiers on Turkish War Criminals comprise a list of the names of dozens of individuals arrested by the British in 1919-1920 for war crimes (Armenian massacres) and detained on Malta along with a list of the specific crimes they were charged with. The dossiers contain their names, biographies, titles, positions, arrest records, appointments, petitions, charges, supporting documentation, witness testimony, and comments by the British High Commissioner's office. They also contain the minutes of meetings and assessments of probative evidence along with a frank analyses of the judicial prospects for each. An invaluable compilation that contains important details on their crimes, where they were committed, and when, along with the names of witnesses to their crimes. Despite the overwhelming incriminating evidence presented most were finally released in exchange for British prisoners of war and to curry favor with the newly forming Kemalist government with which western interests soon became linked.

- 41. Documentation of the World War I Armenian Massacres in the Proceedings of the Turkish Military Tribunal.** Vahakn N. Dadrian. *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, Cambridge University Press. Vol. 23. November 1991 No. 4 (26 pages)



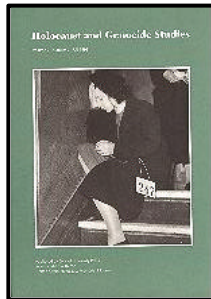
A vast set of Ottoman documents assembled by the Turkish Military Tribunal of 1919-1920 were brought into evidence along with the testimony of former members of the military and government. Statements by former Ittihad Party members and other important government figures constitute an important body of evidence that shows the destruction of Armenians was a centralized and organized plan. This study includes names, dates, statements, and admissions made by Turkish officials during the tribunal. Some scholars relying on Ottoman sources and data have disputed that the genocide was intentional and have attributed Armenian deaths mainly to the exigencies of the war and to the resulting privations. The thrust of this material is that large-scale massacres, carried out under the cloak of deportation, were centrally planned and organized.

- 42. A Textual Analysis of the Key Indictment of the Turkish Military Tribunal.** Vahakn N. Dadrian. *The Armenian Review*, Spring 1991. Vol 44. (36 pages)



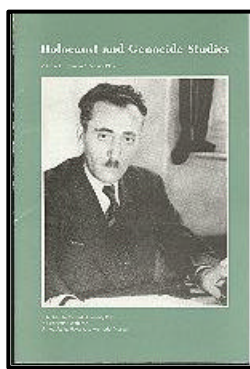
Against the background of genocidal intent by the Ittihad ruling party of the Ottoman Government, the facts of the key indictment of the Turkish Military Tribunal against a number of those arrested for the Armenian Genocide are examined through a close textual analysis of original Ottoman documents. These documents, which at the time were in the possession of the court, were one by one authenticated by competent ministerial officials and stamped accordingly. In this study, they are reviewed and evaluated for their historical and legal importance in establishing the genocidal intent of the Ittihad Party responsible for planning and implementing the Armenian Genocide. Particularly important and revealing is an exposition of the specific charges along with a list of the offences committed by the accused along with their names and the specific penal codes they violated in the conspiracy for and in commission of the crimes.

- 43. The Secret Young-Turk Ittihadst Conference and the Decision for the World War I Genocide of the Armenians.** By Dr. Vahakn N. Dadrian. *Journal of Holocaust & Genocide Studies*. Oxford University Press. Vol.7, Number 2, Fall 1993. (20 pp.)



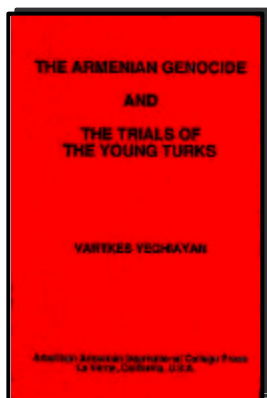
An analysis of a Turkish World War I document regarding the decision to embark on the genocide of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire. The document was discovered and translated in early 1919 by British officials in Turkey who dubbed it “the Ten Commandments.” The roles of the military, the gendarmerie, and the calculated incitement of the masses on religious and nationalistic grounds were central to the planning and implementation of the genocide. Published in association with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

- 44. The Turkish Military Tribunal’s Prosecution of the Authors of the Armenian Genocide: Four Major Court-Martial Series,** by Vahakn Dadrian. *Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, Volume 11, Number 1, Spring 1997. 60 pp.



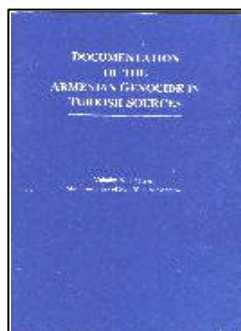
This article examines the indictments, proceedings, and verdicts of a number of important trials of the perpetrators of the Armenian genocide. While the actual transcripts still are not available to scholars, daily abstracts published in the government's newspaper of the time provide a unique window into the evidence heard during the trials. Relying upon this and other sources, the author argues that the very fact that the trials took place at all reflected the weakness of Ottoman Turkey after its defeat in World War I. With the ascendancy of the nationalist Kemalists, the trials were gradually brought to an end, and sympathetic bureaucrats found ways to shelter most of the guilty from severe punishment for their crimes. Published in association with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

- 45. The Armenian Genocide and the Trials of the Young Turks.** Vartkes Yeghiayan. 1990. 192 pp.



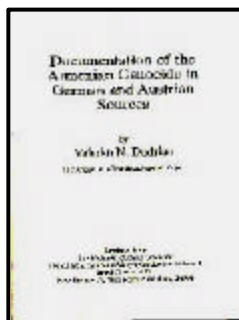
When the war ended there was strong public clamor for the Allies to bring to trial those guilty of massacring the Christians in Turkey. Following the Mudros Armistice of 1918, the cabinet of Grand Vizier Ahmet Izzet Pasha passed a resolution to prosecute the leaders of the Young Turk Government together with members of the CUP. The Turkish Government began its arrests in January 1919, which involved four categories of individuals. This volume contains the verbatim translation of the transcripts of a number of the Courts-Martials. Included here are interrogatories, charges, and cross-examinations of the witnesses as well as the indictment and final verdict of those charged with pushing the Ottoman Empire into the World War and for organizing and implementing the deportations and massacres of the Armenians.

- 46. Documentation of the Armenian Genocide in Turkish Sources.** By Vahakn N. Dadrian. Reprinted from *Genocide: A Critical Bibliographic Review*, Vol 2. 1991. Institute on the Holocaust and Genocide. 45 pp..



A host of high-ranking Turkish officials supplied first-hand evidence during a series of court-martial proceedings instituted in the 1918-1920 Armistice period by successive Ottoman governments anxious to exact punishment from the perpetrators involved. They reluctantly admitted, during the trials, to a covert plan to use the deportations as a cover for the actual destruction of the masses of deportees. Former Turk military commanders and civilian officials entered into testimony their personal observations and knowledge through memoirs.

47. **Documentation of the Armenian Genocide in German and Austrian Sources.** By Dr. Vahakn N. Dadrian. Reprinted from *Genocide: A Critical Bibliographic Review*, Vol. 3. 1994. Institute on the Holocaust and Genocide, 50 pages.



In this volume Vahakn Dadrian brings together countless trails of observation and documentation by the Germans, the Turks' closest allies during the period of the Armenian Genocide. The German and Austrian sources utilized in this study are among the best of all existing and available sources. The bulk of these documents originate from the state archives of Germany and Austria. The objective of this study is a close examination of the summary judgments of diplomats and military officers observing these processes as contemporaries. One is not dealing here with isolated, tangential, testimonies but a vast array of documents confirming the historical fact of the Armenian genocide.

48. **Determinants of the Armenian Genocide.** By Vahakn Dadrian. Paper presented at the Genocide Studies Program Seminar at Yale University. February 26, 1998. Published by the Yale Center for International and Area Studies. 28 pp. 8 1/2 x 11.



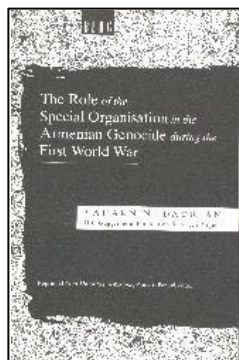
Discusses premeditation, genocidal intent, organization and supervision of the genocide, implementation of the scheme of the genocide, and the genocide as representing the confluence of a number of major determinants. The paper also addresses the various mechanisms of continued denial and their consequences for research in the field and also examines a wide selection of Turkish documents and how they corroborate the massive documentation on the genocide. Also discussed is evidence that shows the destruction of Armenians was planned long before the war started, thus laying to rest the assertion that the deportations were merely a war time necessity.

49. **The Role of Turkish Physicians in the WWI Genocide of Ottoman Armenians.** By Dr. Vahakn N. Dadrian. *Holocaust & Genocide Studies*. Vol. 1, No 2. 1986, 23 pages.



This study reveals the crucial role played by Turkish physicians in planning and carrying out the genocide of the Armenians. These physicians were influential in propagating the nationalist ideological justifications for this crime, as well as in organizing and leading units which killed Armenians through mass deportations, shooting, medical murder, medical experiments and other means. The evidence cited raises many disturbing questions regarding ethics when wedded to a radical, exclusive nationalist ideology. On the strength of the material presented here, it would seem that Nazi doctors had their precursors in the Ottoman Empire.

50. **The Role of the Special Organisation in the Armenian Genocide during the First World War.** Vahakn N.



Dadrian. Reprinted from *Minorities in Wartime*. 40 pp.

Turkish 'political' chettes were butcher battalions who made their debut on the western littoral. In 1915, after being reinforced by convicts released from prisons for the purpose, carried out the designs of the Union and Progress Government against the Armenians in every province of Anatolia except the Vilayet of Aidin. Initially deported under escort of uniformed gendarmes, the Armenians were met, at a point on the road, out of range of western observers, by the chettes who replaced the gendarmes and executed the massacre. Evidence cited delineating the role of these "Special Organizations" includes testimony and documents from the proceedings of the Turkish Military Tribunal 1919-20, and the hearings of the Wartime Cabinets, as well as other important, unimpeachable sources.

**51. The Anticipation & Prevention of Genocide in International Conflicts: Some Lessons from History.** Vahakn N. Dadrian. *International Journal of Group Tensions*. Vol. 18. No. 3, 10 pp.

This study offers a comparison of two cases of genocide, the Armenian and the Jewish, and examines perpetrator-victim relations as a potential ground for conflicts liable to escalate. Problems of victim vulnerability, the absence of internal and external deterrence, aggravated by conditions of war-time exigencies, and monolithic control of the state apparatus and its resources are crucial factors in the eventual consummation of the inter-group conflict through the enactment of genocide as a method of Final solution. The possibilities of anticipating such instances and of preventing their consummation are explored in the light of a growing trend of proliferation and amplification of the means of mass-destruction

**52. The Ottoman Archives & the Armenian Genocide.** (two essays).

**A. The Ottoman Archives & the Denial of the Armenian Genocide.** Vahakn N. Dadrian. Reprinted from *The Armenian Genocide: History, Politics, Ethics*. Richard G. Hovannisian, editor. St. Martin's Press, 1992. Pp. 280-310. (30 Pages)

The fanfare with which the opening of Ottoman archives has been heralded and is now being broadcast by Turkish authorities sets the tone for a critical examination of exactly what has conveniently been "left" in the Ottoman archives as well as what has been excluded. A close scrutiny of the facts suggests that the material thus far made available is not only suspect but unreliable. A host of questions arise about the type of documents, their quality, and purpose, and the circumstances from which they originate and are made part of public records. Complete with 79 notes and references.

**B. The Ottoman archives debate and the Armenian Genocide.** Ara Sarafian. reprinted from *Armenian Forum*, Fall, 1999. ( 10 pages)

This paper is an account of an ongoing controversy regarding the place of Ottoman archives in discussions of the Armenian Genocide. The paper argues that an "Ottoman archives debate" has been created by the Turkish state and its agents as part of an ongoing campaign in the denial of the Genocide. Drawing on the author's personal experiences in Ottoman archives, the paper shows that the Ottoman archives are not open to intellectually honest scrutiny, and that they nonetheless tend to corroborate Western records on the Armenian Genocide.

**53. Genocide As a Problem of National & International Law: The WWI Armenian Case and its Contemporary Legal Ramifications.** Vahakn N. Dadrian. Reprinted from *Yale Journal of International Law*. Vol. 14, Number 2. (110 pages)



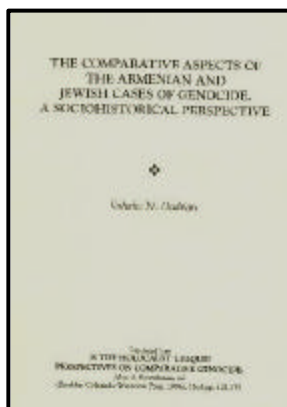
A definitive analysis of the legal implications of the Armenian Genocide and its lingering consequences, both from a lack of adjudication of the crime as well as its ongoing denial. Part I examines Islamic sacred law as a matrix of Ottoman legal order and nationality conflicts; European efforts at humanitarian intervention and its subversion by Islamic common law principles; the legal-political context of the genocide, the annulment of the treaties, expropriation and confiscation of goods and assets;

Part II treats the initiation of the genocide under cover of Turkey's intervention in war, and examines the legal-political context with regard to three aspects: the opportunity factor, annulment of the Treaties, and the Allies' warning to Turkey and the introduction of the Principle of "Crimes Against Humanity." Part III examines the aftermath and efforts toward punishment, the Allied attempts at retributive justice; Legal gropings of the British, the role of the High Commission and the Law Officers of the Crown; The exertions of national and international politics; the problem of probative and legal evidence; Pretrial Inquiries and Investigations; the Administration's Inquiry Commission. The key indictments and charges

with regard to premeditation and intent, murder and personal responsibility, and the issue of the prosecution's reliance on domestic penal codes, as well as a discussion of the parallels with the German Leipzig trials after WW II.

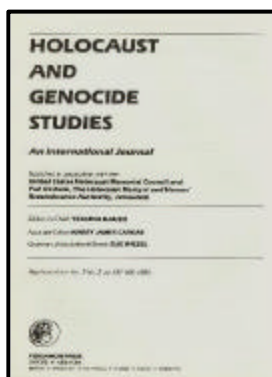


54. **The Comparative Aspects of the Armenian & Jewish Cases of Genocide. A Socio-historical Perspective.** Vahakn N. Dadrian. Reprinted from *"Is the Holocaust Unique? Perspectives on Comparative Genocide"*. Alan S. Rosenbaum, ed. Westview Press. 1996. 35 pp.



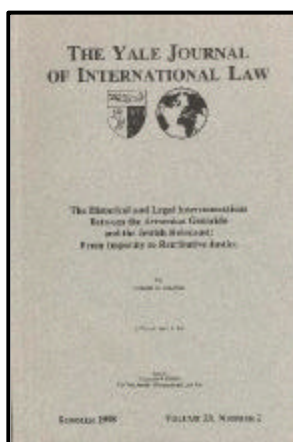
Although genocidal victimization may be a unique experience for the victim group in question, in a broader perspective, one that transcends the confines of the victim experience, that uniqueness may be superseded by conditions of comparability, that is, elements suggesting commonality in relation to the experience of other victim nations. This paper attempts to interrelate, within the confines of a few written pages, the two principal genocides of this century in order to encourage emerging efforts to shift attention from case studies to comparative studies of genocide. Case studies by nature are narrowly conceived undertakings, no matter how unusual the event they may cover. Wholesale and exterminatory massacres do constitute unique experiences but they are not necessarily exclusive experiences. It is this aspect of the argument that renders the issue problematic: the idea of uniqueness does not need to be entwined with that of exclusivity.

55. **The Convergent Aspects of the Armenian and Jewish Cases of Genocide: A Reinterpretation of the Concept of Holocaust.** Vahakn N. Dadrian. Editor in Chief: Yehuda Bauer. *Holocaust & Genocide Studies*. An International Journal. Vol. 3. No. 2. 1988. 18 pp.



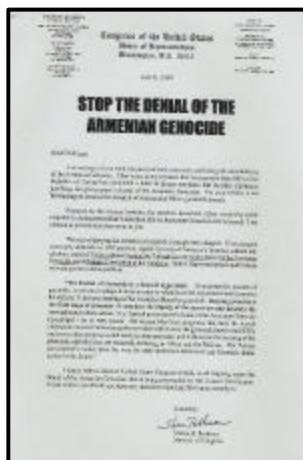
For both Armenians and Jews, the sense of uniqueness begins with the origins of their nationhood, which are largely religious in nature. Each people has tenaciously clung to its religion and nationhood in the face of centuries of being victimized minorities existing outside the 'universe of obligation' of the dominant group. Both peoples suffered a genocide whose perpetrators' intent was a 'final solution,' and qualitatively, if not quantitatively, the two genocides are similar. Addressed in this paper is the development of historical events in which and through which Armenian and Jewish national self-images were forged, which consequently influenced the relations of these peoples with the rest of the world. Published in association with the United States Holocaust Memorial Council and Yad Vashem.

56. **The Historical and Legal Interconnections Between the Armenian Genocide and the Jewish Holocaust: From Impunity to Retributive Justice.** Vahakn Dadrian. *Yale Journal of International Law*. Summer 1998. Vol. 23, #2. 60 pp.



The Armenian genocide's relevance to the Holocaust derives from the fact that the concept of "crimes against humanity" in international law was first introduced publicly, explicitly, and formally by the World War I Allies—namely, Great Britain, France, and Russia. The occasion for this bold action was the Ottoman-Turkish authorities' World War I genocide against Turkey's Armenian population. Indeed, on May 24, 1915, the Entente Powers solemnly condemned "the connivance and often assistance of Ottoman authorities": "In view of these new crimes of Turkey against humanity and civilization ... the Allied governments announce publicly ... that they will hold personally responsible ... all members of the Ottoman government and those of their agents who are implicated in such massacres." Similarly, after the Holocaust, article 6(c) of the Nuremberg Charter and, later, the Preamble of the U.N. Convention on Genocide incorporated the concept of "crimes against humanity" as a new international penal norm.'

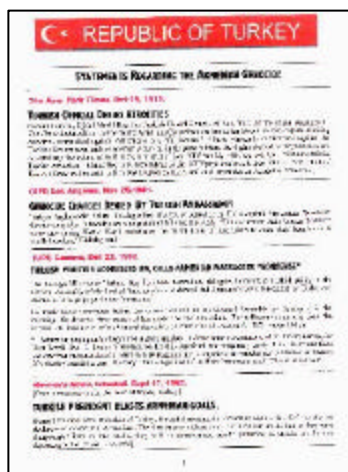
**57. Stop the Denial of the Armenian Genocide, Congressional letter and Rebuttal to the Turkish Ambassador.** July 21, 1999, by Congressman Steven Rothman, U.S. House of Representatives.



Includes a copy of the Turkish Ambassador's 12 page letter to members of Congress in May, 1999 and a 24 page response prepared by the Zoryan Institute. 8 ½ x 11 spiral bound. 36 pp.

In May 1999 Turkish Ambassador, Baki Ilkin sent a letter to each member of Congress entitled "An Objective Look at H. Res. 155., "United States Record on the Armenian Genocide Resolution." In a 12 page letter he criticized efforts by Congress to pass a resolution to compile relevant U.S. documents on the Armenian genocide by indignantly stating there had been no such genocide. His lengthy letter sought to undermine every reputable account of the genocide and dismissed outright any and all evidence that in fact had corroborated the facts of the genocide for over 80 years. His truculent denials prompted Congressman Steven Rothman to seek an appropriate response, for which the Zoryan Institute was happy to provide. Included here are both the Turkish Ambassador's letter and the 24 page response prepared by the Zoryan Institute.

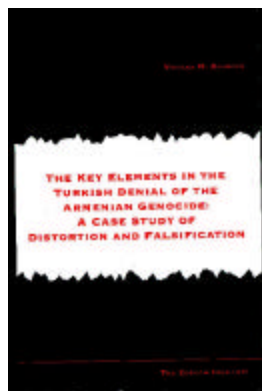
**58. Republic of Turkey: Official Statements Denying the Armenian Genocide. 1915-1999.**  
Compiled by AGRC. 1999. Spiral . 8 ½ x 11. 4 pp.



A sample of statements by Turkish officials from 1915 to 1999 in which they deny that Turkey had massacred Armenians wholesale, let alone committed genocide. These statements are compiled from a variety of media sources including letters to Congress by Turkish officials and statements made to the press by a variety of Turkish government officials.

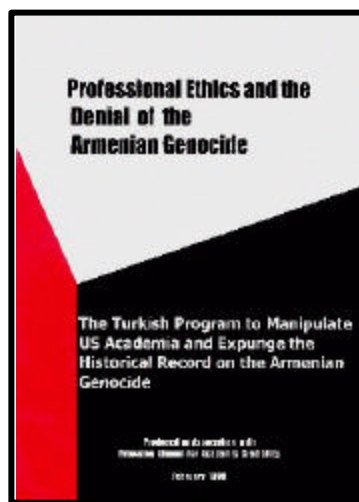
They reveal the pattern of steadfast denial, the rhetoric and language used by deniers, as well as the escalating attempts in recent years to blame the victims for their fate. More interestingly, they expose the truculence of Turkish leaders, even as the genocide was being perpetrated in 1915-1916, as village after village was being destroyed, which *The New York Times* reported almost daily through its network of correspondents including U.S. Government officials, missionaries, teachers and others.

**59. The Key Elements in the Turkish Denial of the Armenian Genocide" A Case Study of Distortion and Falsification.** Vahakn Dadrian. Zoryan Institute. 1999. 84 pp.



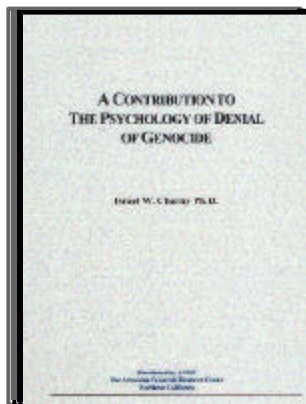
This 92-page book is an exposé of the methods of and a rebuttal to the arguments used by the Turkish government and its apologists to deny the Armenian Genocide. The initiative for this book came in May 1999 from an invitation by U.S. Representative Steven Rothman of New Jersey, a member of the International Relations Committee, to analyze a lengthy letter of charges and counter charges against Armenians made by the Turkish Ambassador in Washington sent to every member of Congress in May, 1999 complaining about the efforts of some sixty Representatives to pass House Resolution 155, to collect all American documents "related to the Armenian Genocide." In this booklet Vahakn Dadrian exposes the distortions and facile rhetoric of apologists and denialists, one by one, while critically examining each of their assertions and responding with appropriate historical documentation.

- 60. Professional Ethics and the Denial of the Armenian Genocide.** Compiled by AGRC. 1998. 90 pp.  
8-1/2 x 11, spiral bound.



A compilation of essays and press articles that examine Turkish government efforts to expunge the Armenian Genocide from history. The authors expose specific arrangements by which the government of Turkey has channeled funds into a supposedly objective research institute in the United States, which in turn has embarked on a campaign to discredit scholarship on the Armenian Genocide. Included are a wide variety of articles, documents and letters that show the alarm among members of academe that such efforts have taken hold on American campuses. In a wide range of Turkish denial efforts, specific incriminating documents are reproduced in full that expose the collaboration between the Government of Turkey and a professor of Turkish Studies at an American university to work to deny the Armenian Genocide. After a critical analysis, the harmfulness of genocide denial is discussed as well as why intellectuals might engage in the denial of known genocides. The compilation concludes with reflections on the relationship between scholars and truth.

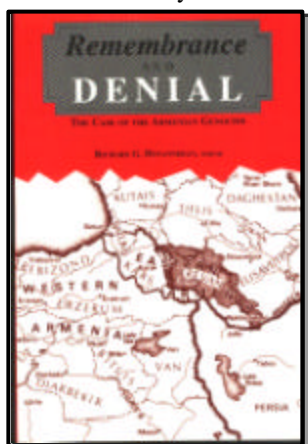
- 61. A Contribution to the Psychology of Denial of Genocide.** Israel W. Charny. Excerpted from “Genocide and Human Rights: Lessons from the Armenian Experience.” A special Issue of the *Journal of Armenian Studies*, Volume IV, No.1 and 2 (1992). Included is “Denying the Armenian Genocide: Patterns of Thinking as Defence –Mechanisms,” Israel W. Charny, from *Patterns of Prejudice*. Vol. 32. no. 1 1998.20 pp. 8 ½ x 11.



There is one phenomenon of genocide that in its own grotesque way can shed more light on the psychology of genocide than we may be able to see when we look at the actual events of mass murdering and understandably are blinded by the Satanic horror of what we are looking at: and this is the strange phenomenon of denials of genocides that have already indisputably taken place in history.

What possible benefits can there be to denials of genocides that have taken place years before? What can be the rewards or payoff for those who years after a genocide they themselves have not committed deny that the genocide ever took place? Clinical psychologist and genocide scholar, Israel Charny examines the underlying motives and psychology of denialism and places them in the broader dangers inherent to society in such denials.

- 62. Remembrance and Denial. The Case of the Armenian Genocide.** Edited by Richard G. Hovannisian. Wayne State University Press. 1998. 328 pp.

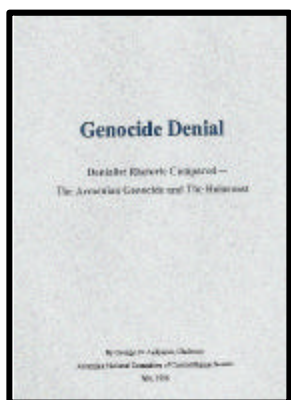


This volume squarely confronts the denial of the Armenian Genocide by the Turkish government which has expended considerable political and financial resources to suppress the facts surrounding this event and has even enlisted American and European pseudo-academics to rationalize the crime. Fourteen leading scholars from the United States, Canada, France, England, Germany, and Israel examine the Armenian Genocide from a variety of perspectives to refute those efforts and to show how remembrance and denial have shaped perceptions of the event. Many of the chapters draw on archival records and court proceedings to review the precursors and process of the genocide, examine German complicity, and share the responses of victims, perpetrators, and bystanders. Other contributions consider the impact of the event on Jews before and during the Holocaust; the role of memoirs, oral histories, and literature; the various manifestations of denial; and the contest between remembrance and denial in the academic arena.



**63. Genocide Denial: Denialist Rhetoric Compared: Denials of The Armenian Genocide and the Holocaust.**

George Aghjayan. Worcester, Massachusetts. 1999. 24 pp.



Over the past 20 years, the comparative study of genocide has evolved considerably. As a result, significant progress has been made toward understanding the causes and motives behind genocide denial. The writings of Israel Charny and Roger Smith, among others, have gone far in detailing the psychology of denial. While there have been numerous scholarly works rebuking the denials individually, there have been few direct comparisons of the terminology used in denials of the Armenian Genocide and Jewish Holocaust, two of the most significant genocides of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The study of genocide denial is critical to combating new instances of persecution. There is ample evidence to show that perpetrators of the future learn from perpetrators of the past. As Israel Charny notes: The Turkish and Neo-Nazi denials purposefully attack our sensibilities. As such, there is a commonality in the contentions presented to refute what the world knows to be true.” In this article, George Aghjayan presents quotations used by Nazi and Turkish apologists, side by side, so as to highlight their similarities, rhetoric, and rationalizations.

**64. Denying the Armenian Genocide: The German Connection.** Hilmar Kaiser. Reprinted from Journal of the Society for Armenian Studies #9. 1999. Pp. 37-53. 16 pp. Spiral.

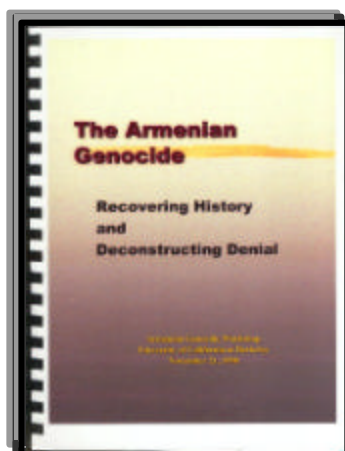


During the last twenty years, research on the Turkish government's denial of the Armenian Genocide, historical and contemporary, has developed into a field of its own right. German assistance in the construction of Ottoman and therefore Turkish denial, however, has remained largely unexplored. This lack of attention given to German denial of the Armenian Genocide constitutes a serious lacuna in our understanding of the crime. As denial began during the killings themselves and partly shaped the execution of the crime, the full understanding of denial is important for an accurate analysis of the crime itself.

This study scrutinizes the German role in the formation of the denial of the Armenian genocide and demonstrates how the German ambassador to Constantinople, as well as his superiors in Berlin, took leading roles laying the groundwork for denials of the Armenian Genocide. German involvement in denial provided the basis for a decision of the German chancellor concerning the fate of the then still surviving Armenians and evolved from denial of the crime into

acquiescence. Therefore, the material introduced here directly implicates the highest levels of the German civil government.

**65. The Armenian Genocide: Recovering History and Deconstructing Denial.** Workbook from the Armenian Genocide Workshop, University of California, Berkeley. 1998. 8 ½ x 11. 151 pp.



This workbook reprises some of the most important issues attendant to the Armenian Genocide: aggressive denial and state sponsored revisionism by the Turkish government and its cohorts, which continues to be an emotive force that impels genocide scholars to study both the mechanisms and reasons for denial of state sponsored crimes. The workshop dealt squarely with denial through the lens of eight different essays.

From an examination of news articles from *The New York Times* in 1915 that reported the genocide one essay discusses the importance of such press accounts and how denialists today attempt to distort and deny the genocide. Included is an essay by Professor Vryonis on the Turkish State and history that illustrates how Turkish historians distort history to support nationalist doctrines. Also included is “The Smoking Files” from *The Washington Post* that exposes the hitherto unknown ties between American Tobacco companies and the Turkish government resulting in lobbying by those companies in

Congress against Armenian Genocide resolutions. Other essays examine the Turkish government’s influence in U.S. academia that works strenuously to expunge the historical record on the Armenian Genocide.

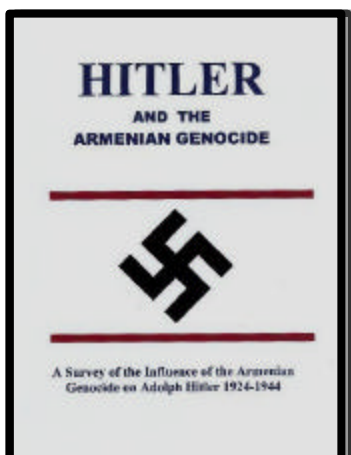
66. **Hitler and the Armenian Genocide, *The New York Times*.** 8 ½ x 11. 4 pp. spiral.



Compiled by AGRC utilizing a variety of scholarly sources and archival materials. A reproduction of a *New York Times* article from November 24, 1945, with a photo of Hitler [added] relating Hitler's most famous quote on the Armenian exterminations. Includes a total of 6 references by Hitler to Armenians between 1924 to 1943, all with footnotes and documentation.

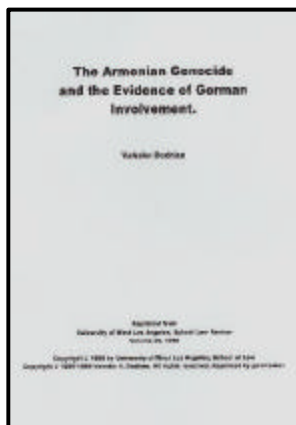
Includes an interview Hitler gave to a Turkish newspaper in 1933 in which he professed his admiration for Turkey's former leaders for how they handled their Anatolian peasantry, and an interview with a German journalist in 1931 wherein he reiterated his famous 1939 statement on the Armenians, and other hitherto unknown but important comments. This is particularly relevant due to the continued efforts expended by Turkofile revisionists who question whether Hitler ever made such utterances.

67. **Hitler and the Armenian Genocide.** Special Edition. 8 x 11. 40 pp. Compiled by The Armenian Genocide Resource Center, 2000.



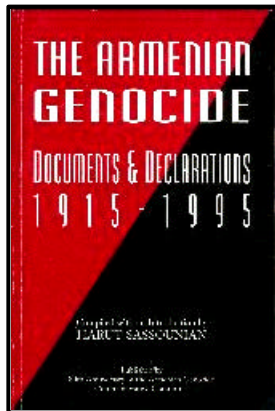
**Part I.** Partial Text of Hitler's Talks at Obersalzberg, August 22, 1939 from *The New York Times* November 24, 1945 that reported his infamous remark on the Armenian exterminations. Also included are five additional documented comments by Hitler on the Armenians between 1924 and 1943 with footnotes and references. **Part II:** "Considerations on the Armenian Genocide as a Precedent and Precursor of the Holocaust", by Vahakn Dadrian, discusses how the Armenian exterminations affected Hitler's thinking as revealed by comments he made over a 20 year period. It reviews the evidence relating to several documents to show the validity of the claim that Hitler's comment was indeed accurately recorded along with other documented comments he made in reference to the Armenians. Includes an extensive bibliography of primary sources from state and national archives of Austria, Germany, France, Great Britain, Turkey, United States, United Nations.

68. **The Armenian Genocide and the Evidence of German Involvement.** Vahakn Dadrian. Reprinted from University of West Los Angeles, School of Law. 1996. 40 pp.



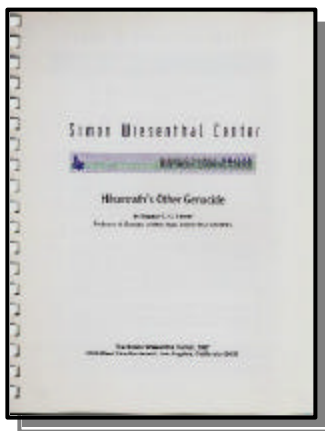
This study examines the conduct of certain high-ranking German officials suspected of having consorted with Turkish authorities at the peril of the Armenians, at the same time recognizing and applauding the collateral services of other and lesser German officials in helping to expose the crime in all its facets. Foremost among these components are those expressions in respective documents that are often furtive in texture and as such consist of hints that purposively are not elaborated, thereby suggesting a measure of concealment. Far more implicative in this respect is the resort to outright deletions, omissions, and rephrasing of sentences. In the originals of some documents certain portions are crossed out either at the point of dispatch or of reception in Istanbul or Berlin. Perhaps the most single resort to concealment is evidenced in the preparation of the massive volume by Lepsius containing the ensemble of German Foreign Office documents pertaining to the World War I Armenian deportations and massacres.

69. **The Armenian Genocide: Documents & Declarations- 1915-1995.** Compiled by Harut Sassounian. Published by 80<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide Commemorative Committee. Abril Printing, Los Angeles, CA 1995. 76 pp.



As this collection of documents and declarations attests, the Armenian Genocide has been noted by many world leaders, governmental bodies, and international organizations for more than 80 years. The United States Congress, starting in 1916, passed several resolutions recognizing the facts of the Armenian Genocide while commemorating its anniversary. Furthermore, successive American presidents, dating back to Woodrow Wilson, have issued proclamations and made official declarations on the Armenian tragedy. Prominent world leaders, including Kemal Atatürk, the Founding President of the Republic of Turkey, condemned the Turkish perpetrators of the atrocities against the Armenians. Most recently, on April 14, 1995, the Russian Duma adopted a resolution recognizing the historical facts of the Armenian Genocide. Similar resolutions and reports have been adopted by the European Parliament, the United Nations, the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal, the World Council of Churches, and many others international bodies.

70. **Hilsenrath's Other Genocide.** Simon Wiesenthal Center. 1997. Book review by Dagmar Lorenz of the novel *Story of the Last Thought* by Edgar Hilsenrath. 19 pp. 8 ½ x 11; spiral.

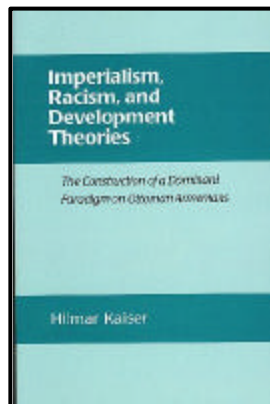


The subject of Hilsenrath's novel is the genocide of the Armenians by the Turks from 1915 to 1922, its background, and its aftermath. The 500-page novel, *Das Marchen vom letzten Gedanken*, [*Story of the last Thought*] for which the author received the prestigious Alfred Doblin Prize in 1989, holds its own next to *The Forty Days of Musa Dagh* by Franz Werfel (1933), *Toda Raba* by Nikos Kazantzakis (1939), and *Ararat* by Elgin Groseclose (1939). Hilsenrath, who survived the Holocaust in the Romanian ghetto of Mogilev Podolsk, knows the reality of genocide. Hilsenrath proposes that one does not have to be Armenian by birth in order to feel and speak for the victims of genocide.

As Joe Verhoeven phrases it, "every member of the international community has the right to demand sanctions for the genocide of the Armenians and to assist the Armenian people for safeguarding of its fundamental rights." Remembrance and history are a part of these fundamental rights, but exterminated people write no history. Information about them is transmitted by victors and a few survivors. While the former tend to pose as bearers of the official truth, the latter are often

successfully discredited. Perpetrators of genocides generally do their best to obscure the truth about their motives, intentions, and deeds.

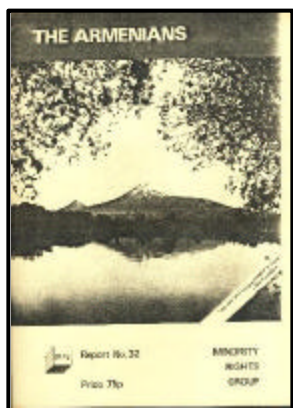
71. **Imperialism, Racism, and Development Theories: A Construction of a Dominant Paradigm on Ottoman Armenians.** Hilmar Kaiser. Gomidas Institute. 1997. 59 pp.



This important essay deconstructs some of the central statements of modern Ottoman historiography. These include the views that the economic success of the Ottoman Armenian provoked the Turks into getting rid of the Armenian people. Kaiser's approach reminds one of Nietzsche's on the genealogy of morals in that he traces ideas back to their origins to unveil their ideological content and the interests they conceal. These origins he finds in the racist and nationalist propaganda which developed in German imperialist circles as early as the 1890s. In particular, Kaiser emphasizes the central role played in modern historiography by the writings of one such German propagandist, Alphons Sussnitzki. Translated into English in the 1960s by Charles Issawi, a prominent economic historian of the Middle East, Sussnitzki's essays have since then been often quoted by Middle East scholars either ignorant or dismissive of the context in which they were produced. Sussnitzki has thus been fetishized, treated as if his works were based on solid,

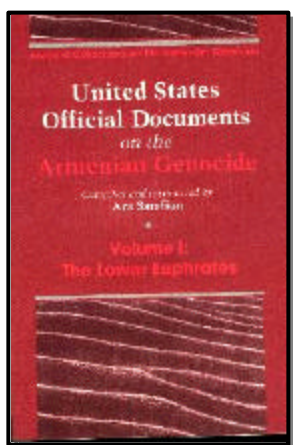
irrefutable research. Kaiser shows that Turkish and Western scholars from diverse ideological horizons adopted these ideas to various degrees and adapted them to their theories.

- 72. Minority Rights Group Report: The Armenians. Report No. 32.** By David Marshall Lang and Christopher J. Walker. 1976. 24 pp. 8 ½ x 11. Spiral.



Produced by the Minority Rights Group, an international research and information unit in Britain that strives to secure justice for minority groups suffering discrimination and to foster international understanding of the factors which create group tensions, thus helping to promote the growth of a world conscience regarding human rights. In this report the group examines the history of the Armenian people in the Ottoman Empire, the growth of the Armenian question, the massacres of Armenians in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, their continued oppression in the Ottoman Empire and the enactment of the genocide, its aftermath and consequences.

- 73. United States Documents on the Armenian Genocide. Vol I. The Lower Euphrates.** Compiled by Ara Sarafian. *The Armenian Review*, 1993. 186 pp.



This compilation is a collection of American consular and diplomatic reports on the treatment of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire between 1915 and 1917. These materials were collected from the U. S. State Department archives and the private papers of Henry Morgenthau, the American ambassador to Turkey between 1913 and 1916. The five-volume collection is composed of primary materials written by then contemporary observers on the Armenian Genocide of 1915. All the materials in this five volume series are collected from reports from the provinces of the Ottoman Empire between 1915 and 1916, including Ambassador Morgenthau's correspondence with the State Department and concluding summary reports written by American consuls upon their return to the United States in 1917.

The largest collection of archival materials reside in the US State Department's records on the internal affairs of Turkey, located in the National Archives in Washington D.C. The Morgenthau Papers, which also contain copies of numerous dispatches concerning Armenians in the empire are housed at the Library of Congress. These two archival collections contain multiple copies of reports submitted to the State Department and the American embassy in Constantinople which were later circulated in official and unofficial circles in the United States, including, often, the press.

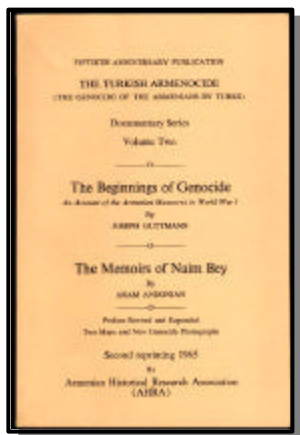
- 74. The Armenian Genocide and the Legal and Political Issues in the Failure to Prevent or to Punish the Crime.** By Vahakn N. Dadrian. Reprinted from *University of West Los Angeles Law Review*, Volume 29, 1998. 35 pp.



The enactment of the Armenian Genocide in World War I, to which more than one million Armenians fell victim, is significant in several respects. It is especially significant in terms of its causative relationship to the Jewish Holocaust which was enacted two and half decades later. Many factors which figure in the perpetration of the former figure also in the latter. In this essay, Vahakn Dadrian describes the legal and political conditions surrounding the failure to punish the perpetrators, a failure attended by another failure to incorporate the concept of "crimes against humanity" in the ensuing peace treaties as a legal instrument for the institution of post war prosecution and trials. In this essay Dr. Dadrian discusses the legacy of this inaction by the European Powers and the animus of impunity; the annulment by Turkey of existing treaties as a portend of the impending genocide; the wartime introduction by the allies of the principle of "crimes against humanity;" the problem of legal evidence; and the effects of national and international politics.

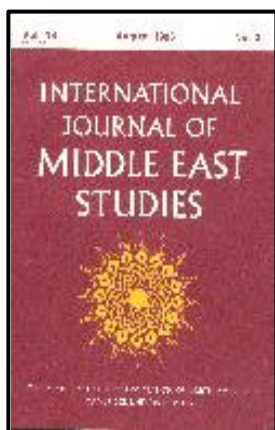


75. **The Memoirs of Naim Bey.** Compiled by Aram Andonian. Introduction by Viscount Gladstone with a historical overview by Joseph Guttman. . Published by AHRA. 1965. 108 pp.



The *Memoirs of Naim Bey*, first published in England in 1920, is a documentary account of the secret orders of the Turkish Government for the extermination of the Armenians beginning on April 24, 1915 and the troubled reminiscences of a Turkish official involved in carrying them out in his capacity as Chief Secretary of the Deportation Committee of Aleppo. It was compiled by Aram Andonian, an Armenian who was appointed military censor at the time of mobilization for World War I and who was subsequently exiled, without trial, from Constantinople. Andonian had been living in hiding and learned of Naim Bey, who "was not a bad man" and who had actually helped some Armenian families to escape. Naim Bey, whose conscience was deeply disturbed by the events taking place, turned over to Andonian a great many official documents, ministerial telegrams and decrees to Governors concerning the Armenian Deportations. Many are reproduced in photostatic form. [See the exposition and critical analysis of this material by Vahakn Dadrian in list item # 76]

76. **The Naim-Andonian Documents on the World War I Destruction of Ottoman Armenians: The Anatomy of a Genocide.** By Dr. Vahakn N. Dadrian. *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, Cambridge University Press. Vol. 18. August 1986. No.3. (50 pp.)



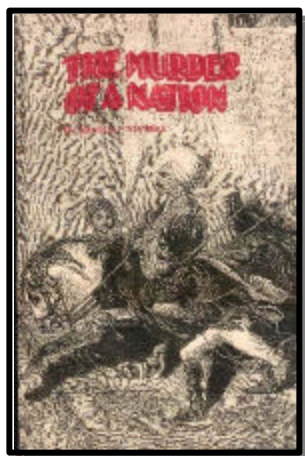
A critical analyses of the Naim Bey documents compiled by Aram Andonian. The authenticity of the documents are important for two main reasons. First, they are intrinsically valuable as primary sources on state secrets involving a major state crime. Second, they have become the primary focus of contention by a host of Turkish scholars who have conducted an incessant campaign to challenge their validity and by implication the premeditated and deliberate nature of the crime committed against Armenians in 1915. This study examines the validity of those documents and successfully puts to rest the arguments denying their validity.

The significance of this analysis is buttressed by the discovery of the *Takvimi Vekayi*, the official gazette of the Ottoman Government, which contains the transcripts of the proceedings of the Turkish Military Tribunal that tried the chief authors of the genocide in 1919-1920. Official Turkish documents entered into testimony at the trial of Turkey's former leaders reveal admissions of guilt and complicity for the Armenian Genocide which ultimately led to the conviction of the former leaders for war crimes. The 52 documents comprising the Naim-Andonian material are examined against the background of other documents, statements, and materials from Turkish sources, along with letters and ciphergrams from various Ottoman military and political functionaries, including the leader of the Ittihad Party, Talaat Pasha.

77. **GENOCIDE AND COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY.**  
(Pub 1980 by the Israel Interfaith Committee. 26 pages).

Report of a Symposium held in Israel on April 24, 1980, Armenian Martyr's Day within the framework of the Israel Interfaith Committee's program on Oriental Churches. Includes the text of two sessions. The first includes introductory statements by Dr.J. Schoneveld of the Ecumenical Theological Fraternity in Israel, and a historical overview by Archbishop Shahe Ajamian. The second session includes statements by Dr. Geoffrey Wigoder on the Armenian Genocide as a forgotten genocide and its relevance and comparison to the Jewish Holocaust. Included are detailed discussions of the two genocides by George Hintlian and Dr. Pesach Schindler.

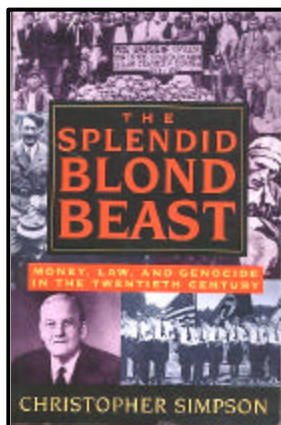
78. **Armenian Atrocities: The Murder of a Nation.** Arnold J. Toynbee. Published first by Hodder & Stoughton. 1916. Preface by Lord Bryce from a speech in the House of Lords. Republished by Fawcett Publishing 1999. 124 pp.



This book had become a rare volume and very difficult to find, particularly for the ordinary reader. It was made available in 1965 for the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Armenian genocide, and fell out of print for years until Fawcett Publishing reprised it again in the 90s. A must for all who are concerned with the problems of mankind in general and the problems of small nations in particular which have been deprived a hearing before the court of justice. In 1915, Arnold J. Toynbee, brought together pieces of evidence which graphically illustrated the details of the attempted extermination of an entire nation with a centuries-old historical existence. Presented in this book is evidence compiled from statements based on unimpeachable testimony from narratives of missionaries, Germans as well as Swiss, Americans and others, and reports from consuls of foreign governments, including Germany, private letters, and the report of the American Committee on Armenian Atrocities released October 4, 1915.

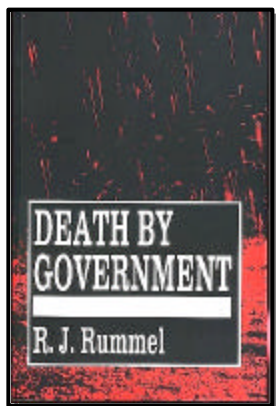
79. **The Splendid Blond Beast- Money, Law, and Genocide in the Twentieth Century.**

Christopher Simpson. Common Courage Press, Monroe, Maine. 1995. 399 pp.



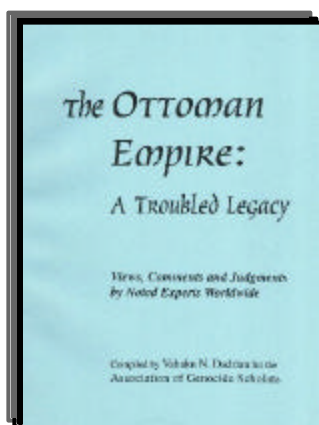
Nietzsche called the aristocratic predators who write society's laws "the splendid blond beast" because they often behave as though they are beyond the reach of elementary morality. Citing newly uncovered archival sources, Simpson shows that Hitler emulated the Turkish government's 1915-1918 policy regarding the massacre of Armenians by offering economic incentives and other rewards to citizens willing to participate in the extermination of the Jews. He examines governments' responses to both genocidal campaigns and shows that while genocide is still widely practiced today, it is usually tolerated by those who benefit from it through the theft of land, goods, money, and natural resources. The Armenian genocide is a good example as the allies quickly sought to enhance their spheres of influence and seek good relations with the newly emerging Kemalist regime. The oil fields of Mosul played no small part. High finance, international banking, oil and politics took their toll on moral claims that had once sought justice for the victims of genocide.

80. **Death by Government.** R.J. Rummel. Transaction Publishers. 1997. 476 pp.



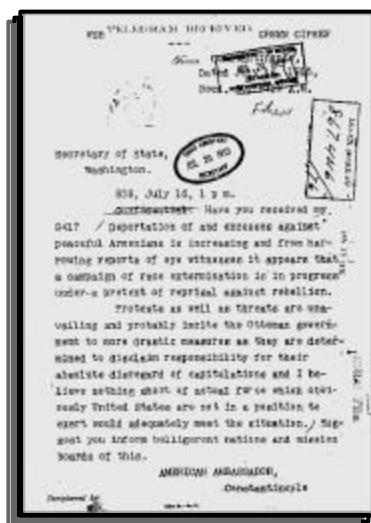
This book is a compelling study of what the author calls democide - the intentional killing by governments through genocide, politicide, massacre, and terror... . A product of eight years of research by a distinguished political scientist, this book is an unrivaled magnum opus with dozens of tables, figures, copious notes, and a massive bibliography on every known mass murder or genocide. It depicts how democide has been very much a part of human history. The volume is an essential tool for historians, political scientists, and scholars interested in the study of genocide. In chapter 10 the author discusses "Turkey's Genocidal Purges" wherein 1,883,000 people were murdered, mostly Armenians between 1895 and 1923.

81. **The Ottoman Empire: A Troubled Legacy. -Views, Comments and Judgments by Noted Experts Worldwide.** Compiled by Vahakn N. Dadrian for the Association of Genocide Scholars. Zoryan Institute, 1997. 125 pp. 8 ½ x 11. Spiral.



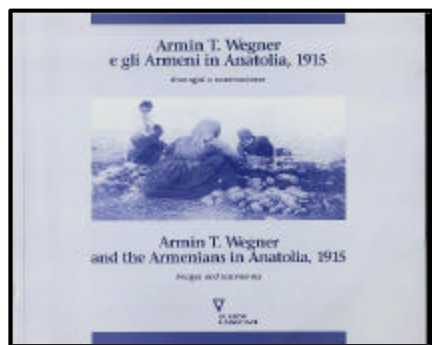
This report was produced for UNESCO by the Association of Genocide Scholars in response to the Turkish government's request to UNESCO in 1997 to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the Ottoman Empire. In its preface, Roger Smith, of the Association of Genocide Scholars, clearly states the reason for the report: "The celebration of a given anniversary, generally speaking, implies the recognition of a felicitous occasion and presupposes a reasonable consensus on this point. The present compilation is evidence that no such consensus exists among a large group of historians and observers." The Ottoman Empire is depicted in these views as one afflicted with sustained corruption, oppression and steady decay. In its last stages of decay the Empire became increasingly prone to becoming a vast slaughterhouse, a caldron of an unending series of genocidal massacres against its subject nationalities that eventually culminated in the World War I Armenian Genocide.

82. **United States Archival Documents on the Armenian Genocide.** Compiled by AGRC. A collection of six documents from the U.S. State Department archives. 8 ½ x 11. Spiral. 6 pp.



Of the thousands of documents in U.S. State Department files, six are reprinted here. Document No. RG-59, 867.4016/67, is a dispatch sent by U.S. Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan to the U.S. Embassy in Turkey to be forwarded to the Turkish Government. It's a joint official declaration by Great Britain, France, and Russia, warning the Turkish government of consequences for its "crimes against humanity." This document was the source for The New York Times, May 24, 1915, article, (p.1, col. 2), "Allies to Punish Turks Who Murder. Another document is a dispatch sent by U.S. Ambassador Henry Morgenthau in Turkey on July 16, 1915 to the Secretary of State in Washington informing him that a campaign of race extermination was in progress. Another document includes the Official Report of the United Nations War Crimes Commission issued May 28, 1948, Restricted — E/CN.4/W.20 — 28 May 1948, which was sought in response to a request by the UN for information concerning human rights violations arising from Trials of War Criminals. Section two dealt with the First World War and the massacres of the Armenians in Turkey.

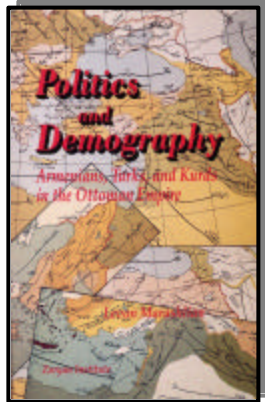
83. **Armin T. Wegner and the Armenians in Anatolia, 1915: Images and testimonies.** 1996. Printed in Italy. Text, with letters, documents and 87 photos. 221 pp.



An invaluable book of photographs, correspondences and documents. These rare photos bear witness to the first genocide of the 20<sup>th</sup> century taken by Armin T. Wegner and other German officers, between 1915 and 1916, in the Armenian refugee camps throughout the Ottoman Empire. Wegner was a German Red Cross worker in the Ottoman Empire. Through a series of reminiscences and private letters by Wegner and others, the photographs provide vivid testimony to the plight of the Armenians. Maps, historical charts, and other documentary material have been added.



- 84. Politics and Demography - Armenians, Turks and Kurds in the Ottoman Empire.** Levon Marashlian.  
Cambridge, Mass. : Zoryan Institute, 1991 (Los Angeles: Shirak Printing & Bookstore). xi, 152 p. : maps, 22 cm. Series: Zoryan Institute special report; no. 4.



Population statistics for the Ottoman Empire continue to evoke great interest among both scholars and propagandists, nearly 70 years after the demise of that polyglot entity. These statistics have been an especially important aspect of the Armenian Question since the World War I period. In recent years the statistical controversy has occupied an increasingly important place in the efforts of the Turkish government and others to deny that a genocide was committed against the Armenian people by the Young Turk Ottoman government. To minimize Armenian losses to demonstrate that Armenians were not victims of a deliberate attempt at extermination, certain historians, writers and commentators have resorted to a "numbers game" in their defense of the Turkish policy of denial. The approach has been to argue that since the total number of Ottoman-Armenians before the war did not exceed 1,295,000 (the figure supplied by the Ottoman government), and since several hundred thousand Ottoman-Armenians survived in Arab lands, the Caucasus, Greece and elsewhere, over a million Armenians could not have died. Levon Marashlian critically examines the population controversy, focusing on Muslims and Minorities, as well as on Turokophile historians like Justin McCarthy, Kemal Karpat and others. Marashlian's study is the most comprehensive and systematic discussion to date of the controversy over the numbers as well as the methodological and political aspects of the population issue.

- 85. ABC News, "The Century: Time Capsule :The Armenian Genocide"** A Slide show in print from the ABC News web site on the "Armenian Genocide" April, 1999. 12 pp.



This slide show of images and text from the ABC News web site posted April 1999 is reprised in booklet form and tells the story of the Armenian genocide. Pages include "Young Turks on Rampage," and their plan for "ethnic cleansing." "World War I gave the Turkish Ottoman Empire the pretext to resolve one of its most nettlesome "issues:" the two million Christian Armenians living within its borders.

The Turkish massacre of close to one million Armenians in 1915 inaugurated a century that has proven that despite many advances, this century is as savage as any before it. Modern weapons have made efforts to wipe out masses of people more effective and deadly than at any time, though the Hutu massacre of Tutsis with little more than machetes in 1994 this century has shown that the most powerful weapon is still hatred." ? ABC News.

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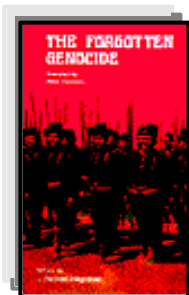
## Videos

86. **Historical Armenia.** Produced by the Armenian Film Foundation. 48 min.1986.



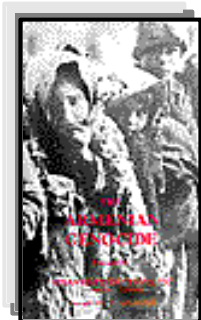
A captivating journey through the ancient homelands of the Armenians with sequences on Istanbul, Ani, Ankara, Adana, Aintab, Kharpert, Akhtamar, Bitlis, Kars, and Sovier Armenia. Many of these sites figured prominently in the genocide as they were heavily populated by Armenians and thus were sites of many of the massacres and deportations.

87. **The Forgotten Genocide.** Produced by the Armenian Film Foundation in 1994.



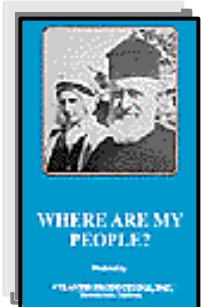
The Forgotten Genocide. 28 min. Hagopian, J. Michael. Armenian Film Foundation. A classic and definitive film about the first genocide of the twentieth century told for the first time by eyewitness accounts of Armenian survivors and rare archival film footage while setting the historical background for the genocide and describing the aftermath as well as well as the continued denial of the crime even today.

88. **The Armenian Genocide: Annihilation of the Armenian Population of the Ottoman Empire 1915-1923** with Teacher's Manual and Study Guide. Michael. J. Hagopian. 25 Min.



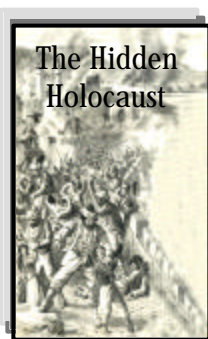
Produced for the Curriculum Development and Supplemental Materials Commission of the State of California Board of Education, this film begins by showing current human rights violations and relates them to other atrocities throughout history. It shows how small violations may lead to genocide, i.e. the extermination of a racial, national, ethnic, or religious group through physical destruction, prevention of births, or forcible transfer of children. The film explains historical events leading up to the Armenian Genocide of 1915-1923. Concluding questions generate student discussion and relate historical events to the present.

89. **Where Are My People?** Armenian Film Foundation, 28 minutes.



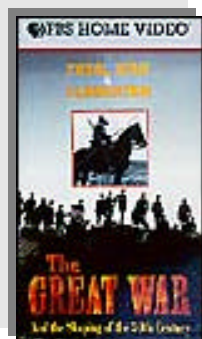
This provocative and absorbing film is far more than a reminder of the recurring fate of vanquished peoples. It is an incisive and significant slice of World War I history. The film is a resounding chronicle of a people, in this case the Armenians, maintaining the continuity of their ancient cultural heritage despite wars, oppressions, and a final attempt at extermination in 1915-1916. In this sense, the Armenian experience is for all nations, an object lesson in courage and survival.

90. **The Hidden Holocaust.** PBS Documentary ,1992. 45 min.



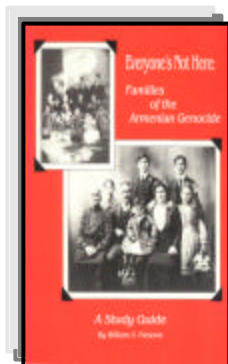
A production from the UK that recounts the history of the genocide, the factors that led to it, and the aftermath, showing Armenians throughout the world commemorating the event while seeking formal recognition by Turkey. Includes poignant footage with British journalist Robert Fisk visiting the deserts of Der Zor who discovers that evidence of the genocide can still be found today. Includes denial statements by a Turkish official as well as rare movie footage of Turkey and its leaders filmed during the period.

91. (I)“The Great War and the Shaping of the 20th Century”. (II) **Peter Jennings with the ABC Evening News Special Report on the Armenian Genocide**



Total War: The Armenian Genocide. Cassette Two, Episode Three, a 6 minute segment on the Armenian Genocide, KCET/BBC co-production in association with The Imperial War Museum. 1996. The segment on the Armenian Genocide tells of the first genocide of the 20th century — the ultimate form of total war against civilians — and the fact that the mass murder of Armenian civilians planted seeds in the mind of a young German soldier: Adolf Hitler. ABC Evening News Special Report with Peter Jennings is a 5 minute special report on the Armenian Genocide which was broadcast nationally on April 25, 1999.

92. **Everyone's Not Here: Families of the Armenian Genocide.**



An educational video with study guide developed by educator William S. Parsons. Classroom-tested by experienced teachers. The 87-page teacher/student study guide which accompanies the video presents readings, lesson plans, and class activities that range from a single introductory lesson to a full unit of study. Lessons are designed to encourage students to learn more about the genocide and its legacy, both on survivor families and on society in general. Background information on the families interviewed is provided, along with historical information, maps, and an extensive timeline. Also included are descriptions of actual class discussions and student responses to assignments, and a transcript of the video.