

ATA-USA

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ATLANTA



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ATA-USA

BULLETIN OF
THE ASSEMBLY OF TURKISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS

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The Assembly of Turkish American Association was founded in December 1979 by the American Turkish Association of Washington, D.C., and the Maryland American Turkish Association. The objective of the Assembly is to coordinate the activities of the already existing regional Turkish American Associations for the purpose of presenting a more balanced view of Turkey and the Turkish people, and thereby enhancing understanding between the Turks and the Americans.

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cover:

ATAA's Fifth Annual Convention: At the Annual Ball, models displayed old traditional Turkish dresses, beautifully embroidered in gold or silver on velvet. Behind them are the Turkish and American flags and a banner proclaiming "Turkey-America: Our commitment to total harmony."

Editorial Policy:

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president's message

by Dr. Ülkü Ülgür

ATAA Is Moving Forward

The following is the President's address to the Fifth Plenary Session in Atlanta, Georgia on April 16, 1983.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Distinguished Guests.

It is a real joy for me today to be here in Atlanta, to welcome you to our annual plenary session of 1983.

I deeply appreciate the privilege of addressing the organization from which, in so short a time and from such humble beginnings, this viable, cohesive and strong Assembly of Turkish American Associations has emerged. This is our fifth annual meeting, and with no immodesty, it can be said that we have grown in membership, and become an effective national organization for the entire Turkish American Community. I am most honored to share this podium with our distinguished speakers: The Turkish Ambassador, His Excellency Şükrü Elekdağ, Honorable John H. Chafee, U.S. Senator from Rhode Island, Honorable Larry McDonald, Congressman from Georgia, my friends Remzi Agan, A. Ferda Sevin.

I am very proud to see that, since the inception of the Assembly of Turkish American Associations, the organizational representation for Turks in the United States has improved substantially. As we moved into activism in defense of our rights, we rediscovered in ourselves and our traditions new resources, potentials, and self-esteem.

Senseless and intimidating acts of violence perpetrated against us, defamation of Turks and Turkey motivated by prejudice and by political expediency of some hostile

groups have only helped the development of a strong organization in pursuit of action and unity.

The Assembly, in coordination with its component associations, has demonstrated significant ability and responsible leadership in tackling many critical issues. However, it is important to note that we have no room for complacency. We must realize that we are still at the very early stage of our organizational life. Much remains to be developed and done. Increased exposure inevitably opens us to new challenges and new demands and in order to succeed we must remain dynamic and progressive. No group can remain static and survive.

On this occasion it is timely, it seems to me, to talk about the functions of the Assembly, within the framework of organizational development of the Turkish American Community. The functions of the Assembly, as I see them, are triple in nature, (1) cultural, (2) educational, and (3) political.

The cultural and educational functions of our organization are each clearly stated in our constitution. I see ourselves assiduously engaged in the realization of these stated objectives.

Ethnicity is a central theme of American history. The interplay between peoples of differing national origins, religions, and races has shaped the character of our national life. We learn from American experience that the survival and flourishing of minority groups

depends upon the vitality and the preservation of their cultural heritage, values, and traditions. Similarly, it is important to stress the fact that our cultural heritage and pride and our citizenship in this country of freedom is also our priceless possession. For our own ethnic survival and meaningful representation in this pluralistic society, we must develop methods and instruments so that we can extend our traditions and cultural values to our children. What was given us, what we inherited, did not just happen. It is the reward of struggle and existence of centuries. To preserve it takes daily vigilance and commitment to self-preservation. Although our efforts, at times, seem to be overshadowed by other concerns, these are the concerns, these are the primary and continuing priorities.

In regard to educational function; it is important to remember that we live in a democracy, which means that the final decision in all things rests with a majority of the people. We have a tendency to believe that this mere fact, in itself, will save us, but it will not save us unless the majority of the people are adequately educated. In order to influence the American public, news media, and academic institutions we must rely on educative efforts, carefully reasoned expert opinions, and effective presentations and leadership.

An eminent Harvard lecturer Wendel Phillips, 100 years ago said:

Continued on page 36



The Assembly's Fifth Annual Convention in Atlanta, Georgia

One Delegate's Impressions

by Leyla Kazaz,
ATA-DC Delegate

Where does one even begin in telling the events and meaning of three days packed with so many new faces and friends, with inspiring speeches and important meetings, elegant receptions and a spectacular ball?

Through the very many memories which come to mind, I think now the most important thing about the Assembly's Atlanta Convention was the coming together of so many Turkish Americans from across the nation in one place, with the opportunity of sharing their own experiences and ideas. It was a physical unity based on many new or renewed friendships, upon which to continue the process of building a national Turkish American unity. With this sense of "coming together," of unity, the official business of the occasion was raised to a higher plane of meaning: the work of constructing a national agenda for Turkish Americans and friends of Turkey. With renewed determination in the face of rumors of terrorist threats, this national agenda was achieved. And all those attending seemed to come away with a renewed sense of purpose and energy.

In describing the convention itself, the first thought that springs to mind is the warm hospitality which the Turkish American Cultural Association of Georgia extended to all attending from out of town. From the welcoming committee and banner (proclaiming "Turkish American Cultural Associations, Welcome to Atlanta") at the airport, the charter bus to the hotel, the welcoming reception on Friday night and so on throughout the weekend, they really rolled out the red carpet. We all owe them a great debt of gratitude, most especially to Remzi Ağan, President of TACA (Georgia), who coordinated the weekend's activities.

The second thought is that an incredible amount of activity was crammed into the three days. Friday afternoon, first there was a scientific session and award ceremony, sponsored by the Turkish American Neuropsychiatric Association, Inc., and the Turkish Physicians Association, Inc. In the scientific session, Dr. İsmet Karacan, Director of the Sleep Disorder Center at the Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, spoke about his work in sleep and sex disorders. In the award ceremony, Dr. Karacan received the Assembly's first annual award recognizing the outstanding achievements of Turkish Americans for this pioneering research in the field of sleep disorders. He was also presented an award by Dr. Ali Üçer on behalf of the two sponsoring associations. Next, Ambassador Şükrü Elekdag gave a briefing on "Issues Relating to Turkish-American

Photographs to left, counter-clockwise from the top: Turkish Ambassador Şükrü Elekdag during speech to Convention '83 (photo by ATA-USA); Mrs. Ayla Elekdag (second from left) and other guests at cocktail party preceding Annual Ball (photo by ATA-USA); Rep. Larry McDonald delivering speech to Convention '83 (photo by Mehmet Fenik); President Ülkü Ülgür (on right) with Senator John Chafee during convention (photo by Mehmet Fenik); Scene during Fifth Plenary Session (photo by ATA-USA); Group of models who displayed historic and modern Turkish fashions at Annual Ball (photo by ATA-USA).



Relations," focusing mainly on the escalation and expansion of Armenian terrorism worldwide and its shift to North America in 1982. He emphasized the need for firm action by all nations to counter international terrorism. He also focused on the importance of the Turkish American associations in the U.S. in reacting instantly and effectively to anti-Turkish defamations and in writing and visiting their Members of Congress. Dr. Heath Lowry also participated in the briefing, discussing the objectives of the newly established Institute for Turkish Studies in Washington, D.C., of which he is the Director. He pointed out that the local Turkish American associations should freely contact ITS for information about available resources, such as scholars or experts as speakers on topics related to Turkey, or for books or documents from the 2,000-volume ITS library. The day was capped off by the TACA of Georgia cocktail reception welcoming everyone to Atlanta. About 200 guests attended and enjoyed the beautiful live music, delicious Turkish food, and friendly atmosphere.

On Saturday morning, those attending the convention had free time scheduled to shop at Atlanta's famous Lenox Square or to tour this beautiful and historic southern city. At the same time, a number of delegates participated in a meeting of the Assembly's newly-formed Council on Education,* which reported on its planned activities. The COE, headed by Armağan Sanver, will function as the educational arm of ATAA. Then, at 1:00 pm, the Fifth Plenary Session was called to order by the moderator, Ali F. Sevin, Secretary-General of ATAA. After a welcoming speech by Remzi Agan, President of TACA (Georgia), and opening remarks by Dr. Ülkü Ülgür, President of ATAA,* Senator John H. Chafee of Rhode Island *spoke on the status of the proposed security assistance for Turkey in the

Congress. He predicted that the full amount, \$930 million, would be approved. He also addressed the situation on Cyprus and the restoration of democracy in Turkey. Then, Representative Larry McDonald of Georgia, *spoke in considerable detail about international terrorism, focusing on Armenian terrorism against Turkey. Ambassador Sükrü Elekdag* followed with an eloquent speech addressing US-Turkish relations, an update on the new Turkish Constitution and the restoration of democracy, Turkey's remarkable economic comeback, anti-Turkish lobbying in the Congress, and the Turkish image in America. He again urged Turkish Americans and friends of Turkey to actively confront anti-Turkish defamation and to contact or write the Congress and the media with the truth. The afternoon was concluded with a lively question and answer session.

This truly memorable day was ended with a spectacular evening, when approximately 350 people attended the Assembly's Annual Ball in the Westin Peachtree Plaza's Peachtree Ballroom. It was a beautiful evening, with a formal dinner-dance, a Turkish fashion show, and impressive musical entertainment. In the fashion show, 10 lovely models displayed some very old Turkish dresses, made of velvet and hand-embroidered with gold and silver embroidery. They also showed some of Turkey's modern fashion designs made with beautiful Turkish fabrics. As a backdrop to the fashion display, scenic slides of Turkey's natural beauties were also continuously shown. Another highlight of the evening was a plaque presented to Murat Sunagar, Director of the newly established Turkish Information Center, in recognition of his contributions to the Turkish American community. Mehmet Ali Birant, *Milliyet* newspaper's journalist in Brussels who covers European community news and reports on the Turkish community in Europe, was also recognized. Yet another high point of the evening was Aysen

Talmon's impressive debut as a soloist. In all, it was a lovely evening, a time to relax and enjoy both old and new friends, as well as the entertainment.

Sunday morning, the delegates met for breakfast and the ATAA business meeting at 8:00 am. Four new associations were accepted into the Assembly, for a total of 38 member associations. A number of reports were given, including Amagan Sanver on COE activities, Taskin Atil on the National Legal Action Committee activities, Col. Ralph Ropp on the Turkish American Cultural Center (which has already raised \$75,000!), and Harun Kazaz on ATA-USA. In addition, Hasan Akdemir (Turkish American Cultural Alliance, Illinois) gave the By-Law Committee report (which was passed), a special report was given by Attila Kaslan (Turkish American Association of California) on dealing with the FBI and police, and finally, four new Regional ATAA Vice Presidents were elected.

The ATAA business meeting was adjourned just in time for all the delegates to say their goodbyes and catch their flights home. Unfortunately, for this reason, this delegate can give no report on the beauties of Atlanta, though the Westin Peachtree Plaza was everything they had advertised and more: a truly beautiful modern hotel with a breathtaking panoramic view from most of its 72 floors.

The ATAA Atlanta Convention was a wonderful experience and one I will never forget. I hope that I have been able to share some of it with all the members of ATAA. For those that couldn't make it, I encourage all of you to participate in next year's convention, which will be held in Washington, D.C. The Assembly's convention must be experienced to be fully appreciated. □

**(Editor's note: more detailed information about this item can be found elsewhere in this issue.)*

assembly news

The Assembly's Council on Education

From the outset, when the Assembly of Turkish American Associations was being formed, it was obvious to many that if the Assembly was to become the instrument of unification for the Turks and Turkish Americans so desperately needed in this country, it would need to perform services for the community on a national level. It would also need to act as a coordinator for the associations in bringing together and synthesizing the major issues that impede understanding the true nature and culture of the Turkish people. It would need to boldly face and tackle the problems that Turks encounter as an ethnic minority in this country, a minority that has been largely misunderstood due to the distortions of history and to defamation.

During the past year, resolved to meet this challenge, ATAA created a Council on Education, which is charged with the responsibility for attacking these problems. The Council has been established, its responsibilities have been defined, positions on the Council are being filled, and projects are being initiated.

It must be emphasized and re-emphasized that the Council was established to assist the constituent associations, not to direct them; the Council is being asked to plan strategies with inputs from the associations, and not to impose them; the Council can only function with the support, advice, ideas, and, to a degree, the "leg-work" undertaken by associations throughout the country.

A charter for the Council has been drafted, discussed, refined, debated, and accepted by the Executive Committee. On April 16, 1983, as part of the Assembly's Fifth Annual Meeting in Atlanta, the charter was passed out and discussed with 33 participants who attended the meeting.

Few imagined that the Council's goals would be so far-reaching. Mr. Armagan Sanver, Chairman of the Council, Mr. Ali Sevin, chairman of the Council's Information-Communication Committee, Dr. Heath Lowry, Director of the Institute for Turkish Studies, and Dr. Leon Picon took turns in outlining the broad framework of the Council and how it plans to operate, not only as a tool of the Assembly, but more importantly, as a central clearing-house and source of help for all of the participating constituent associations.

It is not possible in a short article to detail all the comments made by the participants during that meeting, but it can safely be said that the reaction of the participants was whole-hearted support and enthusiasm.

Said one participant, after the meeting: "Why were you so cautious about presenting this? It is what we hoped the Assembly would accomplish. I'm delighted to see that it has started."

We must nevertheless caution our readers to bear in mind that the objectives and functions of the Council are recognized by the Assembly to be so far-reaching and all-encompassing that they will not be accomplished overnight, or even in the next year or two. But we also recognize that it must start. This, then, is the beginning.

The Council would like to hear your ideas and wishes to have the various functional committees of the constituent associations become members of the Council. Those who wish to prepare projects for ATAA to undertake are also encouraged to submit their proposals.

We are reproducing here, for the information of all, a copy of the Council's organizational chart. For further information and for copies of the Council's charter, Functional Procedures, and Project Proposal forms, write to:

ATAA—Council on Education
P.O. Box 19603
Washington, D.C. 20036
Attn: A. Sanver

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Assembly Leaders Meet With U.S. State Department Officials

In August 1982, the United States State Department Bulletin, and official publication, featured an article entitled "Armenian Terrorism: A Profile" by Andrew Corsun of the Threat Analysis Group, Office of Security. The article was intended to give some background and insight into ASALA (Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia) and JCAG (Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide) and show that there is no proof that these two terrorist groups are "plugged into any international network". A footnote after the conclusion of the article stated, "Because the historical record of the 1915 events in Asia Minor is ambiguous, the Department of State does not endorse allegations that the Turkish Government committed a genocide against the Armenian people. Armenian terrorists use this allegation to justify in part their continuing attacks on Turkish diplomats and installations."

This footnote created a pressurizing reaction from some Armenian Americans which resulted in the publication of the following statement in the September 1982 Bulletin: "The interpretive comments in this report are solely those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Department of State or any other part of the U.S. Government . . ." It concluded with the above and quoted allegations of a genocide.

The second footnote outraged many Armenian Americans, who feel their allegations and claims are the only valid history of the period, and a massive campaign, under the leadership of Congressman Charles Pashayan, was waged against the State Department. This

effort was aided by letters of inquiry and/or pressure from elected officials, such as Tip O'Neil, demanding that the State Department retract its original note of August 1982. The result of these tactics was a letter which was submitted into the Congressional Record of April 21, 1983, H. 2272, by Mr. Pashayan.

From this letter, Mr. Pashayan has concluded that the "Department of State unequivocally has retracted its earlier and ambiguous denial of the Armenian genocide of 1915 . . ." Mr. Pashayan presents evidence of acceptance of the Armenian genocide by the United States by introducing statements from Henry Morgenthau, U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire. Mr. Morgenthau was an ardent Zionist who, unfortunately for the position assigned him, hated Turks.

Based upon Mr. Morgenthau's already prejudicial statements and certain resolutions, such as S. 359, May 13, 1920, which contains no mention of genocide, and the State Department Bulletin, Mr. Pashayan has introduced a bipartisan resolution to "affirm the Armenian Genocide" (H. Res. 171). Forty-two congressman and twenty senators have publicly spoken out against modern Turkey and/or the Ottoman Empire.

The Assembly of Turkish American Associations requested and received an interview with members of the State Department to discuss the effects of the Bulletin and its constantly changing footnotes. The meeting took place Thursday, May 5, 1983. Those in attendance from the State Department were: Edward Derwinski, Counselor; John Kelly, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs;

Dirk Gleysteen, Director of the Office of Southern Affairs; Joseph Sullivan, Special Assistant to Counselor Derwinski; Dr. David Pipes, researcher on Islamic history; and Diane McClellan from the Turkish desk. Representing the Assembly of Turkish American Associations were: Dr. Ülkü Ülgür, President; Ali Ferda Sevin, Secretary-General; and Bonnie Joy Kaslan, Regional Vice-President from California.

Dr. Ülgür provided background information on the Assembly, its component associations and the reasons for its formation. He explained that although Turkish Americans are new to the political scene of this country, they are unwilling to be victims of character assassination and harassment and deplore the continuing acts of violence against and murder of Turkish diplomats here and abroad. The negative image of Turks and Turkey has been based upon allegations, misinformation and distortion of history perpetuated by a biased media, resolutions on the local, state and federal levels and most recently by the publication of a slanted reprint on Armenian terrorism, with several conflicting footnotes, in the official State Department Bulletin. Dr. Ülgür concluded by stating that no one denies that terrible atrocities and massacres were suffered by both Turks and Armenians.

The discussion and subsequent questioning revealed that: this "personal opinion" article of Mr. Corsun did not pass through proper channels; it should "never have seen the light of day." All reference sources used were strictly Armenian or Armenian related. Mrs. Kaslan questioned whether anyone was really aware of the deeper implications of the article

which under the guise of a background paper on Armenian terrorism was really the old Dashnag line of "They don't condone . . . but . . .," thereby becoming a rationalization of terrorism. This paper has been distributed to all law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and to members of the media, including Time magazine, who have indicated that the basis for their articles on Armenian terrorism has been this article of Mr. Corsun.

Mr. Sevin gave the members of the State Department copies of correspondence of the era in question, showing that the Armenian's perpetuation of their blameless victim syndrome is false and misleading.

The Assembly representatives stressed the danger of allowing misinformation and allegations to become the basis of resolutions which in turn, according to Mr. Pashayan, become a part of public policy. Dr. Ülgür, Mr. Sevin and Mrs. Kaslan, respectively, expressed their dismay over the role the State Department played in the continuation of vicious anti-Turkish propaganda by the publication and dissemination of an article (which slipped out) and its further complicating footnotes. Serious concerns were voiced about the effect on relations between long-standing allies, the United States and Turkey.

The State Department officials present expressed the hope that the recent letter (April 21, 1983) from Undersecretary Eagleburger to Mr. Pashayan would diffuse the situation and that the Assembly should "not pay too much attention" to pronouncements in the Congressional Record.

The State Department, through this meeting, has recognized the Turkish American community and acknowledged the leadership of the Assembly; however, too many questions have been left unanswered and the ramifications of this unscholarly publication have already been felt, particularly in the United States. □

REWARD

\$100,000 CANADIAN INFORMATION ON PERSON (S) RESPONSIBLE

MURDER/ATTEMPTED MURDER OF TURKISH DIPLOMATS OTTAWA, CANADA

Notice is hereby given that a reward of up to one hundred thousand dollars-\$100,000 Canadian will be paid, by the Government of Canada, for information or evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the following crimes:

On Thursday, the 8th of April 1982, at about 0930 hours, the Turkish diplomat, Kani GÜNGÖR, was shot and grievously wounded while entering his vehicle in the parking garage of his residence in Ottawa, Canada. A terrorist group, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), claimed responsibility for the attack.

On Friday, the 27th of August 1982, at about 0930 hours, the Turkish Military Attache, Colonel Atilla ALTİKAT, was murdered in his vehicle while stopped at a traffic light at the corner of the Ottawa River Parkway and Island Park Drive, in Ottawa. Another terrorist group, the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG), have claimed responsibility for this crime.

The reward will be apportioned as deemed just by an official Review Committee.

In Canada, any information should be conveyed to the nearest office of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In the United States, contact the Agent-in-Charge of the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Other countries should communicate with the Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 1200 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0R2, Attention: National Crime Intelligence Branch.

SPECIAL WANTED CIRCULAR
No 27483-03-07
RCMP IDENTIFICATION SERVICES

Canada

CANADA OFFERS \$100,000 REWARD

March 28, 1983

The March 20, 1983 edition of *The Washington Post* published a most unusual advertisement. It is, in fact, the first such announcement of its kind of which we are aware. The Canadian Government placed a large ad offering a reward of \$100,000 for information or evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for critically wounding Kani Güngör, a Turkish diplomat, on April 8, 1982, and for the murder of Colonel Atilla Altikat, the Turkish Military Attache, on August 27, 1982. Both crimes occurred in Ottawa, Canada.

The Assembly of Turkish American Associations responded to this advertisement with a letter of thanks to the Government of Canada on behalf of Turkish-Americans and friends of Turkey. This letter, expressing the deep gratitude which we all feel for their serious pursuit of this matter, is reproduced here for our readers' information. We have also reproduced the original advertisement published in *The Washington Post*. □

Government of Canada
c/o H.E. Allan Gotlieb
Ambassador to United States
1746, Mass. Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20036
Dear Mr. Ambassador;

Your offer of a reward for information or evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the murder and the wounding of Turkish diplomats in Canada (Washington Post, March 20, 1983) touched us deeply.

For too long the western democracies tolerated the excesses of Armenian extremists which claimed the lives of 25 innocent diplomats and wounding of innocent bystanders since the first murder in Los Angeles in 1973. There is no doubt now that this flurry of violence is the product of international terrorism, supported by the Soviet Union.

Your determination to bring the perpetrators to justice will certainly have a chilling effect on any future aspirations of would-be-terrorists who are otherwise vulnerable to xenophobic suggestions of the Armenian extremists that the "Terrible Turk" deserves to die.

We are grateful for what you have done.

Sincerely,
Ali F. Sevin
Secretary General

The Body of the Iceberg

At the Assembly's Fifth Annual Meeting in Atlanta, those who attended heard a very well documented survey of international terrorism by Congressman Larry McDonald of Georgia. In all, it was a startling revelation of how intricately the terrorist network is interlaced and how widely its activities are spread across the Free World.

The talk was interesting, and the new material it contained was illuminating. But it was the question-and-answer period that opened up the most provocative lines of thought and discussion. These discussions took place later, in the corridors and restaurants of the hotel, at the Ball, and at breakfast the next morning. They have been continued by some of us even after we left Atlanta. They are still going on.

In summary, the arguments go as follows:

The wanton murder of innocent Turkish diplomats, the seizure and bombing of American Embassies in Tehran and Beirut, and the attempted assassination of the Pope are, of course, the most dramatic and visible forms of the terrorists' dastardly tactics. Public outrage over these acts is growing, and hopefully our Government, acting in concert with our allies, will soon develop global strategies for defusing these heinous activities. The responsibility for dealing with terrorist activities on an international level is clearly that of governments.

Yet, dramatic as these examples may be, they are only the proverbial "tip of the iceberg." The body of the iceberg comprises the much more frequent, seemingly smaller, certainly more localized, but equally insidious corpus of terrorist activities that threatens to shake

the foundations of American democracy by depriving some Americans of their basic rights, rights that are *guaranteed* by the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

When a cultural performance scheduled to be presented in several California cities is cancelled successively in each of them because of threats of bombing, the officials who cancel the performances and the terrorists who induce the cancellations infringe upon the basic civil rights of the American audience. When a respected Jewish-American scholar is driven off his campus and must flee from his home because he has researched and published the truth about an incident which has been distorted for years, this act is a flagrant violation of the scholar's basic—and guaranteed—freedoms. When terrorists threatened to disrupt the meeting of the Assembly in Atlanta, their threats were aborted because the local authorities recognized the right of Americans to peaceful assembly—again as guaranteed by the Constitution—and the meeting was held.

There are numerous other examples of this larger framework in which terrorists are operating in this country. They include threatening high school principals, teachers, and librarians because books in their libraries are inimical to the terrorists' cause. All of these examples, and more, are, by the nature of the American political system, matters of concern to local governments, rather than the federal government. They are matters to be handled by the executives, legislators, and jurists of the state, county, or municipal governments. But, at whatever level these acts occur, it is the duty and responsibility of the officials to protect the constitutional rights of citizens of all ethnic origins.

It is part of the American ethos to recognize that *what diminishes the civil rights of any ethnic group diminishes the rights of all Americans*. Newcomers to this ethos may be amazed by the support they will receive from the vast majority of thoughtful Americans in defense of any ethnic group's civil rights. The first step, then, is to create an awareness among ourselves that our civil rights are being threatened. The next step is to garner support from those Americans who cherish the constitutional guarantees. The ultimate step is to invoke the legal system of the United States, and through that mechanism to seek redress.

Because of the nature of the decentralized American system, actions must be taken on the local level to deal with these local outrages. Action must be initiated by individuals, by organizations, or by groups of organizations within the area in which the grievances occur. There are probably other local organizations dedicated to the preservation of civil rights that can be called upon to join in. It is well to be in touch with them, to be able to contact them when needed, and to acquaint them with this continuing problem.

To be sure, this process is slower than the tactics used by the terrorists, tactics which by their very nature undermine the fundamental guarantees of the Constitution. Nevertheless, we shall win by using the established system and shall prevail over those who wish to thwart it. □



Ambassador and Mrs. Şükrü Elekdağ with General David C. Jones (ret.), who is placing Cultural Center fundraising button on lapel during American Friends of Turkey's annual gathering.

(Photo by ATA-USA)

Turkish-American Cultural Center Fund Raising Drive Makes Successful Beginning

The five million dollar fund-raising campaign to obtain a Turkish-American Cultural Center in the Nation's Capital area started with a bang in April as pledges and donations began coming in after the first mailing, according to Dr. Vacit Özbekmen, drive chairman.

"We are tremendously pleased with the results of our initial mailing," he said, "it's an indication of the total Turkish-American community support we have for this project," he added.

Dr. Özbekmen said that the drive has been initiated only in one area of the country in order to "test the machinery" and to afford those in the Greater Washington area, including Maryland and Virginia, a chance to contribute early.

"The drive will slowly radiate outward as mailing lists and key-men are developed," he said.

As the drive progresses, telephone committees will begin calling those individuals who have not responded and encouraging their contribution. Dr.

Özbekmen hopes the committee will reach 17,000 people who will pledge \$300 each over the next three years. In this manner, the five million dollars will be achieved.

Dr. Özbekmen expressed his deep appreciation to the members of the fund-raising committee and sub-committee members for their diligent and tireless effort to put this fund-raising program into reality.

During the first three weeks of the drive nearly \$50,000 has been collected. The following have made contributions or pledges of \$79,585:

If your name is not on this list and you wish to contribute early, please use the attached address form to let us know. Your name and address will be held confidentially in our files and will not be available to other sources. All contributor's names will be published periodically in ATA-USA.

MAY 1, 1983 PLEDGES

Name	Amount
Bora Bakioglu	\$3000
Unal Bener	\$300
Wallace E. Carroll	\$5000
Attila Cigtay	\$3000
Roderic Davison	\$100
Yener Erozan	\$750
Baydar Gorgen	\$90
Robert Holmstorm	\$300
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Mustafa Onal	\$6000
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Andrew Omeara	\$100
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Gultekin Ovacik	\$6000
Vacit Özbekmen	\$3000
Elmer Reinhardt	\$300
Ralph Ropp	\$300
Armagan Sanver	\$300
Ali Ferda Sevin	\$300
Yilmaz Turker	\$1500
Ulku Ulgur	\$3000

CONTRIBUTIONS

Name	Amount
Inci Ankara	\$50
Hami Kilic Aslan	\$50
Bulent Basol	\$300
Cemil Bikmen	\$300
Ralph A. Bogan Jr.	\$1000
Kemal Elbirlik	\$50
Roy Hoffington	\$6000
Ahmed Kafadar	\$1000
Ergun Kirlukovali	\$50
OEA Inc	\$3000
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Aris Sebuk Uslan	\$20
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Total \$79,585

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Address by
DR. ŞÜKRÜ ELEKDAĞ
Turkish Ambassador to the United States
at the Annual Meeting
of the Assembly of Turkish American Associations

April 16, 1983
Atlanta, Georgia

It is indeed a true pleasure and privilege for me to address, here in Atlanta, the fifth Annual Meeting of the Assembly of Turkish American Associations.

On this occasion I would like to express my appreciation to the Turkish American Cultural Association of Georgia and its dedicated members for their most valuable efforts in so ably organizing this meeting.

I also would like to congratulate them for confronting rumors of threats with determination and courage. Their unwavering determination to go forward with this meeting reflects well the Turkish character which accords the qualities of courage and integrity such great importance. There is no question that this attitude greatly disconcerted those hostile groups which hoped that Turkish-American trembling hearts would belie Turkish reputations for bravery and fortitude.

I must also express my appreciation to Mr. Remzi Agan. It is through his dedicated leadership and painstaking efforts that the Atlanta Turkish-American community orchestrated this successful and inspiring gathering.

Special thanks are also in order to Dr. Ülkü Ülgür, President of the Assembly of Turkish American Associations, whose energetic efforts strengthened and enlarged the foundation of ATAA.

We are highly honored and delighted to see among us two eminent personalities who, in addition to being members of the U.S. Congress, are also strong supporters of the Turkish-American friendship: Senator John Chaffee and Congressman Larry McDonald.

I am also gratified to see among us two of my colleagues: The Turkish Consul General in New York, Mr. Tosun, and Mrs. Tosun, and the Turkish Consul in Chicago, Mr. Dibe.

Following the last year's meeting in Chicago I received numerous heart-warming letters from Turkish-American and American participants. There was a common element in most of these letters. The writers indicated that my remarks last year on developments and progress in Turkey, the state of Turkish-American relations, the image problems that Turkey has in this country and the obnoxious lobbying campaign waged against Turkey in the U.S. Congress were helpful in dispelling some of the existing misconceptions about Turkey and in meeting the disinformation campaign being waged by some groups.

Bearing these letters in mind, I am prompted to devote my time today to bringing you up-to-date on some of these developments.

Two weeks ago at a social gathering at our Embassy in Washington, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle narrated a story of his recent visit to Turkey. Mr. Perle and his wife took a taxi from Tarabya Hotel in Istanbul. He asked the English speaking driver what he thought of the present Turkish Government. The driver said, "You Americans have your George Washington, the founding father of your Republic. Ataturk, who built the Turkish Republic, is our George Washington. When the United States was in big trouble Lincoln saved it. Evren is our savior and in Turkish history corresponds to your Lincoln."

Some of you may think that the recounting of this experience by an American official is only a diplomatic nicety in harmony with the warm and cordial relations between Turkey and the United States. But, in fact, all American political leaders who have recently visited Turkey come back with two general impressions:

First, that the helm of the Government of Turkey is in capable, honest and dedicated hands.

Second, that the economic picture in Turkey is bright.

Another bright spot is Turkish-American relations. This feature particularly stands out in an era when innumerable trouble spots darken the international horizon and when discord has become a normal state of affairs between some allies. Relations between Turkey and the United States, in all fields, are broadening and deepening with each passing day and, I should say, we are most pleased that they have again reached a level befitting two close allies, old friends and brothers-in-arms.

What is most important is that both Turkey and the United States are proud of their relationship. This relationship derives its strength from common interests, similar strategic outlooks and political orientations, mutual respect and shared values.

This is not empty rhetoric. What the present Turkish leadership continues to strive toward is the only cause worthy of fighting for: establishment of a humane, economically improved and fully democratic order in Turkey.

I can say now, with a true sense of pride, that during the past two years dramatic progress has been achieved toward these

objectives. Law and order have been restored, terrorism has been stamped out, and there has been remarkable economic progress. . . .

The new Constitution fully safeguards human rights and fundamental freedoms, insures equality before the law, free elections, separation of powers and an independent judiciary. It incorporates freedom of the press and labor rights, and guarantees pluralism of political parties.

The new Constitution seeks to provide greater guarantees against the collapse of political and social order and to establish a relatively strong executive. . . .

I am also pleased to report to you that the Turkish economic program begun in 1980 continues to yield impressive results. International organizations, in their latest annual surveys, characterized Turkey's economic performance as "remarkably successful."

This also has been attested to by U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan who, two months ago in an interview on David Brinkley's T.V. program, mentioned Turkey as an example for semi-industrial countries, such as Mexico, Brazil and Yugoslavia, to follow. Their economies are in desperate difficulties and under a heavy debt burden. Mr. Regan said, "Two years ago the Turkish economy was considered as totally collapsing. But it not only recovered but also achieved remarkable economic progress. These countries should take Turkey as an example and implement the same austerity policies. This is a matter of political will."

As I mentioned, the transition period that Turkey is going through will soon come to an end and democracy will be rejuvenated and established on a far stronger foundation. Turkey has rightfully expected understanding and moral support from her allies during this period. Unfortunately, many of our European partners' attitudes were disappointing. . . .

The fact that anti-Turkish bias within the Council of Europe persists does not distress us. Those who are trying either to expel Turkey from, or curtail Turkey's rights in the organization are just exposing their malicious intentions. It is clear that such actions are not undertaken for the sake of democracy, but instead to alienate and estrange Turkey from the Western Community.

If we ask the right questions, the interests served by this anti-Turkish campaign will become clear to all:

Wouldn't the political collapse of Turkey present Communism with an opportunity to establish a totally subservient leftist regime in Turkey?

Wouldn't such a development provide the Communist world with a vital strategic breakthrough?

Wouldn't the entire Mediterranean and the policies and security of Western allies such as Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia be exposed to the direct impact of the Communist power?

Wouldn't it provide the Communist World with an invaluable strategic platform for the purpose of controlling simultaneously the Mediterranean and the Gulf area, and with the possibility of projecting power directly and effectively deep into the adjacent regions?

The answers to all these questions corroborate what Secretary of Defense Weinberger said about Turkey: "Turkey is an irreplaceable strategic asset not only for NATO, but for the whole Western World, making a most valuable contribution to its security."

Consequently these answers reveal also another reality: Turkey's alienation from the West would only benefit the Marxist parties and circles close to them within our European partners.

I would now like to turn from developments in Turkey to a different matter: the campaign waged against Turkey in the Congress.

Each year when foreign aid hearings start, the Congress is turned by the Greek lobby into an anti-Turkish propaganda arena. As if it were a ritual, Greek lobby representatives, both within and outside the Congress, start an intensive campaign.

Certain themes are constant. An absurd insistence that each dollar given to Turkey should be matched by 70 cents to Greece is one such theme.

Another is that Turkey plans to impinge on Greek sovereignty and threatens Greece. The Greek Government and the Greek lobby here would like to create the impression that a very tense situation prevails in the Aegean and that such tensions are of Turkish origin. Thus they hope to evoke suspicions and concerns of the Congress so that military assistance to Turkey can be restricted.

Then comes Cyprus. They conveniently pass over the fact that the Greek Colonels triggered the crisis. This year they are claiming that the presence of the Turkish troops in Cyprus prevents the parties from negotiating freely and reaching a solution. The Greek Cypriots and the Greek press are circulating rumors that Turkish Cypriots will declare independence and the Turkish troops will move further south.

All these baseless claims have one goal: to reduce military assistance to Turkey.

You may be inclined to think that no reasonable person in the Congress would believe such wild fabrications. But the Greek lobby has proven it can successfully

distort realities and convince certain congressional circles that their distortions are the truth.

It is distressing to see that this year the campaign against Turkey is pursuing some additional issues to tarnish the Turkish image.

I am referring to the initiative taken by the House Subcommittee on International Organizations and Human Rights to conduct hearings on human rights in Turkey, Greece and Cyprus. The sponsors hope to raise here in the United States an essentially bogus issue over erroneous allegations of human rights violations in Turkey. Their apparent immediate tactic is to agitate within the Congress, to promote rhetorical attacks on Turkey by members of that body, and to tarnish the Turkish image in this country.

Some American politicians also are being misled by false propaganda and misrepresentations of Armenian extremists concerning what they describe as Armenian massacres 70 years ago. They apparently are unaware that they are thus endorsing the pretext given by current-day Armenian terrorists for their cowardly murders of innocent Turks.

What usually happens in the Congress is this: A small, but highly organized and vociferous group of anti-Turkish, single-issue activists fill the stage and get heard. Though unrepresentative of the majority of the American people, they seem quite willing to subordinate the broad national interest of the United States to their narrow, misguided concerns. In the process they deliberately distort reality.

Unless you, the members of the Turkish-American Associations, Turkish Americans and American friends of Turkey, only for the sake of U.S. national interests and of Turkish-American relations, match this effort, this unfortunate ritual will go on and on.

What I suggest is not that you indulge in an anti-Greek or anti-Armenian campaign. No . . . not at all. All I suggest is that you respond to allegations with objectivity and with dignity—that you respond to allegations with the simple truth.

In this vein, whenever an opportunity arises, you may respond by saying that the Turkish threat against Greece is a fabrication of the Greek Government. The Turkish Government, at all levels, has clearly and repeatedly declared that Turkey has no territorial designs against Greece. You may reiterate that Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, on several occasions in the U.S. Congress, formally stated that Turkey does not threaten Greece.

In fact, Turkey has proposed an agreement with Greece affirming the inviolability of the present national boundaries of both countries. Greece, which accuses Turkey of having designs on its territory, curiously does not want to discuss any such agreement.

Greece repeatedly turns down Turkey's proposals to establish a negotiation mechanism and to try to solve in good faith and

along the principles of equity, justice and international law, all the outstanding issues between the two countries. Furthermore, Turkey has proposed taking the Aegean airspace issue, jointly with Greece, to the International Civil Aviation Organization (both countries belong to it) for resolution, and Greece has rejected this offer without explanation. Under the circumstances, it should be clear that, whatever their motivation, Greek allegations of a Turkish "threat" are contrivances that bear no relationship to the differences which divide the two countries, or to Turkish intentions regarding Greece.

You can write to members of the Congress that the so-called 7:10 ratio in U.S. assistance is absurd since Turkey's NATO mission imposes incomparably greater responsibilities and burdens than does Greece's NATO mission. Turkey guards the alliance's vital southeastern flank, the Straits, and shares a common border with the Soviet Union.

No arbitrary assistance formula or ratio could adequately reflect the differing requirements of the two countries in the context of their NATO responsibilities. . . .

Regarding Cyprus, you can also remind the Congress that the 1977 Makarios-Denktaş Summit agreement does not envisage the withdrawal of Turkish troops before a final agreement is signed. The Turkish troops are in Cyprus to safeguard Turkish Cypriots. Their premature withdrawal would only endanger peace on the Island—an enticement to the Greek Cypriots to intimidate the Turkish-Cypriot community and block intercommunal talks.

You may also point out that the U.N. evaluation paper, a framework for conciliation prepared by former U.N. Secretary General Waldheim, was accepted by the Turkish Cypriots, while the Greek Cypriots reject this proposal, which is still on the negotiating table, and thus obstruct the way to conciliation.

As regards human rights in Turkey, the members of the House Foreign Relations Committee's Subcommittee on International Organizations and Human Rights should be reminded of certain things:

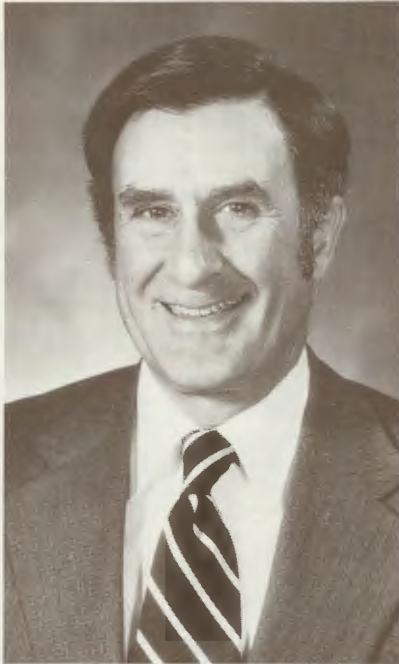
First, that democracy is an irrevocable process in Turkey and that in the eyes of the Turkish people democracy is the legacy of Kemal Atatürk and the only way to progress.

Second, that Turkey has a good human rights record as attested to by the human rights report recently published by the U.S. State Department.

Third, that today in Turkey, although the current transitional period necessitates a ban on political activity, basic human rights are intact.

Any complaint of mistreatment at the hands of the lower level law enforcement authorities is thoroughly investigated. Those believed responsible for mistreatment are remanded to the courts for trial and sentencing. The current Turkish administration has scrupulously respected the

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Remarks by SENATOR JOHN H. CHAFEE before the Fifth Annual Convention of The Assembly of Turkish American Associations

Good afternoon, I want to say what a pleasure it is for me to be here with you.

I have had the privilege of meeting with Ambassador Elekdag several times during the course of his service in Washington. He is truly one of the outstanding ambassadors in Washington, and Turkey is fortunate to have such able representation. The accomplishments of Ambassador and Mrs. Elekdag in making sure the Turkish point of view is heard in Washington and in fostering greater friendship and understanding between our countries are a great credit to them and to Turkey.

I have enjoyed the opportunity here today to become more familiar with the activities of the Assembly of Turkish American Associations. As a friend and admirer of Turkey, I believe that it is most fitting that organizations such as yours bring greater attention to the accomplishments of Americans of Turkish heritage. I also believe it is very important that more Americans become aware of the importance of our relationship with Turkey and the close ties between the two countries.

I am sometimes asked why I take such a great interest in Turkey and in Turkish-American relations. One reason, of course, is the strategic importance of Turkey to the NATO Alliance and to Western security. But I also have a personal reason for my interest.

My first extensive exposure to the Turkish people came over thirty years ago during the Korean War, where I was a US marine captain. Turkey sent a brigade of soldiers to join the United Nations forces fighting there, and I was greatly impressed by their gallantry and valor.

Turkey sent over 29,000 troops to fight in Korea. They suffered more than 2,200 casualties (killed and wounded), the highest proportion of casualties of any unit in the United Nations command. The Turkish Brigade won the United States Distinguished Unit Citation for action in early 1951, an award which is seldom given to units larger than a battalion. It was certainly well-deserved.

My admiration for the Turks and interest in Turkey has continued and grown as a result of trips to Turkey. What a wonderful country and people.

I think it is useful to be reminded of the contribution made by Turkey in the early years of the post-World War II era, when

new alliances were being formed and when critical and dramatic decisions were made which have affected the course of world events since then.

It was the situation in Greece and Turkey, and the Soviet pressures which they faced, that led President Truman to proclaim the "Truman Doctrine" and to provide substantial amounts of military and economic assistance to Greece and Turkey. Overall, more than \$750 million of American aid flowed to Turkey in the early 1950s, an amount which, if calculated in today's dollars, would be far greater than the amounts currently being provided to Turkey.

During those years immediately following World War II, Turkey placed herself firmly in the camp of Western democratic nations, the strategic and historical importance of that decision is still with us today.

Turkey has, of course, always played an important bridging role between East and West. It is a nation committed to the principles of democracy and secular government. In the past few years, as the events in the Middle East and in Southwest Asia have gained new prominence and have been characterized by continued strife and violence, Turkey's importance as an anchor of stability has become even more crucial.

For example, Turkey has a special relationship with Lebanon and has an important role to play in the unfolding events in that country. It is my hope that in the not-distant future, Turkey will be able to participate in a multilateral effort to help rebuild the shattered Lebanese economy and society.

Turkey's relations with other countries of the Middle East, which have been growing in importance in recent years, provide a critical link which serves not only Turkey's national interests but the strategic interests of the west as well.

Finally, Turkey's importance to the NATO alliance becomes more apparent with every passing year. This strategic significance has been recognized in the latest proposals to increase security assistance to Turkey.

I would now like to turn to the principal theme of my remarks to you today: current United States relations with Turkey and the issues surrounding these relations. There are three major items I will discuss: 1. U.S. security assistance to Turkey; 2. and the situation regarding Cyprus; and 3. efforts of Turkey to restore democracy.

Security Assistance

The Administration has proposed a security assistance package for Turkey for the next fiscal year (beginning this October) totalling \$930 million. This compares with \$645 million in the current fiscal year. In addition, the Administration has requested \$120 million in an additional "supplemental" appropriation for the current year. In order to understand the political controversies surrounding this request, it is important to understand how this package is put together.

The aid consists of three broad categories. The first of these is credits or loans to enable Turkey to purchase military equipment. These foreign military sales, or FMS credits, will total \$525 million next year if Congress enacts the full package.

The second category is the Military Assistance Program. This program provides grant assistance, usually for essential equipment and training. \$230 million has been requested for this program for Turkey for next year.

Finally, there are Economic Support Funds (ESF). The ESF funds can be either grants or loans and are designed for such purposes as short-term balance of payments assistance, project assistance, or similar pressing economic needs. Funds from this program go only to countries of special security or political importance to the United States. The amount of ESF funds requested for Turkey for next year is \$175 million.

While all three of the above categories are part of "security assistance," only the first two I mentioned—FMS credits and Military Assistance Program grants—are military aid. I am sure you are familiar with the so-called 7-10 ratio. This refers to the relative proportions of military aid provided to and to Turkey since the arms embargo on Turkey was lifted in 1978. The ratio has never been accepted by the United States Government, but has unfortunately been a yardstick used by the Congress in setting aid levels.

Thus, when we look at this year's aid levels, we see that \$400 million of military aid is being provided to Turkey, while \$280 million is provided to Greece—an exact 7 to 10 ratio. In next year's original request, however, the amount for Greece remained the same while the total for Turkey rises to \$755 million. This breaks the 7 to 10 ratio and, as you can easily imagine, led to opposition in the Congress from supporters of Greece.

There is one more element in this story, however, and this element is the ongoing discussions between the United States and the Greek government over the renewal of the agreements concerning American military bases in Greece.

The Papandreou government had originally indicated a reluctance to renew the agreement, but now it appears that an agreement may be reached. The Administration has thus asked Congress, in an action taken only two weeks ago, to provide an additional \$220 million to Greece.

This is not explicitly contingent on a renewal of the base agreement, but the linkage is quite obvious. This would bring Greece's total of military aid up to \$500 million, which also happens to be 66 percent of the amount requested for Turkey—essentially preserving the 7-10 ratio.

In my view, this 7-10 ratio makes no sense. It does not take into account the vastly different security requirements of Greece and Turkey.

In the past, the ratio has generally been used to increase the amounts provided for Greece rather than to hold back the amounts provided Turkey. This is not in the best interests of the United States or of the NATO Alliance.

As a final comment on this issue, I would like to share with you an observation which I made during a recent trip to Europe. While in Europe I met with a number of officials from NATO countries and also with General Bernard Rogers, the Supreme Allied Commander. Time after time, it was repeated to me how important Turkey is for the overall defense of NATO, how critical the needs for increased assistance to Turkey have become.

I am confident the increased aid to Turkey will be approved.

Cyprus

I believe that the opportunities to make substantial progress on resolving the Cyprus issue are better now than they have been at any time in the past nine years.

I believe we have a "window" for the next few months during which progress can be made. Such progress should, in my view, come through the successful reinvigoration of the inter-communal talks on Cyprus itself.

The good offices of the United Nations Secretary General an integral part of this negotiation process. He occupies a unique position in relation to this conflict, and his mediation is the only such effort likely to be acceptable to both sides.

This issue will be debated in the United Nations early in May, following the discussions in the General Assembly—which I hope are conducted in a positive and thoughtful way—the inter-communal talks should be resumed. It would be my hope that progress would be visible by this autumn.

Why am I somewhat optimistic? Principally for two reasons. The recent pronouncements by the Greek government, notably a speech by President Karamanlis, suggest that there is a growing realization in Greece that a new approach to this issue is required. This May provide the opening needed to move the talks forward.

Second, I believe that the communities on Cyprus itself have come to realize that the only solution to the current dilemma lies in reaching an accommodation with each other. These two elements, in combination with an enlightened attitude—by which I mean a willingness to compromise on the part of ALL sides to this dispute,

including Turkey—could produce the stable peace which we all desire. Maybe I am overly optimistic.

The Future of Turkey

The overwhelming approval last November of the new Constitution proposed by the military government of Turkey is a strong signal that the Turkish people approve the moves to restore democracy. The process will be gradual, and some of us would wish to see more rapid progress, but the critical fact is that Turkey has embarked on a clear path of restoring democratic government.

In what is perhaps even more important, this is being accomplished at the same time that improved economic performance and social stability have been provided.

Those of us who are friends of Turkey should not hesitate to say that we hope progress toward full democracy can be as rapid as possible, and hope that in the interim full respect for civil liberties and human rights will be observed. The record so far is not perfect. The government and people of Turkey deserve our encouragement and support in this process.

Meanwhile, may friendship and cooperation of the United States and Turkey always be strengthened and deepened. If we are able to maintain close economic and political cooperation and strengthen our cultural ties, then the prospects for even greater achievements in the future are bright indeed.

All of us who care about these matters should be willing to work toward such a future. For my own part, I will do whatever I can in the United States Senate to contribute to these goals.

And each of you I know will do likewise—fostering that friendship while always keeping pride in your magnificent heritage.

How can one say it better than Ataturk did just 50 years ago, "Happy is one who says 'I am a Turk!'" □



Turkey: American Ally and Soviet Target Remarks by HONORABLE LAWRENCE McDONALD, M.C. before the Fifth Annual Convention of The Assembly of Turkish American Associations

Ladies and Gentlemen: My subject for discussion today is one that shows us serious dangers and problems, but I believe that there are a number of things working in our favor that gives us reason to hope that we will be successful in overcoming the snares and plans of the enemies of Turkey and the United States in the world.

Turkey and America have a considerable number of common enemies that threaten our security. The most obvious is the Soviet Union which has since the days of Czarist Russia plotted the downfall of Turkey as a block against Russia's expansion out of the Black Sea and into the eastern Mediterranean. But Turkey has stood fast, preserved her independence, and declared herself firmly a member of the Western Alliance.

After the close of the Second World War, the Soviets found themselves blocked from direct expansion into the Middle East by two American-aligned countries, one in Turkey and one in Iran where the Soviets had suffered two reverses—Angelo-American pressure that forced them to remove their occupation forces from Iranian Azerbaijan and the overthrow of a pro-Soviet government. So Moscow worked to get into the Middle East via the back gate—by cultivating others in the region such as Syria, Libya, Iraq and South Yemen through arms sales and military training, through relatively modest economic support programs, but mostly through old-fashioned subversion carried out often via the military men and students sent to study in the USSR.

For all their hard work, the Soviets really were not getting anywhere particularly fast. So long as the United States of America maintained her military strength and exhibited the will to protect allies and neutral states from Soviet-instigated subversion and aggression, Moscow essentially was checked.

But those politics, and continuing demonstrations that America would fulfill her commitments to her friends, were radically changed during what we Conservatives in Congress usually call the Jimmy Carter "Experiment in Government." The Carter Administration adopted policies of abandoning proven American friends and courting totalitarian regimes and movements who were proven American enemies—and all this in the name of "human rights."

What this did, of course, was signal the Soviets that they had a green light to make the maximum use of their resources and try

to grab as much real estate as they could. Turkey became a key target for Soviet-instigated destabilization campaigns. And once Ayatollah Khomeini's anti-American forces were installed in Iran, the overthrow of Turkey became a Soviet priority.

Terrorism became one of the chief tactics used to attempt to destabilize Turkey.

We will look at the groups posing threats to Turkish targets in more detail in a few minutes. But before we look at the international terrorist problem, I think we should take notice of the fact that just last month, the Soviet Union launched a very strong diplomatic offensive in the Middle East. This offensive has intensified in recent days when it became plain that the Reagan peace plan was in trouble.

This Soviet offensive is aimed at reducing U.S. influence in the area, isolating and destabilizing, as far as possible, American allies, and developing new alliances with countries in the region which have been cool to Soviet blandishments. In my discussions with Congressional and Pentagon analysts, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Turkey and Iran are seen as the targets of the Soviet Middle Eastern salient. . . .

Now we come to the question of why it is that the 1970s and 1980s have seen terrorism-violent attacks against the civilian sector of society for the purpose of intimidation in order to achieve a political or military objective—used so frequently?

Terrorism was selected as a tactic because overt aggression by the Soviet Union against an American ally risks nuclear or conventional retaliation. Terrorism is a clandestine operation and usually only a small number of terrorist leaders are in direct contact with Soviet or Soviet Bloc officials. The risks of disclosure are reduced.

Terrorism can be a cheap yet effective tool for destabilizing a society. Terrorism can in some circumstances undermine the confidence of citizens in their government's ability to protect them. Terrorism can be used to make more severe natural divisions in society based on politics, religion or ethnic origin. It can be used, as in Germany and Italy, to disrupt the legal system by killing judges, police officers and prosecutors. Moderate voices in the community, the press and business always are the targets of terrorists.

Ultimately, terrorism is intended to discredit the government, cause its collapse and instigate civil war. The Communist plan for revolution, followed since the days of the Bolsheviks, is to attempt to provoke the

military authorities into overreactions. If the revolutionaries can discredit the last mainstay of order, the Society most likely will not remain free.

Evidence developed since the attempted assassination of the Pope two years ago has shown that the Soviet Union was in contact with and providing aid and encouragement to extremist terrorists of all factions in Turkey. Whatever the group, extreme nationalist, criminal or some sort of Marxist, so long as they were willing to pull down the government in Ankara, the Russians backed them. . . .

As you are aware, two Armenian terrorist groups are active in America—ASALA and the so-called Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide.

We understand from investigators involved with the murders of Turkey's Consul General Arikian in Los Angeles last January and the May 1982 murder of the honorary consul in Boston, Mr. Gündüz, that the Armenian Secret Army membership here and abroad is drawn mostly from Armenians allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union to Lebanon, Europe and America.

Keep in mind, these killers are not anti-Soviet at all. The Secret Army crowd has published statements and held Beirut press conferences in which they bluntly said that Soviet Armenia is "liberated territory." They admit they want to slice off eastern Turkey and join it to Soviet Armenia.

Specifically, in 1980, a Secret Army spokesman told Italian reporters that ASALA intended to seize control of Eastern Turkey and merge it with Soviet Armenia "into a socialist and democratic state." In August 1981, the Secret Army gave written answers to a Geneva publication's questions. Asked whether the Secret Army really regarded Soviet Armenia as liberated, ASALA replied, "We clarified that point in 1975: Soviet Armenia is a liberated territory."

Can any thinking person believe that the Soviet Union is not supporting the Secret Army's international terrorist campaign and that ultimate responsibility for the deaths of so many unarmed diplomats and members of their families lies with Yuri Andropov, the KGB chief for so many years who is now the most powerful man in the Kremlin?

Of course, other enemies of Turkey also help the Secret Army, and most likely its twin, the so-called Justice Commandos. Until June 1982, both these Armenian terrorist groups had their political headquarters in leftist-controlled West Beirut. In September 1981, after the Secret Army attack on the Turkish Embassy in Paris, ASALA leaders held a press conference in the heavily guarded Beirut offices of a paramilitary group aligned with Colonel Qaddafi called the Lebanese Arab Army. The Secret Army has been open about the bases and facilities provided by Soviet-aligned Syria.

Lately, Ayatollah Khomeini's extremist regime has expressed full support for Armenian terrorists as "national liberation fighters." Iranian propaganda attacks on

Turkey touch on Ankara's membership in NATO, the presence of American military personnel, and the fact that some Americans were able to escape to Turkey from the Revolutionary Guards.

On the basis of these and other indicators, I directed my office to look into Iranian support for anti-Turkish terrorists. They found information indicating that members of the Kurdish ethnic group were receiving support from Iran against Turkey and Iraq, and that Khomeini's clandestine network of agents among the Iranian student population in West Germany, France and other European countries were in contact with suspected Secret Army and Justice Commando members. No information on such contacts in the United States was available.

I find this particularly alarming in the context of the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles. Southern California has large populations of militant Iranian students—both pro-Khomeini and anti-Khomeini. It is also the American center for operations of the Secret Army and the Justice Commandos.

While I cannot comment on cases currently before the courts, I will say that the arrests of alleged members of these terrorist groups is not good reason to think the threat has been permanently ended. The ability of the Commandos this year to murder a Turkish consular official in Bulgaria and kill the Ambassador in Zagreb, raises some serious questions.

Foreign visitors to Communist countries, even tourists, are monitored by the security services. How easy is it, do you think, to smuggle pistols into Bulgaria and Yugoslavia or to obtain one in the country without the knowledge of the authorities?

Experts in counter-terrorism have some interesting speculations. First, the Justice Commandos are very closely tied to the Secret Army. Both emerged in 1975, both operated from Beirut and Paris, and the Secret Army has boasted that it has penetrated a number of other Armenian groups from which it recruits members. While the Justice Commandos claim to be non-Marxist, it is probable that some of its members received training in Bulgaria, Lebanon and Syria.

Could it be that they twice acted outside the control of their handlers in the Soviet Bloc intelligence services to embarrass the regimes that support them? Or could it be, as some believe, that the attacks were deliberate actions taken in order to divert world attention from the exposé of the Bulgarian role in running drugs and arms between Turkey and Western Europe and the Soviet role in the attempted murder of the Pope? . . .

American-Turkish relations have been growing stronger since this Administration took office, and Congressional conservatives support this on a bi-partisan basis. The dangerous policies of 1974-78 (the arms embargo which led to the grounding of half Turkey's combat aircraft) have been corrected and last November a joint Memorandum of Understanding was signed to ex-

pand and modernize ten Turkish air force bases, stockpile fuel and install all-weather equipment.

One important fact rarely reported in the press is that the Soviets have undertaken an intense buildup not merely in the region of Afghanistan, but in the Caucasus provinces. In the event of Soviet military aggression against northern Iran—which would afford Moscow with the easiest route to the Persian Gulf—elementary military considerations must include the possibility—or rather probability—that Turkey also would be attacked by Soviet aircraft.

The best deterrence to Soviet aggression in the region is to strengthen Turkey's 600,000-man military forces in combination with economic and political support against isolation from the European NATO countries.

The United States should do what it can, in light of the worldwide recession, to encourage Turkey's efforts to rebuild her economy and expand trade with Europe. And the United States should provide diplomatic support to improve Turkey's relations with Europe in advance of elections slated to take place before spring 1984. As an editorial writer for the conservative newspaper *Tercüman* noted not long ago, Turkey would feel more confident if it had fifteen nations behind it from NATO rather than the United States alone. At the same time, it is natural for Turkey to seek to expand its trade ties with the Arab world.

Because of Turkey's inherent strength as a regional power, I believe that her leftist radical enemies will continue to use terrorism against her. Essentially, that is their only option because Turkey is too strong to be confronted by open military force. Several socialist governments in the Mediterranean have exhibited a growing tilt towards Moscow over recent months which endangers Free World stability in the region.

In general, I think it is a positive development for international diplomatic pressure to be applied in regard to the Secret Army and Justice Commando centers in Nicosia. But I doubt that the United Nations will be effective because that organization, as Ambassador Kirkpatrick has noted, has so many member states who routinely resort to use of terrorism against their neighbors that they cannot criticize any other regime for doing the same.

In the final analysis, the major threat to Turkey's independence comes from the Soviet Bloc. But I also believe that working together and through strengthening relations with NATO, this danger can be met.

And in conclusion, increasingly the people of Turkey have understood clearly that the acts of terrorism and the terrorists themselves are the barbaric thrusts of the enemies of freedom and indeed civilization.

It is now important for all Americans to realize that these growing acts of terrorism against Turkish diplomats or Turkish-Americans are the tactics of our common enemy.

Those who adopt terrorism are the enemies of the Western style civilization. □

associations' news

International Terrorism Condemned by Turkish Americans in New York City



Marchers parading down Manhattan's Fifth Avenue.
(Photo by Mehmet Fenik)

On a recent sunny Saturday afternoon, more than 5,000 Turkish Americans gathered at the Grand Army Plaza in New York City to march peacefully down to the United Nations Plaza in a long-overdue demonstration to condemn international terrorism. All those participating proudly wore a button displaying the Turkish and American flags and declaring that "Turkish Americans Condemn International Terrorism." The demonstration, held April 23, 1983, was organized by the Federation of Turkish-American Societies, of New York City, with the cooperation of ATAA. Turkish Americans gathered from nearby New Jersey, Long Island, Connecticut, and

Delaware and from as far away as California, Texas, Michigan, Illinois, Florida, Massachusetts, and Ohio. In all, 34 Turkish American organizations participated in the demonstration. Of these, 24 are member associations of the ATAA. Two vice presidents of ATAA were also present.

Each organization gathered behind its own colorful identifying banner starting at 1:00 p.m. The huge procession began its march down Fifth Avenue from 60th to 48th Streets at 2:00 p.m. The children chosen to bear the pictures of the Turkish diplomats who were victims of Armenian terrorism, carried these pictures with a dignity and pride greatly beyond their years. The American and Turkish flags were carried by a young man

and woman, who preceded a number of distinguished Turkish Americans. A huge Turkish flag was carried horizontally. Slowly, and peacefully, the procession moved along this busy area of the city, to the amazement of startled shoppers and visitors. More than 120 placards condemning Armenian terrorism and hundreds of Turkish and American flags were carried. The marchers gave away some thirty thousand flyers to the bystanders, many of whom saluted the demonstration with great enthusiasm and loud applause.

The last marchers finally reached the United Nations Plaza at 4:00 p.m. As the procession rallied around, the huge Turkish flag was placed above the speaker's platform. All the signs condemning international terrorism were placed up high so they could be seen from far away. It was a source of high emotion for all participating to view this show of solidarity, with hundreds of Turkish and American flags, banners, and placards moving with the waves of the crowd.

After everyone joined together in a chorus of "Dag basini duman almis," Dr. Şevket Karaduman, who was in charge of the program, asked the crowd to observe a minute of silence in memory of those Turks who died for their country. Following the Turkish and American national anthems, the first speaker was Dincer Akyalı, President of FTAS and a Vice President

of ATAA. In his speech, he emphasized the need for unity among all Turkish Americans and asked for all nations and their law enforcement agencies to help end terrorism, specifically including the threats and intimidations of Turks living in America. He strongly underlined the long range threat to the Western alliance and democracies posed by international terrorism. His speech was followed by speeches by Dr. Sevkettin Karaduman, Secretary General of FTAS; Mr. Burhan Satar, Hodja of the Fatih Mosque and President of the United American Muslim Association of New York; Mr. Edward Taşçı, an Armenian American and a staunch friend of Turks; Mrs. Aliye Ak, President of the Turkish

Join your local Turkish American Association



Turkish-American children carrying banner and pictures of murdered Turkish diplomats.

(Photo by ATA-USA)

Women's League of America; Mr. Mehmet Yar, of the Türkocağı Association; and finally, the Assistant Secretary of FTAS, Mrs. Nevin Konu, who recited a beautiful poem.

During the march and the speeches, the momentum and emotion of the occasion ran high for everyone and the message was spoken clearly, loudly, and peacefully: LET ALL TURKISH AMERICANS CONDEMN INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM, PARTICULARLY TERRORISM AIMED AT TURKISH DIPLOMATS BY ARMENIAN TERRORISTS. This message was further underlined by a large ad placed in *The New York Times* by the Assembly of Turkish American Associations on the same day, to complement the demonstration. The

sense of unity achieved that day by the large and diverse nationwide group of Turkish Americans assembled there proved a worthy tribute to those martyred victims of the terrorists. This inspiring gathering solemnly saluted human rights in front of the United Nations, the institution specifically founded to protect these rights. The time, the day, the weather, and most of all the people, all cooperated beautifully to provide an unforgettable display of unity, courage, and conviction. □

Spotlight on Turkish Students in Texas



Turkish students at their International Week exhibit in March 1983. From left to right: Muzaffer Uysal, Kenan Alpan (President), and another student.

When Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the Turkish Republic, declared May 19th as the "National Youth and Sport Holiday," he was establishing a symbolic day of recognition reflecting his firm belief that "the future of the nation depends upon the youth."

That certainly applies to the Turkish-American community here in the United States. As with any other ethnic community, our survival and our future peaceful and happy life in this country directly depends upon our youth, whether they were born here or just came from the old country.

If we take a moment to look closely at our youth in this country,

we will discover that many of them are undertaking an impressive degree of activities among their university communities to foster better understanding and appreciation of Turkey and Turks. The story below is just such a close-up of a Turkish Student Association. These students are as active and as aware of current events and their importance as their elders—and they are doing something positive about it, not fighting the problems but instead finding solutions, which is the key to using their energy in the most productive way possible. They are the Turkish Student Association of Texas A & M University. We are very proud of them.

The Turkish Student Association at Texas A & M University was formed in 1979 by 10 students. Since that time, they have represented Turkey and the Turks to the best of their considerable ability in their university community of 36,000 students. When the "Midnight Express" wave hit the United States, and while unfriendly circles were trying to use it to their own advantage, the Texas A & M Turkish students acted on their own and took a stand against the movie. Without prompting from others, they started to distribute flyers to counteract the movie's anti-Turkish elements.

During 1981, which was the "Year of Atatürk", they prepared an "Atatürk Night" at the university. They had two speakers and also showed two films on the subject. In addition, they were able to arrange a proclamation in their city that October and November 1981 were "Atatürk Commemorative Months." This generated a lot of news coverage in the local news media.

The Texas A & M Turkish Student Association also participates in the university's annual "International Week," along with 2000 foreign students from 47 countries. Each of the student groups goes all out, setting up stands and competing in "food," "national folk dress," and "arts and exhibits" categories. The Turkish Student Association won first place in 1980 in the "national folk dress" competition. They won

a third place in the "food" category in 1981, and first place the following year. They also won third place in 1982 in the "national folk dress" competition.

This year, at the International Week festival in March, they distributed a large number of printed materials and information on the Turkish heritage, along with their usual display of Turkish handcrafts. They also sold homemade pastries and a variety of other delicious Turkish foods at their stand. To fully appreciate their achievements, it must be kept in mind that the Turkish Student Association is one of the smallest in size of all of the ethnic associations in the university, but they have one of the most active programs on campus.

This highly active student group has shown its understanding of the importance of cooperation by keeping in contact with other universities' Turkish Student Associations and with nearby Turkish American associations.

There is perhaps only one thing left to say to these talented young people: go for it, students—"yarınlar sizindir!" □

New Address of Assembly

Please note that ATAA's address has been changed. All correspondence should be sent to the new address:

**P.O. Box 19063
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New ATA-DC Initiative On Turkish Student Relations

In April, 1983, the Board of Directors of ATA-Washington, D.C. accepted a set of guidelines for a program of action for the local Turkish American community's relations with Turkish students in their area. ATA-DC's Student Relations Coordinator, Bekir Onursal, said that "there is a need for a systematic approach on the subject of our community's relations with Turkish students in the area. Because of this need, the ATA Student Relations Committee developed guidelines and a program to be implemented by our organization. The success of this program is directly related to the willingness of individuals in the community to participate. I believe that customary Turkish good will and hospitality will guarantee that our program will be a successful one."

We are printing these guidelines and the program of action for other ATAA member associations who may be interested in pursuing a similar initiative and for the information of those who already have their own programs.

ATA-STUDENT RELATIONS

I. OBJECTIVE:

The objective of the ATA Student Relations Committee is:

- to establish a relationship between ATA and the Turkish students continuing their education at universities/colleges in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area; and
- to promote this relationship by providing services to the Turkish students and by conducting jointly-sponsored projects.

II. APPROACH:

ATA can strengthen the ties between ATA and the Turkish students by:

- encouraging the Turkish students to use the ATA Library;
- setting special student rates for the ATA-sponsored activities to encourage participation of the Turkish students;
- sending free copies of ATA publications to the Turkish student representative at each university/college;
- disseminating information to the Turkish students on Turkish history, art, economy, and foreign policy;
- providing speakers for their meetings on these and other subjects;
- encouraging ATA members to invite one or a group of Turkish students to their homes for Thanksgiving and/or Christmas;
- encouraging ATA members to help Turkish students during their first week in the Washington, D.C. area, and to maintain close contact with these students in the subsequent months;
- encouraging those ATA members belonging to certain pro-

fessions (e.g., doctors, real estate agents, insurance agents) to provide their services to the Turkish students at a minimum possible cost.

In addition, the relations between ATA and the Turkish students in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area can be strengthened through jointly-sponsored activities such as movie nights, Bayram dinners, conferences, and music shows.

Students can also provide certain services for ATA. These services may include any of the following:

- procurement of rooms at universities/colleges for such activities as meetings, conferences, and folk dancing;
- participation in ATA-sponsored activities (e.g., recitals, concerts, folk dancing, radio program) as performers; and
- procurement of the necessary publications for the ATA Library.

III. ORGANIZATION:

The ATA Student Relations Coordinator will be ultimately responsible for the conduct of ATA's relations with the Turkish students in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The ATA Student Relations Coordinator will be appointed by the ATA President for two years of service, and will assume responsibility after the ATA President's appointment is approved by the ATA Board of Directors. The ATA Student Relations Coordinator may or may not select a committee for the planning and/or implementation of ATA-student projects depending on the number of complexity of these projects.

Yurt dışında çalışan 250 aile için:
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Devlet'in sağladığı teşvikle "İhracat Fiyatı"na satışa sunuluyor.

İstanbul'un ortasında.

İstanbul Evleri, Bakırköy-Bahçelievler'de. Cıvılcıvılcı bir semtte. Etrafı ev, işyeri, dükkân. Topkapı, Bakırköy, Eminönü dolmuş ve otobüslerinin yolu üstünde. Otobüs durağı tam önünde.

100.000 metrekare bahçe içinde.

İstanbul Evleri'nin sunduğu eşsiz nimet! Yeşil alanlar... Çocuklarınızın oynayacağı oyun bahçeleri... Her apartman için ayrı otopark. İstanbul'da otopark sorundur. İstanbul Evleri'nde olmayacak.

Konforlu apartmanlarda.

Birbirinin manzarasını kesmeyen 8-10 katlı apartmanlar. Temelden çatıya en iyi malzemeyle inşa ediliyor. Camyünüyle izole edilmiş çatı... Hidrofor... 20 tonluk su deposu... Çift asansör... Demirdöküm kalorifer tesisatı... Mermer merdivenler.

Güzel eviniz.

Ferah, aydınlık, kullanışlı 95 metrekare bir ev. Salon: Yer meşe parke. Duvar kâğıt kaplı. Yatak odaları: Yer boydan boya halı. Duvarlar kâğıt kaplı.

Mutfak: Yer mermer. 4 kanatlı alt ve üst dolaplar. Davlumbazlı baca. Damlalıklı evye.

Banyo: Yer mermer. Duvar 14 sıra renkli fayans. 12 parça beyaz Vitra takım. Antre ve koridor: Yer mermer. Duvar kâğıt kaplı.

WC: Yer mermer. Duvar 14 sıra beyaz fayans. Rahat ve dertsiz bir hayat için her tedbir alınmış. Bütün pencereler ısıcam. Eviniz yazın serin, kışın sıcak olacak. Demirdöküm Panel radyatörler evinizi yıllarca ısıtacak.

Devlet'in sağladığı teşvikle: İhracat fiyatına.

Devlet Planlama Teşkilatı'nın kararıyla İstanbul Evleri "İhracat Teşviki" aldı. Devlet'in bu teşviki sayesinde, dairelerin "İhracat Fiyatı"na satılma imkânı sağlandı.

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Seattle Turkish-Americans Set The Record Straight

As we all know, every year at the end of April, in a handful of cities across the nation, newspaper reporters prepare one-sided news stories on the Turkish-Armenian issue. And in consequence, it is always this time of year when Turkish Americans work harder than ever to respond to these one-sided stories, in order to set the record straight. Some are granted equal

space to respond to these lengthy stories by the editors of publications which have high ethical standards.

One of these hard-working and successful groups is the Turkish American Cultural Association of Seattle. They responded to a "typical end of April story" with a well-written article of equal length which was published in the same

newspaper, *The Seattle Times*. ATA-USA congratulates this association which worked so hard to set the record straight in the North Pacific region and also congratulates the editors of *The Seattle Times* who demonstrated the highest standards of journalistic ethics by believing that "there is always two sides to a story." □

The Turkish-American Association of Central Ohio

T.A.A.C.O. Holds Spring Dance

A wonderful evening was had by all as T.A.A.C.O. kicked off the spring season with a dinner party which was held at Arlington Arms on Saturday, April 23rd. Over 90 people from various parts of Ohio and around the midwest attended this celebration. The highlight of the evening was marked by the presentation of achievement awards to two recipients who have made outstanding contributions to

the Turkish community. The awards went to Emru Erten for his outstanding leadership in the Turkish Folkdance Group, and to Ömür Aydın for her outstanding contribution to the recognition of Children's Day in Columbus. Congratulations to them both! Credit for making the evening a success goes to Mr. Ali Aslanbayrak who worked diligently in putting together a fun-filled evening.

Sunbury International Festival

For the second year in a row, the Turkis Student Association participated in the Annual Sunbury International Festival which was held on April 30 - May 1 in Sunbury, Ohio. The Turkish Folkdance group, under the leadership of Emin Adigüzel, brought the audience to its feet with many colorful and exciting dances. Many thanks to T.S.A. and to the Folkdance group for representing Turkey in the best way possible.

Upcoming Turkish Business and Investment Seminar

The American Friends of Turkey, a Washington based non-profit organization, is sponsoring a day long seminar on business and investment opportunities in Turkey

to be held in Washington in September. Speakers will include New York investment attorney Aydın S. Çağınalp, Professor Asım Erdilek, Alan A. Lowe of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., and Washington attorney Tom Weil. For information

write to American Friends of Turkey, P.O.B. 587, Merrifield, VA 22116, or telephone 703-671-5496 or 703-280-1295. □

You Too Can Reach The President of the United States of America

by Doris Hill

Did you know that the Western Union Telegraph Company will let the President of the United States know how you feel for only \$4.20? Western Union offers a special telegraph service called the "Public Opinion Message" which can be sent to the President or Members of Congress.

When you want to let the President know how you feel on a particular issue, such as an Armenian terrorist act or violation of your civil rights because of anti-Turkish activities, let the President know

directly. Pick up your phone, dial the number of your local Western Union office anywhere in the continental United States, and tell them that you would like to send a "public opinion message" to the White House in Washington, D.C. Recently, I sent a message saying: "Please stop Armenian terrorism and give better protection to Turkish diplomats. Americans need Turkey for national security." I even received a very nice letter of acknowledgement from the White House.

Your message must be 20 words or less to qualify for this inexpensive service. I am told that the White House receives your message within 2 hours, day or night, including your name and address. You will be billed \$4.20 plus tax in your next phone bill.

Next time, when you are outraged about some act of terrorism or injustice, stand up and be counted. Let the President of the United States know how you feel. You may not see the results immediately, but remember that "damlaya damlaya göl olur." □

ATAA—now 38 strong!

*The Assembly of Turkish American Associations is now 38 member associations strong: At the April 1983 convention in Atlanta, four more Turkish American associations submitted their applications to become members of the As-

sembly. The applications were accepted unanimously at the ATAA business meeting on Sunday, April 17th. The Assembly warmly welcomes the following associations to its national membership:

American Turkish Association,
Houston, Texas

Pittsburgh Turkish American Association, Pennsylvania
Turkish American Association of Central Ohio
The Turkish Folklore Organization, Arizona



The Dallas American Turkish Association has a new board. From left to right: Neşet Önen, Yimaz Tepecik, Muhterem P. Bisaro, Dr. Orhan Oral (President), and Jale Mitrovich. Not shown: Gönül Akçay, Joe Amando, and İlhan Beşe.

American Friends of Turkey Two Day Gathering Huge Success



Col. Ralph Ropp (on right) Chairman and National President of the American Friends of Turkey, presents the Distinguished Citizen's Award to Ambassador George C. McGee (middle), while Ambassador James Spain (left) looks on.

Ambassador Şükrü Elekdağ called it "the largest gathering to show Turkish-American friendship in the United States since the Korean War."

Congressman Stephen Solarz, last year's award recipient from the American Friends of Turkey, said, "If you keep growing like this, it won't require strong political courage to speak out for Turkey—people will do it because it is the popular thing to do."

Those are just two of the hundreds of comments made on the occasion of the American Friends of Turkey's annual black tie awards banquet held on February 5 at the Hyatt Regency in Crystal City, Virginia.

Nearly 900 people from 28 states and three countries attended the gala event held to honor this year's award recipient, the Honorable George C. McGee, former ambassador to Turkey,

for his outstanding and long-time support of friendship between Turkey and the United States.

The two day event, covered extensively by both the U.S. and Turkish press, began on Friday with seminars designed to highlight the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic in 1923 and its modern day role as a prosperous free world partner.

Former U.S. ambassador to Turkey, the Honorable Parker T. Hart, led a two hour morning forum of distinguished speakers who discussed Turkey's role as a NATO partner.

The panel included Dr. George Harris, of the U.S. Department of State, General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, former NATO commander, Ambassador Şükrü Elekdağ, Turkey's ambassador to the United States, Lt. General Doğan

Kromörs, Strategic Planner of the Turkish General Staff, and Mr. Richard Perle, Assistant Secretary of Defense.

They spoke to a standing room only crowd of over 300 attendees. The session was filmed by the U.S. Information Service.

At noon, Mr. Ali Kocman, President of Turkey's Business and Industrial Association in Istanbul, and Mr. Ayhan Hakimoglu of Fort Washington, Pa., spoke on the new economic climate in Turkey to a luncheon audience of over 250 business and industrial leaders. Dr. Ülkü Ülgür, President of the Assembly of Turkish American Associations, was the luncheon chairman.

In the afternoon, Dr. Esin Atıl of the Freer Gallery and the Washington Turkish American Association, presented a program on Turkey's cultural and tourist attractions. Mrs. Martha Henze of Academic Travel Abroad, Inc. presented the travel opportunities in Turkey and Sema Sungar, overall chairperson for the afternoon event, organized a fashion show. Mr. Bill Walker of Annapolis, Md., acted as moderator for the afternoon session. Mrs. Gülden Balkan narrated the style show.

Again, the room was filled to near capacity with enthusiastic participants.

Colonel Ralph Ropp, Chairman of the American Friends of Turkey movement in the U.S., indicated that more than 3,000 people attended the two day session in the Hyatt Regency Hotel.

As a backdrop to the seminars on Friday and the banquet on Saturday, a highlight of the two days was the American Turkish Business and Industrial Exhibition where nearly 40 booths were utilized to exhibit products produced both in the U.S. and in Turkey. □

Elekdağ's Speech

continued from page 13

independence of the judiciary as it existed prior to September 12, 1980.

Left-wing politicians and leftist trade unions in certain European countries have tried to create the impression that all trade unions have been banned in Turkey. This is altogether untrue. 930 trade unions, including the largest of them, are continuing their activities. Only the activities of two confederations—DISK, which is extreme left, and MISK, which is extreme right—have been suspended. Their leaders are accused of having supported anarchy and terrorism.

Human rights criticism of Turkey, particularly by some European countries with their own tarnished human rights records in recent history, is nothing short of ludicrous. But, that it might be reiterated in the halls of Congress by some who are motivated by the calculations of ethnic politics is shocking. Even those who are vulnerable to ethnic politics should be reminded that they should act fairly and objectively and with a clear perception of Western interests.

As regards the Armenian misrepresentations of the complicated tragedies which befell Turks as well as Armenians 70 years ago, you should remind your interlocutors that the Armenian allegations, today, remain hotly disputed by disinterested scholars of the period. You should underline that the U.S. State Department has recently stated that the events of 1915 were too ambiguous to justify a charge of genocide.

You should make clear that any statement supportive of the one-sided misrepresentation of the Armenians will be seen by terrorists as a justification and encouragement to continue their bloodletting.

Let me conclude this portion of my remarks by saying that unless truth is spoken, lies and distortions will continue to carry the day, and only people like you can thwart them. . . .

We should communicate to the world and to the American people about the Turkish reality, our people, our history, art and culture. We must explain what our country stands for, what its potentialities and prospects are.

We don't have to fabricate these things. They are there. A glorious past, an exciting present and a brilliant future awaits being told.

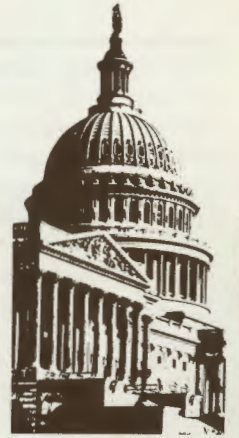
We at the Turkish Embassy have inaugurated various activities for this purpose. One of the most important initiatives has been the establishment in Washington, D.C., of the Turkish Information Center. Its director is Counselor Murat Sungar, who is well known to many of you.

Independently, a non-profit studies institute has been established in Washington, with a blue ribbon board of trustees to guide it. The new Turkish Studies Institute is headed by a distinguished Turkish-speaking American scholar, Dr. Heath Lowry,

continued on page 33

The

CAPITOL



City, Washington, D.C.

We are the American Turkish Association of Washington, D.C. (ATA-DC)—the proud Washingtonian Turkish Americans. Come and join us in 1984 for the 6th Assembly of Turkish American Associations' (ATAA) Convention.

Mark your calendars for May 18, 19, and 20, 1984, for your travel to the Capital City of the U.S.A. Bring your whole family and come perhaps one or two days early, because Washington, D.C., offers a lot to its visitors. There's so much to see, so much to experience. We're working on programs that will ensure your whole family's enjoyment during your Washington, D.C., visit, while you are here for the ATAA convention.

Let us show you our city—beautiful Washington on the Potomac. Let us show you ATA-DC's hospitality!

Come and see what 38 Turkish-American associations nationwide have accomplished in such a short time. It will be a convention that must be experienced. You must be in it to feel it, share it, be proud of it,—and most important, to be part of it.

Just come . . . and join us in Washington, D.C.

the historical record

In this and in succeeding issues of ATA-USA, the Information-Communication Committee of the Assembly's Council On Education will republish documents, reports, and articles which can be useful in setting the record straight on issues of concern to our community. They can be used in discussions, debates, letters, and articles to substantiate the arguments on our side of these issues. Generally, they will be preceded by a brief expository introduction to set them into an appropriate context. We recommend that all readers keep a file of this material for future possible use. Reproduce them at will. Hand out copies to your audiences. Use them.



THE TURKISH MYTH

This article appeared in the June 13, 1923 issue of the American magazine *The Nation*. The date is important, on several counts. It preceded by four months the proclamation of the Turkish Republic of Mustafa Kemal. It followed by a year the three-staged Greco-Turkish War of 1920-22, of which Bernard Lewis has written: "The Greeks made it clear from the first that they had come, not for a temporary occupation, but a permanent

annexation—to incorporate western Anatolia in a greater Greece on both sides of the Aegean." It appeared as the diplomatic wrangling of the Lausanne peace conference was drawing to a close, and the media of the time had been conducting a relentless campaign to discredit both the declining Ottomans and the rising Nationalists of Turkey, thereby justifying the expansionist aims of the Western Imperialists.

It is within this framework that the authors of "The Turkish Myth" tried, through the respectability of their distinguished journal, to arouse the conscience of the

Western world. The article is illuminating; it sets the stage by drawing an accurate picture of what was going on at that time and valiantly dares to debunk the whole body of falsehoods about Turkey and the Levant that were prevalent when the article was written. It provides insights into the thinking of that era. But despite their efforts, the myth continues, even after 60 years. All the mythology has given rise to an even more widely spread myth: the myth of an Armenian genocide. □

The Turkish Myth

by Arthur Moss and Florence Gilliam

The age-old charge
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Everybody is familiar with the wave of misinformation, misinterpretation, and actual falsification which swept the Allied countries during the recent World War. Now the pendulum has begun to swing and soon we may expect a settling back to normal, with a calm consideration of enemy countries as a mixture of good and bad elements like the rest of the world. But the consistent misinformation of the Western world with regard to Turkey has been of such long standing as to take its place among the inherent traditions and almost ineradicable beliefs of whole nations.

The few Westerners of importance who have tried to give faithful pictures of life in the Near East have been outnumbered to the extent of being smothered. Major General Harbord, sent officially to investigate conditions; H. G. Dwight, a former United States consular official and author of "Constantinople" and "Stamboul Nights"; Pierre Loti, the romantic lover of Turkish civilization; Anatole France, whose keen mind usually penetrates popular illusions; and H. G. Wells, in "The Outline of History," are members of the small group of Westerners who have defended Moslem civilization. When Lothrop Stoddard says: "Fourteen hundred years ago Islam rose and flooded the civilized world," he obviously regards the Mohammedan advance as a wave of barbarism sweeping to destruction the elements of a lofty Western civilization. A pretty theory upon which H. G. Wells has made the following comment: "If the reader entertains any delusions about a fine civilization, either Persian, Roman, Hellenic, or Egyptian, being submerged by this flood (the advance of Islam), the sooner he dismisses such ideas the better. Islam prevailed because it was the best social and political order the times

could offer."† Anatole France goes him one better by declaring that "the most tragic day in history is that of the battle of Poitiers when in 732 the science, the art, and the civilization of Arabia fell back before the barbarism of the Frank."‡

The age-old charge against the Turks is of course the Armenian massacres. A journalist not long since tabulated the reports of these massacres in recent years and showed that they totaled thirty-five million slain. As the whole Armenian population is known never to have exceeded three million, there is obviously a case of falsification somewhere. The Bryce reports have been proved to be without tangible evidence and to have been based entirely on hearsay. It has been remarked that investigation in the villages where Turks were in the minority would have revealed just as many instances of Greeks and Bulgars massacring Turks. Indeed it is notable that the Greeks and Bulgars accuse each other of such atrocities much more than they accuse the Turks. The situation is of course the result of an age-long conflict between different peoples who have become almost inextricably mixed politically. Those massacres which occur among the Armenians are most often the work of the Kurds, who are roving bands about as lawless as the mobs in parts of the American South, and about as out-of-hand politically as the *banditti* who infest parts of Italy and Spain.

Finally, there could be no more complete refutation of the long-perpetuated charges against Turkey than the behavior of the Turkish army during the recent offensive in Smyrna. All the events of this advance have been reported by British and American papers whose policy has been consistently anti-Turkish. When the victorious army entered the region, the Christian

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population, remembering the precedent of 1919 when the Greeks slaughtered 4,000 Moslems, began sending out panic-stricken appeals for protection, anticipating retaliation on the part of the Turks. And the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva sent to Angora a mild request that no reprisals be made for the Greek atrocities. A strange turn of phraseology: the League of Nations admitting Greek atrocities! Gradually it dawned upon the Christians in Smyrna and upon the Christian nations in Europe that no reprisals were to be made. But the retreating Greeks in complete demoralization behaved so badly that even the efficient British censorship could not stop the leaking of news. The pillaging and burning by the defeated Greek army grew to such proportions that it was difficult for Izmet Pasha to restrain his troops from retaliation. But restrain them he did, and his men behaved with such dignity and orderliness as to profoundly impress Western observers. (How different from the actions of our own marines in Haiti!) The first Turk troops to enter Smyrna were military police who prevented looting and did their best to still the panic among the hysterical Greek civilians. The correspondents of the *Chicago Tribune*, the *London Daily Mail*, and *Reuter's* stated emphatically that the unfortunate burning of the city was not in any way traceable to the Turks. In spite of these reports by correspondents who were on the spot and who have no reason to favor the Turkish cause, we still hear that the Turks burned Smyrna.

During the retreat, *Reuter's* correspondent was warned by Greek officers to leave Ouchak as that town was to be burned. I quote his dispatch from Smyrna: "The demoralization of the Greek troops was complete and the behavior of most of the Greek officers disgusting. On the retreat to Smyrna many Greek officers personally led the looting and pillaging."

But it remains for an American official, a man sent by a great relief organization to help succor the downtrodden Greeks and Armenians, to knock the last props from under the stupid edifice of lies and anti-Turk propaganda. Colonel Haskell of the American Red Cross has just returned from a

tour of investigation in the Near East. Speaking officially he said: "America should feed the half million Turks whose hinterland was willfully demolished by the retreating Greeks, instead of aiding the Greeks and Armenians who are sitting around waiting for America to give them their next meal. The stories of Turk atrocities circulated among American churches are a mess of lies. I believe that the Greeks and not the Turks are barbarians."

It has been pointed out that the past wars of Islam have been waged with the hope of plunder. How many nations have entered war without some such hope? And in Angora the desire was not for conquest but simply to regain Constantinople, a city that has been Turkish for 500 years and has at present a population which is predominantly Turkish. If wars of conquest are to be deprecated, what could have been a plainer scheme of aggrandizement than the last Greek expedition, materially fortified by the imperialistic policy of Lloyd George? The Greeks were deluded by a dream of regained Alexandrian Empire. It is as though Italy should suddenly demand the restitution of all the Roman provinces on the strength of her glorious past. Charles Saglio in *l'Oeuvre*, Paris, commenting upon the statement of the British Government that the Turkish victory complicated matters in the Near East, said Mustapha Kemal had really rendered a great service to the Allies in driving the Greeks out of Smyrna, which was the most Turkish of all Turkish territory, and had thus largely cleared up the situation instead of confusing it.

In Turkey, all three main religions—Mohammedanism, Judaism, and Christianity—are on an equal footing; the numerically dominant one is completely divorced from the state. This will not mean any falling off in the followers of Mohammed, but merely that other religions are to have equal rights. A Catholic cannot go as far politically in secular America as a Christian can go in so-called theocratic Turkey. Turkey is no more Islam than Italy is Catholicism. There are rumors of a religious war. If it ever comes, it will not come from Turkey as a center but from the outside pressure of Arab tribes. Even under less enlightened

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rulers than the present government the Turks have been extraordinarily tolerant to other religions. During the 500 years of Turkish occupation of Jerusalem no religious shrine belonging to another people was molested. All sacred spots were open to visitors of the different faiths. And it may be noted in this connection that the inauguration of Allied control precipitated an immediate squabble of nations and sects concerning the guardianship of the holy places. It is not likely, either, that any Western nation would have allowed to Mohammedan missionaries extraterritorial rights such as have been enjoyed by the American College in Constantinople.

Turkey's greatest crime in modern times seems to have been her entrance into the war on the losing side. Most of our war records tell of the villainy of Enver Bey, but how many refer to Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, the Minister of War whom the Germanophiles of Turkey assassinated because he was doing his best to keep Turkey out of the conflict?

But whatever may be the merits of this case, the Treaty of Sévres, August, 1920, was the last and greatest effort of the Christian Powers to divide Turkey as they have divided Austria, leaving the latter state to the mercies of international charity. In Turkey there was not the excuse of a heterogeneous population as in Austro-Hungary, the population of Turkey being 70 per cent Ottoman Turk and 85 per cent Moslem. The Treaty of Sévres was an Anglo-French grab-scheme; its successor which is to be evolved from the proposals and counter-proposals initiated at Lausanne is likely to be little more.

It is almost impossible to grasp the revolutionary achievements of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, head of the Angora Government. Here is a man of forty, who in the course of a few years has accomplished what would have been considered a task for 500 years, leaping from entirely unrepresentative governmental methods to really democratic ones. Many of the petty rulers of Turkey before the war were lazy rather than vicious. Turkey was a despairing country, sure of being attacked by European Powers whatever its policy.

No one wanted to be really responsible for anything. Kemal has made sweeping changes in this respect. Suffrage is absolutely universal with no discrimination for race, color, creed, or sex. The harem system has long been outworn and economically impractical, and there is now an active Turkish Women's Party with at least as much influence as the National Woman's Party in America. (Kemal has recently been married to Latifeh Hanoum, one of the leaders of this party.)

The present Government is based on the village system. Each village elects representatives to a body which in turn elects district representatives. These form a council which votes for president. Mustapha Kemal is responsible to this council and trusts himself to a general election at least once a year; he has held office ever since the formation of the Angora Government. It is new for Turkey to have a ruler animated by statesmanlike intelligence and backed by popular support. Angora has recognized the independence of Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Hejaz, and Irak. These countries are more grateful to Angora for such recognition than they are to the Allied congress which made them independent states. Because of Mustapha Kemal's genius and honesty of purpose, and the ability and liberalism of the men associated with him in the new Turkish Government, the Moslem world presents an almost united front under the leadership of Turkey.

The Western world has just begun to realize the great difference between *Old Turks* and *Young Turks*. Mustapha Kemal's Government is endeavoring to prove by its every political move that the appropriate term of the hour is neither of these, but *New Turks*. □

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Patriarch Kalustyan Calls Out To Armenians Around The World

The head of the Armenian Gregorian Church, Patriarch Kalustyan, held a press conference on April 14, 1983, in Istanbul, Turkey. The following are his remarks in their entirety:

To the Honorable Members of the Press,

It is our sincerest wish to see that activities against Turkey and acts of terrorism which accelerate in early April each year come to an end.

It is a pity that these acts of violence provoked by a merciless policy using the youth has reached shameful dimensions for humanity.

We, as Armenians of Turkey had on various occasions publicly blamed and taken position against international terrorism and bloodshedding attacks and actions against our state.

We believe that nobody nor any organization is entitled to kill people, put families in mourning and then try to justify themselves.

International terrorism organizing itself under various forms by using violence for political purposes in various countries and spreading out to other countries has turned into a major catastrophe for modern man.

Almost each and every country has received its share of the bitter fruits of terrorism.

One of the forms directed towards our country of this international terrorism developing progressively since the 1970's is the Armenian terror.

One of the main purposes of this terror is to create in Turkey an environment of hostility between the Turkish and Armenian communities. It goes without saying that some countries, as in the past, hope to avail themselves of this.

Our greatest comfort and happiness is that the common sense of the Turkish nation and government has well identified these dastardly tactics and has carefully distinguished between international Armenian terrorism and the Turkish Armenian community.

In fact, Armenians who live in Turkey and who are citizens of the Republic of Turkey are extremely distressed and uneasy about Armenian terror and are wholeheartedly opposed to such actions.

Whereas the Turkish nation is very careful and meticulous about the Armenian problem in order to avoid a repetition of events rightfully belonging to history, terrorism unfortunately avails itself of the tolerance and incitements of certain foreign states to endeavour to sow discord between the two communities which have intermingled throughout centuries; and has started a one-sided propaganda under Turkish-Armenian relations affected by long-past

events as well as the actual daily life of Armenians in Turkey.

I would like to emphasize in particular the fact that Armenians in Turkey have no problem whatsoever which could so be misused by enemies of Turkey.

We, the Armenians of Turkey, are true children of this motherland and enjoy our culture, customs, language, religion and traditions under the guaranty of the state to a much wider extent as compared to our brothers in other countries.

Dear Members of the Press, we appeal through you to the whole world and say that all of us, irrespective of race, religion and nationality, do have to endeavour to the utmost with all our power, knowledge and material and moral wealth for security, development and happiness of mankind. We must secure and maintain peace in a positive spirit of understanding and loving feelings.

God means love. Since religion is the way in which the individual and society relate to God, antisocial killers who commit abhorable murders cannot have a religion nor a God.

We are appealing to terrorists averring to fight for the Armenian cause: We do not grant to anyone the right to commit loathful and inhuman crimes in the name of the Armenian race, neither the right to gamble with the fate of this race.

It is nobody's privilege to slander the Armenian race who is peaceful, constructive, religious, diligent and artistic in character and fidel to its state by killing in a perfidious manner innocent people in streets as is the practice of the tools of international terrorism.

We do appeal to all Armenians spread out all over the world: fight against such actions which blemish the Armenian race and are a prejudice to our name. Oppose yourselves to fallacious interpretations and do not allow treacherous ideas to sprout. Avoid being mislead by those aiming at sowing sedition and discord among two communities which have merged all along centuries in friendly and brotherly feelings.

We do further appeal to all religious leaders in the world: there are important responsibilities and duties incumbent upon us on this subject. We must cooperate for the purpose of enlightening public opinion at every opportunity and must

never concede to this fiendish terror and must join all forces to prevent same.

We do also appeal to those states patronizing international terrorism: your present tolerance of the growth of terrorism against other states will some day in the future cause you even greater troubles. You have to prevent terrorism and terrorists by taking radical and definitive measures in sincere cooperations with other states of the world, as our great state has done.

We wish that all states, acting on the principle "peace in the land, peace in the world," of the great Atatürk, founder of our state, should discard minor selfish considerations and should take recourse to all serious and sincere measures for the sake of humanity.

We pray to God to safeguard humanity, our land and our nation from all grief. □

who will direct programs of scholarly research to encourage the expansion of knowledge and understanding in areas which have received inadequate attention to date.

Although the task we have set for ourselves is difficult and long-term in nature, it is obvious that unless we produce a balanced view of the Turkish Republic and of the Ottoman Empire that preceded it, the American public will not grasp the nature and the value of the critically important relationship with the Turkish people and Turkey.

I am most happy to see that the Turkish-American Associations and their Assembly are also actively trying to counter this negative image of Turkey and to offer a more positive and more accurate image of Turks to the American public.

I have some concrete suggestions to make to you. I venture them because so many of you have asked for them.

In the first place, when you see a misrepresentation or misconception about Turkey in the newspapers, do something to correct it. You must show a greater willingness to write letters to the editors of local newspapers and to the national news magazines to correct misinformation and misconceptions about Turkey which may appear on their pages.

There are many among you who have a continuing interest in the Turkish history and language. Such experts can give lectures about Turkey in the local secondary schools, on local TV programs, before civic organizations, church groups and synagogue congregations. You can help your audiences understand the issues better. If you need information, the Turkish Embassy and the newly established Turkish Information Center are at your disposition.

High school and college textbooks often contain erroneous information about Turkey and the Turks. When you encounter such errors, please inform us so that we can write to the publisher or, if you are willing, you can do that yourselves.

We have noticed that certain groups in this country systematically and very intensively work for inclusion in teacher's manuals and school texts materials which distort and misrepresent Turkish history or contemporary Turkey. The same groups are trying to include on students' required reading lists books about Turkey which are not the products of objective and scholarly research. You will concede that these texts and books may irreparably damage the image of Turks in the minds of the young people, particularly since more accurate texts and other books are usually not on such lists. If you identify such situations, please inform us of them so that we may initiate representations to local educational boards.



Dead for one year

(May 4, 1983)

A year ago today Orhan R. Gündüz of Nahant, the honorary Turkish consul to Boston, was assassinated by a man dressed in a blue jogging suit as his car idled in traffic in Somerville. Later, an Armenian terrorist group called the Justice Commandos for Armenian Genocide claimed responsibility for the murder, blaming Turkey for the alleged death of 1.5 million Armenians living in Turkey in 1915.

Gündüz, a retired member of the Turkish Army, opened an import-export business in Cambridge in 1963. Over the years he established himself as a "father figure" in the small and scattered Turkish community of Boston, and in 1971 became honorary Turkish consul, an unpaid, volunteer position into which he poured long hours.

Armenian groups began to demonstrate in front of Gündüz' store soon after it opened. Shortly after the Turkish consul general in Los Angeles was assassinated in January 1982, Gündüz received a call at his home. "We will take your life," the caller said. That March Gündüz's store was bombed.

About two weeks after the bombing, FBI agents asked MDC police to watch for the diplomat as he drove to and from work. The Nahant house was placed under surveillance by local police, but the surveillance was spotty, according to Mrs. Gündüz. On April 1, US Rep. Barney Frank wrote to the FBI to request protection for Mr. Gündüz. The request was shunted along to the State Department in an April 28 reply. The assassin struck on May 4. At least

nine bullets passed through the windshield of Gündüz' late-model Ford LTD.

In a commentary on the assassination that appeared in *The Christian Science Monitor* on May 20, 1982, Rushworth M. Kidder wrote, "There is no well-defined channel of authority for ensuring the security of foreign diplomats. There is no well-identified US official to which foreign consuls can turn."

Though the US Government condemned the assassination and President Reagan vowed "no quarter" in the search for the killer, no arrest has been made. □

(Courtesy of the Daily Evening Item, Lynn, Mass.)



Orhan R. Gündüz Remembered

Dian C. Pekin
Vice President

Turkish-American Cultural Society of New England

On May 14, 1982, the Honorable Orhan R. Gündüz, Honorary Consul General of Turkey, was assassinated in Somerville, Massachusetts, while driving home from work. The Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide claimed responsibility for the assassination.

Two major events took place this past May to honor his memory. The first was the distribution of Turkish pastries to the poor and the second was a memorial service.

Meral Gündüz, wife of the late consul general, and friends decided that the most appropriate way to remember Orhan Bey's life was to follow the Turkish tradition of giving food to the poor on the anniversary of the death of a loved one. On May 4, in accordance with this tradition, Mrs. Gündüz and several members of the Turkish-American community prepared and served baklava, kurabiye, and other Turkish pastries to 800 needy persons at two food distribution centers in the Boston area: the Pine Street Inn in Boston and My Brother's Table in Lynn. Just a few months before he was killed, Orhan Bey had read a newspaper article about the work at the Pine Street Inn and had said that he would like the Turkish-American community in Boston to prepare food for the poor there.

I was among the group helping at My Brother's Table. I remember thinking as I observed Mrs. Gündüz and friends serving the beautifully prepared pastries, "How proud Orhan Bey would be if he were here tonight to see the Turkish-American community giving help to these people." I recalled that Orhan Bey was, above all else,

a man of great human compassion. All of us who participated in the food distribution were the real beneficiaries that evening. Through the simple act of giving nourishment to the poor and thereby alleviating some human suffering, our grief was lessened for a few hours. We were comforted to know that Orhan Bey's compassion and love for humanity were being extended beyond his death.

The second event commemorating Orhan Bey's life was a memorial service held at 12 o'clock noon on May 21 at the Arlington Street Church in Boston, a Unitarian church famous throughout history for its role in the preservation of justice for all people. About 300 people attended the service.

The service opened with the posting of the national colors of the United States and Turkey followed by the singing of the national anthems of both countries. Recitations from the Koran were delivered by Imam Burhan Satir of the United American Moslem Association of New York.

The speakers during the service were His Excellency, Şükrü Elekdağ, Turkish ambassador to the United States; Colonel Ralph E. Ropp, Chairman of the American Friends of Turkey; the Honorable Marie Parente, Massachusetts State Representative; Miss Emel Derbentli, representing the Honorable Kevin White, Mayor of Boston; the Honorable Paul Garber, Honorary Consul of Chile; Mrs. Jane Ayer Scott, Director of Research and Publications of the Sardinia Expedition; Mr. Faruk Yaman, representing the students of the Boston area; and myself.

Ambassador Elekdağ reminded those present that Orhan Gündüz was lost to a "fanatic murderer". He emphasized that it was important for everyone to remember "that it was a violent act of terrorism which ended Orhan Gündüz's life and to remember that only through the concerted efforts of people all over the world will such senseless acts of terrorism be eradicated from the face of the earth."

Later he said that he was weary of yearly commemorations to victims of the mythical Armenian genocide, reminding people that "these baseless remembrances all too often are supported by some officials and, however unintentional, give added justification and encouragement to terrorists who proclaim the same myth as reason to kill gentle, innocent and dedicated people like Orhan Gündüz."

Colonel Ropp gave a summary of the activities of the American Friends of Turkey and stressed that through the unified efforts of that organization and the several Turkish-American associations throughout the United States, a real understanding of Turkey and its strategic importance to the Western World can be achieved. He explained that since the American public is so unaware of Turkey and her people, they are easy recipients of the damaging misinformation distributed by Turkey's enemies.

Miss Emel Derbentli announced that a permanent exhibit of the Karagöz and Hacivat puppets would be established in honor and memory of Mr. Gündüz in the city of Boston so that children and adults visiting Boston would be

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able to enjoy and gain appreciation for the unique story-form and humorous vignettes of the puppets' lives. She reminded everyone that it was Mr. Gündüz who had brought the puppets to Boston as part of Boston's bicentennial celebrations.

Mrs. Scott announced that a picture of Mr. Gündüz would be displayed in the office of the Sardis Expedition at Harvard University. In addition, she announced that a traineeship would be given each year in Orhan Bey's memory to a Turkish student of archaeology. She felt that these dedications would serve to honor appropriately the man who had spent so much of his life helping the Turkish students in the Boston area and enhancing cultural exchanges between Turkey and the United States.

I announced that a scholarship fund was being established in the Boston area and that details regarding the scholarship would be communicated at a later time.

Traditional Turkish prayers were delivered by Imam Burhan Satir and Abdullah Bilginer. The Reverend Everett Blake delivered closing prayers and a benediction.

Immediately following the service was a graveside ceremony of prayers and a trumpet rendition of "Taps". □

President's Message

continued from page 3

"The world makes history, and scholars write it,—one half truly, and the other half as their prejudices blur and distort it."

When we take into account that our history is not only distorted but also mutilated by our adversaries for their political gains, we are obligated to act with knowledge, plan, and wisdom. I am confident that the newly-established Education Council will help us to recognize the issues, will place them in proper perspective among the hierarchy of standing problems on the national agenda and will provide useful operational guidance to those who will be dealing with specific issues concerning the Turkish American Community.

In regard to political function; I believe that we should use every legitimate effort to oppose, educate and convince those who, out of misinformation, mischief, or intent to harm Turkish-American relations by discriminatory legislation hostile to Turkey, act against the best interests of the United States. The past and present activities of Greek and Armenian lobbies are a good example of this most unfortunate situation.

For most ethnic minorities, integration into the political system has proven to be the least traumatic, precisely because it allows effective participation without the surrender of any deep-felt practices or values. If we look at the American political system we see that ethnic minorities have been integrated into the system so readily because American politics accepts the existence of diversity and

provides mechanisms for special interest groups to reach compromises on their differences without surrendering much of their uniqueness. The acceptance by the American people of the legitimacy of ethnic politics is best demonstrated by the indisputable evidence of its survival. Despite continual predictions of its imminent demise, the persistence of ethnic politics is constantly being documented by an army of historians and political scientists.

There are still somewhere between 1500 and 1800 ethnic organizations in the United States and they are all considered to be active in American ethnic politics.

Among the least controversial practices of these American ethnic groups has been the use of their own private resources to support causes in their homelands. Such efforts are consistent with the overriding tradition of privatism in American Society and have been considered no less legitimate than those of thousands of other groups in the United States that promote causes of their own choosing.

With the vitality of the Turkish American community behind us, with the faith and knowledge of our own cultural strength, The Assembly of Turkish American Associations is moving forward. In order to succeed we must be willing, individually and collectively, to accept whatever sacrifices may be required of us. I have the utmost trust that we will continue to work together, and standing hand to hand, we will at any cost remain united as we have been for thousands of years.

Thank you. □

Turkey: Troubled Ally

by Edwin Feulner

Turkey just might be the Rodney Dangerfield of the Western alliance—it doesn't get any respect.

That's unfortunate, because Turkey sits at the crossroads of East and West and, because of its strategic position, provides Europe's first line of defense. A thankless job, of course, and one for which the United States has dutifully avoided thanking the Turks.

Turkey is unique in other respects: It is the only Middle Eastern state apart from Israel to retain a deeply held commitment to parliamentary democracy. It is the only Islamic nation in the world to show itself a loyal friend and ally of the West; even sending troops to fight along side its allies in Korea. It is one of the few states in the region not hostile to ethnic and religious minorities—a point of great pride to the Turks. And it has shown itself to be an enemy of United Nations puppet-theatre—consistently siding with the United States on most issues large and small and inviting the wrath of its Arab and radical socialist neighbors by refusing to join in the anti-Israel rain-dance.

But instead of our thanks, what the Turks have been getting from their friends in the United States is the back of our hand.

Turkey's problems are many, and largely not of their own making. For example, there is no Turkish constituency to speak of in the United States. The Greek-American community, on the other hand, is vocal and organized. And while in a recent meeting with Turkish Ambassador Sükrü Elekdağ I was given chapter-and-verse on ways in which the Turks have attempted to resolve their differences with Greece, their overtures to the Greek government have repeatedly been rebuffed.

American policymakers also are less than pleased with Turkey's military government—which came to power in September 1981, after several years of bloody internal turmoil. What the Turkish generals are not given credit for, however, is the fact that when they assumed power they promised the Turkish people that they would return the country to democratic rule in a rapid and orderly manner—and they have made good on the promise.

Last November a new constitution was submitted to the voters and approved by an overwhelming majority. And Ambassador Elekdağ says the government expects to hold a general election on October 16, with return to civilian rule by the Spring of 1984.

Dr. Joshua M. Bear, an American teaching linguistics at Middle East Technical University in Ankara, Turkey, complained in a recent letter that, "The armchair socialists and ivory-tower intellectuals in the West have attempted to make Turkey into . . . a whipping boy." What the West fails to appreciate, he and others maintain, is that

much progress has been made in the last two years, and that though Turkey's political modernization program may not be moving ahead fast enough for its critics, Turkey is a good friend and ought to be treated accordingly.

As Ambassador Elekdağ told us, the Turkish people—though coming from a very different part of the world and living in a nation less than 70 years old (carved out of the old Ottoman Empire at the end of World War I)—have paid the West the high compliment of imitating our way of life. "We are long-term friends, close allies, brothers in arms." Instead of castigating them at every turn, we ought to be offering them whatever help we can give them. □

(Mr. Feulner is president of The Heritage Foundation, a Washington-based public policy research institute.)

An American speaks out in defense of Turkey

Statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the US House of Representatives—by Paul Henze

March 14, 1983

I wish to support the Administration's requests for appropriations for military and economic assistance to Turkey for FY 1984 and supplemental for FY 1983. I offer the following considerations in favor of this aid.

In the final year of the Carter Administration (during which I served as an NSC Staff Member) I chaired an inter-departmental working group on Turkey which reviewed economic and military aid requirements. In respect to the latter, we reached two important conclusions in December 1980:

(1) Turkey's military assistance requirements should be considered separately from those of Greece in view of the larger and more varied contribution to the Western Alliance which Turkey makes; and,

(2) Military aid for FY 1982 should be set at no less than \$400 million and increased steadily thereafter in view of the pressing Alliance need for modernization of Turkey's armed forces.

The Reagan Administration accepted these recommendations as its own policy, but it was slow to implement them. The requests for FY 1984 assistance and for a supplemental appropriation for FY 1983 signify full recognition of Turkey's urgent needs, which two administrations have supported; they are thus bi-partisan.

The reduction in economic support funds (ESF) is now justified by the fact that Turkey, even in a period of general world recession, has made impressive economic progress. Economic reforms enacted early in 1980 and repeatedly reaffirmed as basic policy have brought Turkey very far along the road to a free market economy. Thus Turkey has adopted the kind of economic approach which both major parties in the United States have always championed. Turkey had more than 4% real economic growth during the past two years—the best performance in the OECD. Its international credit



rating has improved steadily. Its needs for emergency economic aid have been reduced.

Its economy is nevertheless still far from strong enough to generate the resources that are needed for military modernization. And while a country can encourage foreign investment and borrow on the international market to expedite its economic development, this is not possible as a means of securing funds for military modernization. So it is appropriate that the emphasis in US assistance now be shifted sharply to the military side.

Turkey maintains the largest standing armed forces in NATO after the US. She has done so year after year, through periods of internal political and economic strain, without pressure or persuasion from the outside.

Turkey has never flinched from NATO responsibilities, has never threatened to leave the Alliance or engaged in gamesmanship over her status in it. She has provided military facilities and services to the US on a bilateral basis as well and curtailed them—partially—only in face of the severe restrictions placed upon her by the arms embargo imposed during the period 1974-1978. When the arms embargo was lifted, Turkey quickly entered into negotiations for a new agreement on defense installations and services with the United States. An

agreement satisfactory to both countries was concluded without friction or procrastination even though Turkey's internal political situation was strained at the time. This agreement, since signed and ratified, has worked well. Turkey has proved to be a dependable, honest and serious ally. With no significant exceptions, she has respected and supported basic US foreign policy and defense initiatives. Turkish and US officials are in continual, productive dialogue on political, military and economic issues affecting both countries. . . .

I should like to address a few issues which are sometimes raised as arguments for delaying, decreasing or failing to provide support for Turkey.

I have visited Turkey six times during the past two years, spending a total of approximately four months in the country in all. I have traveled in all parts of it, from the Iranian and Soviet border regions to Thrace, where Turkey faces Bulgaria, and from the Black Sea to the southwest. I have talked to thousands of Turks, ranging from simple peasants and small businessmen to industrialists, generals, professors and civilian governmental leaders. I can assure you that the country has made enormous strides since the military leadership took the reins of government in September 1980 and brought a period of terrorism, political confusion and Communist-instigated destabilization to an end. Turks do not feel they are living under an oppressive government now. But neither the populace nor the military leadership wants the present interim situation to continue. The main business of the military leaders has been to oversee the writing of a new constitution and to reform the governmental structure and electoral system to ensure that democracy can flourish and endure once the parliamentary system begins to function again. Promises have been kept and time-tables followed. The

program for restoration of strengthened democracy which the military leaders committed themselves to as soon as they had taken power is well advanced and on schedule. Turks have proved that they need no meddling nannies to tell them now to manage their affairs. . . .

While terrorism inside Turkey has for the most part been brought under control, Turks cannot rest easy. Their diplomats and airline offices abroad continue to be attacked by Armenians. Armenian extremists, who appear to be supported ultimately by the Soviet Union, are still trying to generate terrorism inside Turkey. I happened to arrive at the Ankara airport last August when Armenian terrorists attacked, killing 9 persons (two of them Americans) and wounding 72. Nothing, absolutely nothing, can justify this kind of attack. Turkey is to be praised for the endurance and mature good sense with which she has confronted these continual provocations. When Armenian-Americans fail to condemn them, they reflect discredit on themselves.

Levels of military assistance for Turkey should not be determined on the basis of Greek fears and prejudices, any more than US relations with Greece, and US assistance for the Greek armed forces, should be determined on the basis of Turkish attitudes. The Turkish government and Turkish-Americans have made no effort, even during the period of the colonels in Greece, to influence the US Government's decision-making processes on Greece or congressional actions on matters relating to Greece. Greece and Greek-Americans have not reciprocated at any time since 1974 and continue to try to influence American decision-making processes at many levels and in many ways. No other NATO ally behaves in this fashion. Holland does not attempt to veto US actions on Germany, nor does Italy feel itself entitled to interfere in US policy-making processes in respect to Spain. Greece should be expected to meet the same standards.

I have always favored Greek membership in NATO and military assistance to Greece; economic assistance as well if it should become necessary again. Greece has been a valuable member of the community of Western nations. American links with Greece are bound to remain broad and deep. But Greece is not entitled to make the US relationship with Turkey hostage to its own concerns and prejudices.

The leader of the present Greek government came to power expressing hostility to NATO and a desire to leave the Alliance—which his country had rejoined only a short time before. He expressed hostility to American bases in Greece and delayed until recently resuming the repeatedly halted base negotiations. No one would want to place a high wager now that the negotiations under way will be concluded successfully, or soon. These are not attitudes befitting a serious ally.

Meanwhile Greece's prime minister has refused to condemn oppression in Poland, is equivocal on Afghanistan, has warmed relations with Bulgaria at a time when that country stands under strong suspicion of having abetted one of the most ghastly terrorist crimes of the century, and consistently takes "non-aligned" stands on Middle Eastern and Third World issues. He refuses to permit his armed forces to participate in NATO maneuvers which have already been devised to take Greek sensitivities into account. In the face of this, Greece wants military aid to itself and Turkey to continue on the basis of a 7-10 formula that has never been officially recognized by the United States. Greece's strongest argument for the 7-10 formula is that it was set by Henry Kissinger—in the course of negotiating an agreement which Greece refused to accept!

The 7-10 formula is alleged to serve the purpose of ensuring "balance". It is a strange form of balance. The ratio of Greece's armed forces to Turkey's is approximately 4-10. The teaching of mathematics has perhaps been deficient in this country in recent years, but surely even a poor student of arithmetic can see that a 7-10 aid formula applied to armed forces that stand 4-10 in proportion to each other results in continually worsening imbalance. The smaller armed forces get twice as much aid per man as the larger! This means that the United States has been giving Greece twice as much aid for each man under arms as it has been giving Turkey. Does this make any sense? Above all, when Greece is only nominally in NATO and Turkey is enthusiastically in it? When Greece is harrassing our facilities while Turkey is supporting them willingly?

The Reagan Administration has finally recognized this disparity. Under the circumstances, its request for \$280 million for Greece for FY 1984 may in itself be too generous. . . .

But we must recognize that little can be expected of Mr. Papandreu in respect to settlement of differences that have long persisted between Greece and Turkey. In face of a conciliatory attitude on the part of the Turkish military leadership and a clear desire on their part to settle issues with Greece before political pressures resulting from party politics make the task more difficult, Mr. Papandreu has contrived to invent new tensions and suspicions, to fan Greek fears and generate new strains.

The Greek Prime Minister's recent warm welcome for Soviet Premier Tikhonov—at a time when the Soviet Union was intervening blatantly in the electoral processes of another NATO ally, Germany—is incompatible with loyal Alliance behavior. It can hardly fail to make Turkey feel uneasy. Mr. Papandreu even tried to lure Tikhonov into supporting positions that the Soviets, in spite of their well-known propensity to fish in any troubled waters, could not bring themselves to take. The fact that Papandreu was rebuffed by his Soviet guest in his effort to gain backing for his extreme position on Aegean maritime limits is not likely to make Turkish leaders feel more comfortable about the Greek Prime Minister's intentions toward them.

It is depressing that any sense of sincere desire to conciliate and compose differences has been absent from Mr. Papandreu's approach to relations with Turkey—and the Alliance as a whole. The same holds true in respect to Cyprus. Mr. Papandreu's approach to Cyprus has been devoid of any serious effort to work toward a settlement. His interventions in Cypriot politics have only made them more complicated and unproductive, with the result that Mr. Kyprianou has now been returned to power only by virtue of a large Communist vote.

The United States needs to look at the Eastern Mediterranean in terms of what serves basic American interests. The Reagan Administration's new requests for military aid for FY 1984 and for supplementary military and ESF aid for FY 1983 for Turkey are based on a clearer vision of our fundamental interests and how best to serve them than we have seen in Washington in a long time. *I urge the Congress to support them.* □

Greece and Turkey Should Be Friends

by Şükrü Elekdağ

"Greece and Turkey should be friends." So declared Kenan Evren, the president of the Turkish Republic, in a recent interview with an American reporter. To Turks, his statement was unremarkable, a simple reiteration of an article of faith espoused by the overwhelming majority of the Turkish people.

To those in the West for whom the caricature of Turk and Greek perennially at sword's point, in perfectly symmetrical hostility, is the summation of the Turkish-Greek relationship, such a declaration is a source of wonder. But the wonder is misplaced. Evren simply expressed the prevailing Turkish mindset as it has existed since Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the Turkish Republic, determined in the 1920s with his Greek counterpart, Eleutherios Venizelos, to bury the hatchets of the past. Both statesmen shared the breadth of vision and conviction that Turkey and Greece *must live together* as neighbors, the grievance must be displaced by reconciliation and friendship.

The confidence and trust that developed in subsequent years between the two countries were so genuine that Prime Minister Venizelos, during his 1930 visit with Kemal Atatürk in Ankara, even suggested that some sort of confederative unity between Turkey and Greece be considered.

Turkey keenly desires a revival of the friendship and cooperation which characterized Turkish-Greek relations from the late 1920s to the 1950s.

Cordial and stable relations between Turkey and Greece are of no small consequence—not only

to the well-being of each, but also to the peace and stability of the entire region and indeed to the collective interests of the NATO alliance to which they both belong.

The problems that mar their relations are not inherently irreconcilable. Both countries have so much to gain by establishment of a true friendship and beneficial cooperation between them! Vigorous renewal of efforts directed to this end are of surpassing importance.

For this purpose, Turkey and Greece, without any delay or preconditions, should initiate a formal high-level negotiating process to discuss all the relevant aspects of Turkish-Greek relations and to settle the totality of the outstanding issues between them.

Aegean airspace problems require urgent attention. The daily incidents that occur between the military aircraft of the two countries, because of their dispute on the width of national airspace, may lead to unforeseen dangerous situations. The airspace controversy also has been harmful to NATO force readiness and the NATO exercises that are aimed at bringing it about.

The Turkish and Greek governments jointly should submit the Aegean airspace problems to the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization for settlement in conformity with the provisions of the Chicago Convention, signed and ratified by both countries.

Turkey made this proposal five months ago, and continues to hope that Greece will come to

recognize that submission of this urgent problem to a competent, specialized and respected international organization for settlement would instantly defuse the tension in the Aegean. Furthermore, such a joint step would help create a climate conducive to the settlement of other issues.

Turkey and Greece have much in common. Each still has a rather long way to go to achieve a level of economic development comparable to its other NATO allies. Although their dedication to democracy is unquestionable, the recent history of both countries shows that they have much work to do to solidify the foundations of their democratic systems.

Dangerous developments of wide geopolitical consequence are unfolding in the regions adjacent to Turkey and in proximity to Greece. These developments can be ignored only at great peril. Conflict between Turkey and Greece places decades of painstaking achievement in potential jeopardy. It could make them easy prey for the real enemies of democracy and freedom.

In view of all this, allegations fabricated by some that Turkey poses a "threat" to Greece would be ludicrous were it not for the fact they are voiced by some prominent Greek political figures. Turkish governments, at all levels, have unambiguously declared that Turkey has no territorial designs against Greece.

Turkey has also declared on several occasions that, although membership in the same alliance itself provides sufficient guarantees, the Turkish government is

5 Armenians Arrested for Counterfeiting \$2 Million in Canada

On February 20, 1983, Federal Agents in Canada arrested five Armenians for manufacturing counterfeit money. The five arrested were: Kirkor Bahlavanyan, Raffi Ohannesian, Josef Bagdassarian, Dikran Tevrakian, and Kam Kalusyan.

Concluding a five-month-long operation, Canadian authorities captured \$100,000 worth of printing equipment and two stolen .357 Magnum handguns, as well as \$2 million in counterfeit money, all in \$100 bills.

The counterfeit money was printed on the best paper available and its excellent quality made it

look like the real thing. Most of it was already packaged and addressed for mailing to Greece. The chief of the Canadian Counterfeit Division, Paul Piche, states that the confiscated counterfeit money was to be used to finance the activities of terrorists in Europe. □

Close-Up

The Armenian Weekly in a January 15, 1983, editorial asked the Armenians not to Americanize their names because of "... the political awakening of our youth

around the world becoming increasingly evident as time passes, we needn't worry too much about them being sucked into oblivion by altering their Armenian family names . . . Besides, who will have

difficulty pronouncing an Armenian name when we return to our homeland? . . ."

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ready to reconfirm the inviolability of the existing Turkish-Greek national frontiers, within the context of a friendship and cooperation agreement between Turkey and Greece.

It is a fact that there are a host of differences between Turkey and Greece. However, the existence of disputes normally will not translate into tension and confrontation if parties avoid unilateral actions and *faits accomplis* aimed at the vital interests of each other.

It is clear that the specter of a "Turkish threat" has been contrived by some in Greece with the purpose of influencing the United States to employ an arbitrarily set ratio in determining its security assistance levels to Turkey and Greece. Application of a pro-rated formula to security assistance to countries which are allies of the United States, and of one another,

in order to maintain an arbitrary "balance" between the countries, is irreconcilable with the purposes and principles of an alliance relationship.

NATO is a collective security arrangement which expresses the willingness of its members to consider an act of aggression against one as aggression against all. All must be able to respond with promptness and determination. Security assistance levels to individual allied countries must be geared to the objective needs of each to fulfill its NATO missions.

Every observer acknowledges that Turkey's NATO responsibilities, by virtue of Turkey's strategic location and its proximity to the most powerful threat to the alliance, are immense. Were proponents of a 10:7 (Turkey:Greece) ratio of U.S. military assistance to realize their aim, Turkey's contribution to the defense of the West would be undermined.

Those in Greece who have expressed their determination to move Greece in a direction away from alliance interests would be rewarded and encouraged. Sober analysis of the individual needs and NATO-mission responsibilities of each country should determine assistance levels, not artless, unpremeditated judgments.

Turkey and Greece must deal seriously with the issues which separate them and must seek accommodation. This is not a pious exhortation. It is a categorical imperative. □

Şükrü Elekdağ is the Turkish Republic's ambassador to the United States.

A examination

by Helen Kerem
(June 1978)

Terrorism by radical fanatics, a new phenomenon, has become one of the gravest concerns to our civilization. Americans are concerned. Yet how many Americans even know that one of the most vicious terrorist movements began in Santa Barbara, Ca., in January 1973?

In May of 1973, I was standing in the corridor of the Santa Barbara courthouse surrounded by a large group of people, all of us waiting to enter a courtroom. A woman spoke to me, not in English. "I'm sorry, I don't understand," I said.

"Aren't you Armenian?" the woman asked.

"No, I'm American."

"What are you doing here then?" was her reply. "This is an Armenian trial."

"I understood it is a murder trial," I replied.

With that, she and two other women shouted at me, "Who are you? Get out of here. You don't belong here," and angrily shoved me out of line. To my astonishment suddenly the entire group around me was hostile.

Indeed, why was I, an American, at this trial of the murder of two Turkish diplomats? Because I had married a Turk, and because my husband's young cousin, Bahadır Demir, 30 years old, a promising young diplomat on his first foreign assignment as vice-consul in Los Angeles, had been assassinated. He and the Turkish Consul General Mehmet Baydar had been lured under a pretext of friendship to Santa Barbara and coldbloodedly

murdered by an American of Armenian descent, Gourgen Yanikian, who professed great respect for Turkey and who had said he wanted to make a gift to Turkey of a painting and a banknote of historical interest. It was suggested he mail these appreciated gifts directly to Turkey or to the Consulate but he asked them to come to Santa Barbara so he could present the gifts personally. Yanikian had hollowed out a book to conceal a gun, wrapped a large rectangle of corkboard in brown paper to appear as a painting, graciously offered them seats, sat opposite them, picked up the book—and killed them.

Before his victims arrived, Yanikian mailed 300 letters to Armenians around the world and a 120 page manuscript to 8 publications advising he was starting a new style of warfare and saying, "All of the representatives of the so-called Turkish government should be annihilated from this earth wherever they appear," and expressing his confidence his fellow Armenians would follow him.

Since that date, an international Armenian terrorist organization has claimed credit for 8 more brutal crimes.

WHY? Bringing up children to hate seems to be a crucial factor. Returning to that corridor in the Santa Barbara courthouse, college students from UCLA, beautiful young people, 2nd and 3rd generation Americans, were among the large group that had been brought from Los Angeles in special busses provided by an Armenian organization throughout the trial. These

young Americans jeered, "Why did Yanikian just invite two of them for lunch? Let's throw a 'friendship' luncheon for 30 and kill off the whole bunch."

I was numb with shock. It was my first encounter with people damaged by psychotic hate. We had no knowledge of organizations dedicated to promoting anti-Turkish feeling. It was perhaps doubly traumatic since my husband, a Turk, and I had, and have, close friends among Americans of Armenian descent and Turks of Armenian descent, all of whom were equally shocked. I have since learned of the attempts by Americans of Armenian descent to expose, not sanction, what they identified as an international terrorist organization, the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, first organized in Russia. In 1934, K. S. Papazian published a book, "Patriotism Perverted." He states he wrote the book: to warn and "rid the Armenian American community of the predatory inclinations of this society (the ARF)"; to stop its promotion of violence, to expose the society's "agility of repeatedly changing face and color" — from nationalism to socialism to communism to nationalism to fascism; to stop the plottings and crimes . . . which have "disgraced our people (Armenians) before the civilized world", and to prevent members from being used without understanding the intrigue behind.

The "hate" propaganda exposed in Yanikian's book and the activities

promoted in certain Armenian newspapers preceding the trial present an exact parallel to the propaganda devices of the ARF as described by Papazian.

Letters to Editors appeared immediately after the assassinations in 1973. "We don't condone, but . . .", followed by a tirade about the barbaric Turk.

The ARF which Papazian wrote about advertised in *Asbarez*, an Armenian newspaper published in California. Yanikian was hailed as a "martyr." The newspaper solicited funds from all over the world to defend their "martyr." They even instructed their readers (May 15, 1973) how to contrive to have the U.S. government pay for their contributions: They instructed: "To make contributions tax deductible you may make your check payable to the Armenian Martyrs Monuments Council, Inc. (signed) American Friends of Armenian Martyrs Executive Committee."

Fiery editorials were written about the necessity to "dismantle the existing balance of powers . . ." One editorial (April 24, 1973) stated: "The Armenians must conduct this warfare in the following fields: Economic and monetary; political and diplomatic; militant and revolutionary; propaganda and information; technological pressures . . ."

But I knew none of this on that first day of trial when the American Armenians bussed from Los Angeles crowded me from the line so that I was unable to enter the courtroom. Thereafter, the security police let me in if I was being jostled out of line. In the courtroom I watched in disbelief. When Yanikian was brought in, this group stood and bowed to him. I couldn't believe it. To them he was a hero, for ruthlessly killing two good men? I studied the group, old people, middle-aged people, college students, even lovely 4 and 5 year old children in tow, seeing their mothers standing to bow to a murderer.

Even as the trial neared its end, hearing Yanikian testify: "I (did not) kill anybody . . . For me they are not human," they bowed to him.

The prosecuting attorney, in his summation to the jury, said: "I think the raw hatred which has been generated in this courtroom, the hatred of the Turkish people, picturing them as savage barbarians and as not human, to use the word of Mr. Yanikian, and as being unfit to live, is shocking to say the least."

He called attention to the attempt by the defense to shift the focus of the trial—the bizarre attempt to divert the trial for the murder of two men to a trial of the defunct Ottoman Empire, which had been overthrown 60 years ago by Ataturk, the founder of the Republic of Turkey, and his followers.

Quoting from the prosecuting attorney's summation:

"In four days . . . (Yanikian) spoke only of massacres as if nothing else had been going on in that portion of the world during that period of years . . . On cross-examination . . . (of Yanikian) we found out . . . all of this happened during World War I; that at this time the Ottoman Empire was fighting a two-front war, one on the east against Russia and one on the west against the other Allied forces of England, France, and so on.

"The defendant . . . admitted that the Armenian people . . . were staging a revolution for the purpose of creating their own nation within Turkey, and he admitted that the revolution they were staging was in Turkey and (also) behind the Russian front . . . (Yanikian) did admit that he spent a full two and a half months actually with the Russian Army, an enemy army which was invading Turkey.

"We were led to believe the two victims (Mr. Baydar and Mr. Demir) were representatives of this same government . . . the Ottoman Empire . . . (But in cross-examination) we found out the massacres referred to were in 1915 and before, that there was revolution after this time and . . . in 1920 Kemal Ataturk was elected president of a new congress in Ankara . . . and for a while there were two governments . . . that the new government, the revolutionaries, won, the Sultan was overthrown . . . that a new Republic of Turkey was proclaimed Oct. 29, 1923 . . . the sultanate was abolished, the caliphate, which means having of a religious head of the State, was abolished . . . So these two victims, Mr. Demir and Mr. Baydar, no more represented the Ottoman Empire than would the United States today represent the Queen of England.

"If we were to try all of mankind . . . based upon the world history of wars, inhumanity, oppression, and genocide, the verdict would most assuredly be guilty . . . Wars and massacres appear to have been the rule rather than the exception in the history of our planet . . .

"As Winston Churchill put it, 'If we open a quarrel between the past and

the present, we shall find that we have lost the future, and the past indeed I think provides much to quarrel about.'

"The letter and the manuscript Mr. Yanikian sent out before obviously are calls for more people to follow his example of political revenge for a wave of political assassinations . . . Perhaps the worst part of the defendant's political assassination was his selection of victims . . . he sought out two completely innocent men who weren't even born at the time (of the massacres) . . . For years the defendant has been hating a dead man. He has been hating the Ottoman Empire, which went out of existence sixty years ago . . .

"Political assassinations committed in this country to satisfy one's hate towards another country simply cannot be allowed here. And those who come to our country, I would suggest, from other lands must accept us wholly . . . And I would suggest that all of the people who come to our country, whether it be from Turkey, (Iran), Soviet Armenia, or wherever, that you can't just become an American half-way . . . The grievances of the past among other peoples cannot be allowed to become the excuse for violence in this country, and we simply cannot become the battleground for the settlement of historical differences between Turks and Armenians or among other peoples.

"So I think we should say . . . take pride in your heritage, cherish and preserve your culture and your language and your traditions, walk with pride and honor, but walk first and foremost as an American. This was I believe the downfall of Gourgen Yanikian. He says this: 'We are first and foremost Armenians.' And he rose up against the laws of his adopted country and he committed murder . . . The path that he chose involved a direct affront to the laws of society . . ." (Transcript, People of the State of California vs. Gourgen Mkrtich Yanikian).

Yanikian was given the maximum penalty, life imprisonment, for 1st degree murder of Mehmet Baydar and Bahadir Demir. The murderers of the eight victims since that time have never been apprehended.

In April (1978) there was a march to the Turkish Consulate in San Francisco with "demands." It is ironic, and defies logic, even accepting the subjective Armenian version of past events, that these militant American-Armenians, if

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indeed they all are American-Armenians, carry their grudge to today's Republic of Turkey.

Furthermore, the Armenian version of the tragic events culminating in 1915 is not supported by objective Western historians. It conveniently omits, for example, the massacres of Turks by Armenians, sometimes entire villages. To gain sympathy in the West, the Armenians claim, falsely, that it was their Christian religion in a Moslem country that brought them so many troubles. On the contrary, the Ottoman Empire was, in fact, remarkably tolerant for its time. Religious freedom was enjoyed by all the subjects even under the rule of absolute despots. Each distinct religious group was organized under its own religious leader, they were permitted their own schools and retained their own language. This was at a time when bloody religious wars shook Europe and the Jews were persecuted throughout the world. They found refuge in the Ottoman Empire.

Elekdağ's Speech

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When Turkish diplomats have been murdered in the U.S. or abroad, curiously enough, few editorials have been published condemning these events. When anti-Turkish events occur, communicate your reaction to the newspapers, news magazines and television news organizations. Indicate to them that the news media sometimes unwittingly cooperate in the vicious objective of the terrorists by reporting their inaccurate representations of history without carefully labelling them "allegations," "characterizations," or "claims."

Underline that the chain of killing, of maiming, of destroying property will continue in the absence of strong public condemnation of these crimes by the media and the public opinion leaders.

My last suggestion may surprise some of you. I would suggest to you to get in touch and discuss Turkish-Greek relations with Amer-

The demonstrations in San Francisco in April were, ostensibly, to mourn the victims of 1915 on April 24, designated Martyrs' Day. I honor the mourning of one's dead, but these demonstrations obviously had a different motive—to foster anti-Turkish feelings. In front of the Federal Building, a speaker echoed Yanikian: "The Turks do not belong to the human race. They should be removed from the world." As the demonstrators marched to the Turkish Consulate, among the shrill shouts was "Kill the Turks."

The constant inciting of hate and violence is becoming an American problem. Broad coverage by the media and TV of fanaticism such as this encourages terrorism and political assassinations.

I read in an account June 11 in "California Living" that one of the chief organizers, described as "a fiery young man", was "fuming" because "police with their billy clubs" in the corridor before the Consulate office did not permit the demonstrators in. Oddly, no mention was made of the 10 victims of Armenian terrorists, the last three assassinations occurring only 9 days before the article. No mention was made of the U.S. law, recognizing the seriousness of political terrorism,

icans of Greek descent, members of AHI and AHEPA. I make such a suggestion because my understanding is that many of them have a hostile attitude toward Turks and Turkey either because they lack information or are misled by shameless polemicists for whom truth has little value. You may explain to them that both the Turkish people and Government want friendship with Greece. The overwhelming majority of the Turkish people believe that Turkey and Greece must live together as neighbors. Their aspiration is that grievance be displaced by reconciliation and friendship.

You may stress to Greek Americans that cordial and stable relations between Turkey and Greece are of no small consequence. They are of utmost importance, not only to the well-being of each, but also to the peace and stability of the entire region and, indeed, to the collective interests of the NATO alliance to which they and the United States both belong.

which provides for the protection of foreign diplomats. As recently as April 30, in an article on terrorism the Christian Science Monitor reported, "Armenian underground organizations outside Turkey continue to threaten new terror actions against Turks and Turkish property." It would not appear unreasonable to take precautions against another Yanikian intermingling, unknown by the organizers, in the group. Rather, it is required by U.S. law.

It is with sorrow and alarm that I recall the fanaticism I observed at Yanikian's trial, and in the strident speeches and slogans in San Francisco April 24, 1978.

It is with consolation and hope that I turn to the many Americans of Armenian descent who reject this fanaticism, such as the one who wrote a letter to the editor of the Santa Barbara News Press, Feb. 1, 1973:

"We shall have taken a giant step in maturity, wisdom and grace when we as 'professing' Christians learn once and for all to put aside this festering hatred for the Turk and all the verbiage that goes with it and go about this business of life and living in a constructive way; and more importantly, teaching our children to do the same." □

You may underline that Turkey and Greece have vested interests in each other's welfare and security. For the enhancement of their sovereignty, security and welfare, both countries must work to restore the healthy and mutually beneficial relationship established in the aftermath of a tragic war by their great statesmen, Kemal Atatürk and Euleutherios Venizelos. Turkey, I assure you, keenly desires a revival of the era of friendship and cooperation. Many Greek-Americans, I am sure, are unaware of this. . . .

Turks, Turkish-Americans and American friends of Turkey—what brings us together here are our common aspirations and ideals: freedom, justice and peace. These are the fundamental tenets on which Turkish-American friendship rests.

Your efforts not only contribute to the strengthening of Turkish-American relations, but also to the furthering of these noble aspirations and ideals. □

The UCLA Legislative Assembly of the Academic Senate approved a resolution condemning actions against History Professor Stanford Shaw

as infringing upon his academic freedom over the protests of representatives from the Armenian Students Association.

During the winter quarter of 1982, the rights of UCLA Professor Shaw to academic freedom were infringed upon after demonstrators physically coerced and harassed both *Professor Shaw* and the students taking his class.

Between 1974 and 1978, a series of incidents occurred in connection with Professor Shaw's teachings in courses on Turkish history. His residence was fire-bombed, his office door defaced with threats and his office ransacked. Threats of violence were directed to him, to his students and to his publisher. After investigating the matter, the 1977-1978 committee did not see these as actually violating principles of academic freedom.

The last inquiry was prompted by three demonstrations against Professor Shaw and the UCLA administration which occurred during the first week of classes of the winter quarter, January 11-15, 1982. A week after the assassination of Consul General Arkan in Los Angeles, Professor Shaw ceased teaching his course on Turkish history. He went into hiding after serious threats to his life. After a lengthy debate, the following is the resolution of the Legislative Assembly, dated February 8, 1983.

RESOLUTION FROM ACADEMIC FREEDOM COMMITTEE TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Passed as amended by Legislative Assembly, 2/8/1983)

Professor Stanford Shaw of the UCLA History Department has, for some time, been the object of a campaign directed at silencing him and suppressing his research and teaching of Turkish history. The measures used to accomplish these ends have been entreaties to prevent him from teaching, letters to his publisher to suppress his published work, demonstrations against him on campus and threats of violence directed at him.

The members of the Legislative Assembly of the Academic Senate of the Los Angeles Division of the University of California, without passing on the comprehensiveness of the report of the Committee on Academic Freedom and without implicating any campus organizations or individuals, reaffirms the principle of academic freedom. While the expression of strong opposition to stated opinions or denial of claimed facts are manifestations of freedom, violent attempts at silencing those with whom we disagree are unacceptable. It is incumbent on us as members of the academic community to condemn abridgments of academic freedom wherever we may find them and to remind the members of our community of the importance of this basic value that is the very core of a university's function. Threats of violence, intimidation and coercion have no

place on a university campus. Some ideas may be more controversial than others, but we shall never know the truth if we may not debate controversial issues.

Members of the University community, on all sides of a controversial issue should have a right to speak, especially in a university setting, where the rules of scholarly debate and discourse, not intimidation, should prevail.

We, the members of the Academic Senate reaffirm the right of all members of the University community to speak, write or debate freely, and we condemn unreservedly all forms of intimidation and physical coercion in the academic forum.

WHEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Legislative Assembly deplores any attempt to intimidate or use violence against any member of the University community engaged in teaching and research.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Legislative Assembly urges members of the academic community, including faculty, administration and students, to condemn infringements of academic freedom, wherever they be found on campus, and to preserve free and unfettered inquiry in our search for truth. □

February 8, 1983

embassy row



(Photo on top)

On March 15, Ambassador and Mrs. Elekdag (second from left) gave a reception in honor of Secretary of Defense (on far right) and Mrs. Casper Weinberger (on far left) at the Embassy. Among the guests were: Senator and Mrs. Allan Simpson (second from right) of Wyoming, Representative and Mrs. Ed Zschau of California, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy Richard Perle, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs and Mrs. Wells, Ambassador and Mrs. Richard Helms, and the former U.S. Ambassador to Turkey and Mrs. Parker Hart. The Commander of the First Army in Istanbul, General Haydar Saltik, who was on a private visit to the U.S., was also in attendance.

In his toast, Ambassador Elekdag emphasized the close relationship which exists between the U.S. and Turkey and expressed his appreciation for the contributions made by Secretary Weinberger in furthering these ties. In his response, Secretary Weinberger reiterated his and the Reagan Administration's desire for maintaining continued close relations between the two countries.

(photo on right) young pianist Meral Güneyman:

The Turkish Embassy is fast becoming a cultural arena for some of Turkey's most talented musicians. After the recital of pianist Gelenbe at the end of 1982, another young pianist, Meral Güneyman, gave a concert at the Embassy on March 4 of this year. Ms. Güneyman, who resides in New York, came to Washington for this one-night performance and won over the appreciation of the audience. The guest list included members of Congress, music critics, and noted personalities within the art circles of Washington. After the recital, the 120 guests were invited to taste some notable Turkish dishes offered by Ambassador and Mrs. Elekdag.



(Photo on right) General Tahsin Şahinkaya (second from left), a member of the Turkish National Security Council, visited the United States as an official guest of the Defense Department. General Şahinkaya met with high-ranking Pentagon officials during his visit. Ambassador and Mrs. Şükrü Elekdağ (first on left and third on right) gave a buffet dinner in his honor on April 24th. The party was attended by 70 guests, among them the Director of the newly-formed Turkish Information Center (on far right) and Mrs. Murat Sungar, and Turkish Military Attaché General Uluer Ecerel (second on right).



(Photo on left) Mrs. Elekdağ, (middle) the wife of the Turkish Ambassador, and Mrs. Shultz (second from left) the wife of the Secretary of State, at a reception at the International Club, Washington, D.C., on January 11, 1983. Also pictured (from left to right): Mrs. Cunningham, wife of the President of the International Club, Mr. Cunningham, President of the International Club and Mrs. Dobrynin, wife of the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

embassy row

Turkey Again First Prize Winner At International Wine Tasting Festival

The prestigious International Club in Washington, D.C., held its annual "International Wine Tasting Festival" on Thursday, May 26, 1983. For the second year in a row, Turkey won the first prize, coming in way ahead of Portugal and South Africa, the second and third prize winners. Others among the 20 countries participating were Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, France, West Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, the United States, and Yugoslavia.

The Turkish wines presented at

the competition were: Kavaklıdere's Yakut (red), Tekel's Trakya (red and white), and Buzbag (red).

The Turkish corner was planned and organized by the Turkish Embassy under the guidance of Mrs. Ayla Elekdag. A small exhibit, beautifully displayed by designer Aysen Talmon, highlighted some aspects of Turkish handcrafts made of silver and copper, as well as embroideries. It clearly drew the attention of all the wine tasters as the most attractive exhibit in the festival.

All the countries participating in the wine tasting festival offered

samples of their native cheeses with their wines. However, at the Turkish counter, besides the traditional "beyaz peynir" and "kasar peynir", there were also "dolma" and different "böreks," including "sigara börek," which were the hit of the evening.

Everyone who contributed to the success of the evening was extremely proud when the beautiful, large silver trophy was handed over to Mrs. Ayla Elekdag. All the Turks present agreed on one point: with determination and effort there is nothing we can't do! □

What Do A Turkish Ambassador and His Wife Do In Their Post?

In December 1982, ATA-USA decided that it would be interesting to discover the answer to the following question for our readers: "Exactly what do the Turkish Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency Şükrü Elekdag and his wife, Mrs. Ayla Elekdag, do on a day-to-day basis in their post in the U.S.?" Once we had embarked on this query, we belatedly realized that we should have put the question quite differently. We would have had a much shorter list if we had instead asked "What do they not do?"

As will shortly become evident, the Turkish Embassy in Washington, D.C., is a very busy place. While the normal governmental and managerial duties of an embassy are being conducted, there is

usually also some sort of a function going on each and every day of the week as well—either a business or social luncheon, dinner, cocktail party, film showing, conference, or Embassy tour. We have tried below to chronologically list some of the highlights which took place during the five-month period of December 1982 to April 1983.

December 12th, 1982

Ambassador and Mrs. Elekdag hosted the "Winter Fantasia Ball" of the Capital Speakers' Club at the Embassy. It was attended by 200 socialites of the Washington, D.C., area.

January 21st, 1983

A dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Giddens was given on January 21, 1983. Mr. Giddens was the Director of the "Voice of America" during the Nixon administration and owns TV and radio stations in Alabama. He is a great friend of Turkey. The dinner was attended by the Honorable and Mrs.

William J. Casey, head of the CIA; Dr. and Mrs. Edward Feulner, head of the "Heritage Foundation"; Mr. and Mrs. Ken Tomlinson, Director of the "Voice of America"; Dr. and Mrs. William Walsh, the founder and director of "Project Hope"; former Ambassador to Italy and publisher, the Honorable Claire Boothe Luce; and Mr. and Mrs. John van Aken, a businessman who came from Mobile, Alabama for this occasion, just to name a few of the 60 attending guests.

January 29th, 1983

The Embassy's Second Secretary and Consular Officer Mr. Ugur Dogan's wedding to Miss Suder Sirin was celebrated at the Embassy. 100 guests attended the happy wedding ceremony. The guests enjoyed traditional Turkish food, Döner Kebap, music and dancing.

February 3rd, 1983

Ambassador and Mrs. Elekdag gave a dinner party to welcome those who contributed to the organization of the Annual Award Banquet of the American Friends of Turkey. Some of the guests who attended the musical dinner party were Colonel and

Yeni Kurulan Türk İnfomasyon Merkezi çalışmalarına başladı

Vasington D.C. 'de, Türkiye Büyükelçiliği'nin bir parçası olarak kurulan İnfomasyon Merkezi'nin başına müsteşar Murat Sungar getirildi. (Sağdaki fotoğrafta) Bu merkez, 1982 yılı içinde Türkiye'de büyükelçi Candemir Önhonun başına Tanıtma Müsteşarı olarak atandığı yeni kurulan Devlet Tanıtma Müsteşarlığı'na bağlı bulunmakta. Kuruluş, yurt dışında ayrı ayrı çalışan Dışişleri, Basın ve yayın, Kültür, Turizm Bakanlıklarının dairelerini bir çatı altına toplayıp, onların Türkiye dışındaki çalışmalarını koordine etmeyi amaçlıyor. Bu hedefe paralel olarak ilk etapta, Vasington D.C. ve Paris'te birer İnfomasyon Merkezi kurulmuş bulunuyor. Geniş bir kadroya sahip olan Vasington D.C. 'deki Türk İnfomasyon merkezi'nin hızla yeni projeler üzerinde çalışmaya başladığı bildiriliyor. Türk-Amerikan toplumunu direk olarak ilgil-



endirecek iki büyük proje ise sunlar: 1- Halka açık, haftanın yedi günü ve günün 24 saati çalışan "Elektronik Haber Merkezi". (202) 466-5416 telefon numarasını arayanlar, Türkçe olarak, Türkiyeden gelen ve günlük olarak İnfomasyon Merkezi'nde derlenen hab-

rleri dinleyebiliyorlar. 2-Bölgesel Türk-Amerikan dernekleriyle işbirliği yaparak çalışmalarını pazar günleri sürderecek "Türk Okulları" kurmak. Bu programın ilk etabını Vasington D.C. 'de kurulacak Türk Okulu oluşturuyor. □

Mrs. Ralph E. Ropp, the founder and President of the American Friends of Turkey; Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder from Colorado and Mr. Schroeder; Congressman from New York and Mrs. Samuel Stratton; Congressman from Michigan and Mrs. Dale Kildee; Congressman from Washington and Mrs. Rod Chandler; Congressman from Georgia and Mrs. Larry McDonald; Senior Vice President of the Morgan Trust Guarantee Bank, Mr. Rodney Wagner; Lt. General and Mrs. Larry D. Welch; Lt. General and Mrs. Philip C. Gast; Major General and Mrs. Richard W. Anson; Lt. General Dogan Kromörs from the Turkish General Staff; Under Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Beryl Sprinkel; former U.S. Ambassador to Turkey and Mrs. Parker T. Hart; Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Richard T. McCormack; Chairman of the Board of ESKA and Mrs. Selim Edes; Turkish banker and businessman from Atlanta, Georgia, and Mrs. Remzi Agan; and last but not least, Dr. Ahmed Kafadar, President of OEA from Denver, Colorado, and Mrs. Kafadar.

February 4th, 1983

Ambassador and Mrs. Elekdag gave a cocktail party for the participants of the Annual Award Banquet of the American Friends of Turkey who came from out of town and who participated in the exhibit.

February 7th to 10th, 1983

Ambassador and Mrs. Elekdag went to the Bahamas. Ambassador Elekdag, who is also accredited to the Bahamas presented his credentials during this trip.

February 23rd, 1983

A dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Perle, Assistant Secretary of Defense, was given by Ambassador and Mrs. Elekdag at the Embassy. All the heavy guns of the administration attended this dinner, such as: Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs and Mrs. Elliot Abrams; Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs and Mrs. Paul Wolfowitz; Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Mr. Richard Burt; Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations and Mrs. Alvin

Drishler; and former U.S. Ambassador to Turkey and Mrs. Robert Komer . . . just to name a few.

March 4th, 1983

As part of the cultural program for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Turkish Republic, a piano recital by Miss Meral Güneyman was organized by the Embassy. 150 guests attended the magnificent concert and applauded Meral Güneyman, who performed Brahms, Liszt and Chopin. The concert was followed by a supper. It was attended by a dozen Senators and Representatives of the U.S. Congress, many Ambassadors, members of the Administration, and civic leaders of Washington.*

March 8th, 1983

Ambassador and Mrs. Elekdag gave a reception in the New York "Türk Evi" to celebrate "the premiere exhibition in the U.S. of fashions from Turkey." More than 400 guests, representatives of the U.S. garment and clothing industry, attended the reception. During the reception, 21 leading Turkish fashion manufacturers exhibited their

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art & culture

Topkapi: A Palace, A City, A Legend

by Esin Atıl



Although the Ottoman sultans sponsored numerous building projects in Bursa and Edirne, early capitals in the 14th and 15th centuries, it was after the conquest of Istanbul in 1453 that the building activities reached an unprecedented vitality. Each sultan commissioned elaborate complexes with various schools, shops and dependent structures surrounding the imperial mosques which were named after the donors; and added new courts and pavilions to the Topkapi Palace, the residence of the imperial family and the center of all political, social and cultural activities of the state.

The first imperial residence in the new capital built by Sultan Mehmed II, the conqueror of Istanbul, was the Old Palace in the district of Beyazid. Soon after he started the construction of the New Palace, popularly called Topkapi, which literally means the Can-

non Gate after one of the gates of the structure. The location was chosen as the Saray Burnu (Seraaglio Point), a peninsula overlooking the Golden Horn and the Bosphorus. After the court moved into its new quarters in 1459, the Old Palace became reserved for the family of the previous sultan and the older women of the court.

The Topkapi Palace originally consisted of three courts: the first was open to the public, the second reserved for administrative personnel and the third for the private affairs of the sultan. The Harem, meaning private and personal, was built on the western flank of the last two courts. It contained over 360 chambers in which the family of the sultan lived. The residents included the wives, sisters, mothers, sons, daughters, tutors and attendants. It was here that the royal children received their education and the sultans relaxed

between campaigns and state affairs. In the 17th century a fourth court was added to the palace which extended the complex to the edge of the water. The Topkapi Palace continued to grow until the 19th century; it became a city spread to some 1,000,000 square meters, enclosing several hundred units in which over 20,000 men worked.

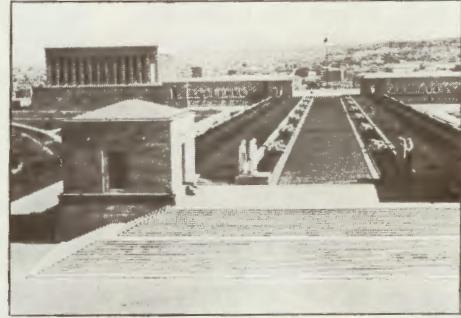
In the middle of the 19th century the sultans moved to the newly-built Dolmabahce Palace on the shores of the Bosphorus and the Topkapi Palace was used by the retired members of the court. When Turkey became a Republic in 1923, all the imperial collections were converted into national institutions, and the Topkapi Palace opened its doors to visitors, scholars and students as a public museum the following year. □

UZAKLARDAN ATAM'A

Atatürk yüz yaşında, Türkiyem elli sekiz. . .
Dünya durdukça Atam hepimiz izindeyiz! . . .
Yadelden selâm sana benim aziz Vatanım,
Bağım, bahçem, çocuğum. . . Kızım, Oğlum, kızanım. . .
Selâm sana şan dolu, şeref dolu tarihim,
Gazi babam şehit deden, toprağında yatanım. . .
Atatürk yüz yaşında, Türkiyem ellisekiz. . .
Dünya durdukça Atam hepimiz izindeyiz! . . .
Kırk yıllık esir kalmış, kılınç kalkan istemiş. . .
Turgut Reis uyarmış: "Yazık ölürsün baba
Kavuşmazsın Vatana. . .
Gülmüş ihtiyar forsa
Alsancağı göstermiş dalga dalga gemide:
"Eğer ölürsem bunu örtünüz üzerime
Vatan bayrağın dalgalandığı yerdir" demiş.
Ay yıldız içimize öylesine işlemiş! . . .
Atatürk yüz yaşında Türkiyem elli sekiz. . .
Dünya durdukça Atam hepimiz izindeyiz! . . .
Almanya'da işçiyiz, Sidney'de alın terimiz,
Ekin biçen fadime
Hududta bekleyen Mehmet biz. . .
Uzaklarda Sanman Bizi, gönlümüzle ordayız,
Kalbimizle, çabamızla, gücümüzle ordayız! . . .
Atatürk yüz yaşında Türkiyem elli sekiz. . .
Dünya durdukça Atam hepimiz izindeyiz! . . .

Sevim Varol

(29 Ekim 1983)



THE SAD TURKISH POET

The moon is a mosque and the stars
are minarets blinking at Istanbul.

The wind through the cypress is the
muezzin calling the faithful to prayer.

I kneel and tell you what is in my
heart, my love, and all the while
steamers belch forth heavy smoke from
the bridge side of Galata.

If I cannot have you, my dear, I'll
take a ship flying the crimson flag
with a white crescent and star and
pilot it to a shore where poets are
miracles and people live their dreams.

Ben Rosetree.

people

An Unforgettable 25th Anniversary Celebration

Most couples celebrate their 25th wedding anniversary by returning to their first honeymoon spot or maybe by staying at home and throwing a party for all their family and friends. The story of Aysel and Erol Üçer's 25th wedding anniversary is remarkably different, as they chose to celebrate their 25 years of happiness together in quite another way.

Dr. Erol Üçer, owner of the Psychiatric Clinic Inc. and the Day Treatment Center in Flint, Michigan, and his wife Aysel shared their 25th wedding anniversary in January with 500 dinner guests at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. All of those invited were needy people in their community.

On January 3rd, the Flint Journal, a local newspaper, reported the event together with a large photograph of the couple mingling with their guests at the party and said:

"The guest list, prepared in advance through Mayor James W. Rutherford's office, was comprised of residents who had missed the Christmas care baskets distributed by the city, Rutherford said.

"I think it is grand," Rutherford said of the dinner. "It was very generous of Dr. Üçer. I wish others would celebrate their anniversaries this way."

"Erol Üçer and his wife, Aysel, said this will be an anniversary they will long remember.

"Meeting together and sharing our time, companionship and resources is one way to restore a sense of community during a period of widespread hardship," Üçer said in an invitation to the dinner. "Let us come together and remember that we need, and depend upon, each other."

"Üçer's sons, Murat, Cengiz and Selim, said the dinner was typical of their father's generosity.

"I'm very proud of what he is doing," Selim Üçer said. "Now that he has a better life he wants to help as many others as he can."

"Mrs. Üçer said she and her husband married in Turkey before coming to the United States. They traveled to several states honing their job skills—she as a biologist, he as a psychiatrist—before coming to the Flint area in 1967.

"I know the other side of the coin and how desperate they are," Üçer said. "I was in poverty myself as a little boy in Turkey. I have been 25 years in this country and I want to show my appreciation."

Turks may be new in this country in relation to America's history, but certainly the old country has sent some of her best over here. Along with the people, came their impressive culture and heritage. Among the unique characteristics they brought with them were her people's peaceful nature and generosity. These strong Turkish characteristics surface from time to time in a vivid manner, such as in the Üçer's case. Happy 25th anniversary, Dr. and Mrs. Erol Üçer! □

I Cook It My Way!

The Turkish American community in the United States has quite a few famous cooks. One of them is the 1982 gold medal winner at the 16th Culinary Arts Show and a member of the American Culinary Federation, Executive Chef Murat Dayioğlu. He is also an ex-president of the Southern California Turkish American Association.

Chef Dayioğlu recently finished a six-month long, around-the-world trip, during which he made frequent stops at the dinner tables of the many countries that he visited. "The purpose of this trip," he said, "was to collect detailed and accurate information on international cuisines for my upcoming cookbook called, 'I Cook It My Way.' It is going to be in English as well as in Turkish and will contain general and detailed in-



formation on international cooking. "I studied the nutritional habits of each nation and their classical cuisines. I got to taste and learn a lot about different foods."

He started his trip in Los Angeles and travelled in an easterly direction around the world. His trip included stops in the U.S.A., Germany, Holland, France, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Pakistan, India, Singapore, Malaya, Thailand, Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Japan. In many of the countries along the way, he met groups of Turks, who greeted him warmly with typical Turkish hospitality.

"After this project, I will be starting another new and exciting project that will take me to the Pacific Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and Africa," says Chef Dayioğlu. □

A World Champion Turk

Have you ever heard the name of Ahmet Enulu? Maybe or maybe not. If you are into body building, chances are that you may have heard that the 1982 light-heavyweight world champion was a Turk. He is Ahmet Enulu, a determined 40-year-old Turk.

The 1982 IFBB Amateur World Bodybuilding Championship was held in Brugge, Belgium, at the end of last year. Well over 100 contestants from 38 countries participated in the competition. It was

there that Ahmet Enulu became the world champion in his class.

"Many of the 27 contestants in the light-heavyweight class (up to 90 kg/198 lbs.) have international reputations, but few can boast the extensive contest experience of 40-year-old Ahmet Enulu . . .", wrote Muscle & Fitness magazine, in reporting on the world championship competition. "Twice suspended from IFBB competition for entering nonsanctioned shows, the Turkish champion had abided

by the terms of his most recent suspension, and was allowed to enter this year's World Championship." The report on Ahmet Enulu concluded by saying, "Amazingly, he had won his class in this same event more than 10 years ago."

The 1982 world championships were lauded by the magazine as the best amateur competitions yet, with first-rate contenders—making Ahmet Enulu's victory that much more impressive, especially at age 40. □

Betsy Harrell and Her Book "Anatolian Knitting Designs"

The first time we met Betsy Harrell was during the Assembly's Annual Bazaar, which was held this past year in the salons of the Turkish Embassy in Washington, D.C. There were a number of Turkish handcrafts on display for sale and she was standing there, silently crying in front of the knitted Turkish socks. Needless to say, it was quite an unusual scene. We wondered why she was crying and were able to find out about it from her later.

Betsy Harrell has a Bachelors degree in the history of art and a Masters in linguistics. She is a writer, artist, and educator. She is also the proud author of a book called "Anatolian Knitting Designs." "It is the memories that brought tears to my eyes," she explained later. "I remember the women in 'Hisar Ustu' in Istanbul who made similar knitted socks for the Community Crafts project. I remember each and every one of them."

In 1968, while her husband was teaching English in Istanbul, she became involved in the Community Crafts project, in which a group of foreign women got together and ordered, purchased, and marketed these handcrafted socks made by the women of the 'Rumeli Hisar Ustu' (literally, "above Rumeli Castle"), situated in the heights overlooking the Bosphorus. While working on this project, Betsy Harrell started to collect the patterns of the knitted socks for the purpose of writing a book about them. It took her ten years to collect all of the designs in her book. She started to write the book and do the art work for her collection of patterns in 1978. "Anatolian



Author Betsy Harrell, wearing one of her favorite Anatolian knitted socks.
(Photo by ATA-USA)

Knitting Designs," a 134 page book, was published in 1981 by Redhouse Publishers in Istanbul, Turkey. The designs were recorded on graph paper so that individual stitches could be counted, and both the Turkish name and English translation of each was given. There are also sections in the book with an explanation of the patterns; the meanings, messages, and traditions in designs and colors; historical notes of knitting and the wearing of stockings; and how to knit the stockings.

Betsy Harrell stated that "many hand-knitted Turkish stockings qualify as important native art because of the fine craftsmanship that goes into their production and because of the beauty, feeling and

meaning in their compositions and colors. Long ago the designs which *Turkish peasant women knitted into their stockings became a part of village heritage.* Now, however, this heritage is being lost. Though many peasants in Turkey still knit as before, many others have relinquished the art. Designs and even the tradition of knitting stockings are rapidly vanishing under the influence of modern living. Since Turks rarely think of their traditional handmade stockings as art forms, the knitted wear is seldom preserved, researched and exhibited." She also explained that the "stockings vary considerably from one region of Turkey to another. Colors differ widely because individual and regional tastes and traditions differ and because (until recently) the dyes for wool depended upon the natural products found in each region."

A passage on the back cover of the book reveals Betsy Harrell's purpose and wish for her book: "Anyone interested in the preservation of traditional art in a modern setting will find this book stimulating and challenging. The language it speaks is universal and may even stimulate you, the reader, to take up needles and try your own hand in a new creative adaptation. Kolay gelsin!" □

(Editor's note: If you are interested in purchasing this book, you can write to Anatolian Knitting Designs, c/o Lucia Blackinton, 7347 S. Spruce Street, Englewood, CO 80112. One to four copies are \$9.95 each, including postage and handling. There is a 35% discount for the purchase of five copies or more.)

A Ph.D. minds the store and finds it to his liking

by Patrick J. O'Connor

Steven Rosenthal is probably the best-educated rug dealer in the United States. Few of his colleagues can boast of a Yale College education crowned by a Yale Ph.D. in Middle Eastern studies as a background for their job.

But Rosenthal is not a fugitive from academia, one of the desperate gypsy scholars driven out of regular college teaching by a declining student population. He also holds a teaching position in the University of Hartford's History Department, where he teaches his own area of Turkish and Middle Eastern history, as well as general history courses.

And he isn't selling just any rugs in his shop at 290 York Street, under the Book Haven store, in what was once New Haven's Saks Fifth Avenue. His rugs, which fill the room, overlapping on the floor and folded in corners, are *kilims*—flat-woven tapestry rugs from Turkey. The sharply defined colors and strong patterns of the rugs, reminiscent of Navajo blankets, have drawn an increasing number of interested patrons to The Kilim Company, as the store is called. Some hang the rugs on the wall; others use them just as their Turkish makers would—on the floor.

Rosenthal first became interested in Turkey as an undergraduate. A major in diplomatic history, he heard much about "the sick man of Europe," Ottoman Turkey. That study prompted a 1967 visit to Turkey, which confirmed his at-

traction to the people and the culture. Says Rosenthal, "I was never the same."

He graduated in 1968 and spent the next academic year at Yale as a Carnegie Teaching Fellow—recognition of both his intention to teach and his promise. The next year took him back to Turkey, this time with the Peace Corps. That second visit exposed him firsthand to traditional Turkish culture, and to the kilims that were part of it. The rugs quickly established a foothold in his mind, and he was on his way to becoming a confirmed collector.

But he had not forgotten the plans to teach: "The idea of doing anything else simply had not occurred to me." He returned to Yale's history department in 1970, earning a Ph.D. in 1975. He launched his academic career at the University of Delaware and lived in nearby Philadelphia.

It was in Philadelphia that Rosenthal started selling rugs. Or, rather, was forced to sell rugs. "People started buying these things off my floor, insisting." A collection gathered as an avocation and for love became the kernel of a trade that soon expanded to include New York dealers and decorators.

The academic career, meanwhile, brought him back to Connecticut, where he began teaching at the University of Hartford and living in Branford. For the young scholar Hartford was the ideal

school: expanding, looking for faculty who would add to the prestige of the place and help attract more and better students, but still small enough to have an intimate atmosphere. (At one university where he was offered a position, Rosenthal confides, he would have been teaching one small part of the history of Ottoman Turkey, one cog in a large history faculty, confined to one specialized niche.) His classroom performance there has been well enough received to earn him last year a Danforth Foundation award for excellence in teaching.

An academic career is, of course, more than teaching, at least for professors who intend to stay in the field. Rosenthal intends to, and he already has a number of journal articles and a book on Turkey, *The Politics of Dependency*, to his credit. A second book, on American Jews and Israel, will be published soon.

And then there's the rug business. He opened the store on York Street two years ago, with Mary McCormack, now a student at the School of Organization and Management, when the rug collection outgrew his Branford home. (When he gives one of his enthusiastic displays of the wares, unfolding rug after rug, scattering them about the floor, the collection seems to threaten momentarily to outgrow his basement space as

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"Turkish Contractors: At Home Abroad"

Worldwide Projects, a magazine which serves those in the multinational community who engineer, construct, and finance international projects, published a very interesting article written by Ankara-based freelance journalist Metin Münir in its December 1982/January 1983 issue. It focuses on the significant new role that Turkish contractors have come to play in recent years in the Middle East and North Africa. Turkey's economic difficulties in the 1970's pushed many Turkish contractors to look abroad for new business, and they found it in these new regions, where cultural and historical links with their clients have been very beneficial.

The article reports that "Turkish contractors have become a major force in the Middle East and North Africa and are in the process of spreading their activities to new

regions. The collective contract volume has grown from a modest US \$1.6 billion in 1978 to US \$4.8 billion in the beginning of 1981. By May 1982, that volume had almost tripled, approaching US \$12 billion: US \$8.1 billion of it in Libya, US \$1.5 billion in Saudi Arabia, US \$1 billion in Iraq and US \$1 billion in other countries including Kuwait, Jordan, Abu Dhabi, Senegal and Egypt."

Over the past three decades, Turkish contractors have gained expertise and financial strength with their domestic projects. Their experience goes back to 1950, when large-scale public works projects were built with economic aid from the United States, and to the years of rapid Turkish industrialization in the 1960's. Their overseas experience during the last five years has consolidated their expertise and international reputation.

Recently, a source of unexpected help has come from the new government, which has offered additional incentives to boost Turkey's export and hard currency revenues. The Turkish contractors have benefitted from a number of new measures: "Their overseas earnings were exempted from the 40 percent corporate tax, and bonds from the 25 percent expenditure tax and stamp duties. Foreign currency deposited by Turkish contractors in Turkish banks could be withdrawn on demand"

The article comments that "the Turkish government may become even more interested in its contractors when the financial gains become more tangible. Starting in 1983, their earnings on foreign projects are expected to become Turkey's third greatest source of income from abroad, trailing only

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On July 1-3, the Turkish American Society, Inc., cosponsored the "Second Annual Business Conference" with the Union of the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey. The subject of this three-day conference in New York City was Turkish agribusiness and opportunities for U.S. investments. Over seventy large U.S. corporation representatives attended the conference. There were many impressive corporate names to be seen in the list, including: General Foods Corporation, Borden Inc. International, Land O' Lakes Inc., Chase Manhattan Bank, Chemical Bank, and Banker's Trust Company. The above photograph shows Turkish-American businessmen Ahmet Ertegun (on left), former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig (second on left), and Turkish Ambassador Şükrü Elekdağ (third from left) during a business luncheon attended by over 600 guests. (Photo by Mehmet Fenik)

letters

The Minorities in Turkish States Past and Present

Dear Editor:

As we discussed at the A.T.A.A. Convention, I am writing you this letter.

I appreciate your interest with regard to the discussion group which we are planning for next year in Washington, D.C. at the A.T.A.A. meeting. The subject of "The Minorities in Turkish States, Past and Present" and "Turkish Minorities in Different Parts of the World and Their Relationship with the Communities They Are In, Past

and Present", is the subject of the discussion group.

I have already discussed the various aspects of the subject with different friends. I have noticed that there is great interest in the subject. Through your column, I would like to make other interested friends aware of this activity, which will take part next year in Washington, D.C. at the A.T.A.A. meeting and which will hopefully continue in the coming years.

I would appreciate hearing from

those who are interested and request participation in the discussion group and/or request materials and those who wish to share their personal thoughts and experience with regard to this.

Many thanks and cordial best wishes.

Sincerely,

CEMIL BIKMEN, M.D.

Box A, Kings Park

Psychiatric Ctr.

Kings Park, New York 11754

Turkish Contractors

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exports and the remittances of about a million expatriate workers in Europe. The Association of Construction Contractors estimates that overseas contracts will net the nation US \$1 billion in 1983 and US \$1.5 billion in the year following."

The article continues to explain that, "the greatest strength of Turkish contractors lies in the availability of trained and experienced engineers and technicians and an

abundant supply of unskilled labor. People in all three categories are cheap in comparison with their Western counterparts. A Turkish worker costs one-tenth what a German worker costs; a Turkish engineer, one-fourth. Because unemployment is high—probably around 20 percent of the labor force—it is very easy to find people to work overseas. And they are willing to work in countries not attractive to Westerners, in conditions few Westerners would tolerate."

Turkish contractors feel that they will do even better in the years ahead. "The next goal for Turkish contractors is to expand outside the region. The Association sees increasing interest in African and Far Eastern markets, and it is maintaining close contacts with counterparts in the Middle East, Western Europe, the Eastern bloc and the East Asia." □

What Does A Turkish Ambassador Do

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fall and winter 1983/84 collections in leather, suede and lambskin shearling coats, jackets, pants and skirts.

March 15th, 1983

Ambassador and Mrs. Elekdag gave a dinner at the Embassy in honor of Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Caspar W. Weinberger. Among 60 prominent guests present were: Senator from Wyoming and Mrs. Allan Kooi Simpson; Congressman from California and Mrs. Ed Zschau; Assistant Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Richard Perle; former U.S. Ambassador to Turkey and Mrs. Parker T. Hart; President of OEA from Denver, Colorado and Mrs. Ahmed D. Kafadar;

Chairman of Atlantic Records (New York) and Mrs. Ahmet Ertegün; President of Aydin Corporation and Mrs. Ayhan Hakimoglu; President of Akbank (New York) and Mrs. Tarhan Danisman.*

April 5th, 1983

A "kurufasulye-pilaf partisi" was held at the Embassy for the Turkish students living in Washington and its vicinity. 120 Turkish students attended this party.

April 6th, 1983

Ambassador and Mrs. Elekdag gave a dinner in honor of Secretary of the Air Force and Mrs. Verne Orr. Among the many who attended the dinner were: Counselor to the President, the Honorable and Mrs. Ed Meese; Justice of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Lewis Powell; Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, General and Mrs. Charles A. Gabriel.

April 8th, 1983

Ambassador and Mrs. Elekdag gave a reception at the Turkish Embassy for the "Volunteer Clearing House" for 300 guests. Their guests of honor were Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Malcolm Baldrige and Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. John Block.

April 23rd, 1983

Ambassador and Mrs. Elekdag gave a party to celebrate the "Cocuk Bayrami".

April 24th, 1983

Ambassador and Mrs. Elekdag gave a buffet dinner in honor of General Tahsin Sahinkaya, member of the Turkish National Security Council, who was visiting the U.S. The party was attended by 70 guests.* □

*(Editor's note: More detailed news and photographs can be found on these items elsewhere in this issue.)

it's interesting

The Secret of Anatolia

by Quinn and Marilyn Harned

For many years scores of Westerners have traveled to Turkey for a variety of reasons. Many have gone there on military assignment. Others have gone in search of the secrets of Turkey's rich historical past. As Westerners ventured deeper and deeper into Turkey's rugged interior, it is not surprising that eventually they would discover an often-overlooked living relic of Turkey's ancient cultural background. We are speaking here of that shepherd's guardian which for centuries has protected the flocks from the ever-present dangers of predators—the COBAN KÖPEGI, or as it is known here in the United States, the ANATOLIAN SHEPHERD DOG.

For hundreds of years the COBAN KÖPEGI, or ANATOLIAN SHEPHERD dog has survived and thrived out on the rugged Anatolian Plateau. A graduate geologist from Cambridge University on expedition to Turkey once wrote, "Here is a functional beauty chiseled to perfection by countless generations of work." The extremes of terrain, climate, and lifestyle of the Anatolian Plateau have produced a vigorous outdoor working dog. "The pups are ruthlessly culled by the shepherds and by nature, and those who survive are lean and muscular, able and ready to attack any creature—even present-day automobiles—which appear to threaten their sheep." That this impressive livestock guarding dog should remain a secret of the remote villages of Anatolia was impossible, and in recent years this ancient breed which is known for its loyalty and independence has been imported into the United States and England and is becoming widely recognized and respected in Western agricultural and show circles.

The first known Anatolian Shepherd dogs to enter the United States were imported by Dr. Rodney Young, a noted archaeologist from the University of Pennsylvania who directed the excavations at Gordium. However, the first active breeding program in the United States was the result of the importation of a pair of dogs by Lt. Robert C. Ballard, U.S.N., upon returning to the U.S. from duty in Ankara, Turkey. Lt. Ballard became fluent

in the Turkish language and customs and spent many weekends and vacations traveling throughout the country learning the customs of the Turkish people, but more importantly, learning the history and behavior of this magnificent Turkish breed of dog.

Here in the United States the Anatolian Shepherd dog is rapidly gaining recognition as an outstanding livestock guarding dog. The New England Farm Center at Hampshire College in Amherst, Massachusetts has put over 100 Anatolians in pastures in over 20 states across the U.S. The research



involving the use of the Anatolian Shepherd dog is in response to the rising predation problems plaguing the sheep ranchers of this country. Dr. Raymond Coppinger, Director of the Livestock Guarding Dog Project at the NEFC, is studying the Anatolian Shepherd together with the Italian Maremma and the Yugoslavian Shar Planinac in hopes that these "old world" breeds will prove to be an inexpensive, realistic, and environmentally sound solution to the predator problems. After all, this impressive breed has for centuries been the Turkish shepherd's front-line defense of his flock from bears, jackals, and wolves.

The size and elegant stature of the COBAN KÖPEGI, ANATOLIAN SHEPHERD DOG, has caused many dog fanciers to show considerable interest in the breed. Indeed, this imposing animal is magnificent to behold. The classic coloring of this breed, with black ears and muzzle, is often called "karabash", or literally, "black head". Other color variants may include buff, white, tricolor, or even an occasional black. The dogs can stand at least 29 inches at

the shoulder and weigh at least 100 pounds at full maturity. The dog's profile is accentuated by a tail which tends to curl over the back when the dog is on full alert. The dogs can have a lion-like impression heightened by the erect ear stubs after cropping, a common practice in Turkey. There is a decidedly slinky, lion-like grace about these dogs as they are seen at work. In the remote areas, Turkish shepherds may put huge iron-spiked collars on their dogs as added protection when the dog is out guarding the flocks.

It is this elegant grace and imposing stature that has attracted many Westerners to want to become owners and breeders of the Turkish shepherd dog. At the current time, the breed is considered a rare breed in the U.S. and is shown at rare breed shows and exhibitions. We hope that in the near future the American Kennel Club will grant recognition of the Anatolian Shepherd Dog and include it in its Stud Book. For the present time, however, the Anatolian Shepherd Dog Club of America, founded in 1970 to actively promote the breed, maintains detailed pedigree information and the Breed REGISTRY which now numbers nearly 500 dogs.

Most Americans consider dogs a part of the family circle, and Americans have a special fondness for their families' origins. It is only natural, therefore, that there is among our owners and breeders of Anatolian Shepherd dogs an ever-increasing interest and appreciation for Turkey and its cultural heritage. We see in ourselves, and recognize in other owners, a special interest in, and fondness for Turkey, its people, customs, geography, history, and current politics. We feel proud to be a part of a positive movement which focuses on one of Turkey's most precious natural resources, the Anatolian Shepherd Dog, the proud COBAN KÖPEGI!

For additional information on the breed, contact: Anatolian Shepherd Dog Club of America, P.O. Box 1271, Alpine, California 92001 (619) 445-3334. □

IMMEDIATE JOB OPENINGS FOR TURKISH LANGUAGE INSTRUCTORS

The Defense Language Institute provides foreign language training to members of the U.S. Armed Forces. At the Presidio of Monterey, California, over 500 DLI instructors teach thirty-three languages and dialects to a yearly student population of more than 4,000; approximately 90 instructors at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, teach Russian to 700 students per year; in addition, training is conducted in three languages (German, Spanish, and Korean) at the Presidio of San Francisco. These courses, combined with DLI's extensive non-resident curriculum, constitute perhaps the largest program in the western world devoted entirely to language teaching.

In the basic course at DLIFLC, new students are led to functional competency through an intensive, closely-monitored program of instruction. The year-round curriculum also features intermediate and advanced courses. Students learn about a country's overall culture through

exposure to its music, literature and customs, but instructors concentrate on the four major skills: speaking, listening comprehension, reading comprehension and writing.

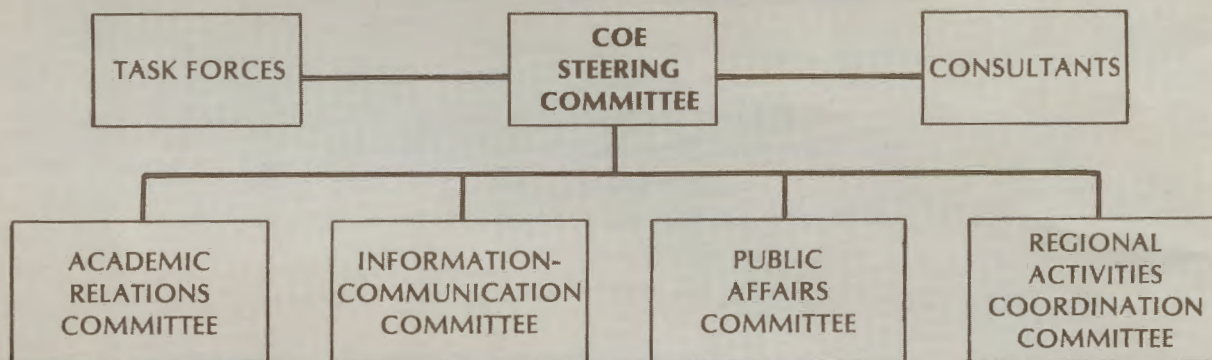
Entry salaries (per annum) for both permanent and temporary positions, based on an evaluation of education and experience, are: \$12,854 (GS-5); \$15,922 (GS-7); and \$19,477 (GS-9). A high degree of competence in the foreign language is required; minimum professional level in English is essential.

DLIFLC is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Application forms are available from:

Defense Language Institute
Foreign Language Center
ATTN: Civilian Personnel Office (DLIX)
Presidio of Monterey, CA 93940
(408) 242-8161/8261

Assembly of Turkish American Associations Council on Education (COE) Organizational Chart



Continued from page 7

A Ph.D minds the store

continued from page 55

well. It is, he admits, "probably the best collection of kilims in this country.")

In the few hours a day that Rosenthal opens his shop, perhaps half a dozen customers come in. Many have been there before ("They grow on you," Rosenthal says of the rugs); others are first-timers, wondering just what a kilim is. Enough visitors (and New York dealers) buy to keep the business growing and support trips to Turkey, yet there are not so many that Rosenthal doesn't have free time. It is a leisurely trade, the perfect business for a scholar, he says. And it's only a walk across the street to tap Yale's library resources.

If anything threatens Rosenthal's perfect life, it is doubts over how long the supply of rugs will hold out. It is becoming, he observes, increasingly harder to find good rugs. A traditionally made rug takes some eight months, a length of time fewer and fewer Turks in a rapidly modernizing country are willing to spend, even for prices that have soared 300 percent in the last two years. The best rugs (with a few modern exceptions), are those more than thirty-five years old, and there are only so many of them. One day, perhaps, there will be no more; kilims will be gone, or, like Persian rugs, priced beyond the reach of the young professionals who are Rosenthal's primary clientele.

But until that day comes, Steven Rosenthal will keep going back to Turkey, looking for good rugs, some to keep, some to sell. And he will keep studying Turkey, and writing and teaching about it. He seems—strolling across a floor pulsing with reds, browns, blues, and greens, equally at ease talking about rugs or Turkish politics—a creature rare in modern times; the man who has found between himself and the life he leads that simple harmony that Camus called happiness. □

Editor's note: This article was published in the Yale Alumni Magazine and Journal and was contributed to ATA-USA by a Yale alumni, Prof. İlhan Lütem.

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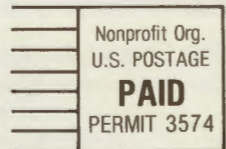
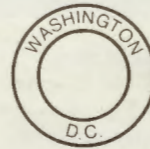
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We Need Additional Names and Addresses of People Who Would Like to Receive ATA-USA.