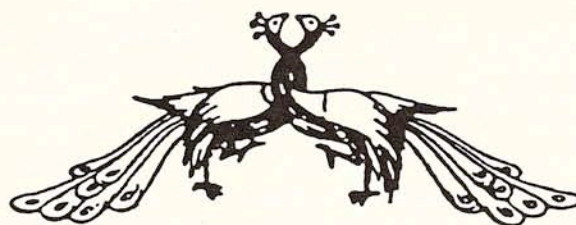


SOCIETY FOR ARMENIAN STUDIES

NEWSLETTER

Vol. XXIX, No. 2 (68)

Fall 2005



From the Society

SAS Annual Executive and Membership Meetings

The SAS Annual Membership Meeting was held in conjunction with the MESA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. The Meeting was held from 7-8:00PM, on Saturday, November 19, 2005, in the Roosevelt Room of the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, DC.

The SAS Executive Council meeting was held just prior to the general membership meeting.

Members heard various reports, the financial report, and discussed pertinent issues before the Society. The minutes of the meeting and the annual financial report of SAS will be published in the next issue of the Newsletter.

There was one SAS sponsored panel at the MESA conference.

Ninety Years: The Armenian Genocide in Literature, Memoir, and Film

Organized by **Barlow Der Mugrdechian**

Chair: **Richard G. Hovannisian, UCLA**

Barlow Der Mugrdechian, California State University, Fresno

Across the Chasm: From Catastrophe to Creativity

George B. Kooshian, Jr., UCLA

The Web of Hope: The Memoirs of George B. Kooshian. His Birth and Education in Turkey; His Passage to Exile and Genocide; and His Rebirth in America

Rubina Peroomian, UCLA

Historical Memory: Threading the Contemporary Literature of Armenia

Vahram Shemmassian, California State University, Northridge

Literature, Film, and Genocide Denial: The Case of Franz Werfel's "The Forty Days of Musa Dagh"

ANCA Hosts Reception for SAS

The Armenian National Committee of America (ANCA) hosted a reception for SAS members who were in Washington, DC for the SAS annual meeting. The reception was held

from 4:00-6:00PM on Sunday, November 20, at the ANCA office.

Thank you to ANCA Executive Director Aram Hamparian and the ANCA for hosting the reception and thank you to SAS Executive Council member Robert Krikorian for coordinating the reception.

Journal of the Society for Armenian Studies

Volume 14 of the JSAS has been published and sent to members the first week of December. Overseas members of the Society should receive the Journal within several weeks. If you do not receive a Journal, contact Barlow Der Mugrdechian, barlowd@csufresno.edu, with any inquiries.

SAS Newsletter

Robert Hewsens is resigning from his co-editorship of the SAS Newsletter, as of this issue. The SAS would like to thank Robert Hewsens for his efforts as SAS Newsletter editor. A new editor is being sought. Responsibilities include compiling and editing two issues of the Newsletter per year. Please send a note to the SAS Secretariat expressing your interest in becoming SAS Newsletter editor.

Send to: Barlow Der Mugrdechian, Armenian Studies Program, 5245 N Backer Ave PB4, Fresno, CA 93740-8001, Email: barlowd@csufresno.edu, Office: 559-278-4930, FAX: 559-278-2129.

Library of Congress Organizes Special Seminar

The Library of Congress Armenian Seminar held a special event on Friday, November 18, 2005, for the members of the Society of Armenian Studies who were in Washington for this year's annual meetings, for professionals researching things Armenian, and for interested members of the Armenian community of the Greater Metropolitan Washington area.

The event took place from 12:30-2:00 in Dining Room A of the James Madison Memorial Building, and answered numerous requests through the years that we display some of the rarities and important research materials we have accumulated as our collection has grown. This was a chance not only to see some of the spectacular and important items ranging from illuminated manuscripts and calligraphy sheets to items from the correspondence of Henry Morgenthau but also to discuss your research needs and how the Library of Congress can meet them.

Curators from the Prints and Photographs Division, the Manuscript Division, the Conservation Division and Geography and Maps Division, were in attendance.

Thank you to Levon Avdoyan, Ph.D., Armenian and Georgian Area Specialist, Near East Section/AMED, The Library of Congress for organizing the seminar.

SAS Special Publication

The SAS proposes to publish a special issue of JSAS commemorating the 90th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide. While the topic is familiar to all, our focus is narrow, to examine the post-traumatic effects of the Armenian Genocide. In an effort to add value and venture into little examined areas of research, we propose to investigate how this epoch-making tragedy forged survivor psychology, as many adapted to traumatic circumstances. What was the political legacy of the genocide on Armenian leaders scattered throughout the world? How did individual survivors contemplate economic survival? When did Armenians—leaders and ordinary citizens alike—awaken to the impact of the Turkish denial, and how did that impact on their relationships within and as well as outside the community? Has Turkish denial been so traumatic that reconciliation may be difficult? In the negative, why has reconciliation been slow, even problematic? The ultimate goal of these readings would be to assess whether and how the genocide affected Armenians in 5 specific areas: political, economic, human rights, denial, and reconciliation.

The special JSAS issue commemorating the 90th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide will thus have five papers, along with an introduction and postscript by Joseph A. Kéchichian and Barlow Der Mugrdechian. We would like to invite you to consider writing a 7,000-words (maximum) essay on the economic consequences of the genocide and what kind of impact (or trauma) it had on Armenians both in and out of the region.

The deadline for submitting a proposed article is January 20, 2006.

Please send a proposed title and an abstract of up to 300 words to Joseph Kéchichian at JoeGCC@aol.com or Barlow Der Mugrdechian at barlowd@csufresno.edu. Once the proposal is accepted, we are expecting to produce the publication in a timely manner. A final submission date will then be determined.

The Society for Armenian Studies will offer a \$500 honorarium upon the first submission of the essay and thanks you for participating in this special commemorative effort.

The Society for Armenian Studies Welcomes the Following New Members:

Regular members:

Anne Elbrecht

Davis, CA

Primary field of interest: Near East Relief

Secondary field of interest: Armenian Genocide

Andrea Scala

Catholic University (Milan) and State University (Milan)

Primary field of interest: Linguistics

Secondary field of interest: Philology

Student members:

Talar Chahinian

UCLA

Primary field of interest: Comparative literature

Secondary field of interest: Armenian Studies, French, Theories of Trauma and Memory

Lilit Hovsepian

State Pedagogical University, Yerevan, Armenia

Primary field of interest: Philology

Secondary field of interest: Literature, languages

Hasmik Khalapyan

Central European University, Budapest

Primary field of interest: History

Secondary field of interest: Gender Studies and Theories of Nationalism

Supporting members:

Berge Bulbulian

Fresno, CA

John Armenia

Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada

Vicken Gulvartian

Los Angeles, CA

Richard Kloian

Richmond, CA

Clifford Melikian

Walnut Creek, CA

M. Svadjian

Bolton, Ontario, Canada

Institutional members:

Armenian Genocide Museum and Memorial

Armenian Library and Museum

St. Nersess Armenian Seminary

Memorial Library, Univ. of Wisconsin

Middle East Journal



Participants in the SAS sponsored panel at MESA. Left to right: Vahram Shemmassian, Rubina Perroomian, Richard Hovannisian, and Levon Marshlian. Not pictured, Barlow Der Mugardehian and George Kooshian.

The Changing Face of MESA

Rubina Perroomian

My first experience with the Middle East Studies Association (MESA) annual conference was in San Francisco, in 1982, where I participated as a student and merely a listener with no paper to present and no particular contribution to that scholarly forum. From then on, during my 25-year journey in the field of Armenian Studies and, more particularly, my engrossment in the literature of genocide and the pursuit of world recognition of this "crime against humanity,"¹ I have attended these yearly conferences perhaps more than fifteen times with feelings and perceptions fluctuating from gratification to disillusionment.

I remember that first conference in San Francisco. We were a group of graduate students of the UCLA Armenian History Program led by Professor Richard G. Hovannisian and the Naregatsi Chair of Armenian Studies led by Professor Avedis Sanjian. It was in this gathering that I discovered Leonardo Alishan, a charismatic Iranian American scholar from the University of Utah, Salt Lake City. He was presenting a paper on Ahmad Shamlu, a renowned Persian poet. My Iranian roots and his Armenian name had attracted me to that panel in a hall with standing room only, a hall that gave him a standing ovation, something that I found a rare or rather an impossible occurrence in my later years of MESA participation. Our acquaintance turned into a lasting friendship and resulted in Alishan's introduction into the UCLA Armenian circle and consequent encouragement to contribute more and more to Armenian scholarship.²

My first exposure to this forum of Middle East scholars

was an unforgettable experience. I remember our "Armenian contingent" from UCLA and the universities throughout the U.S. getting together every evening after a hectic jaunt from one panel to another to catch our favorite speaker or topic. We would compare notes; we would express our enthusiasm about a pro-Armenian comment or even a topic only remotely touching upon an Armenian subject (rare); we would express our frustration, anger and disappointment about Turkish or pro-Turk panels (numerous) neglecting altogether the Armenian existence in Ottoman history or reiterating the Turkish denialist phrases when discussing World War One, the downfall of the Ottoman Empire, and the rise of the Turkish Republic.

In this vast field of Middle Eastern scholarship, I felt myself a member of a group that was marginalized at best, not to say neglected. The feeling shared by my mentors and colleagues persisted through our years of MESA participation with one or two Armenian panels per year at the most. That was all the MESA administration would spare their Armenian members and, from time to time, rejected panels that explicitly dealt with the Genocide. One such proposal in 1996 for a panel to be chaired by Prof. Richard Hovannisian was rejected and the reason given was that there were too many similar panels!!!! Letters contesting the decision were sent, strings were pulled. Three weeks before the conference, we received a letter indicating that a slot had opened and we could fill it with our panel, if we so desired. We declined, of course. The following year, we sent in a proposal for the same panel with a different title that omitted the "G word." The panel was accepted.

It was always a challenge to get at least one or two panels accepted. Only three years ago, at the annual membership meeting of the Society for Armenian Studies, which takes place in conjunction with the MESA meetings, with emotions heightened, we decided that MESA was not a friendly forum for modern Armenian subjects (although subjects dealing with ancient or medieval history and culture were considered harmless and O.K.), and perhaps we should look for other venues. And we did. The following year, there were no Armenian panels at MESA, and I am sure no one missed them or cared about them. Instead, we had panels at the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS) and at the American Historical Association (AHA).

Now, here we are again at MESA in Washington D.C., witnessing a change of atmosphere, an openness which we never experienced before. One harbinger of this openness was my chance meeting with Ralph Jaeckel, Professor of Turkic languages at UCLA during the MESA general meeting, that is, the Presidential Address and Award Ceremony. Though we had avoided contact during the years I spent at UCLA, he now said hi and offered for us to sit together. That evening he received the Mentoring Award for his long years of dedication to teaching Turkish, and I applauded a bit sur-

prised but wholeheartedly. The Presidential Address was given by Ali Banuazizi, the outgoing president, an Iranian American scholar and Professor of Cultural Psychology at Boston College. The speech, titled "Sacrificing the self and others in the Way of God," was a daring journey into the concept of martyrdom and its Sunni interpretation into suicide bombing or contemporary acts of terrorism in the name of Islam. He spoke about the overblown and misrepresented conflict between the Shiites and Sunnis of the world, its politicization and use for personal political gains at the price of innocent lives. He pleaded with scholars of Islam to take a stance on this issue and help to put an end to terrorism.

When I had a chance to talk to him very briefly before the meeting, he said that I would be glad to know who was getting the Academic Freedom Award this year. As the Award was announced later in the evening, I realized what he meant. The Award went to Fatma Muge Goçek and Ronald Suny for their daring initiative to organize scholarly fora for Turkish and Armenian historians to discuss "the destruction of the Armenian people of the Ottoman Empire" during WWI. This was the first time ever a MESA official, in this case Joe Stork, 2005 CAFMENA (Committee for Academic Freedom on the Middle East and North Africa) chair, Human Rights Watch/Middle East, expressed this formulation about the events of 1915. Mind you, MESA did not use the G word yet, but definitely took a huge step forward. Congratulations Muge! You certainly deserved the honor. I think most of us Armenians interested in Armenian-Turkish relations are familiar with her name as one of the organizers of the Bilgi Conference in Istanbul, as one of the three Turkish voices in a recent conference at UCLA organized by Richard Hovannisian, and for a closer circle, as the driving force behind the ongoing online dialogue of the listserve group.

But this is not all. I was particularly impressed by young Turkish scholars who explored the late Ottoman history with casual and unbiased references to the overwhelming Armenian presence in Turkey, especially when the topic was about the pre-WWI Missionary activities or tracing a map of old neighborhoods in Istanbul, for example. The presentations sometimes suffered because of the limited resources available to them. But a first step was taken. These scholars, mostly from U.S. universities, had no doubt wondered during their research: So where are these Armenians now? What happened to all these Armenians in the Ottoman Empire after the War? A Jewish American scholar, art historian Carol Bertram had come face to face with this question while conducting her research about the architectural characteristics of Turkish houses in Amasia. To her inquiry about changing hands on these houses, she had received the most unexpected answers. Most of these houses had originally belonged to Armenians. After attracting the suspicion of the Amasia police and as she puts it "after being invited out of the country" by the government, she promised herself to pursue the issue. Her presentation at the conference "Anchoring the Hosts of

Ghosts: Istanbul and Armenian Pilgrimage Itinerary," was the result of her inquiry into the trips-visits-pilgrimages that Armen Aroyan has organized to Western Armenia (Eastern provinces of Turkey today) over the past twelve years, taking Diasporan Armenians to the native towns and villages of their parents and grandparents, survivors of the Armenian Genocide.

And finally, our own panel, "Ninety Years: The Armenian Genocide in Literature, Memoir, and Film," sponsored by the SAS, organized by Barlow Der Mugerdechian of California State University, Fresno and chaired by Richard Hovannisian, was another showcase of this openness, as were the topics presented: Barlow Der Mugerdechian "Across the Chasm: From Catastrophe to Creativity," George B. Kooshian, Jr., UCLA "The Web of Hope: The Memoirs of George B. Kooshian," Rubina Perroomian, UCLA Historical Memory: Threading the Contemporary Literature of Armenia, Vahram Shemmasian, California State University, Northridge, "Literature, Film, and Genocide Denial: The case of Frantz Werfel's *The Forty Days of Musa Dagh*."

The hall was almost full, with a mixed audience. There were no Turks sneaking in with tape-recorders. There were no Turkish, mostly female, students challenging the papers and articulating the official Turkish lines of denial. There were, however, Turks who asked questions and added their insight. Muge was one of them. The two-hour session lasted three hours (ours was the last of the evening). As I exited the room, my excitement was replaced almost immediately by ravenous hunger. I headed directly for the hotel restaurant where we had breakfast every day to find it changed completely and adorned with white tablecloths and napkins, candlelight, and fresh flower centerpieces. It was a pleasant atmosphere to celebrate the successful ending of this year's MESA conference.

But there was more to come. I could not help overhearing two men speaking two tables away from me. I couldn't hear them very well, but the younger man kept repeating the word Armenian and referring to the Istanbul conference. I sharpened my ears; he was telling his companion how the conference was canceled at first, how a third venue was chosen to hold the conference, and how the Turkish Prime Minister had recommended for the conference to take place. My puzzlement was interrupted when Muge entered the restaurant with a group. After taking a table, she noticed me sitting alone and came to my table to invite me to join them. I declined, because I was almost done and they were just starting. On her way back she kissed and hugged the young fellow, the one talking about the Istanbul conference. They must have been close acquaintances. I grabbed the opportunity to approach them and told Muge I was dying to know who this young gentleman was and why he was talking about the Istanbul Conference. As Muge said my name, without waiting to be introduced, he took my hand saying "I am Koray Caliskanian. Pleased to meet you." We laughed, because by

adding the "ian" to his name he was referring to the ongoing Turkish slander that whoever among Turkish scholars deviates from the official Turkish line in regards to the Armenian Question is either from a remote Armenian ancestry or is paid by the Armenian lobby. In no time, Muge had transferred my plate, the basket of bread, the butter, and my glass of water to their table, "ordered" me to sit with them and think about a joint panel for next year's MESA.

Koray Caliskan, from the University of Bogazici, was the recipient of this year's Malcom H. Kerr Dissertation Award announced the day before at the general meeting. He was sitting with Noubar Hovsepian, a professor at Chapman University in the City of Orange in California. The conversation that ensued was a topping on the pleasant experience I had during the few days at the conference. Koray was articulate, and humorous too, and freely criticized the Turkish government's approach to the issue of the Armenian Genocide.

In the end, when I asked the waitress for my check, my new Turkish friend adamantly refused to let me pay for my dinner. With embarrassment I gave in to his gentlemanly gesture. As I walked to my room, I was amazed of my own openness. For the first time, a Turkish gentleman had picked up my tab.

As I write this, I am flying back to my routine in L.A., thinking about the turkey I have yet to buy and cook for 20 people the day after tomorrow. But I am taking along a pleasant impression with me. MESA is not, after all, the unfriendly atmosphere for modern Armenian subjects. Armenian scholars are not after all marginalized and often a neglected minority. Obviously, the majority of Turkish scholars, old pillars of this association, have not changed their position vis-à-vis the Armenian Question. Many panels still examine Turkish history within the same framework, with the same vantage point as in the past. But a window has opened, and the fresh air coming in is gradually clearing away the taboo of speaking about the Armenian Genocide without the protective shield of "the so called."

1) *This wording was used in a joint declaration of Allied Powers on May 24, 1915 condemning the Turkish government for atrocities committed against Armenians. At the time when the word genocide was not coined yet, the principle of "Crimes Against Humanity" was being introduced. See Vahakn Dadrian, History of the Armenian Genocide, p. 216.*

2) *Alishan was a poet writing in English and Persian. In all his life of 54 years he remained obsessed by his grandmother's ordeal during the Genocide and composed his best poems around that theme.*

SAS Student Prizes

SAS Distinguished Dissertation Award

The Society for Armenian Studies Distinguished Dissertation Award was established in 2004 to recognize exceptional achievement in research and writing for/of dissertations in Armenian studies. The winner of the prize will receive a \$1,000 prize and one year complementary membership in SAS.

SAS Annual Student Prizes

Prize for Best Student Paper Submitted to JSAS

The SAS Executive Council will award an annual \$500.00 prize to a graduate student who submits the best paper in the field of Armenian Studies that calendar year to the *Journal of the Society for Armenian Studies* (JSAS) for publication. The graduate student winner will receive one year complementary SAS membership.

Articles should be submitted to Barlow Der Mugardechian, Armenian Studies Program, 5245 N Backer Ave PB 4, Fresno, CA 93740-8001. The student should specify that he/she would like to be considered for the JSAS prize. The paper should be suitable for publication and will be published under the Prize rubric. All papers should be sent in hard copy and on diskette. The JSAS Editorial Board members will make the final decision. **Deadline: Feb. 15 annually.**

Prize for Best Student Conference Paper

The SAS Executive Council will award an annual \$500.00 prize to a graduate student who presents the best conference paper in any calendar year. The graduate student winner will receive one year complementary SAS membership.

Once the paper is delivered at a conference, a hard copy should be sent to Barlow Der Mugardechian, Armenian Studies Program, 5245 N Backer Ave. PB4, Fresno, CA 93740-8001.

The paper will be judged by those SAS Executive Council members who hold the Ph.D., with the assistance of other colleagues as necessary, according to their areas of competence. **Deadline: February 15 annually.**

Volume 15 of the Journal of the Society for Armenian Studies (JSAS)

The editors of JSAS are now accepting articles for consideration for publication in Volume 15 of JSAS. Contributions and editorial correspondence should be sent to the Editor, John Greppin, Department of Linguistics, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH 44115-2440 or by email to j.greppin@csuohio.edu.

Three Turkish Voices on the Ottoman Armenians

Sunday, November 6, 2005, 2:00-5:30 P.M.
UCLA—Court of Sciences 50 (Young Hall)

Featuring Professors:

1. Taner Akcam, University of Minnesota
"A New Assessment of Ottoman Documents"
 2. Elif Shafak, University of Arizona
"Memory And Literature"
 3. F. Muge Gocek, University of Michigan
"The recent Istanbul Conference on Ottoman Armenians"
- Sponsored by the Armenian Educational Foundation Chair in Modern Armenian History, UCLA
Contact: Richard Hovannisian: Hovannis@history.ucla.edu

"Three Turkish Voices" at UCLA By Sevan Yusefian

Los Angeles—On Sunday afternoon, November 6, an extraordinary forum titled "Three Turkish Voices on the Ottoman Armenians" took place at UCLA. Organized by Professor Richard Hovannisian and sponsored by the UCLA Armenian Educational Foundation Chair in Modern Armenian History with the support of the Center for Near Eastern Studies, the program included Dr. Taner Akcam, University of Minnesota; Dr. Elif Shafak, University of Arizona; and Dr. Fatma Muge Gocek, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor. Featuring an exclusively Turkish panel, the forum generated great interest among students, academics, and the public. More than 800 people arrived at an auditorium that has a normal capacity of 375 but was crammed with more than eager 500 attendees who spilled over into the aisles, vestibules, and all available floor space. Fortunately, an adjacent auditorium was soon opened to accommodate most of the remaining overflow crowd, which was able to listen through a live audio link and to meet and hear the participants directly after each had spoken in the first auditorium. Dr. Hovannisian noted that this was not only a record-breaking event but also a historic occasion, as three scholars had come to challenge the Turkish states narrative of denial by openly addressing the fate of the Armenian population of the Ottoman Empire. He stated: "I am most grateful to Professors Akcam, Shafak, and Gocek, who understand that the topic at hand is not only one that is an Armenian issue but one that is equally a Turkish and a humanitarian issue."

Dr. Taner Akcam discussed the value of the Ottoman archives for studying the Armenian Genocide. He insisted that the belief that nearly all Ottoman documents concerning the Genocide were destroyed by successive Turkish governments is a misconception. Although no proverbial smoking gun has been discovered to prove conclusively that the Young Turk government planned and executed the physical destruction of the Armenian people, there is extensive docu-

mentation relating to the genocidal intent of the regime. Such documents include official papers and correspondences from the central authorities in Istanbul guiding and instructing regional party and administrative officials in the implementation of the mass deportation of the Armenians, the appropriation and distribution of Armenian property and assets, the special targeting and intentional maltreatment of the Armenian deportees, and the swift settlement of Muslim newcomers in the Armenian towns as villages, often within a few days after the Armenians were marched away. Such evidence demonstrates that the Genocide was carefully planned and carried out by the central government, which purposefully denied the deportees the protection and care necessary for their survival.

Dr. Elif Shafak expressed the need to look into the personal histories or micro-histories of people whose lives were changed and destroyed by the calamity. With the passing of time and the gradual disappearance of victims of and witnesses to the massacres, Turks and Armenians tend respectively to view each other as one monolithic accuser or as a homogenous group of perpetrators. Focusing on the lives of individuals immediately affected by the brutality, however, puts a personal face on the victims. Shafak presented the example of Zabel Yessayan, an Armenian author from Constantinople, whose early works expressed her belief that Turks and Armenians were able to live together as citizens of their common homeland—the Ottoman Empire. As relations between the two groups deteriorated into massive elimination, however, Yessayan was stripped of her optimism. Her post-genocide writing reflects the complete shattering of her vision of a symbiotic relationship and a free multinational existence.

Dr. Shafak explained: "In focusing on Zabel Yessayan, I not only wanted to put a personal face to the collective pain inflicted on the Armenian people in 1915 but also to show that the Young Turks saw the Armenian intellectuals as a danger, and this was the reason that they suppressed and silenced them first. Just as important, my question is why and how Turkish and Armenian intellectuals have failed to collaborate in the past and how can they overcome this sad legacy to work together toward reconciliation?"

Dr. Fatma Muge Gocek discussed the conference on Ottoman Armenians that took place in Istanbul in September. The programs of that conference which she distributed showed the wide range of topics addressed by the participants, all of whom were, as the organizers intended, were Turkish citizens. She illustrated the difficulties faced by organizers and participants. Certain government circles attempted to prevent the convening of the conference, which had to be postponed from its originally-scheduled date in May to September, after an international storm of protest gave great visibility to the event. Even in September, legal challenges were made to prevent the opening of the conference, but fortunately the organizers used loopholes to cir-

cumvent the courts. The conference received thorough, mostly negative, coverage in the Turkish media. The tacit support of certain individuals in the Turkish government and the positive reactions by some members of the Turkish press, however, show that at least some influential persons seem to be taking a positive stance toward the liberalization of Turkish society and the freedom of expression. The organizers and almost all participants in the September conference came away with deep emotional satisfaction and hope.

After each speaker, the audience submitted written questions and at the end of the forum the speakers again addressed specific points that had been raised. All Three Turkish Voices received sustained applause from a riveted, highly appreciative audience. Encouraged by the unprecedented turnout and active discussion session, Dr. Richard Hovannisian suggested that further conferences and lectures may be in order to explore further and develop the themes and issues considered during the forum.

Conferences, Symposia, etc.

Upcoming Conferences

A Literary Conference of the 90th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide "Transcending Genocide: Voices of Seven Armenian Authors"

Organized by The Friends of UCLA Armenian Language and Culture Studies and
The Narekatsi Chair of Armenian Studies

Saturday, December 3, 2005, 2-6 p.m.

UCLA Rolfe Hall 1200

Parking: Structure 5 (North Campus, near Sunset between Westwood Plaza & Hilgard)

Author

Presenter

Erukhan	Hratch Sepetjian, M.A.*
Krikor Zohrab	Rita Vorperian, Ph.D.**
Siamanto	Minas Kojayan, Ph.D.*
Rupen Sevag	Anahid Aramouni-Keshishian, Ph.D.*
Taniel Varuzhan	Gia Aivazian, C.Phil.**
Rupen Zartarian	Rubina Perroomian, Ph.D.*
Tlgadintsi	Prof. Peter Cowe, Ph.D.**

Note: * = Armenian presentation ** = English presentation

The American Association of Teachers of Turkic Languages (AATT)

CONF./CFP- AATT Annual Graduate Student Pre-Conference, Nov. 2005, Wash. DC. The American Association of Teachers of Turkic Languages (AATT) announces the establishment of an annual "Graduate Student Pre-Conference in Turkish and Turkic Studies." This conference is being established to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of AATT. The first Pre-Conference is co-sponsored by the Institute for Turkish Studies and Georgetown University. The first annual Pre-Conference will be hosted on Friday evening, November 18 and Saturday, November 19 by Georgetown University. It will be held in conjunction with the 2005 meeting of the Middle East Studies Association to be held November 19-22, 2005 in Washington, DC. (Future meetings may also be coordinated with the annual meeting of the Central Eurasian Studies Society.)

The Pre-Conference is designed to encourage research making significant use of sources in Turkish and Turkic languages by graduate students in Turkish and Turkic Studies in North America. It will promote contact between students at various institutions and allow for feedback from faculty discussants participating in the pre-conference. Another goal is to help students progress towards more formal presentations at national conferences such as those of MESA, CESS, and organizations devoted to specific disciplines. AATT will award a limited number of travel awards to help subvent the cost of student participation. For more information: Professor Uli Schamiloglu, Department of Languages and Cultures of Asia, University of Wisconsin-Madison, uschamil@wisc.edu or Professor Erika H. Gilson, Department of Near Eastern Studies, Princeton University, ehgilson@princeton.edu.

University of Tübingen Caucasian Conference

"The Southern Caucasus: Towards a New Caucasiology"

The Oriental Department, of the University of Tübingen (Germany), invites the "Kulturkreis Katschkar: Internationale Gesellschaft für südkaukasische Sprachen und Kulturen e.V." to hold an International Forum from 25th—27th of Nov. 2005.

A changeable history, very old languages and cultures and a rich social anthropology molds this Region of the Southern Caucasus. Since 1992 the "Kulturkreis Katschkar" is occupied statutory with these themes.

Papers will include:

1. Studies about the Georgian Mountain Peoples
History, language, art and ethnology of Svaneti, Mtiuleti, Khevi, Pshavi, Khevsureti, Tusheti
2. Language and culture of Mingrelia
History of Mingrelia, Ethnology, Documents of written Mingrelian

3. The Hemshins of Northeastern Turkey
History, Language, Architecture
4. Lazuri Skidala
History, language and culture of the Laz
5. The cultural heritage of Northeastern Turkey
Tao-Klarjeti as a center of old Georgian culture / Remains of
Armenian life in Northeastern Turkey
6. The word processing of Southcaucasian languages
7. New ways of Caucasiology
Round-table discussion

We like to heartily invite all interest groups in South-Caucasian fields to come to Tübingen for the "International Forum," to expand this interesting field. Also in the rooms of the Department of Oriental Studies, there will be a photo exhibition and other documentations of the South-Caucasus. A bookstall is also intended for the participants.

The participation fee will be 30 Euros, for students 15 Euros, drinks and snacks are included.

For more information: Kulturkreis «Katschkar», Frühlingsstr. 14, D 72293 Glatten, Tel: +49-7443-4533 Fax: +49-7443-4534

E-Mail: Katschkar@aol.com Achim Schybol E-Mail: achimschybol@web.de

Title: Study Group on the Russian Revolution: XXXII Conference

3-5 January 2006

Deadline for papers: 2005-09-30

Description: The call for papers for the study groups thirty-second conference is now opened. Proposals for panels and for individual papers are welcomed which cover the period from the 1880s up until 1932. We welcome papers which draw on ongoing or recent research relating to revolutionary Russia. Papers can be sent via e-mail. Contact: sarah.badcock@nottingham.ac.uk; URL: www.basees.org.uk/sgrusrev.html Announcement ID: 146548; http://www.h-net.org/announce/show.cgi?ID=146548

Conference on Empire, Borderlands and Border Cultures Deadline: 2005-11-01

California State University Stanislaus will host a conference on "Empire, Borderlands and Border Cultures" on March 16-18, 2006. In an effort to facilitate a wide-ranging and interdisciplinary conversation about empire, scholars working in a variety of disciplines are invited to submit papers. Contact: aschmidt@csustan.edu, Announcement ID: 146529 http://www.h-net.org/announce/show.cgi?ID=146529

AHA Convention 2006

Sharon Tune, convention director for the American Historical Assn., sends this notice to its 115 affiliated societies (of which the SAS is one). This e-mail is sent to the primary contacts for the AHA's 115 affiliated societies:

The 2006 Annual Meeting Is Scheduled For January 5-8 In Philadelphia. AHA and affiliate events will be held in the Philadelphia Marriott, Loews Philadelphia, Courtyard by Marriott, and the Doubletree Philadelphia. For the 2006 Annual Meeting, we have added a new time slot on Thursday afternoon, from 3-5pm. The AHA will be assigning 20 of its numbered sessions to this new time period. We also encourage affiliates to consider this new day and time for their sessions. We have added this time slot in order to increase the number of sessions and also to allow for greater flexibility in scheduling.

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1st International Symposium of Mardin History (Pre Announcement)

With the cooperation of the European Commission and Mardin Governorship, within the framework of Mardin History Specialization Library Project, the 1st International Symposium of Mardin History will be held in May, 2006. Symposium subjects are as follows:

1. Mardin and Its Surrounding in The Ancient Period of History
2. Mardin and Its Surrounding in The Middle Ages
3. Mardin and Its Surrounding in Ottoman Time
4. Mardin and Its Surrounding in Turkish Republic Time
5. Culture-Science And Education History of Mardin
6. Economic History of Mardin
7. Religious Communities Living in Mardin (Syrians, Armenians, Yezidis, Jews)
8. Mardin City Structure and Architecture
9. Well-Known Personalities of Mardin
10. History and Faith Tourism in Mardin

The fees of the participants for travel and accommodation will be covered. Detailed information on the symposium will be announced late in June. For More Information: Project Coordinator: Ibrahim Özcoar, Tlf: 90 482 212 52 00, e-mail: iozcosar@hotmail.com, iozcosar@yahoo.com, Coordinator Assistant: Dr. Hüseyin H. Günes e-mail: hhgunes@yahoo.com

From: Associate Professor Fatma Muge Gocek, University of Michigan, Sociology Department, 1225 S. University Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48104, Phone: (734) 647-4228, Fax: (734) 763-6887

Past Conferences

Panel on the Psychological and Spiritual Perspectives on Genocide

On Sunday, June 5th from 2:30pm-4pm, Dr. Kalayjian will be on a panel discussing "The Exclusivity of Suffering:

Psychological and Spiritual Perspectives on Genocide” at the 6th biennial conference of the International Association of Genocide Scholars, June 4-7, 2005 in Boca Raton, Florida, titled “Ninety Years after the Armenian Genocide and Sixty Years after the Holocaust: The Continuing Threat and Legacy of Genocide.” On June 7th from 11am-12:30pm, at the same conference, Dr. Kalayjian will present “Genocide Justice and Forgiveness.” For more information please go to <http://www.isg-iags.org/index.html>

Conference on the Armenian Genocide Held in Copenhagen

To mark the ninetieth anniversary of the Armenian genocide, the Danish Institute for International Studies, Department of Holocaust and Genocide Studies, held a two-day conference on May 18-19, 2005, entitled “The First Genocide in Europe in the 20th Century. The Armenian Genocide—Facts and Future Implications.”

On the first day of the conference, May 18, papers and discussions focused on the Armenian genocide as a historical event. We welcome papers discussing the causes, execution and consequences of the genocide on the Armenians and other victim groups in the Ottoman Empire. Also, papers and discussions dealing with issues of genocide denial, reconciliation, and prevention, as well as philosophical, psychological, historiographical, legal, and comparative issues vis-à-vis the Armenian genocide are welcomed. On the second day, May 19, papers and discussions focused on contemporary issues. That is, whether, or to what extent, the historical fact of the Armenian genocide should play a part in the political sphere today. Specifically, the conference wanted to stimulate a discussion of the relationship between Turkish membership of the EU and Turkish recognition of the Armenian genocide, as well as other issues like survivor memories of the Armenian genocide and the role of the Armenian genocide in the creation of Turkish as well as Armenian identity. The conference aims to offer new scholarly insights, and also to offer the chance for researchers of all backgrounds, including Armenian and Turkish, to meet and discuss the Armenian genocide and its contemporary implications.

The conference was open to the public and conducted in English. For more information: Professor Eric Markusen at eka@diis.dk, or research assistant Peter Steenberg at pso@diis.dk.

First Conference on the Armenian Issue Organized in Istanbul, Turkey

During the period 25-27 May 2005, there will be a conference organized at Boaziçi University. The hosts of the conference are the Comparative Literature Department of Bilgi University, the History Department of Bogaziçi University and the History Program at Sabancı University. The title of the conference is “Ottoman Armenians during the Decline

of the Empire: Issues of Scientific Responsibility and Democracy.” Only Turkish scholars will participate in this conference which is not international in character. As a consequence, the working language of the conference will be entirely in Turkish. Only an invited group of people will be able to attend the conference because of limited space and the vast interest expressed in the proceedings. The Organizing Committee of faculty members from the three participating universities are, in alphabetic order, Murat Belge (chair, Comparative Literature Department, Bilgi), Halil Berktaş (coordinator, History Program, Sabancı), Selim Deringil (chair, History Department, Boaziçi), Edhem Eldem (History Department, Bogaziçi), Hakan Erdem (History Program, Sabancı), Çalar Keyder (Sociology Department, Boaziçi), Cemil Koçak (History Program, Sabancı), and Akgün Somel (History Program, Sabancı). In addition, the Consulting Committee of academics from Turkey and abroad comprises, in alphabetical order, of Fikret Adanır (Bochum Ruhr University, Germany), Engin Akarlı (Brown University, USA), Taner Akçam (University of Minnesota, USA), Ayhan Aktar (Marmara University, Turkey), Geyla Benhabib (Yale University, USA), Üstün Ergüder (Director of Istanbul Policy Center at Sabancı University, Turkey), Fatma Müge Göçek (University of Michigan, USA), Nilüfer Göle (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, France), Cemal Kafadar (Harvard University, USA), Metin Kunt (Sabancı University, Turkey), Serif Mardin (Sabancı University), Oktay Özel (Bilkent University, Turkey), İhan Tekeli (Middle East Technical University, Turkey), Mete Tunçay (Bilgi University, Turkey), Stefan Yerasimos (Université Paris VIII, France). The schedule of the conference contained more than thirty papers to be delivered at ten sessions, a number of panels and a round table discussion. The organizers of the conference regretfully note that they have been unable to include many valuable suggestions that would have made the schedule much richer because of the large number of interested participants and the need to contain all the proceedings in three days. According to the conference organizers, it is time today, ninety years after 1915, this tragic event in the history of our country, for Turkey’s own academics and intellectuals to collectively raise their voices that differ from that of the official [state] theses and put forth their own contributions. Turkish society that has grown, differentiated within itself, and opened to the world has accumulated both qualitatively and quantitatively an impressive amount of independent and critical thought. This accumulation already covers a rather large spectrum, achieves breadth and depth along the intellectual circles of historians, social scientists, writers, publishers, lawyers, journalists and independent intellectuals, and now wants to make its own voice heard and thus come of age as an intellectual generation with its own free and autonomous ideas. The conference organizers express the common denominator of this new formation to be the recognition of a responsibility of

conscience. This is not solely a responsibility in reference to scientific truth or world citizenship, but also a responsibility toward our own country, society and democracy. It is once again Turkey that would benefit the most from the emergence of different, critical and alternative voices and the portrayal of multiplicity of ideas contained in Turkish society. Program:

25 May 2005 Wednesday Session 1.

9:30-10:50AM

A Collective View of the Issues, Introductory Note by Selim Deringil Serif Mardin, Session Chair Halil Berktaş "What Does the Official Narrative Comprise?" Selim Deringil "Archives and the Armenian Question: 'Grabbing the Document by the Throat'" Murat Belge "Armenian Problem from the Viewpoint of Democracy"

Session 2. 11:10-13:00 What the World Knows and Turkey Does Not Know, Mete Tunçay, Session Chair: Osman Köker "Armenian Presence in the Ottoman State before the Deportation" Fikret Adanır "Massacre, Genocide and the Historical Profession" Fatma Müge Göçek "The Chicago-Salzburg Process as an Accumulation of Knowledge" Nazan Maksudyan "The 1915-1916 Events according to the 20th century and world historians"

Session 3. 14:00-15:40

The 'Old Order' before 1914: inequalities, pressures, rebellion and massacres, Hakan Erdem, Session Chair Akçin Somel "Armenian Schools and the Regime of Abdülhamid (1876-1908)" Oktay Özel "Locals, Refugees and non-Muslims: some observations on the boundaries of social harmony in the Black Sea Region during the late Ottoman period" Edhem Eldem "The Istanbul Armenian Incidents of 1895-96" Meltem Toksöz "Armenians of Adana and the 1909 'Disturbance'"

Session 4. 16:00-18:00

The Breaking Point Halil Berktaş, Session Chair Stefan Yerasimos "Approaching 1915: Armenian Autonomy and the Zeytun and Van Incidents" Nesim eker "The Armenian Question and 'Demographic Engineering'" Rober Koptag "The Unionist-Tashnak Negotiations and the 1914 Armenian Reform from the pens of Krikor Zohrab, Vahan Papazyan and Karekin Paşmacıyan" Elif Şafak "Zabel Yesayan and the list of 'marked Armenian intellectuals'"

26 May 2005 Thursday

Session 5. 09:30-11:10 Deportation and Massacres
Taha Parla, Session Chair

Fuat Dündar "The Settlement Policy of the Union and Progress(1913-1918)"; Taner Akçam "The Intent and Organization of Genocide, with the survivors and the destroyed, among the leaders of the Union and Progress in light of Ottoman documents" Cemil Koçak How Do You Know the Special Secret Organization (Teskilât-ı Mahsusa)?" Session 6. 11:30-13:00 Tales of Tragedy and Escape Ferhunde Özbay, Session Chair: Sarkis Seropyan "Landscapes of conscience from within a Painful History" Fethiye Çetin "From Heranu to Seher, the tale of a 'liberation'" Aykut Kansı "Thinking through the Tales of Those Who Survived the Deportation" Session 7. 14:00-15:40 Witnesses and Memories Ayge Öncü, Session Chair Hülya Adak "The Armenian Question in Memoirs" Ahmet Kuya_ "What Do the Unionists Say?" Cevdet Aykan "The Meaning of Memories and The Responsibility of Politics and the Times" Gündüz Vassaf "Armenians and 1915 in the Educational Calendar (Saatli Maarif Takvimi)" Session 8. 16:00-17:40 From the Threshold of the First Confession to the Formation of Taboos Metin Kunt, session chair Ayhan Aktar "The Armenian Question in the Ottoman Assembly, November-December 1918 Erol Köro_lu "Examples of Remembrance and Forgetting in Turkish Literature: the Different Breaking Points of Taciturnity" Baskın Oran "The Roots of a Taboo: the Historical-Psychological Suffocation of Turkish Public Opinion on the Armenian Problem"

27 May 2005 Friday

Session 9. 09:30-11:10 States of Being an Armenian Nükhet Sirman, session chair Hrant Dink "The New Sentences of Armenian Identity in Turkey and the World" Ferhat Kentel "Societies of Turkey and the Armenian Republic: Boundaries and Prejudices" Karin Karaka_ "To Be an Armenian in Turkey: community, individual, citizen" Ferhat Kentel, Günay Göksu Özdoğan, Füsün Üstel, Melissa Bilal "An Identity Trapped In Between the Past and Present: the Experience of Being an Armenian in Turkey" Ayge Gül Altınay "Two Books and an Exhibit: The Rediscovery of Turkish Armenians" Session 10. 11:30-13:30 Armenian Problem and the Turkish Democracy Murat Belge, session chair Ali Bayramoğlu "Views and Approaches to the Armenian Question in Turkey" Etyen Mahcupyan "The Connection of Historical Perception and Mentality as a Founding Factor of the Turkish National Identity" Ahmet Gnsel "The Armenian Question and the Concept of the Enemy Within in Turkish Politics" Murat Paker "Turkish Armenian Issue in the Context of a Psychoanalytic Evaluation of Turkey's Dominant Political Culture" Sahin Alpay "What Can Be Done to Reconstitute Turkish-Armenian Friendship?" Session 11. 14:30-16:00 The Armenian Problem and the Freedom of the Press İsmet Berkan, session chair

Round Table: Ahmet Hakan, Oral Çalışlar, Kür_at Bumin,

Fehmi KuruSession 12. 16:20-18:30 Today and the FutureÜstün Ergüder, session chairA Reconciliation Analyst: Esra Çuhadar GürkaynakA Politician: Cem ÖzdemirA Diplomat: İlter TürkmenA Lawyer: Turgut TarhanA Historian: Mete Tunçay

The Joint Declaration of the Conference Organizers and Participants (27 May 2005):

"The three-day conference entitled 'The Ottoman Armenians during the Era of Ottoman Decline' that we, as academics and public intellectuals of Turkey, had planned with Bosphorus University as host was unfortunately forced to be deferred as a consequence of pressures, threats and slander. We protest that two deputies serving under the roof of the Turkish National Assembly, which is presumed to be the guarantor of scientific activities, academic freedom and security of life and property, have engaged in provocations that are totally in opposition to these fundamental principles, and that the spokesperson of the government incriminated all the conference participants by serious claims such as "thrusting a knife into the nation's back." We are additionally ashamed that this spokesperson also carries the title of 'Minister of Justice.' We think that it would be more appropriate for him to be utilized with a duty outside of that of law and justice. We herewith notify the public that this conference will be convened in the near future. We organize this conference to seek answers to the question 'what happened before, during and after 1915?' We attempt to understand and recount a historical issue that during the last years has become trapped and increasingly politicized between the radical Armenian national and official Turkish theses. Scientific meetings are not necessarily covered like television debates conducted on certain issues. Scientific meetings also do not have the prerogative to bring together all sides who are in opposition to one another and who are also convinced of their own 'truths.' Furthermore, the decision to determine who should comprise the participants of a scientific conference is the most natural right of the hosts and the most fundamental application of the freedom of thought that is supposed to exist at universities. No one individual, organization and institution has the right to intervene in a scientific conference organized outside of its own body. In addition, we find the unjust and prejudiced accusations made against the not yet presented papers of a not yet actualized conference totally unlawful. Had the actualization of this conference been tolerated, the rich, varied and not at all monotonous approaches to the issue of what happened before, during and after 1915 would have emerged. We, the participants of this conference whose signatures are enclosed below, want to especially point out, as we also noted on our press release dated 17 May 2005, that "The emergence of different, critical and alternative voices, the demonstration of how Turkey actually contains such a rich multiplicity of thoughts would be, once again, to the utmost benefit of Turkey.' We believe that the actualization of our conference

in the very near future would be one of the most significant steps taken in our country on the path to academic freedom, to the independence of universities, and in general toward democracy."

Signed; Fikret Adanir, Taner Akçam, Ayhan Aktar, Ayşe Gül Altınay, Ali Bayramoğlu, Murat Belge, Halil Berktaş, Melisa Bilal, Kürsat Bumin, Oral Çalışlar, Fethiye Çetin, Selim Deringil, Hrant Dink, Fuat Dündar, Edhem Eldem, Hakan Erdem, Üstün Ergüder, Fatma Müge Göçek, Ahmet Insel, Aykut Kansu, Karin Karakasli, Ferhat Kentel, Cemil Koçak, Rober Koptas, Osman Köker, Erol Köroğlu, Metin Kunt, Ahmet Kuyas, Etyen Mahcupyan, Nazan Maksudyan, Ayşe Öncü, Günay Göksu Özdoğan, Oktay Özel, Murat Paker, Taha Parla, Sarkis Seropyan, Aksin Somel, Elif Safak, Nesim Seker, Meltem Toksöz, Mete Tunçay, Füsün Üstel and Stefanos Yerasimos.

Epilogue

The following piece by Dogu Ergil, a professor at Ankara University, Faculty of Political Science, AKA Mulkiye, appeared shortly after the conference. Mulkiye is known for its being more of a traditional school of government—pretty much like Harvard School of Government. Its graduates usually get involved in party politics or end up in the upper echelons of state bureaucracy including posts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It appeared in English in *The Turkish Daily News*, and was obtained from www.hyetert.com:

"After the Armenian conference: Following efforts of deterrence by the executive in May and obstruction of the 4th Istanbul Administrative Court on Sept. 23, the "Ottoman Armenians in the Final Period of the Empire: Scientific Responsibility and Problems of Democracy Conference" was successfully concluded on Sept. 25. The venue of the event had to be changed from one university to another, and a three-day conference had to be condensed into just two days. The participants and the audience had to pass through a barrier of slandering nationalist protestors throwing eggs and tomatoes at them. Yet two-and-a-half institutions deserve credit for standing behind academic autonomy, freedom of expression and the culture of deliberation. The first is the government, which spoke through the prime minister. His resolve dwarfed the initial resistance of the minister of justice, who had called the initiative "treason" and "back-stabbing the nation" in May. The second is the university as an institution that defended the rights and liberties that make it a center and advocate of freedom. The third institution is the media—say half of it—which was conscious of the fact that this conference was not solely about the Armenian issue, which needs to be discussed impartially, but that it was more about a matter of democracy. The speakers, or better, deliberators, were all Turkish scholars serving at domestic or foreign universities to avoid prejudice against ill-willed foreigners. Sundry topics such as "An Identity Squeezed

Between the Past and the Present," "Examples of Forgetting and Remembrance in Turkish Literature: Different Breaking Points of Silence," "The Armenian Issue and Demographic Engineering," "Scenes of Conscience Through A Bitter History," "From Heranush to Seher: A Story of "Salvation," "Mother Fatma," "The Child of Deportation" and "Thinking About the Stories of the Survivors of Deportation" suggest that the issues were not just limited to the historiography and document rattling that have been taking place for a long time now. Both Armenian and Turkish nationalists and "official historians" have unfortunately narrowed the discussion of this important matter to either acceptance or denial of the "genocide" allegations. This radical stance has not only impoverished scholarships but has also politicized the matter, forcing individuals to take sides. Amidst all this ado—unfortunately, the human side of the matter, i.e., the suffering of real human beings no matter who they were has been neglected. Indeed, what we ought to start discussing is the human condition at the turn of the last century.

A multicultural society existed with different ethnic, linguistic and confessional groups. They were torn apart, their age-old relations were severed, their economy was shattered and the lives of EVERYONE (sic) was changed irreversibly and forever. The majority of them had little to do with the fate they were forced to endure if they had not lost their lives in the chaos of World War I.

I will not go into the arguments of "clashing nationalisms," "securing the eastern front, where a war was waged against occupying Russian armies" or simply "revenge of the Turks over the Armenians, where a section of Armenians took up arms and tried to carve out an independent Armenia by exterminating Turks in eastern Turkey." All of these are parts of a wider truth. But the truth is larger than that and larger than the lives of the individuals and groups that were caught up in the turmoil of the decade between 1910 and 1920. Turks were recruited for the Libyan (or Tripoli) campaign in 1911, which was followed by the Balkan War the next year, and they ended up losing all the eastern European lands of the Ottoman Empire in 1913. The next year, 1914, World War I started, ending with the dissolution of three major empires at the same time, the Ottomans being one of them. During that fateful decade, the Ottomans lost 2 million soldiers. No one knows how many civilians perished during the hostilities and the subsequent forced migration, hunger and famine. But a rough estimate is that 5 million Turks or Muslims identifying themselves as Ottomans had to migrate to present-day Turkey and its remaining territories. They left behind dead family members, their property and a life that had taken root on European soil in past centuries.

They were frustrated, impoverished, uprooted and bitter. However, they had come to a friendly land where they were welcome, and the government of the day compensated their loss to a certain degree. That's why they chose to forget. Did they forgive? Obviously not. Historical evidence shows that

the ruling cadre in the last Ottoman decade was the government of the Committee of Union and Progress, better known as the Young Turks. This group, including the dictating triumvirate of Talat, Enver and Cemal Pashas of the Young Turks, were basically of Balkan stock. When they moved the headquarters of their semi-secret organization from Salonika to Istanbul in 1912, they brought with them their feelings of loss and betrayal (by the non-Muslim peoples of the empire who had attained their independence through painful struggles for national liberation by fighting against Ottoman officers and officials who were mainly members of the Union and Progress).

We all know what "never again" means. These new rulers of the Ottoman terrain promised that the remaining lands would not become a second "Macedonia," as they called the bulk of the Balkans. They made a conscious effort to prevent a second catastrophe by adopting the method of demographic engineering. There were two aspects of this engineering: (i) the removal of the Christians; and (ii) the mixing up of non-Turkish Muslims. The first method was territorial; the second was demographic engineering. The Bulgarians living in Edirne and Thrace (the European part of Turkey) were sent to Bulgaria or exchanged with Turks who felt victimized and wanted to return to Turkey. Deterring Greeks from remaining in the western and Black Sea regions was realized without any overt exertion of force but with a convincing determination. The policy was to cleanse the Aegean littoral of Greeks 50 kilometers into the heartland. This policy reached its peak with population exchanges with Greece in 1924.

Territorial mopping up concerning the Armenians was put into effect with the official policy of deportation. It was an announced and acknowledged government policy of the time. However, territorial sterility was not only directed at these largest of Ottoman groups; it encompassed all Christian peoples, large or small, including the more peaceful Assyrians in the Southeast. How could the vengeful and wrathful Young Turks know that by scaring off the peaceful Christians they would allow the Kurds to have sole control of southeastern Anatolia or that the "later Turks" would have to put up with the unruly behavior of the more favored Muslims?

As regards the non-Turkish Muslims, a ratio of 1 in 10 (alternatively, 10 percent) was observed when they were moved from places where they were more crowded into wider Turkish communities where they would be a controllable minority. This plan was put into effect, and the Armenians faced the harshest fate of all because there was no receiving state willing to compensate for their loss like the Bulgarians and the Greeks. From the day Armenian deportation started, the events were no more a political matter born out of the exigencies and vagaries of the day and its power struggles. It is a human condition imposed upon all of us; on all human beings, and that is the responsibility to understand and to reconcile.

The present Turkish government bears no responsibility to what the adventurous Young Turks who led the Ottoman state to its death throes had done to the peoples over whom they ruled. They not only deported Christian subjects; they sent armies totaling 2 million recruited among Muslims to three continents and watched them perish in pursuit of their ambitious scheme of creating a Turanian Empire out of Turkic peoples. They depleted the Turkish stock of the motherland, too.

The conference drew attention to these (other) angles of the last decades of the empire during which the Armenian disaster took place. It was not peculiar to the Armenians. It was a human tragedy staged by an adventurous cadre that valued their imperial design more than human life without distinguishing between that of their own or others. Their Machiavellian political methods justified the means they used for their exalted end, which never succeeded but consumed the lives of millions as well as their own.

What befalls us is acknowledging what happened to the Ottoman peoples of the time and why. No nation or nationality, no adherent of any creed can claim that those fateful years are the mark of a history that denotes only his or her loss and grief. This is a shared calamity that we all lived through and bear responsibility for, some much less, some much more. Those days are now behind us but are never to be forgotten, however. We must remember what took place, what ambitions, policies, or impossible dreams led to such large-scale suffering so that we do not commit the same mistakes again. However, our primary duty is to understand what role our forbears played and what we can do to ease the pain of those who still suffer today because they feel that their wounds are psychologically bleeding.

We need a little empathy, just like former Minister of Health Cevdet Aykan said in the "Memories and Witnesses" section of the conference: "In 1915, Tokat was a part of the Sivas Province. According to the 1908 Sivas Population Registrar, there were 240 Muslims, 24,000 Armenians, and 14,000 Greeks in the province. The population of Tokat at the same time was 28,000. Of this number 8,600 were Armenian and they were all living peacefully together. When the news of deportation reached Tokat and Sivas, the Turkish and Armenian community leaders got together and sought a solution. The Armenian merchants and artisans transferred their property to their neighbors and trusted their spouses and daughters to Turkish families with mock weddings. Those who were sent away never came back."

Mr. Aykan told this story as a witness and added the most honorable statement: "I am revealing this in order to pay back my moral debt to my Armenian citizens."

This sentence says everything. The Armenians and Turks must now unite and stop blaming one another for the injustices of the past and how much suffering their ancestors inflicted upon each other. Humane stories can be told just as inhumane ones can, for example, officers committing suicide

so as not to carry out unjust orders or neighbors hiding forbidden citizens and forsaking their own lives. No, what we ought to discuss is how we can heal the wounds that are the monopoly no one. If we do not wish to carry the burden of history, we must unload our feelings and expectations by cleansing our thoughts and souls of vengeance and hatred, and wish for dialogue, which we can hopefully turn into an agenda for peaceful coexistence and mutual history building. Can we do it? Restless minds and souls only produce hatred and violence. Let us leave the souls of our ancestors alone to rest in peace. They have suffered enough, and they do not want to be woken up to fight another war just because we want them on our side."

Worldwide Network for Gender Empowerment

On **June 10, 2005**, Dr. Kalayjian will participate as a Board Member, at the Worldwide Network for Gender Empowerment (WNGE), a community of networks of scholars and activists from around the world, who are committed to research and action in support of knowledge and change, related to women's and gender issues, and will host a workshop in Santa Barbara on Genocide. For more information, please go to <http://www.fielding.edu/wnge/> or email Dr. Kalayjian at Kalayjiana@aol.com

The Armenian American Society for Studies on Stress & Genocide (AASSSG)

The AASSSG is organizing the First workshop for all first and second generation Armenians in California. Open to all those whose lives have been directly or indirectly impacted by the collective trauma of the Genocide, the workshop will place emphasis on processing traumatic memories and experiences, and finding positive meaning in this legacy of cultural dislocation, emotional trauma, and loss of nationhood, property, and dignity. The workshop will take place on June 14, 2005 from 4:30 pm – 8:30 pm. Seating is limited to 20 participants, on a first come-first-serve basis. Therefore, early registration on is encouraged. E-mail to Kalayjiana@aol.com

International Conference in Artsakh Celebrates 1600th Anniversary of Mashtots' Letters

An International Educational Conference Devoted to the 1600th Anniversary of the Invention of Armenian Script and Foundation of Amaras School, held June 3-5 in Stepanakert-Amaras, Nagorno-Karabagh (Artsakh), celebrated Mesrop Mashtots' fifth century invention of the Armenian alphabet and the cultural movement it spawned. The conference included panelists from around the globe and was interspersed with cultural festivities.

The Amaras monastery, founded by Grigor Lusavorich (Gregory the Enlightener) at the beginning of the fourth century A.D. and completed by his grandson Bishop Grigoris, was opened as a school by Mashtots at the beginning of the

fifth century in Artsakh, modern-day Nagorno-Karabagh. Karabagh Vice Prime Minister Anushavan Danielyan and Karabagh President Arkady Gukasyan began the three-day conference with speeches expressing joy and optimism about the cultural anniversary and commencing ceremonies. Primate of the Artsakh Eparchy Bishop Pargev Martirosyan also delivered a blessing.

Sen Arevshatyan of Yerevan's Matenadaran, Hamlet Grigoryan of Artsakh State University, and Kevork Bardakjian of the University of Michigan addressed Mashtots' spiritual undertakings, Artsakh schools, and the latest phases in Armenian language and literature.

Armenian poetry, singing, and traditional Indian dances performed by Armenian and Indian students from Yerevan State Medical University followed these comments, on a stage above which Mashtots' first words in Armenian were written: "to know wisdom and gain instruction, to recognize the words of understanding."

Panelists then divided into three simultaneous sessions: "History of Educational Policy and Pedagogy," "Pedagogy and Psychology," and "Armenian Studies and Culture."

The conference organizers received some 350 submissions, of which 85 were selected. Among the speakers were twenty foreigners of American, Dutch, German, Russian, and Slovakian descent.

On day two, presentations paused for panelists and locals to travel nearly two hours to the Amaras monastery and school where hundreds gathered as the local community replicated traditional activities, including *shurch bar* (traditional circle dance) with live musical accompaniment.

Inside the surrounding walls of Amaras, visitors were entertained by traditional dances and a play about the Armenian alphabet. Dinner followed in the nearby village of Sos, where some two hundred people were accommodated in the town hall.

Later, at the Presidential Headquarters in Stepanakert, Karabagh President Arkady Gukasyan met with noteworthy international academics, members of the Conference Organizing Committee, various politicians, and reporters. He thanked everyone for their commitment and hard work on the conference, reminding that Karabagh's continued independence and success remains partly dependant on such dedication.

A *hantes* closed the day in another government building in Stepanakert, with moving performances by the Karabagh State Symphony, traditional regional dancers and singers, and the Karabagh State Choir. The conference concluded the following day with the remaining lectures, a group trip to Shushi, and the lengthy, bumpy return to Yerevan.

Erevan State University Vice Rector and member of the Conference Organizing Committee Aram Simonyan explained that the Committee has positioned itself strategically to get as much exposure as possible in local and national media for this event. He noted the importance of

informing Armenians in the diaspora and foreigners about these important international activities.

"It is very important for people—students and academicians—to know about these conferences," said Simonyan, who has been on the Committee since its inception and has been working steadily to cultivate State and private funding. He further explained, "this is only one in a stream of international conferences in Armenia."

The next conference, scheduled for October, was organized by Artsakh and Yerevan State Universities, and the governments and educational institutions of Armenian and Nagorno-Karabagh. As Kamo Atayan, of the Armenian Council of Rectors explained, "there was tremendous momentum for this conference ... and we are confident about future successes."

Armenian Medical World Congress,

The Ninth Armenian Medical World Congress was held June 29 - July 3, 2005, at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco. For more information please go to <http://9amwc.org/home.html> Please log on to www.meaningfulworld.com for more information on past and future events.

Behavioral Scientists Convene in Washington, DC

On Friday evening, 19 August 2005, Armenian and Armenian-American psychologists convened at the Grand Hyatt Washington Hotel for the seventeenth gathering of the Armenian Behavioral Science Association (ABSA). This two-part gathering was part of the 113th annual convention of the American Psychological Association (APA), and was chaired by Professors Harold Takooshian and Anie Kalayjian of Fordham University in New York.

The gathering began with a report on the activities of ABSA, which was formed in New York City in 1987. Participants at the meeting introduced themselves, and gave a series of brief reports on their diverse groups and activities. This included the American University of Armenia (www.aua-mirror.com), Meline Karakashian's Hokeban (www.hokeban.org), Anie Kalayjian's Armenian-American Society for Studies of Stress and Genocide (www.meaningfulworld.com), the harassment in Yerevan of the esteemed Dr. Carolann Najarian (www.najarian.info), Hayk Kaftarian's Armenian American Health Association of Greater Washington which formed after the 1988 earthquake in Armenia (www.aahagw.org), Jane Mahakian's new Armenian Alzheimers Association (www.alzarmenia.org), and Samvel Jeshmaridian's announcement of a new Armenian bookstore on-line (www.zangak.am).

The second part of the August 19 gathering was the ABSA awards presentation and gala reception. Over a festive buffet, 75 guests heard messages by the two recipients of the 2005 ABSA Distinguished Achievement Award, for outstanding contributions to the behavioral sciences.

Mark Krikorian, the long-time Executive Director of the

Center for Immigration Studies, spoke about his extensive studies in Yerevan and the Middle East, which led to his becoming one of the most articulate experts in the USA on immigration reform.

Psychiatrist Alen J. Salerian, the Director of the Washington Center for Psychiatry and former Chief Psychiatric Consultant to the FBI, offered a riveting presentation on his brilliant interdisciplinary work on "evidence-based history," including a major new international project he is now completing, which may be ready for public announcement later in 2005. Readers can check www.salerian.com.

The gala reception was sponsored by admirers of Dr. Salerian, and organized by a special committee headed by Lynn Beavers and Shawntel Bell of Washington DC.

The next ABSA gatherings are on 18 March 2006 in Baltimore (www.easternpsychological.org), where AUA President Haroutune Armenian will offer an invited address on his work in Armenia, and on Friday, 11 August 2006 in New Orleans (www.apa.org). Those who wish free details on ABSA can send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: Professor H. Takooshian, Fordham University 916, New York NY 10023.

Armenian Behavioral Science Association. Tel. 212-636-6393 September, 2005

Conference to Examine the Reign of Tigran The Great Erevan, September 5, Armenpress:

The Armenian National Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the Church and Armenian Educational and Cultural Union will hold a conference on November 2-3 to mark the enthronement of one of the greatest Armenian kings, Tigran the Great in 95 BC. The conference titled "Tigran the Great: Armenia in the Epoch of Hellenism" will try to look into his role in the consolidation of Armenian state and nation. Tigran the Great ruled from 96 BC to 56 BC and his reign was described by historians as "renaissance of Armenia." Tigran proclaimed himself "King of Kings." Under Tigran II, Armenia grew to a great degree of military strength and political influence. According to the Greek biographer Plutarch, the Roman general Lucullus said of this king, "In Armenia, Tigran is seated surrounded with that power which has wrested Asia from the Parthians, which carries Greek colonies into Media, subdues Syria and Palestine and cuts off the Seleucids." And Cicero, the Roman orator and politician, adds, "He made the Republic of Rome tremble before the powers of his arms."

<http://www.armenpress.am/eng/news/culture>.

Department of Armenian Studies, Haigazian University, Beirut, Lebanon, Contact: Ara Sanjian. Tel: 961-1-353011, Email: arasan@haigazian.edu.lb, Web: <http://www.haigazian.edu.lb/>

Association Internationale des Études Arméniennes **Conference held in Vitoria, Spain.**

Over 60 scholars of Armenian Studies gathered in Vitoria,

Spain on 7-11 September, 2005 for the Tenth General Conference of the Association Internationale des Etudes Armeniennes (AIEA). AIEA, which was founded in 1980 by Professor Michael Stone of the Hebrew University and Professor J.J.S. Weitenberg of Leiden University in Holland, is an organization of scholars of Armenian Studies, with its centre in Europe. The suggestion to found the organization was made by Dr. Nira Stone. Professor Michael Stone is Honourary Life President of AIEA. The meeting was attended by scholars from all over Europe, America, Armenia and the Middle East. (For the Hebrew University's participation in the conference, see below under News Items.)

Conference locale: Universidad del País Vasco—Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea Vitoria-Gasteiz,

General Information: The University of the Basque Country (Universidad del País Vasco—Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea) is distributed among the campuses of the three Basque provinces of Vizcaya/Bizkaia (Bilbao), Guipúzcoa/Gipuzkoa (Donostia-San Sebastián) and Álava/Araba (Vitoria-Gasteiz), the latter including the Facultad de Filología, Geografía e Historia which will host the Conference.

Preliminary Programme and Participants as of 17 June 2005
M. Lucia Aliffi: *Démonstratifs et déterminants*

Mikael Arakelyan: (Title unavailable)

Kevork Bardakjian: Grigor Daranaghtsi's *A Chronology*

Milena Bernardelli: *Alexander Romance: a Work of Inspiration for Movs's Xorenaci*

Bernard H. Bichakjian: *The Modern Features of Mashtots' Alphabet*

Uwe Bläsing: (Title unavailable)

Patricia Boisson-Chenorhokian: *La vie de Saint Grégoire par Kirakos Ganjakeci (XIIIe s.)*

Christoph Burchard (still without confirmation)

Valentina Calzolari: (Title unavailable)

Antonio Carile: (Title unavailable)

Nancy Castillo: *Gregory the Theologian and Pre-Hellenizing Translations*

Peter Cowe: *The Spiritual, Intellectual, and Poetic Context of Anania Narekac'i's On this transient life*

Daskevitch: (Title unavailable)

Gérard Dédéyan: (Title unavailable)

Alessio de Siena: *Emperor Maurice's Ecclesiastical Politics in Armenia*

Roberta Ervine: *Vanakan Vardapet's Questions on the Magi*
Aldo Ferrari: *Storia e ideologia nell'opera di Raffi AXamsayi melik'ut'iwnnerc*

Rosa Bianca Finazzi (no paper)

T.W. Greenwood: *Armenian Traditions in Ninth-century Byzantium: Photios and Basil I*

John A.C. Greppin (no paper)

Peter Halfter (no paper)

Christian Hannick (no paper)

Richard G. Hovhannisian: *The Armenian Genocide: Premeditation or Incremental Violence? Divergent*

Interpretations on the 90th Anniversary

Dimitri Korobeinikov: The Establishment of the First Turkic States in the Greater Armenia and Asia Minor (1071-1101)

Hagop Kouloujian: About Armenian Parallels to Beowulf

Dickran Kouymjian: On Armenian Art

Hakob Kyoseyan: (Title not yet submitted)

Sergio LaPorta: On the Armenian Scholia on Dionysius the Areopagite

Gianfranco Lepore (no paper)

Hrach Martirosyan: The relative chronology of the Karabagh dialects

Moreno Morani: Le prohibitif arménien

Claude Moutafian: La diplomatie matrimoniale de l'Arménie cilicienne

Agnès Ouzounian: A propos de la version arménienne des Actes des apôtres

Michael Papazian: An Armenian Commentary on Aristotle's *De Interpretatione*

Rubina Perroomian: The Restless World of Leonardo Alishan (1951-2005): the Burnt Offering to the Altar of the Armenian Genocide

Hamlet Petrosyan: (Title unavailable)

Zara Pogossian: Prophecies in Armenian Literature with particular reference to the XIIth-XIVth c.

Paola Pontani (no paper)

Valda Salmia: Die Wiedergabe der theologischen und poeütiúschen Begrifflichkeit in der lettischen Überúsetzung des Werkes *Buch der Klagelieder* von Grigor Narekazi

Achm Schybol (no paper)

Romano Sgarbi: Stilemi filonei vs. stilemi traduttivi armeni

Manea Erna Shirinyan: The Armenian *Liber Causarum* by Grigor Abascan

Sarkis Shmavonian: Archaic Armenian Perfects: Archaic Armenian Statics

Anna Sirinian (& Charles Renoux): Storia e liturgia nel manoscritto *Arch.Cap.S.Pietro* B77 (XIII sec.) della Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana

Michael Stone: The *Adamgirk'* of Arak'el of Siwnik

Nira Stone (no paper)

A.A.S. Ten Cate: Le nom de Dieu, indicateur de la parenté textuelle de la version arménienne

Robert W. Thomson: Mambr' and his Homilies

Pablo A. Torijano Morales (no paper)

Giusto Traina: The Archaeological Survey of the Azat-Vedi Valleys. Preliminary report 2004-2005

Theo M. van Lint: The Philosophical Poems of Grigor Tghoy

Edda Vardanyan: L'illustration des sites patriarcaux dans un Rituel arménien du XVe siècle

Bert Vaux: The Armenian Dialect of Gyumri (Leninakan)

Rémy Viredaz: Le génitifú-datif arménien des thèmes en a
His Honour Christopher Young: The Armenian Relations of Henry Blosse Lynch (Author of *Armenia, Travels and Studies*)

Jos J.S. Weitenberg (no paper)

Boghos Levon Zekiyian (no paper)

Ninth Annual William Saroyan Celebration in San Francisco

The program took place at 2:00 on Saturday, September 17, 2005 in the Main San Francisco Public Library in the Koret Auditorium. Portions of Saroyan's play *Jim Dandy* were read. David Calonne, Ph.D. introduced the Saroyan play. William Saroyan will be heard speaking about the play, from a recording from the mid fifties. co-sponsors: Armenian Professional Society, City Lights Books, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Commonwealth Club of California, Fred Finch Youth Center (orphanage), Fromm Institute, Hamazkayin Armenian Cultural Association, the Krouzian, Zekarian, and Vashouragan Armenian schools, SF Museum & Historical Society, SF Public Libraries, U.C. Armenian Alumni.

Honorary co chairs: Embassy of the Republic of Armenia. Washington, D.C., Senators, Barbara Boxer, Jackie Speier, Diane Feinstein; Congresswoman: Anna Eshoo; Congressman: Adam Schiff; SF Mayor: Gavin Newsom.

For further information please contact Jacqueline Kazarian at (415) 307-4418.

Armenians Gather to Discuss Past and Present (Haigazian University)

The Haigazian University Department of Armenian Studies under the auspices of the Lebanese Minister of Culture H.E. Dr. Tarek Mitri convened a Conference *The Armenians of Lebanon: Past and Present*. Monday, 12 September 2005, 7:00 p.m. Keynote Speaker: Dr. Aida Boudjikianian (Montreal, Canada) "The Armenians and Lebanon: Changing Perceptions and Functions (14th-20th cc.) [in English]

Haigazian University is a liberal arts institution of higher learning, established in Beirut in 1955. For more information about its activities you are welcome to visit its web-site at <<http://www.haigazian.edu.lb>>. For additional information on the activities of its Department of Armenian Studies, contact Ara Sanjian at <arasan@haigazian.edu.lb>

Report of conference by Jessy Chahine, *The Daily Star* - Lebanon, Sept 13 2005, *Daily Star* staff
Tuesday, September 13, 2005

Beirut: In a three-day conference entitled "The Armenians of Lebanon: Their Past and Present," a number of experts from various countries gathered yesterday [12 Sept.] at Haigazian University to discuss aspects of the current status of an influential yet minority group in the country. Starting on Monday, 16 papers will be presented by scholars coming from Canada, the U.S., France, Argentina, Egypt, Syria, Armenia, Germany, Italy and of course, Lebanon in the presence of a number of invitees from the academic community in Lebanon, both Armenian and non-Armenian. In his welcome speech, Dr. Paul Haidostian, the president of Haigazian University, said: "It was recognized that despite the undisputedly important role that the Armenian community plays both within Lebanon and the rest of the Diaspora, its history, culture and other aspects of its community life have not been studied adequately to date according to

internationally accepted scientific standards.” Among the topics that were covered during the conferences will be the political, socio-economic history of the community within both the Lebanese and pan-Armenian contexts, the aspects of the influx and exodus of Armenians to and from Lebanon, the Armenian identity, literature, music, and contemporary concerns of the community. A doctor in Human Geography, Aida Boudjikianian, the opening session’s keynote speaker, gave a lecture showing the different roles and functions that Lebanon has held for Armenians spanning four centuries. “The significance lies not only in their variety but in their length and continuity or succession in time. In the 19th century,” Boudjikianian said. “For Lebanese Armenians, Lebanon will always represent, in my opinion, the country of consensual co-existence, a social and political model,” she said, explaining that “all the leaders, civil and religious, commonly share the advocacy for the success of this experience and the success of the State of Lebanon.” “For the Armenian Diaspora, Lebanon represents a land of reference and history, a land of cultural heritage. Every summer, groups of young Armenians coming back from around the world gather in Lebanon to delve back into their culture, to learn and practice their ancestral language and visit the country,” Boudjikianian said. The last statistics in Lebanon date back to 1975 and place the community at 186,000 Armenians in Lebanon, according to Boudjikianian, who gathered the data.

More on the Istanbul Conference of 27 September

By Jonathan Gorvett, Istanbul, Tuesday 27 September 2005
The recent conference in Istanbul on the controversial killing of Ottoman Armenians in the closing stages of First World War has been widely lauded as a breakthrough event which could strengthen accession talks with the European Union. “It was a major shift in the understanding here of the importance of freedom of expression,” Ferai Tinc, a leading columnist with the Turkish daily *Hurriyet*, told *Aljazeera.net*. “It showed a transformation in mentality.” Others see it as a major step too on Turkey’s rocky road to European Union membership, with talks on this due to start in just one week’s time. The conference—held on 24 September amid cries of treachery from hard-line Turkish nationalists and resounding applause from academics, politicians and pundits—was the first ever in Turkey to see an open discussion on the events of 1915. At the turn of the 20th century, Turkey’s predecessor, the Ottoman Empire, was allied with Germany and Austria (part of the Austro-Hungarian empire) against Britain, France and Russia. The Ottoman government, many historians say, then organised what amounted to genocide of its ethnic Armenian population, which was considered pro-Russian and disloyal. But Turkish authorities have in the past 90 years denied this version of events, saying that both Turks and Armenians were killed in chaotic fighting. While Ankara does concede that the Ottoman government ordered the deportation of its ethnic Armenian population to the southeast of the

country, it insists this did not constitute genocide. the conference as a betrayal. This controversy has led to heated and often violent disputes, with the official Turkish line fiercely defended within the country, effectively preventing public discussion of alternative points of view. Yet this month, academics met to do just that - and were pelted with eggs and tomatoes by hard-line Turkish nationalists, who accused the professors of betraying the country. The conference had already been cancelled in May after the country’s justice minister described it as a «stab in the back» by Turkish academics who were willing to consider claims of a genocide. Reset for September 23, at the last minute, hard-line Turkish nationalists obtained a court injunction preventing the event from being held at its original venue. Yet this ban was successfully got round by another Istanbul university offering its premises- a move also seen by many as deeply significant. “This was Turkey’s academic community asserting its independence,” says Razmik Panossian, a leading Armenian academic and director of programmes at the Canadian Rights and Democracy pressure group. “They were saying ‘We’ll go ahead with this even if people are against us.’ This was a very important step to take” “The conference was about Turkey showing itself and the world that it can discuss issues like who we are and what kind of world we want to live in.” On 3 October, accession negotiations were scheduled to begin, with Brussels pushing Turkey to further democratise—and taking a dim view of the controversy over the conference. Turkish Prime Minister Recip Tayyip Erdogan and his foreign minister, Abdullah Gul, both gave their support for the event and reacted strongly against the court order cancelling it. “It is obvious that Europe will be influenced in a positive way by how things turned out,” adds Mahcupyan. As soon as the court halted the conference, everyone reacted—many people came forward to condemn the court and support the event and free speech.” The message here, many Turks believe, is that the recent democratic reforms the current government has introduced are taking hold. “After the reforms were introduced, there was a lot of questioning in the EU over whether they would be implemented,” says Tinc. “Now, the ability to hold this conference shows how the mentality has changed, enabling the implementation of reform.” The issue also has wider strategic implications for Turkey’s EU accession bid. Turkey borders Armenia, yet the frontier remains closed, with no diplomatic relations between the two.

The claims over genocide are a key factor in these frozen relations—although there is one other major issue at stake: “Relations are being held hostage by the Nagorno Kharabakh conflict,” says Panossian. Since war between Armenia and Turkish ally Azerbaijan resulted in the occupation of some Azeri territory by the Armenians, Turkey has shut off its links with its Armenian neighbour. “Yet, from the moment the EU accession talks start, the Armenian issue will keep coming up,” says international relations professor Gareth Winrow of Istanbul’s

Bilgi University - where the conference was eventually held. "All EU states must have good relations with their neighbours and Turkey must therefore find a formula for normalising its relations with Armenia. Perhaps the hope of some Turks in the conference was to begin that process." That being said, the conference's reception has not been entirely popular in Turkey. Some see the Europeans in particular not as pushing democratic reform along, but as trying to use the issue against Turkey. "People in France and Germany and some other countries encourage the Armenians to attack Turkey," says Sedat Laciner, director of the International Strategic Research Organisation in Ankara. "They can't find any other reason to keep Turkey out of the EU so they use this. Western countries always used the Armenians—in World War I they did the same thing, encouraging them to rise up against the Ottomans." It is a view not too dissimilar from Panossian's. "European capitals will use Armenia to put pressure on Ankara," he says. "This has been a convenient way for them to set up hurdles for Turkey ever since the 19th century." Meanwhile, ordinary Turks seem largely divided on the issue. "I don't think it should have been allowed," says shop worker Mert Aslan. "There was no such genocide—it was the Turks who suffered. Nobody ever talks about that, and to think that Turkish professors are supporting the Armenians is a shame for us." By contrast, student Dicile Atacam said: "I think it's a very good thing. If we can't talk freely about the past, then how can we ever understand each other today, in the present?"

By Jonathan Gorvett in Istanbul. Printed in *Aljazeera*.

Facing History and Ourselves: a Panel Discussion

Friday, September 30, 2005, 7:30 p.m., Belmont High School Auditorium Concord Ave., Belmont, MA. Co-Sponsors: The National Association for Armenian Studies and Research and the Armenian Assembly of America. Speakers:

Prof. Richard G. Hovannisian, Armenian Education Foundation Professor of Modern Armenian History, UCLA
Margot Stern Strom, Executive Director, Facing History and Ourselves

Adam Strom, Director of Research and Development, Facing History and Ourselves

Dr. Henry Theriault, Associate Professor of Philosophy, Worcester State College

Over the past several decades a remarkable amount of work has been done to document and analyze the Armenian Genocide committed by the Ottoman Turks in 1915-23. Yet the level of knowledge of the Genocide outside the Armenian community remains disappointingly low; and, moreover, the lessons of the Armenian Genocide and other 20th century genocides have not halted the practice of mass killings for political purposes, as recent events in Darfur attest. Facing History and Ourselves of Brookline, MA, has been a leader

in producing Holocaust and genocide curricula since its founding in the late 1970s. They have now published an important textbook on the Armenian Genocide, *Crimes Against Humanity and Civilization: The Genocide of the Armenians*, supervised by Adam Strom with significant input from leading scholars such as Richard Hovannisian. The existence of such a text, as well as the huge body of scholarship on the subject, raises key questions: How to get the text and the teaching of the Armenian Genocide into public schools in Massachusetts and beyond? What is the most effective way to teach the Armenian Genocide to non-Armenians? Can the lessons of the Armenian Genocide have a far-reaching effect in the prevention of future genocides? These and many other questions will be addressed by the panel, which will be moderated by Marc A. Mamigonian of NAASR. Join us for the opportunity to engage in an in-depth conversation on this most relevant subject and learn more about *Crimes Against Humanity and Civilization*.

email: hq@naasr.org

web: <http://www.naasr.org>

Translation Symposium held in Montreal, Canada

On October 7, 2005, on the eve of the Holy Translators' Feast, a symposium dedicated to the 1600th Anniversary of the Invention of the Armenian Alphabet was held under the auspices of the Diocese of the Armenian Apostolic Church in Montreal, Canada. The topic of the Symposium was "The power of translation in the strife for the Armenian cause."

Hamshen and Hamshen Armenians International Conference Held In Sochi

The conference was held in Sochi October 13-15, reported *Yerkramas*, the newspaper of the Armenians of Russia. The conference was organized under the auspices of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia with active support provided by Sevan Armenian Cultural Society of Sochi. The conference comprised scholars from Armenia, Russia, the US, Germany, and Iran.

Papers presented included:

"Hamshen: a historical and geographic outline"

"Hamshen Armenians, Pontus and Armenia, 1914-1921"

"Genocide of Hamshen Armenians in 1915-1923"

"Abkhazian Armenians on the threshold of 21st century"

"The Pontic legacy in the culture of the Hamshen Armenians and Hemshils"

"The Armenian ethnic and religious element in Anatolia (1991-2005)"

Important evidence of 1786 about Armenian Muslims of Hamshen and other reports were presented at the event.

At the end of the conference ethnic groups of Hamshen Armenians of the Black Sea coast of Kuban gave a performance.

For more information: <http://groong.usc.edu/news/msg125056.html>

Web Sites

Armenian Encyclopedia: www.armeniapedia.org

Armenian Genocide: www.armenian-genocide.org

Armenian Students Association (New York City): newyork_asa@yahoo.com

The ASA is a nationwide membership organization that promotes Armenian culture and education by providing Armenian communities with social, academic, and educational events. All funds raised by the regional branches contribute to the ASA's scholarship fund for Armenian students studying in the United States. For more information about the NY ASA, please visit <http://www.asainc.org/newyork>

Association Internationale des Etudes Arméniennes (AIEA)

Home: <http://aiea.fltr.ucl.ac.be/>

Info: <http://telf.com/aiea>

Archive: <http://telf.com/aiea-archive>

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The Turkish - Armenian Business Development Council

TABDC (Turkey): Barbaros Bulvari Karadeniz Apt. 23/11
Besiktas-Istanbul/Turkiye Tel: 90 (212) 236 00 17 Fax: 90 (212) 259 72 51

TABDC (Armenia) :Tel: 374 (1) 35 11 80 Fax: 374 (1) 35 12 40

Email: tabdc@tabdc.org

Web site: www.tabdc.org

Other TABDC branches

TABDC EU(Belgium) : Tel: 32 (495) 77 08 67 Email: tabdc@tabdc.org

TABDC (USA): Tel: 1 (516) 869-7525 Fax: 1 (516) 365-0560

www.twentyvoices.com is a new Montreal, Canada, website devoted to the genocide. A survivor from each of twenty re-

gions of the Ottoman Empire describes the Genocide in his particular region.

Contacts: Israel Charny, IAGS President; Executive Director, Institute on the Holocaust and Genocide, Jerusalem, Editor-in-Chief, Encyclopedia of Genocide, 011-972-2-672-0424; encygeno@mail.com; Gregory H. Stanton, IAGS Vice President; President, Genocide Watch; James Farmer Visiting Professor of Human Rights, University of Mary Washington; 703-448-0222; genocidewatch@aol.com

Necrology

**Michel van Esbroeck, S.J.
(1934-2003)**

The Society for Armenian Studies has belatedly learned of the death on November 21, 2003 of an esteemed Armenist, Father Michel van Esbroeck of the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits). Among other Armenological interests, Father van Esbroeck was a specialist in Armenian works in the genre of hagiography, the literary accounts of the lives of saints. His studies on Agathangehos greatly advanced our understanding of this enigmatic work—our only major source for the conversion of Armenian to Christianity—while his masterful articles on the acts of Sts. Thaddeus and Bartholemew have added much to our understanding of the origins of these legends and of how they came to be composed. A prolific scholar, Father van Esbroeck published more than 250 books and articles and, while writing from a strictly Roman Catholic point of view, advanced many novel ideas and hypotheses, not all of which have been accepted.

Father van Esbroeck's final paper, "On the Historical Background of the Early Sources Regarding the Churches in the Caucasus," presented at a conference in Erevan in the fall of 2003 shortly before his death, will appear in an English translation in the forthcoming issue of the *St. Nersess Theological Review*. It is a near summary of his life's work and although not everyone has agreed with many of his theses, his vast erudition and the brilliance of his intellect shines through all that he wrote.

**JSAS 14 is now available
from the SAS Secretariat.
Back issues, volumes 2-13
are also available.**

News From Members

Robert Bedrosian (Long Branch, NJ) has completed an English translation of the short but valuable *Chronicle* Attributed to King Het'um II, which describes the period from 1076 to 1296 in Cilician Armenia. The translation was made from the classical Armenian text of V. A. Hakobyan, [Manr zhamanakagrut'yunner XIII-XVIII dd. [Minor Chronicles of the XIII-XVIII Centuries] vol. I (Erevan, 1951) pp. 65-87] and is available online at: <http://rbedrosian.com/hsrcces.html>

Nélida Boulgourdjian-Toufeksian (University of Buenos Aires and Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales, Paris) participated at the *IV Jornadas de Ciencias Sociales y Religión. Política y religiones en el contexto nacional internacional*, September 2004, CEIL-PIETTE-CONICET. The paper, *La Iglesia Armenia: entre lo religioso y lo político* was published in CD, ISBN- 987-21579-1-X.

She participated in the planning of the *IV Encuentro sobre Genocidio*, Armenian Center of Argentina and Chair of Armenian Studies, Faculty of Philosophy and Literature, University of Buenos Aires and sponsored by the Instituto Nacional contra la Discriminación, la Xenofobia y el Racismo (INADI), October, 2004. The paper she presented, *Detrás de los responsables del Genocidio Armenio: justificación y amnesia colectiva*, was published in "Análisis de prácticas genocidas", Actas del IV Encuentro sobre Genocidio, Nélida Boulgourdjian-Toufeksian, Juan Carlos Toufeksian and Carlos Alemian, Buenos Aires, Fundación Siranoush y Boghós Arzoumanian, 2004.

She was invited to participate and she was part of the Academic Committee of the *Tercer Coloquio Latinoamericano Religión y Sociedad, Valores Religiosos y fortalecimiento de la democracia*, July 2005, Secretaría de Culto de la Nación (SECUL-Cancillería Argentina), Salvador University (USAL), Latin American Association of Religious Studies (ALER-México). The paper, *Autonomía, tensión y fusión en las esferas religiosa y política. El caso de la Iglesia Apostólica Armenia de Buenos Aires*, was published in CD. She participated at the *Xº Jornadas Interescuelas. Departamentos de Historia*, Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias. Departamento de Historia. Rosario, September, 2005. The paper, *Las escuelas "idiomáticas o de religión" armenias en Buenos Aires. Entre la preservación cultural y la integración (1920-1960)*, was published in CD: ISBN Nº 950-673-479-3.

George A. Bournoutian (Iona College) has once again been named meritorious faculty member and has been honored by the Library and the Dean at Iona College. His most recent books are described under "Publications." Bournoutian: *Arak'el of Tabriz Vol. I*, 300 pages annotated translation with

introduction from the critical text. Mazda. He presented a lecture on the academic war over Karabagh in Sydney Australia.

Marco Brambilla has been invited to present a paper regarding "The Loss of Architectural Settings in the Republic of Armenia" at the 15th Annual Assembly of ICOMOS in Xian, China. This conference took place from October 17 through October 22, 2005 in Xian.

This is the first time that a major international symposium is dedicated to the preservation of architectural settings of historic monuments and/or sites. It is expected that during this symposium new guidelines for the evaluation and preservation of important architectural settings will be developed and adopted by all member countries.

Peter Cowe (Narekatsi Chair of Armenian Studies, UCLA) has published the following articles: "Armenian Christology in the 7th-8th Centuries with Particular Attention to the Contributions of Catholicos Yovhan Ojnek'i and Xosrovik T'argmanic" *Journal of Theological Studies* 55 (2004), pp. 30-54; "An Armenian Philosophical Compendium Manuscript in Southern California," *Le Muséon* 116 (2004), pp. 107-129; and "Armenian Manuscripts Associated with Hamshen," *Le Muséon* 117 (2005), pp. 141-160.

He has also presented the following conference paper: "Anania Narekac'i's 'On This Transient World', a 10th century Meditation on the Good Life," AIEA 10th Anniversary Conference, Vitoria, Spain, September 2005.

Ann Lousin (Professor of Law, The John Marshall Law School in Chicago, IL) spent ten days in Armenia in May 2005. She visited the law faculty of The American University of Armenia, where she spoke with several faculty members and students. She presented a lecture, "The American Uniform Commercial Code," as part of the law faculty's lecture series. She also conferred with lawyers and members of the Armenian government about legal and business issues. She continues to be Chair of the Genocide Research Project Committee of The Armenian Bar Association.

Lucy Der Manuelian (Arthur H. Dadian and Ara Oztemel Professor of Armenian Art and Architectural History, Tufts University) organized two archaeological expeditions in Armenia using the ground-penetrating radar system developed by Geophysical Survey Systems which she brought to Armenia (the first to bring this radar technology there) in order to conduct a geophysical survey of twelve early Christian and medieval sites as well as two newly-discovered Urartian fortresses. This technology can detect remains of walls, chambers, and fragments beneath the ground surface, thereby identifying the specific areas at a site for archaeologists to excavate, thus saving time and money. She organized the expeditions so as to provide this assistance to archaeologists in Armenia.

Der Manuelian was also awarded a \$50,000 grant to restore and repair medieval Armenian churches. With the assistance of her colleague in Armenia, Rafayel Harutunian, she selected four churches for renovation which date from the seventh to the eleventh century. In the case of the Church of Manknots S. Sion, when the dome and other segments of the church were rebuilt, the traditional pilgrimages to the church revived, attracting 15,000 visitors at Easter. She also presented a paper titled "Architects, Craftsmen and Weavers: The Role of Armenians in Ottoman Art" at the 15th Symposium of the International Committee on Pre-Ottoman and Ottoman Studies in London; was invited to speak at the University of St. Thomas at the Peace and Justice Symposium: *A Tribute to Armenia*; and presented a lecture at the Armenian Cultural Foundation in Boston on "Armenian Manuscripts, Monasteries and Miracles of the Middle Ages." Dr. Der Manuelian's paper "Ani: The Fabled Capital of Armenia," was published in *Ani. World Architectural Heritage of a Medieval Armenian Capital*, edited by S. Peter Cowe. The paper she presented at the international conference "Looking Toward the 21st Century," sponsored by Harvard and the National Association for Armenian Studies and Research was published in *Rethinking Armenian Studies, Past, Present and Future* and is titled "The Role of the University Chairs: The Field of Medieval Armenian Art and Architecture: Reflections on its Recent, Present and Future."

Her television film on medieval Armenian history, art and architecture, "Lost Treasures of Christianity: The Ancient Monuments of Armenia," shown continuously in the main exhibit hall during the British Library's exhibit "Treasures from the Ark: 1700 Years of Armenian Christian Art," continues to be broadcast on some of the 58 PBS stations in major U.S. cities which premiered it. In Boston, Dr. Der Manuelian was presented with the "Outstanding Alumna Award" by the historic Girls' Latin School-Boston Latin Academy at its annual meeting. (Note: Dr. Der Manuelian's e-mail address is lucy.manuelian@tufts.edu or lucy.dm@comcast.net; Discontinue using ldm@world.std.com).

Timothy Greenwood has published "Sasanian Echoes and Apocalyptic Expectations: A Re-evaluation of the Armenian History attributed to Sebeos" *Le Museon* 115 3/4 (2002) pp. 323-397; "A Corpus of Early Medieval Armenian Inscriptions" *Dumbarton Oaks Papers* 58 (2004) pp. 27-91; "Teaching Armenia", a web-publication, at http://hca.itsn.ac.uk/resources/overnight_expert/Teaching-Armenia.pdf. Dr. Greenwood has just been granted a position at St. Andrew's University in Scotland.

John A. C. Greppin (Cleveland State University) has published the following articles: "A Newly Found Fragment of the Armenian *Onamastica Sacra*." *JSAS* 13 (Fresno, 2004): 79-81; "The State of the Armenian Languages in Northeast

Ohio," in Brian Joseph et al. (ed.s), *Language Diversity in Michigan and Ohio*, 251-256. He has also reviewed the following books: George Bournoutian. *The Chronicle of Zak'aria of K'anak'er*. *JSAS* 14, (Fresno, 2005), 195-196; and Carter Vaughn Findley. *The Turks in World History*, 196-198.

Robert Hewsen has been invited to contribute the chapter on the present state of Armenian historical geography to a handbook of Armenian studies to be published in Italy and to compile the map on the Caucasus for the new *Historical Atlases of Central Asia*.

Vartan Matirossian (Universidad del Salvador, Buenos Aires-Hovnanian School, New Jersey) has just published two books in Armenian. *Haravayin koghm ashkharhi. hayere Latin Amerikayi mech sguizpen minchev 1950* (The Southern Corner of the Earth: Armenians in Latin America from the Beginning to 1950", Antelias: Richard and Tina Carolan Literary Fund, 2005, 416 pp.) is the first scholarly book in Armenian devoted to cover the history of the Armenian presence in Latin America until the mid-20th century. *Anverj veradartz. Hayastani janaparhnere* (1989-2004) (Everlasting Return: The Roads of Armenia [1989-2004], Yerevan: Zangak-97, 2005, 125 pp.) is a collection of travelogues and essays about the author's various trips to Armenia.

Sylvie L. Merian (Pierpont Morgan Library, NY) presented a paper titled "The Importance of Codicology in Armenian Manuscript Studies" in April 2005 at the AIEA International Workshop on Armenian Art & Architecture, held in Salzburg, Austria. In October 2005 she organized a panel on Near Eastern Manuscripts for the Thirty-Second Annual St. Louis Conference on Manuscript Studies held St. Louis University (St. Louis, MO), in which she presented "Codicological Elements in Armenian Manuscripts: Pricking, Ruling, and Quire Numbering." Other panel members included Rochelle Kessler (Pacific Asia Museum, Pasadena CA) and Mika Natif (NYU-IFA and Kevorkian Fellow at the Metropolitan Museum of Art).

George Mouradian (Commerce Twp., MI) has newly published a novel on Armenian history and an archaeological expedition centered around an Armenian/American looking for Noah's Ark on Mount Ararat.

NEVER TO DIE: A Historical Novel About Armenia and the Quest for Noah's Ark is a two-fold story with historical facts and the romantic involvement of an Armenian/American with a young Armenian girl.

The unfolding narration covers the ancient times of Metsamor, Hayasa, Alexander the Great, Tigranes the Great, Tiridates the Great, Armenian proclamation of Christianity, Gregory the Illuminator, Vartan Mamigonian, the Armenian kings, and the glorification and tragedies of Armenia for the last five millenniums.

Mouradian's *Armenian InfoText*, is a mini-encyclopedia covering Armenian history, notable Armenian personalities, events, and culture, and has been a best seller.

He also wrote two engineering books, *Handbook of QS-9000 Tooling and Equipment Certification* and *The Quality Revolution*. All the books are available from George Mouradian, 4489 Marcello Dr., Commerce Twp., MI 48382. Prices are \$21.00 + \$3.50 S&H, \$15.00 + \$2.50 S&H, \$49.00 + \$3.50 S&H, and \$38.00 + \$2.50 S&H respectively.

Dennis Papazian received a medal for work on the Armenian Genocide from the Armenian Genocide Museum in Erevan, Armenia. He also spoke on the 5th century Armenian historian Eghishe and the purpose of his History of Vardan and the Armenian War at St. Mark's Armenian Catholic Church, Wynnewood, PA, sponsored by the Greater Philadelphia United Armenian Commemorative Committee, February 3, 2005; participated in the Turkish-Armenian Reconciliation Roundtable chaired by Theodore Sorenson held at the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, February 1, 2005; and presented the following papers: "The Armenian Genocide: A Case Study of How Not to Prevent Genocide," Confronting the Threat of Genocide, conference at Montclair State University, April 5, 2005. Dr. Papazian also served as a panelist at the "Ninety Years Post-Ottoman Turkish Genocide: Lessons Learned and Challenges to Overcome," conference at Fordham University, April 8, 2005; at the Armenian World Congress Expert Group on the Armenian Genocide, conference in Yerevan, Armenia, April 26-27, 2005, and at the "Enforcing UN Genocide Convention: Lessons Learned and Challenges to Overcome," discussion at the United Nations, New York, May 12, 2005.

Rubina Peroomian (UCLA) has published the following articles since the last issue of our Newsletter: Journal Articles: "Teaching about the Armenian Genocide—Our Mission, Our Challenge," in *Armenian Mirror-Spectator*, Armenian Genocide 90th Anniversary special issue, April 23, 2005; "Historical Memory: Threading the Contemporary Literature of Armenia," in *Armenian Weekly* and *Aztak*, a joint endeavor in commemoration of the Armenian Genocide, special issue, April 9, 2005; "Literary Representations of the 1915 Genocide of Armenians: An Important Topical Genre Continuing in the New Millennium" in *Genocidal Mind, Selected Papers From The 32nd Annual Scholars' Conference On The Holocaust And The Churches*, Dennis B. Klein, et al eds. (St. Paul, MN: Paragon House, 2005), pp. 225-243. Dr. Peroomian also made the following presentations: she participated in the IAGS International Conference, "Ninety Years After the Armenian Genocide and Sixty Years After the Holocaust, the Continuing Threat and Legacy of Genocide," June 4-7, 2005, Boca Raton, Florida; presented a paper "Historical Memory and Literature in Armenia;" participated in the Association internationale des études

arméniennes 10th General Conference, September 8-10, 2005, Universidad del Pais Vasco—Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain, presenting a paper "The Restless World of Leonardo Alishan (1951-2005): The Burnt Offering to the Altar of the Armenian Genocide." Public lectures delivered by Dr. Peroomian included "The Armenian Genocide and its impact on Armenian women past and present," at the University of Erevan, History Department, sponsored by the student association and women's organization (in Armenian), April 16, 2005; a public address at the commemoration of the 90th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide in Erevan, April 22, 2005. She has participated as a juror to judge the winners of the Armenian Genocide contest within the annual History Olympiad for high school students in Armenia, this year dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide. (The questions were devised by Dr. Peroomian based on her textbook on the Armenian Question used in schools in Armenia); Dr. Peroomian also held several TV interviews at different TV stations in Erevan Armenia on the occasion of the 90th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, April 18-26, 2005; and a lecture for 150 Armenian high school students at Junior Achievements summer camp, on the student's commitment to the advancement of the Armenian Question and the recognition of the Armenian Genocide, June 29, 2005, Armenia.

Dora Sakayan (New Jersey) has published the following books: 1. *Bir Ermeni Doktorun Yasadıkları. Garabet Haçeryane'ın İzmir Güncesi [An Armenian Physician's Ordeal. Garabet Hatcherian's Diary]*, Istanbul: Belge Publishing House, 2005 (in Turkish)

2. *Zmyurnia 1922: Bzhishk Karapet Khacheriani Oragire [Smyrna 1922: The Journal of the Physician Garabed Hatcherian]*, Yerevan: National Academy Press, Genocide Institute, 2005 (in East Armenian)

3. *Zmirna 1922: Dnevnik armjanskogo doktora Karapeta Xaceriana [Smyrna 1922: The Journal of the Armenian Physician Garabed Hatcherian]*, Erevan, National Academy Press, Genocide Institute, 2005 (in Russian).

On October 7, 2005, the topic of a Symposium was "The power of translation in the strife for the Armenian cause," organized under the Auspices of the Diocese of the Armenian Apostolic Church a Symposium dedicated to the 1600th Anniversary of the Invention of the Armenian Alphabet and on the Eve of the Holy Translators Feast.

As the key-note speaker at the Montreal, Canada, Symposium dedicated to the 1600th Anniversary of the Invention of the Armenian Alphabet and on the Eve of the Holy Translators' Feast (October 7, 2005), she presented the paper: "The power of translation in the strife for the Armenian cause." On October 9, 2005, she received the Saint Sahak-Saint Mesrop Medal from His Holiness, Catholicos Karekin II of Etchmiadzin, Armenia, for many years of scholarly merit and pedagogical services in Armenia and in Canada.

Vahram Shemmassian (California State University, Northridge) published an article titled «The Press of Armenian Genocide Survivors in Syria (1916-1919), *Haigazian Armenological Review*, vol. 24 (2004): 211-233. He gave lecture at the Merdinian School auditorium in Sherman Oaks, CA, titled The Musa Dagh Resistance in the Light of New Evidence, organized by ARPA Institute and the Moussa Ler Association of California on September 29, 2005. He was the keynote speaker at the 90th Anniversary celebration of the Musa Dagh resistance, held at Camp AREV, Frazier Park, CA, on September 18, 2005.

He presented a paper titled Literature, Film, and Genocide Denial: The Case of Franz Werfel's *The Forty Days of Musa Dagh*, organized by the Alpha Epsilon Omega Armenia Fraternity on April 14, 2005 at UCLA.

He gave a lecture entitled Karen Jeppe and the Reclamation of Captive Armenian Women and Children in Syria after the Genocide, on April 29, 2005 at the Armenia Cilicia Evangelical Church hall.

In April, **Lorne Shirinian** (Royal Military College of Canada) was invited to speak at Queen's University in Kingston on Denial of the Armenian Genocide in Canada. In July, he was invited to teach a four-hour seminar on the Armenian Genocide at Western University in London, Ontario, at the Romeo Dallaire Summer Institute for Teaching Genocide and the Holocaust to Teachers.

Shirinian's new collection of fiction, *When Darkness Falls Upon Us*, has been published by Blue Heron Press (Sept. 2005) and is available for \$20 by writing to the press; bheron@kos.net (www.blueheronpress.ca)

Call for Papers

Festschrift (Vol. 2) for Michael Stone being planned

Dear Colleague,

In June 2007 Michael E. Stone will retire as Professor of Armenian Studies at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. In 2003 he celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday. On this occasion he was offered a Festschrift by colleagues and friends in Jewish Studies and in Comparative Religion, edited by two of his Jerusalem colleagues and former pupils. This volume was published by Brill in Leiden.

Michael's retirement is a worthy occasion to present him with another volume, this time exclusively dedicated to Armenian Studies. A committee appointed by the editors will consider submitted papers, bearing this criterion as well as the proper academic standards in mind. In this way we will be able to present Michael with a volume of a high scholarly standard reflecting his academic rigour as well as his dedication to Armenian Studies. It is a pleasure for us to invite

you to participate in this volume.

Brill has declared itself willing in principle to publish the work, although a final decision about that will be taken after submission of the material. In order to present the volume in time we would like to ask you to let us know at your earliest convenience whether you would like to contribute, providing also a preliminary title. This will be an indicator for Brill when it decides in which of its series the volume will be published. The final submission date for your contribution is 1 June 2006.

After we have received your answer we will provide you will a detailed style sheet, designed to facilitate an efficient editorial process. We are looking forward to your swift reply.

With kind regards, the editors,

Prof. Dr Jos J. S. Weitenberg, Dr Sergio La Porta

J.J.S.Weitenberg@let.leidenuniv.nl s_laporta@yahoo.com

Prof. Theo M. van Lint

theo.vanlint@orinst.ox.ac.uk

and Prof. Th.M. van Lint

Calouste Gulbenkian Professor of Armenian Studies

The Oriental Institute Pusey Lane, OX1 2LE Oxford

Historical Methods (journal)

The peer-reviewed quarterly journal *Historical Methods* reaches an international audience of historians and other social scientists concerned with historical problems. The journal welcomes contributions that explore interdisciplinary approaches to new data sources, and new approaches to older questions.

Contact: kousser@hss.caltech.edu, URL: www.heldref.org/hm.php, Announcement ID: 146521, <http://www.h-net.org/announce/show.cgi?ID=146521>

Subj: **ASN 2006 World Convention/Call for Papers**

Date: 9/26/2005 12:29:50 PM Eastern Standard Time

From: darel@uottawa.ca

File: **ASNCall06.pdf** (72384 bytes) DL Time (TCP/IP)

Association for The Study of Nationalities World Convention 2006

The topic of 11th Annual World Convention of the ASN will be "Nationalism in an Age of Globalization." sponsored by the Harriman Institute, 23-25 March 2006, International Affairs Building., Columbia University, NY. There will be 100 panels on the Balkans, the Baltics, Central Europe, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, the Caucasus, Central Asia, Turkey, Greece, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Kurdistan, China, and Mongolia, including thematic panels on Islamic Movements, Genocide and Ethnic Violence, Anthropology of Identity, Citizenship and Nationality, Conflict Resolution, Gender, and EU Expansion, and a Special Section on Theoretical Approaches to Nationalism, as well as the screening and discussion of new Films/Documentaries. Awards will be presented for Best Graduate Student Papers

Early submission deadline: 2 November 2005

Contact information/proposal submission: darel@uottawa.ca
[backup address: darel@brown.edu]

exhibitors, advertisers: gnb12@columbia.edu

The ASN Convention, the most attended international and inter-disciplinary scholarly gathering of its kind, welcomes proposals on a wide range of topics related to national identity, nationalism, ethnic conflict, state-building and the study of empires in Central/Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, Eurasia, and adjacent areas. Disciplines represented include political science, history, anthropology, sociology, economics, geography, socio-linguistics, psychology, and related fields.

The 2006 Convention is also inviting submissions for documentaries or feature films made within the past year and available in VHS or DVD format. Most videos selected for the convention will be screened during regular panel slots and will be followed by a discussion moderated by an academic expert.

The 2006 Convention invites proposals for individual papers or panels. A panel includes a chair, three presentations based on written papers, and a discussant. Proposals using an innovative format are also particularly encouraged. Examples of new formats include a roundtable on a new book, where the author is being engaged by three discussants; a debate between two panelists over a critical research or policy question, following rules of public debating; or special presentations based on original papers where the number of discussants is equal or greater than the number of presenters.

—There is no application form to fill out in order to send proposals to the convention. All proposals must be sent by email to Dominique Arel at darel@uottawa.ca (backup address: darel@brown.edu).

—Individual paper proposals must include the name and affiliation of the author, a postal address for hard mail, the title of the paper, a 500 word abstract and a 100 word biographical statement that includes full bibliographic references of your last or forthcoming publication, if applicable (graduate students can indicate the title of their dissertation and year of projected defense)

—Panel proposals must include the title of the panel; a chair, three paper-givers, and a discussant; and the name, affiliation, postal address and 100 word biographical statement of each participant (same specifications as above).

—Proposals using an innovative format must include the title of the panel; the names, affiliations, postal addresses and a 100 word biographical statements of each participant (same specifications as above) and a discussion on the proposed format.

—All proposals must be included in the body of a single email. Attachments will be accepted only if they repeat the content of an email message/proposal, and if all the information is contained in a single attachment.

—The full list of panels from last year's convention, for the geographical and thematic sections, and the section on Theories of Nationalism, can be accessed at http://www.nationalities.org/ASN_2005_Final_Program.pdf. The film/video lineup can be accessed at http://www.nationalities.org/asn_2005_final_film_lineup.pdf. The programs from past conventions, going back to 2001, are also online.

—Deadline for proposals: 2 November 2005 (darel@uottawa.ca, backup address: darel@brown.edu)

Interested parties are invited to join ASN by logging in to http://www.nationalities.org/member_Info.asp. A yearly membership to ASN is \$65 (\$35 for students). Members receive the journal *Nationalities Papers* quarterly, a registration discount at the ASN Annual World Convention, and other perks.

The ASN convention's headquarters are located at the: Harriman Institute, Columbia University, 1216 IAB, 420 W. 118th St., New York, NY 10027, 212 854 8487 tel; 212 666 3481 fax; gnb12@columbia.edu

Central Asian Studies Review

Call For Contributions: CESR is now published twice a year, in Summer and Winter. To be presented at the Fourth Annual Graduate Student Colloquium In Armenian Studies Friday, February 17, 2006 at the University of California, Los Angeles. We enthusiastically invite graduate students and recent post-docs (Ph.D., within the last two years) in fields associated with Armenian Studies (broadly defined) to present the results of their recent research. Work in progress is encouraged. We accept work from a variety of disciplines and particularly welcome comparative themes and interdisciplinary approaches. Panel submissions are also welcome. Applicants must e-mail a one-page (maximum 250-word) abstract and curriculum vitae by October 1, 2005. Invited participants will be required to submit a final version of their full presentation by January 25, 2006. Please note that a 20-minute time limit for presentations will be strictly enforced. A revised version of the presentations will be published online, following the colloquium. A reception will be held on the Thursday evening prior to the event to welcome the colloquium speakers. Students will have an opportunity to meet with faculty and students on campus, tour Armenian Studies resources, and visit Armenian Studies classes. The colloquium will conclude with a reception. Priority of acceptance will be given to those who have not presented at the GSCIAS before. Limited travel grants will be available to assist those who would otherwise be unable to attend. Travel grant applications will be sent to all invited participants. Please submit abstracts to the UCLA Armenian Graduate Students Association at agsaucla@ucla.edu. For more information regarding the Graduate Student Colloquium in Armenian Studies, please visit the organizing committee's website.

GSCiAS Organizing Committee UCLA: Armenian Graduate Students Association

E-mail: agsaucla@ucla.edu

Website: <http://www.studentgroups.ucla.edu/agsa>

The call for papers may be downloaded at: <http://www.studentgroups.ucla.edu/agsa/documents/021706gscias-cfp.pdf>

The Turkish Studies Association Journal

The Turkish Studies Association Journal is publishing a special double edition for 2004 on the abolition of the caliphate and other key events of 1924. We are seeking articles in social sciences, history, archaeology and art history, musicology, literature, linguistic studies, and numismatics and philately, as well as short research notes like those that appear in the ISIM newsletter (see www.isim.nl). We will also begin to feature new English translations of key documents, including images, as stand-alone pieces. Please send your submissions to *The Turkish Studies Association Journal*, Princeton University, Department of Near Eastern Studies, Princeton, NJ 08544.

Elizabeth B. Frierson, Ph.D., Visiting Fellow, Princeton University Department of Near Eastern Studies; Associate Professor, University of Cincinnati Department of History
<http://www.umd.umich.edu/middleeastsourcebook/frierseb@ucmail.uc.edu>

Lectures

From NAASR:

As part of its ongoing efforts to bring a variety of speakers and topics to its long-running lecture series, the NAASR Program Committee has assembled an outstanding lineup for fall 2005. The following list of speakers and events is subject to change. Please watch for mailings or e-mails and check www.naasr.org for updates. All events at NAASR Center, 395 Concord Ave., Belmont, MA, unless otherwise noted.

Nishan Parlakian Speaks on Armenian Theatre and Identity

Dr. Nishan Parlakian, one of the leading authorities on Armenian and Armenian-American drama, gave a talk entitled "Preserving Ancestral Voices: The Theatre and Armenian Identity" on Thursday, April 7, at the National Association for Armenian Studies and Research (NAASR) in Belmont, MA.

In the course of his lecture, Parlakian gave a sense of the history of Armenian drama dating back through the centuries. While doing so he also pondered such questions as "How can Armenian identity and the voices of our ancestors be transmitted across the generations?" and "What are the most effective ways of preventing these voices from being lost?"

Parlakian spoke of the development of the modern Armenian theatre, mostly in Constantinople and Tiflis (Tbilisi), and the Armenian-American theatre that developed in the early years of the twentieth century. The plays presented in these settings were entirely in Armenian. This aspect of Armenian-American culture is little known and under-documented, but it provided an inspiration of sorts for second generation Armenian-Americans like Parlakian, who got his own start in the theatre after World War II.

"The theatre's excitement can affect a host of people simultaneously and immediately," Parlakian declared, and to prove this he concluded the evening with two sets of readings from plays in the new collection *Contemporary Armenian American Drama: An Anthology of Ancestral Voices* (Columbia University Press), of which he is the editor.

Parlakian is professor emeritus of drama at John Jay College in New York City. He is a playwright whose works include *Grandma*, *Pray For Me* and an experienced theatrical director who has staged plays in Armenian and in English. He has written extensively on Armenian theatre and has also translated numerous dramas from Armenian, and co-edited, with S. Peter Cowe, *Modern Armenian Drama: An Anthology*.

More information on Parlakian's talk or about NAASR and its programs for the furtherance of Armenian studies, research, and publication may be had by calling 617-489-1610, by fax at 617-484-1759, by e-mail at hq@naasr.org, or by writing to NAASR, 395 Concord Ave., Belmont, MA 02478.

The Energy Crisis in Armenia

Robert Kalantari, a nuclear energy expert who has participated in inspections of the Medzamor plant in Armenia, will speak at the National Association for Armenian Studies and Research (NAASR) Center in Belmont on Thursday evening, June 16, at 8 p.m., on "The Energy Crisis in Armenia."

Because reliable electricity generation is vital to Armenia's national security, its economic growth, and is essential to basic needs of everyday life, the precarious state of the Republic's energy industry is an area of major concern, both in Armenia and in the diaspora. Kalantari will analyze the energy needs of Armenia and its current ability to generate sufficient power from various sources. His presentation will focus on the role that Medzamor, the Armenian nuclear power plant, plays in meeting Armenia's requirements, and the risks inherent in depending on this plant. He will also discuss the challenges that Armenia faces now and will face in the near future in maintaining its capacity to meet the nation's growing energy needs. The Republic of Armenia will face a dangerous situation if it does not begin to replace its generation capacity now. The options for building new power plants are few and will require billions of dollars. The nation is running out of time.

Mr. Robert Kalantari has been involved with the nuclear industry for a quarter of a century, during which he has served

as the Engineering Manager of a Boston-area consulting company and has been responsible for many safety analysis projects for nuclear plants throughout the world, particularly in Armenia and other former Soviet republics. He recently participated in a mission with the International Atomic Energy Agency to inspect the Medzamur nuclear plant in Armenia.

In addition to the lecture, NAASR continued to feature a special exhibition of more than three dozen photographs of Armenian Genocide memorials worldwide taken by renowned photographer Hrair "Hawk" Khatcherian. The exhibit, which was featured last month at the UCLA conference "After Nine Decades: The Enduring Legacy of the Armenian Genocide" and subsequently at the California State House and elsewhere, was mounted by Richard and Anne Elbrecht of Davis, CA. The Elbrechts loaned these impressive photographs to NAASR for a limited time only.

Moorad Mooradian Gives Lecture and Seminar

by Ruby Chorbajian

On Thursday, September 8, Dr. Moorad Mooradian of Yerevan State University delivered a lecture entitled "A New Look at TARC (Turkish-Armenian Reconciliation Commission)," based on his new booklet of the same name, to a packed house at the National Association for Armenian Studies and Research (NAASR) Center in Belmont, Mass. The following Saturday, September 10th, Mooradian offered an all-day seminar at NAASR entitled "Hurting Stalemate or Mediation: The Conflict Over Nagorno-Karabakh," dealing with violence in Karabakh and subsequent Armeno-Azeri negotiations. In the recently published *A New Look at TARC*, Mooradian examines the hotly-debated issue in terms of conflict resolution theory, discussing TARC's stated goals, performance, quality, and competence of its members as reconcilers, and the course that chairman David Phillips allowed the commission to travel. Mooradian maintains that while the idea of TARC was positive, it was funded by the wrong parties, thus diminishing its legitimacy.

Mooradian's main argument against reconciliation is that at this stage neither side is "ripe" for discussion. His estimation is that it will take another fifty years to permit this to occur, meaning that it will take about that long for the major, divisive issues to take on practical and less theoretical meanings. The evening concluded with a lengthy and informative question and answer period, followed by the author's signing his newly published book.

Mooradian also offered a special Saturday seminar on September 10, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., where he examined the various aspects of mediation, its goals and various processes, in comparison with theory and with what actually transpired in mediation efforts following the Karabakh war. Mooradian examined the CSCE (OSCE) effort closely, focusing the factors bringing the Armenian and Azerbaijani sides to the negotiating table that led to the ceasefire. Dr. Mooradian also addressed the question—if a hurting stale-

mate brought an end to massive violence in the form of set-to military battles, why did/has it not led to a peace treaty? The audience's participation brought a well-rounded and introspective aspect to the discussion, nicely balancing academic points of view with spirited optimism.

Moorad Mooradian received a PhD from the Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution at George Mason University after a distinguished 25-year career in the United States Army, from which he retired as a colonel. He was Professor of History and International Relations at the West Point U. S. Military Academy, N.Y.

Mooradian also helped establish a Conflict Studies Curriculum at Yerevan State University, which now awards both undergraduate and graduate level degrees. He has been teaching at Yerevan State since 1995 as a Visiting Professor and has developed a Long Distance Learning Center there so that students may receive instruction from the U.S. as well as Yerevan. He has also served as an unofficial advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and has been a Fulbright Scholar to Armenia. Dr. Mooradian is a former member of NAASR's Board of Directors.

Dr. Carolann Najarian Speaks At NAASR on Armenian Folk Medicine

Dr. Carolann Najarian of Lincoln, Mass., spoke at the National Association for Armenian Studies and Research (NAASR) Center in Belmont, Mass., on Thursday evening, September 22, at 8 p.m., on "Healers, Holy Books, Mountains, and Gardens: Armenian Folk Medical Beliefs and Practices." The lecture was cosponsored by NAASR and the Armenian International Women's Association (AIWA).

Armenian society today is undergoing tremendous upheaval and change that challenge long held values. How are these changes affecting healthcare and its practice given the traditional beliefs of Armenians? One of the answers is that people are returning to traditional forms of healthcare as a way of coping with uncertainty. Many of these practices are rooted in Armenian traditional medicine – which is a product of Armenia's history and location and is supported by aspects of what we might call its "national character."

Dr. Najarian, stepping out of her role as a medical doctor, has sought to understand this phenomenon through the eyes of a medical anthropologist. (Medical anthropology is the study of healthcare beliefs and practices.) She will present her findings and illustrate them with the many stories she has heard – some of miraculous cures, all of Armenians struggling to survive despite the uncertainty of their lives today. Members of the audience will likely recall stories of what their own parents and/or grandparents believed and what they did.

Dr. Najarian is the founder and president of the Armenian Health Alliance, and her work in Armenia and Karabagh has brought her numerous honors. A graduate of the Boston University School of Medicine, she has been a practicing internist in the Cambridge-Watertown area and an instructor

in clinical medicine at the Harvard Medical School. In 2004 she completed a Masters Degree in Medical Anthropology with a thesis on Armenian folk medical practices.

NAASR's Marc Mamigonian Speaks on James Joyce and His Armenian Connection

Marc A. Mamigonian of Belmont, MA, spoke at the National Association for Armenian Studies and Research (NAASR) Center in Belmont, Mass., on Wednesday evening, October 26, at 8 p.m., on the Irish novelist James Joyce's use of Armenian words and themes in a lecture entitled "All Abunk for Tararat!: Armenian in James Joyce's *Finnegans Wake*." The lecture was a substantially expanded version of talks given at international conferences in Dublin in 2004 and at UCLA in 2005.

James Joyce wrote his final book, *Finnegans Wake*, between 1923 and 1939, in the years following the destruction of the Armenians of Turkey. Joyce, one of the high priests of literary modernism whose earlier novels *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1916) and *Ulysses* (1922) were in many ways the ultimate expression of that movement. In *Finnegans Wake* demolished the very notion of a unified work of art, of literary structure, and of the English language itself.

Marc A. Mamigonian is Director of Programs and Publications at NAASR, where he has worked for nearly eight years. Prior to his time at NAASR, he spent two years at Boston University writing annotations for a multi-media edition of Joyce's *Ulysses*.

Steve Kurkjian Speaks on the Genocide

Thurs., November 10, 8:00 p.m.: Steve Kurkjian: "Kiss My Children's Eyes: A Search for Answers to the Armenian Genocide Through One Remarkable Photograph."

Other Lectures

Bournoutian Speaks on the Academic "war" Over Karabagh

Historian **Dr. George A. Bournoutian** offered a special lecture on "The Academic War Over Nagorno-Karabagh" on Monday, November 7, at 7:00 p.m., at the Armenian Church of the Holy Resurrection, 1910 Stanley Street, New Britain, CT. The lecture is co-sponsored by the National Association for Armenian Studies and Research (NAASR), based in Belmont, MA, and the Church of the Holy Resurrection.

Dr. Bournoutian is Senior Professor of History at Iona College. He is the author of numerous books on Armenian history and has taught Armenian history at Columbia University, Tufts University, New York University, Rutgers University, the University of Connecticut, Ramapo College, and Glendale Community College.

Fighting War Turns Into Academic Battle

This lecture will explore the ongoing academic battle over the disputed area of Nagorno-Karabagh. Although a cease fire has kept the shooting war between Armenian and

Azerbaijani forces quiet for over a decade, the scholarly skirmishes continue, with Azeri scholars presenting a version of history that purports to show that the region has always been Azeri territory. This academic battle has real political consequences as both sides stake their claim to an area where much blood has already been shed.

Historical Revisionism with Political Impact

Bournoutian writes that "Partisans of both [the Armenian and Azeri] sides produced polemical studies affirming their historical claims to the region.... A number of Azerbaijani histories, led by the late Ziya Buniatov, have gone beyond the bounds of scholarship and have manipulated the original 19th century Persian texts written by Turkic Muslims, by expunging most references to Armenia and the Armenians in the new editions of these works."

In presenting these unexpurgated translations with substantial commentary and supplemented with material from three other sources, Bournoutian is providing a necessary corrective to such pseudo-scholarly behavior. "Statesmen shall ultimately decide the validity of Armenian and Azeri claims in Karabagh," he writes. "In the meantime, the work of these 19th-century local historians should aid unbiased historians to sort out the facts."

With Bournoutian serving as an expert guide, those attending the lecture will reach a greater understanding of the troubled history of Nagorno-Karabagh and how the writing of that history has an impact on the shaping of current and future events.

Libaridian Lectures at Haigazian University Department of Armenian Studies

Gerard J. Libaridian is a historian, currently teaching at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He specializes in Armenia, the Caucasus, and the Near East. His most recent publications include *Modern Armenia: People, Nation, State* (2004) and *The Challenge of Statehood. Armenian Political Thinking since Independence* (1999). He is currently working on two new books: one on Mountainous Karabakh and another on the ideology of Armenian liberation, 16th-19th centuries.

From 1991 to 1997, Libaridian served as a high-ranking member of the administration of Levon Ter-Petrossian, the first president of the post-Soviet, independent Republic of Armenia. He was deeply involved, in that capacity, in the negotiations by Armenia with both Turkey and Azerbaijan.

Armenian Photographs in the Getty Museum Collection

The Getty Museum in Los Angeles, California, houses the Getty Research Library, which contains an impressive collection of Ottoman photographs. This collection is an invaluable resource for Ottoman scholars, ethnographers, historians of Ottoman photography, and students of Armenian Ottoman life. Furthermore, this collection provides a valuable resource for an investigator interested in developing the significant contribution of Armenian photographers to the early

development of photography throughout the Ottoman Empire. The program will provide a visual presentation and sampling of the Ottoman photo collection at the Getty Research Institute, with a focus on its Armenian flavor and contributions. On a fundamental level this collection provides investigators with a rare opportunity actually to see aspects of Ottoman life and culture - a presentation of a world in transition captured for succeeding generations. These photos will provide us the opportunity to walk down memory lane and share together some social and historic commentary. Van Aroian spent some six weeks in 1999-2001 looking through the Getty's Ottoman photograph collection. He earned a BA at Boston University and MA in Middle Eastern Studies at Harvard University. He was a fellow in Urban Geography at Clark University and an Urban Planner and Deputy Director of the Worcester Redevelopment Authority. He later joined his brother-in-law, Kevork, and wife Mary Balekdjian Aroian in importing and retailing Oriental carpets.

Dennis Papazian speaks in Douglaston, N.Y.

On Sunday, October 16, 2005 at 1: 30 pm the St. Sarkis Church, Douglaston, NY, featured Dr. Dennis R. Papazian who lectured on the topic of "Yeghishe and the real story behind the the Vartanantz War". A full-Professor of History at the the University of Michigan-Dearborn since 1971 Dr. Papazian has been just as importantly the founder, major fundraiser and director of the University of Michigan Armenian Research Center. Dr. Papazian has also served for a number years as the Dean of the College of Literature, Science and the Arts as well as Associate Provost at the same university. A keen participant in the political process for the Armenian Rights, Dr. Papazian was on of the founders of the Armenian Assembly and took off four years from his academic duties to serve as executive director as well as the Chairman of the Board of Directors during the early critical years.

Armenian Studies Program and The Armenian Students Organization At CSU Fresno Present Two Lectures

Two Presentations in commemoration of the 1600th Anniversary of the Armenian Alphabet, 405-2005 AD, were offered to the public on Friday, October 21, 2005:

1) **Barlow Der Muqrdechian:** "The Political Situation in Armenia on the Eve of the Invention of the Armenian Alphabet." Barlow Der Muqrdechian teaches in the Armenian Studies Program at Fresno State. He teaches courses in Armenian history, language, literature and culture.

2) **Dr. Peter Cowe:** "The Origins of the Armenian Alphabet and its Cultural Impact"

Dr. Cowe is Naregatsi Professor of Armenian Language and Culture at UCLA and is an internationally recognized authority on the Armenian language. He is a founding member of the Association Internationale des Etudes Arméniennes

(1983). Dr. Cowe received his PhD in Armenology from Hebrew University and has taught at Columbia University (1984-1996) and at UCLA since 1996. The lectures were partially funded by the Associated Students.

For more information: the Armenian Studies Program office at (559) 278-2669

St. Nersess to Host Lecture on Alphabet

On Monday, October 24, 2005, the St. Nersess Seminary in New Rochelle, NY, presented a lecture by Professor Michael Stone titled: "Why Have an Armenian Alphabet."

Joseph M. Alexanian presented a paper at the International Conference on the Armenian Bible in Etchmiadzin, October 6-9, 2005. The paper was entitled "The Ancient Armenian Text of the Acts of the Apostles and Its Importance for New Testament Textual Criticism." While in Armenia Dr. Alexanian also continued his research on the ancient Armenian text of Acts at the Mashtots Matenadaran.

Haigazian University Presents Three Lectures

Department of Armenian Studies, Haigazian University presented a series of three public lectures organized in parallel with the international academic conference on "The Armenians of Lebanon: Past and Present"

Tuesday, 13 September 2005: **Vahe Tachjian** (AGBU Noubarian Library, Paris): "Armenian Orphanages and Shelters for Abandoned Women in Lebanon and Neighboring Regions after the First World War." [in Armenian]

Tuesday, 14 September 2005: **Khatchik Der Ghoulkassian** (Universidad de San Andres, Buenos Aires): "The Role and Status of Lebanon in the Development of the Armenian Diaspora." [in Armenian]

Thursday, 15 September 2005: **Nicola Migliorino** (University of Exeter, England): "Political Developments in Lebanon and Armenian Communal Strategies: A Preliminary Exploration." [in English]

All three lectures were held at the Haigazian University Media Center, Mexique Street, Kantari. Beirut, Lebanon. For more information: Dr. Ara Sanjia Tel: 961-1-353011

Email: arasan@haigazian.edu.lb; Web: <http://www.haigazian.edu.lb/>

12th Annual Vardanants Day Armenian Lecture

Edward Alexander, retired Foreign Service officer and author, delivered the 12th annual Vardanants Day Armenian lecture, titled "Diplomacy and the Armenian Factor" at 7 p.m. on Thursday, April 28, in the Mumford Room on the sixth floor of the James Madison Memorial Building of the Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, D.C. The lecture is free and open to the public; tickets are not required.

Born in 1920 in New York City of Armenian parents, Alexander received his bachelor of arts degree from Columbia University in 1941 and a master of science degree from

the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism. During World War II, he served in Europe on the staffs of Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Bradley in the Psychological Warfare Division, after which he worked as public relations director for Sir Laurence Olivier on his films of Shakespeare's "Henry V" and "Hamlet."

Levon Avdoyan, Ph.D.

Holocaust and Armenian Genocide Commemoration

Dr. Simon Payaslian, the Kaloosdian/Mugar chair of Armenian Genocide Studies and Modern Armenian History at Clark University, and Professor Kenneth Waltzer, director of Jewish Studies at Michigan State University, spoke at the annual Holocaust and Armenian Genocide Commemoration at 10 a.m. Friday, April 8 in Kochoff Hall on the University of Michigan-Dearborn campus. Payaslian will speak at 10:30 a.m. on "U.S. Policy toward the Armenian Genocide." Waltzer gave a presentation on "American Responses to the Holocaust: Liberation and After" at 1:30 p.m. Seating is limited for the event, which is sponsored by UM-Dearborn's Voice/Vision Holocaust Survivor Oral History Archive, Armenian Research Center and Mardigian Library, as well as the Cohn-Haddow Center for Judaic Studies and Judaica Resource Center at Wayne State University. A buffet lunch was provided.

Prof. Stephan Astourian Lectures on Turkey's Entry into the European Union

Toronto, Canada—"Turkey's Entry into the European Union and its Relations with Armenia in light of the Rejection of the EU Constitution" was the subject of a speech given by Dr. Stephan Astourian, a member of the Zoryan Institute's Academic Board, on June 10, 2005 in Toronto. According to the Turkish Press, Turkish Foreign Minister Abdullah Gul rejected any link between his country's bid to join the European Union and the French "no" in a referendum on the EU constitution. Gul acknowledged that the French "no" could trigger a debate in Europe on Turkey's EU bid, but argued that an EU decision in October 2004 to start membership accession talks with Ankara could not be altered due to political or legal changes in an EU-member country. Opinions in Europe and among Armenians are heated and sharply divided on this issue. Some feel that Turkey's questionable human rights record and tolerance toward ethno-religious diversity, its treatment of the Kurdish minority, corruption, the northern Cyprus question, and the continued denial of the Armenian Genocide are clear indicators of its inability to be a fully democratic country at this time, and therefore that Turkey should be barred from the EU. Others, among them Armenians both in the Diaspora and the homeland, feel that it is in Armenia's best interest to have Turkey as an EU member on its border that has adopted and implemented EU standards regarding open borders, democracy, including complete freedom of speech and assembly, and acceptance of

the darker chapters of its history. Dr. Astourian considered the impact on the issues of the recent rejection of the EU constitution by France and the Netherlands. He explained that the EU has not included recognition of the Armenian Genocide as a precondition for Turkish membership in Europe.

Catholicos of Cilicia Lectures at the University of Vienna, Austria

Antelias, Lebanon. Thirty professors and doctoral candidates from the University of Vienna visited Bikfaya on July 3, 2005 and listened to a lecture entitled "Christianity in the Middle East today" by His Holiness Aram I, Catholicos of the Great House of Cilicia.

His Holiness highlighted the important dates and events since the existence of Christianity in the Middle East and outlined the challenges and difficulties that Christianity faces today. The Catholicos also talked about the priorities that should guide Christianity today, emphasizing the importance of Christian unity, evangelism, social service and Christian education.

His Holiness concluded that the churches of the Middle East are part of the ecumenical movement and stressed the importance of their cooperation with churches in other regions. His Holiness also asked some questions related to the Armenian Church, Lebanon and Christian-Muslim dialogue at the end of his lecture.

Openings and Opportunities

The Henry Khanzadian Kazan Visiting Professorship at California State University, Fresno

The Henry Khanzadian Kazan Visiting Professorship in Armenian Studies provides an opportunity for a scholar to teach at Fresno State for one semester and also to give three public lectures on a single topic of his/her choosing.

Appointment: Available either Fall 2006 or Spring 2007. (Candidates must specify semester for which they are applying). This is a one time appointment for one semester only.

Salary: Dependent upon academic preparation and professional experience.

Teaching Load: One course in modern Armenian studies (nineteenth or twentieth century) is required, other teaching is optional.

Instructional Level: Undergraduate

Specific Position Characteristics: The successful candidate will be required to teach a single course in Armenian Studies in the modern period (nineteenth century or later). Candidates should indicate the specific course they propose to offer, including a very brief outline. In addition, the successful candidate will be required to give three public lectures on a

single topic to be published later as a monograph. Candidates should indicate their three-lecture topic by title in their letter of application. The successful candidate may be expected to teach in a distance learning mode. The successful candidate will be expected to work cooperatively with faculty and staff in the department and college. The successful candidate may be asked to teach an additional 3-unit course during the semester.

Qualifications: Academic Preparation: An earned doctorate. Preference will be given to candidates with a completed Ph.D. in Armenian Studies or a related field, and who have published books and articles in the discipline of Armenian studies or Armenian history or a related area.

Teaching or Other Professional Experience: The university is seeking candidates who possess a record of distinguished publication and research in modern Armenian studies and whose professional career has been in university teaching or research in Armenian Studies, Armenian History, or a closely related field. The successful candidate must have the ability to work effectively with faculty, staff and students from diverse ethnic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds. Online application form can be found at <http://www.csufresno.edu/aps/vacancy/sc1.pdf>

Applications: Applicants should send a cover letter describing how they meet the requirements of the position. The letter should also specify the semester for which they are applying. A complete up-to-date curriculum vitae; three letters of recommendation; names, addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses for five references must also be included with the application form. All materials should be sent directly to:

Dr. Bruce Thornton, Search Committee Chair, Department of Foreign Languages, California State University, Fresno, 2320 E San Ramon Avenue M/S – EE96, Fresno, CA 93740-8030, Phone: (559) 278- 7037 Fax: (559) 278 - 7878; e-mail to: Brucet@csufresno.edu

Open Until Filled: To ensure the fullest consideration of their application, applicants are encouraged to have all application materials on file by: January 31, 2006.

W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research, Jerusalem

Research Fellowships 2006-2007

Deadline: October 15, 2005

(While it is too late to apply for the following grants, they will be available again next year and interested parties may contact Dr. Branham, below, for additional information). Fellowships are open to those in the fields of art and architectural history, archaeology, anthropology, Bible, epigraphy, historical geography, history, language, literature, philology and religion or related disciplines in ancient Near Eastern studies, from Pre-history through the early Islamic period. Awards include room and half-board at the Albright Institute, located near the Old City of Jerusalem. Living accommodations include a hostel for thirty people, served dinners,

self-service breakfasts, and a garden area for tea and coffee. The research library contains more than 27,500 volumes, over 450 journal titles, map and artifact collections. Extensive computer facilities available in library; hostel rooms are wired for internet access.

Annual Professorship: \$30,000 award for 10 months. Open to post-doctoral scholars, who are US citizens. Non-US citizens are eligible for half of the award.

National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Fellowships: Maximum grant of \$40,000 for 12 months and \$20,000 for 6 months (up to four awards from 4-12 months). Open to post-doctoral scholars who are U.S. citizens (or alien residents for at least three years). Residence at the Albright is preferred.

Samuel H. Kress Fellowships:

\$18,500 award for ten months. A doctoral dissertation research fellowship for students specializing in architecture, art history, archaeology and classical studies. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or students studying at U.S. universities.

Samuel H. Kress Traveling Fellowship: \$18,500 award for ten months. Five months at the Albright and five months at one of the following schools: the American Center of Oriental Research in Amman, the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute in Nicosia, and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. A doctoral dissertation research fellowship for students specializing in architecture, art history, archaeology and classical studies. Applicants must demonstrate the necessity of being resident at the Albright and at one of the other three institutions mentioned above in order to complete their research. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or students studying at U.S. universities.

Ernest S. Frerichs Fellow and Program Coordinator: \$19,000 for 10 months. Open to doctoral and post-doctoral scholars. Recipient is expected to assist the Albright's Director in planning and implementing the Ernest S. Frerichs Program for Albright Fellows.

George A. Barton Fellowship: \$7,000 for 5 months. Open to all doctoral students and recent Ph.D. recipients.

Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellowships (ECA):

Junior Research Fellowships: \$48,000 for three awards of \$16,000 each for 10 months. Open to doctoral students and recent Ph.D. recipients who are U.S. citizens.

Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Fellowships: \$34,500 for three awards of \$11,500 each for three months. Open to Bulgarian, Czech, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Romanian, and Slovak scholars. Candidates should not be permanently resident outside the nine countries concerned, and should have obtained a doctorate by the time the fellowship is awarded. (Deadline: April 2, 2006)

ECA Associate Fellowships: 13 administrative fee awards for senior and junior fellows (for one or two semesters). No Deadline.

W.F. Albright Associate Fellowships: No stipend. Open to senior, post-doctoral, and doctoral researchers. Administrative fee required. No Deadline.

Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) Fellowships for Advanced Multi-country Research: Eight awards for up to \$9,000 each. Open to scholars pursuing research on broad questions of multi-country significance in the fields of humanities, social sciences, and related natural sciences in countries in the Near and Middle East and South Asia. Open to doctoral candidates and established scholars with U.S. citizenship, as individuals or as teams. For information and application, contact CAORC (tel: (202) 842-8636; e-mail: caorc@caorc.si.edu; web: www.caorc.org (Deadline: December 31, 2005)

For complete information and application forms, visit the Albright's website at: www.aiar.org

Or contact: **Dr. Joan R. Branham**, Chair, Albright Fellowship Committee, Department of Art and Art History, Providence College, Providence, RI 02918, Tel: 401-865-1789 Fax: 401-865-1036, Email: jbranham@providence.edu
From: Donald Quataert <dquataer@binghamton.edu>

Communications

From: Beth Baron

I am working on orphans in Egypt, I would like to include information on Armenian orphans, particularly as their story is one of the most poignant for the ME in the twentieth century. I am asking for information or references to Armenian orphans in Egypt in the 1920s?

Beth Baron, Professor of History, City College and Graduate Center, City University of New York, Co-Director, Middle East and Middle Eastern American Center, GC, CUNY, 365 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10016. 212-817-7570 (MEMEAC office)

<http://www.ucpress.edu/books/pages/10024.html>

From: Robert Bedrosian

Subject: www.digilib.am site "permissions"

I would appreciate any contact information for the collection of grabar texts at www.digilib.am. Several months ago access to individual texts became password protected, though there is no information about this on the site's main page. I would like to contact the site administrator. If you have information about this and/or contact email addresses, please respond to rbedrosian@hotmail.com.

Regards,

Robert Bedrosian

From: Chris de Bellaigue

I am engaged in a project on an area of what is now eastern Turkey, stretching roughly Mush-Surp Karapet-Varto-Khunas, that you may be able to help me on. The idea is to write an intimate local history, mixed with travel, that starts at the end of the 19th century and ends now, with Turkey knocking on the door of the EU. Obviously, the Kurds, Alevi

and Sunni, and their relations with the Turkish state, form a big part of the story, but the Armenians will be the backbone (pre- and post-1915), including the Kurdified Armenians of today.

I was recently in Armenia, talking to Armenians at the Academy (Ashot Melkonian and Samuel Karapetyan among them) who either know the region or have visited it looking for remains of churches, and also trying to track down the few survivors of the genocide that came from that area. (I hope to return to Armenia in a few weeks to meet them). I am now armed with a book on Khunas written in Beirut (I will have to get the most interesting parts translated privately), some accounts of Surp Karapet and the name of an Armenian in Mush. But I need much more. I am trying to spread the word, to Armenian scholars such as yourself, about my project. Basically, I am interested in finding: Oral histories/survivors' accounts of the area in question; written histories/memoirs that may be pertinent.

FYI, I am a journalist and writer who has been based in India, Turkey and, currently, Iran. My first book, *In the Rose Garden of the Martyrs; a memoir of Iran*, was published by HarperCollins.

Any help/advice you give would be much appreciated.

<chrisdebellaigue@hotmail.com>

From: Araxy Kherlopian Darakjian

I am researching for the biography of RENDEL J HARRIS AND HELEN BALKWILL HARRIS to write their biography for www.armenianhouse.org. You can find the famous "Letters from Armenia" by this couple, which was published in the *New York Times*. Both of them did relief work during the Hamidian Massacres. I do have some material about the husband but very minimal about Helen. I don't even know where she was born, what schooling she had or other biographical notes. Unfortunately she is one of the obscure figures of the Society of Friends (Quakers) although she was quite progressive in thoughts religious and social. I am hoping that perhaps you have come across some information about her. I would appreciate it and be extremely grateful if you could lead me to some resources or information. Looking forward to hearing from you, regards

Araxy Kherlopian Darakjian

From: Salwa Ghaly

I edit an ejournal entitled *Perspectives on Evil*, information on which can be found in the recent announcement below. In our latest issue, there is a review of Egoyan's film *Ararat*, to which you are most welcome to respond. Would you be able to direct me to people who would be willing to write testimonial pieces reflecting on their experience of that genocide even many generations on? The "Opinions" section is where we publish such testimonials. I would appreciate any leads you might be able to provide. This is one tragedy that has long been shrouded in silence and obscurity.
sghaly@sharjah.ac.ae

From: Mark A. Mamigonian

FYI — Araz Artinian's very fine film "The Genocide in Me" will have its first Boston-area showing on Sunday, November 20, at the Kendall Sq. Cinema in Cambridge. See attachments for details. I have seen the film and cannot recommend it highly enough. It is an important piece of work.

From: Bonnie Marshall

I am a folklorist working on a collection of Armenian folktales for Libraries Unlimited, an educational press that has published my two prior collections of folktales, *Tales From the Heart of the Balkans* (2001) and *The Snow Maiden and Other Russian Tales* (2004). I am seeking someone to write a brief foreword and/or to edit the collection. Do you know of anyone who is qualified to act in the capacity described above and who would be interested in doing so? I am also looking for some glossy prints of the places and people of Armenia. You may contact me a bmarshal@worldpath.net. Thank you for your help.

Bonnie Marshall, Ph.D.

From: Dennis R. Papazian

Dear Colleagues,

I read a paper at an all-day genocide conference at Montclair State University on Tuesday, April 5, 2005. All of the papers were good, but one struck me in particular as suggesting a possible new area of investigation for the Armenian Genocide. Benjamine Madley read a paper entitled, "From Africa to Auschwitz: How German South West Africa Incubated Ideas and Methods Adopted and Developed by the Nazis in Eastern Europe." In his paper, he traces ideas and personnel who committed genocide against the Hereros in Africa who later became important in the Nazi party. It would be interesting to investigate the number of Germans in Turkey during the Armenian Genocide who became active in the Nazi party. There must have been a number of them, particularly from the military.

Dennis R. Papazian

From: Anahid Ugurlayan

I am a member of the SAS and would like to know if anyone can give me some information on a Russian-Armenian composer, Iosif Arshakovich Andriasov. Thanks in advance for your assistance.

From: an editor

An editor is seeking someone interested in translating into English an important 27-page, long-hand manuscript in 19th century Classical Armenian. No deadline; standard remuneration; guaranteed publication with full credit for the translator. (Please contact the editors of the current N/L: rhewsen@comcast.net or barlowd@csufresno.edu).

Teaching Extreme Regimes

Michael Bernhard, Associate Professor of Political Science, Penn State University is seeking to build a library of syllabi

and web-resources on Stalinism, Nazism, the Armenian Genocide, the Khmer Rouge, the Ukrainian famine, and other episodes of extreme and destructive rule. Colleagues teaching a course on repression or genocide by dictatorial regimes are invited to share their syllabi and any Web-based resources they find useful with others committed to teaching about such episodes. Work has already begun on the website "Teaching Extreme Regimes," polisci.la.psu.edu/faculty/BERNHARD/extremeregimes.htm. For any questions, please contact: Michael Bernhard, e-mail: mhb5@psu.edu.

A Turkish View of Ani

On May 16, 2005, the Armenian newspaper *Marmara* of Istanbul republished on its website in Armenian (<http://www.normarmara.com>) the article written by, according to the online newspaper, the well-known Turkish journalist Zainab Oral in (*Jumhuriyet*) Turkish newspaper on May 15, 2005. In her article, Oral, being there, describes the Armenian city Ani's ruins in these words:

"I am at Ani's ruins 45 km. to the east of Kars. Doubtless you have heard of Ani and seen its photos. I'll not tell you about the ruins that are still standing or striving to stand, sometimes living in agony condition, or half of them seem to be bombed and the other half being as half fallen-down. What I can do is to express the pain and sadness that I feel in front of them. The mayor of Kars Naif Alibey Oghlu said to me: "It is impossible to be the owner of the past cultures; it is only possible to be its heir."

Oral continues, "The pain and sorrow I felt in Ani became similar to the shame I was feeling by seeing that we couldn't worthily evaluate the treasure we inherited. Why were we such bad heirs, why did we allow Ani to be collapsed or robbed? Not only us, the Russians too (1877-1917) took with them the inestimable precious stones, frescos and wall sculptures".

Oral notes, "The inhabitants of Kars told us that in 1950's, they were, as political preference, ordered to destroy these places as the handwork of -Gavours- (infidels). Moreover, still everyone in Ani, like in the past, is searching for the gold and excavating to find any".

Oral highlights, "Near Ani, Armenia is separated from Turkey by the small Arpacha stream. On the other side of the stream, Armenia's stone quarries exist. The Armenians are reconstructing their Anis with the stones extracted from there, and a church similar to Ani's cathedral is already ready".

Oral expresses pain saying, "The thing which breaks the heart in Ani is the condition of the stone bridge over Arpacha, the bridge of Silk Route in some times in the past. The pillars and the front parts of the bridge still exist, unlike bridge's middle part. While inhabitants of Kars born before the 1950's remember that the bridge used to have its middle part too".

Oral concludes the article by saying, "All who remember or not remember have the same wish; to renovate that bridge to be a (Friendship Bridge)".

Go to Armenia, or help send someone

There are several trips to Armenia being organized this year — along with a special senior citizens' tour of the Holy Land. The Diocese encourages you to join one of the tours below. If you can't go, please consider funding a pilgrimage to Armenia for a young person in your parish. They will return emboldened, and more proud of their Armenian heritage. Your help will invest in the future of your community by inspiring a dedicated community leader of tomorrow.

Sign up today to help build homes in Armenia

Bishop Vicken Aykazian, Diocesan legate, will lead a Habitat for Humanity trip to Armenia. The 15-day trip gives participants a chance to see Armenia and make a difference in the lives of others by building affordable, quality homes. The cost of the trip is \$2,200. **A \$300 deposit is due by March 1!**

For more details, contact Shake Derderian at SIMAtours@yahoo.com or by calling (610) 304-5948.

News Items

Heritage Collection to Benefit Ararat Center

The "Heritage Collection"—a wonderfully detailed presentation of historic Armenian costumes maintained by the St. John Church and the Armenian General Benevolent Union of Detroit, MI— will be showcased on Saturday, October 29, at the Diocesan Center complex in New York City. This exquisite costume collection is appearing in New York city for the first time in 25 years as a benefit for the Ararat Center, the Diocesan conference center and retreat location in upstate New York. The show will be held at the Diocese's Haik and Alice Kavookjian Auditorium, in New York City. The cocktail reception begins at 7 p.m. The night will also include a special performance by the Antranig Dance Ensemble. For details and tickets visit our website.

Trip to Holy Land Planned for Easter

The Eastern Diocese of the Armenian church is organizing a pilgrimage to the Holy Land for Easter 2006. The trip will be from April 17 to 25. Since they use the Julian calendar, the Armenian Patriarchate of Jerusalem will celebrate Easter 2006 on April 23. The cost is \$1,798 per person, which includes round-trip air, hotel accommodations, and guides and buses. For details, e-mail info@armenianchurch.net.

Sixth Annual Armenian Film Festival at CSU Fresno The Armenian Studies Program and the Armenian Students Organization

Sponsored another Armenian film festival (Friday, April 1, 2005, 7:00-10:00 PM) featuring the films of a new generation of Armenian Film makers. The films have a variety of themes and may be in English or Armenian:

Calendar (Canada)

Writer/Director: Atom Egoyan

From Fear to Life (Armenia)

Producer/Director: Sirakan Abroyan

The gift of Winter (U. S.)

Writer/Director: Vatche Arabian

Ventriloquist's Jigsaw (Australia)

Writer/Director: Vigen Galstyan

Admission was free and the program was supported, in part, with funds from the University Student Union Diversity Awareness Program.

For more information: Armenian Studies Program

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The Hebrew University Armenian Studies Program at the AIEA Conference

From 7-9 September, over 60 scholars of Armenian Studies gathered in Vitoria, Spain for the Tenth General Conference of the Association Internationale des Etudes Armeniennes (AIEA). AIEA, which was founded in 1980 by Professor Michael Stone of the Hebrew University and Professor J.J.S. Weitenberg of Leiden University in Holland, is an organization of scholars of Armenian Studies, with its centre in Europe. The suggestion to found the organization was made by Dr. Nira Stone. Professor Michael Stone is Honorary Life President of AIEA. The meeting was attended by scholars from all over Europe, America, Armenia and the Middle East. From the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Dr. Sergio La Porta, Professor Michael Stone and doctoral student Mikayel Arakelian all presented lectures, while Dr. Nira Stone also participated. They met there Hebrew University Armenian Studies PhD graduate, Professor Peter Cowe of UCLA, and former Armenian Studies student Pablo Trojiano who teaches at the Complutensian University in Madrid. Former visiting researcher Prof. Theo van Lint, Gulbenkian Professor of Armenian at Oxford University also joined in the Hebrew University reunion. All the Armenian Studies faculty from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem's Armenian Studies program were there and they all brought home new and stimulating ideas. They were able to discuss matters with colleagues, and as a result new directions of cooperative work are emerging and will soon be announced. The lectures of the Hebrew University team were enthusiastically received and garnered very positive reactions. Professor Stone devoted his lecture to his recently completed translation of the medieval Armenian epic poem about Adam and Eve, written by Arakel of Siunik at the beginning of the fifteenth century. The poem, a complex composition of quite startling beauty, contains over 5,500 lines of poetry, which Professor Stone translated into English poetry. It is presently being considered for publication. Quite different, but equally stimulating, Dr. Sergio La Porta presented a paper on "The Earliest Armenian Scholia on the Works Attributed to Dionysius the Areopagite." Dr. La Porta reported on his most recent progress in the preparation of an edition and translation of the Armenian commentary on this highly influential

work. He proposed a new date for the composition of the comments as well as challenging their modern attributions. In addition to providing a linguistic analysis of the scholia, Dr. La Porta posited the locus of their production and the context in which they were composed. Mikayel Arakelian described in detail the catalogue he has prepared of illuminated late medieval Armenian manuscripts in Germany. This very thorough work will make known several hundred unknown or little known manuscripts, describing their character, context and particularly their artistic character. Arakelian is doing his doctoral dissertation on the Armenian art of New Julfa.

The Turkish - Armenian Business Development Council

The TABDC, co-established on 3 May 1997 in Istanbul and in Yerevan, is the first and only official link between the public and private sectors in each of the two countries' communities. The TABDC is co-chaired by Arsen Ghazarian and Kaan Soyak, and cites itself as "More Than A Business Group." Rotary Club members from Tbilisi (Georgia), Baku (Azerbaijan), Yerevan and Gyumri (Armenia), California (District 5230 and 5300), New York (the Host Club of America and the United Nations) and District 2430 (Turkey) participated in the Caucasian Friendship Days. For TABDC e-mail addresses, see in this issue of the Newsletter under Web Sites.

Kars-Akhalkalaki Initiative

Kars-Akhalkalaki Initiative, Integrating and Opening up Samtskhe-Javakheti. The region of Javakheti is located in the southern part of Georgia, nested against the borders of Turkey and Armenia. The central parts of Javakheti (Akhalkalaki and Ninotsminda) are almost entirely Armenian.

Microsoft Community Glossary for Armenian

Welcome to the Microsoft Community Glossary project for the Armenian language. This is a project of IT Development Support Council, sponsored by Microsoft. This project provides a forum for Armenian speakers to participate in creating a technical glossary of software and hardware terminology....Using a volunteer process to build the glossary supports the following goals:

- Helps local groups to promote and preserve their languages
- Allows volunteers to develop their resumes and portfolios
- Builds community and allows this community to create the official IT terminology database for their local language.

Microsoft Community Glossary Project

<http://members.microsoft.com/wincg/>

Dr. Farhad Assar, Parthian Specialist, appointed as Sir Harald Bailey Research Associate at Oxford University, for the 2005/6 academic year.

The Maclaren Foundation and the Morteza Rastegar Endowment, which promote inter-cultural studies around the world,

are happy to announce the appointment of Dr. Farhad Assar as Sir Harald Bailey Research Associate at St. Catherine's College, Oxford University, for the 2005/6 academic year. During his appointment Dr. Assar plans to complete the first of a multi-volume study of the political and numismatic history of Parthia, will organize public lectures on Parthian coinage, and will advise graduate and post-graduate researchers in advanced studies of ancient Iran. Dr. Assar is one of the world's foremost authorities on Parthian coinage and history. Dr. Assar's publications include "Some New Coins of Vologases V" (1990), "Some Remarks Concerning the Parthian Gold Coins" (1991), "Recent Calendar Research" (1998), "Recent Research on Attributions to Sinatruces" (1999), "Recent Studies in Parthian History" (2000), "A New date on Vardanes II Tetrachms" (2001), "Parthian Calendars at Babylon and Seleucia on the Tigris" (2003), "The Bellaria Collection" (2003), "Genealogy and Coinage of the Early Parthian Rulers" (2004). A number of additional studies are now in press. The Maclaren Foundation and the Morteza Rastegar Endowment promote advanced research in Iranian studies and global peace projects. The Morteza Rastegar Endowment was founded in 2001 to honor the memory of Morteza Rastegar (1912-1999), widely known as the 'Father of Modern Mining' in Iran. Formal and official announcements will follow.

—Nader Rastegar

Armenian Students Association visits the Zohrab Center in New York

The facilities of the Krikor and Clara Zohrab Information Center at the Diocese of the Armenian Church in midtown Manhattan (630 Second Avenue at 34th Street) remain unknown to many but have recently caught the attention of the New York Armenian Students' Association, which invited its members and guests to visit it on Thursday, September 22nd at 6:30 p.m. The center functions as one of the most vibrant and rare resource facilities for the research and study of all things Armenian. During a short presentation, guests heard from three researchers about their findings at the center and had an opportunity to join a guided tour while discussing their questions and enjoying a wine and cheese reception.

The evening featured Dr. Sylvie L. Merian, professor and playwright Ben Alexander, and current doctoral student at New York University, Lerna Ekmekcioglu, who delivered short talks about how their work has directly benefited from the Center. Dr. Merian received her doctoral degree from Columbia University, writing her dissertation on medieval Armenian bookbinding. She has published and lectured on Armenian codicology and manuscript illumination and has curated small exhibitions on Armenian manuscripts and printed books. She is currently the Reference Librarian at the Pierpont Morgan Library. Ben Alexander recently completed a doctoral dissertation about Armenian ethnic identity and diasporic nationalism in America at the City Uni-

versity of New York Graduate Center. He currently teaches U.S. history at St. Francis College and New York City College of Technology, both in Brooklyn. Lerna Ekmekcioglu, originally from Istanbul, is preparing her doctoral thesis at NYU with an emphasis on comparative Armenian and Turkish nationalisms and feminisms in Istanbul during the 1920's. The Center's holdings include over 15,000 books and periodicals; rare nineteenth and early twentieth century Armenian newspapers; an early printed Armenian book collection; several thousand additional rare books available in microfiche or microfilm format; a collection of audio and video taped interviews with survivors of the Armenian genocide; and an especially helpful staff of specialists in Armenian history who can assist with inquiries. Special thanks to the center's coordinator, Aram Arkun, for co-organizing this singular occasion with the NY ASA. A specialist in 19th and 20th century Armenian history, he will provide the tour of the Center and answer any questions which you may have. For more information about the Zohrab Center, contact its coordinators: Aram Arkun zicres@armeniandioecese.org, (212) 686-0710 Ext. 26; or Fr. Krikor Maksoudian in Boston, krivart@comcast.net.

Genocide Awareness Appears in *US News & World Report*

April is the month for commemoration of the genocides of the Armenians, Jews, and Rwandans. In pursuit of awareness of human rights and the prevention of genocide, the International Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies (A Division of the Zoryan Institute) (the IIGHRS) prepared a full-page ad in the April 25 issue of *US News & World Report*. This weekly, one of the most influential national news magazines, with a readership in the millions, arrived on newsstands on April 18.

A descendant of survivors of the Armenian Genocide, who wished to remain anonymous, made the ad possible "in memory of millions of voices silenced by genocide." This was done with a special gift on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide. The ad concludes with the invitation, "Learn how you can make a difference," and directs readers to a specially created web site, www.genocidestudies.info, which elaborates on this message and contains information and additional sources of information on genocide.

The Zoryan Institute is the first non-profit, international center devoted to the research and documentation of contemporary issues related to Armenian social, political and cultural life. To this end, the Institute conducts multidisciplinary research, publication, and educational programs dealing with Armenia, the Armenian Genocide, and Diaspora, within a universal context.

For additional information call: George Shirinian: Tel. 416-250-9807

Hebrew University Commemorates Armenian Genocide With Special Event

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem hosted on May 2 an emotional evening of reflection and introspection in commemoration of the Armenian Genocide. Ninety years after the massacre of about 1.5 million Armenians by the Ottoman Turks, the event featured an insightful lecture by Professor Israel Charney, Executive Director of the Institute on the Holocaust and Genocide in Jerusalem, and His Beatitude Patriarch Torkom Manoogian joined the ceremony. His Excellency Mr. Tsolag Momjian, Honorary Consul of the Republic of Armenia, and Professor Michael E. Stone, Professor of the Armenian Studies at HU, also offered inspiring speeches. Reception at Beit Belgia on the Hebrew University Givat Ram campus began at 6:30pm and the event commenced at 7:00. Charney spoke out against the denial of genocides, with a focus on much of the world's refusal to recognize the Armenian massacre. He praised those who have recently been willing to devote some of their energies to caring about the murder of other peoples alongside their major focus on their own situations. "We have an absolute moral responsibility to recognize the Armenian Genocide," said Charney. "Respecting and honoring the memory and history of each and every genocide is the first essential step towards creating new means of preventing genocide to all people in the future." With only around 100,000 survivors of the Armenian Genocide alive today, Mr. Momjian, the Honorary Consul of Armenia, expressed hopes that such an evening would "open the minds of young people" to the concept of the Armenian Genocide. "For 90 years the Armenians have been living with the tragic memory of the family they lost," he said. "To deny the genocide is to deny a very important part of Armenian culture, history and life." For further details contact:

The Armenian Studies Program

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Website: <http://micro5.msc.huji.ac.il/~armenia>

ANI moves to new quarters

The Armenian national Institute (ANI) has moved to 1518 K St NW Suite M, Washington DC, 20036

Tel: 202 383-9009

The new email address is: ani@agmm.org

New U.S. Embassy opens in Yerevan

The new United States Embassy opened in Yerevan on May 6, 2005 with Armenian President Robert Kocharian attending. The new structure overlooking Lake Yerevan occupies 90,000 square meters and cost \$70 million dollars. In June, the new Armenian embassy opened in Beijing.

Armenian Communities form in Scotland and Wales

On May 20, 2005, The Edinburgh, Scotland, City Council hosted a symposium titled "Remembering the Past, Looking

Forward to the Future,” devoted to the ninetieth anniversary of the Armenian Genocide. Edinburgh now has a small Armenian community as does Cardiff, Wales.

Armenian Sailing Ship Begins Voyage

The sailing ship “Cilicia” a replica of a thirteenth century Armenian merchant ship docked at Portsmouth, UK at the end of August. The modern replica set sail, on a seven seas expedition on July 14, 2004 retracing the maritime trading routes from Poti, Georgia. The ship was constructed by the members of the Ayas Nautical Research Club in Armenia and brought to Poti overland by trailer. The “Cilicia” will travel to 22 different countries flying the Armenian flag. The voyage consists of two stages: 1) Poti to Venice, where the ship wintered, and 2) from Venice to Amsterdam.

Catholicos of Cilicia Pays First Visit to Arak

Antelias, Lebanon - For the first time in the history of the past few centuries of Iran's Armenian community, an Armenian Catholicos visited Arak, a town which lies at a distance of approximately 275 Km from Tehran and where the few remaining Armenians have still preserved their church and school. His Holiness went on a patriarchal visit to Arak on May 16, accompanied by the Archbishop Sebouh Sarkissian, primate of the Diocese of Tehran. After a regular service held in the Armenian Church of Arak, Archbishop Sarkissian welcomed His Holiness and presented to him the Armenians of Arak, who though small in numbers, have a strong will to preserve their Armenian identity. His Holiness also visited the St. Hagop Armenian Church, built in 1718 and located in the formerly Armenian-populated village of Kalava, and then visited the village's Armenian cemetery, which is rich with Khachkars (crosses of stone).

New Archaeological Finds In Artaxata

The 2005 campaign of excavations in Artaxata, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Greater Armenia, has just come to an end. Since 2003 the excavations are conducted in cooperation with the University of Lecce, Italy, and the Armenian Academy of Sciences. The site is located inside the military buffer zone, presently controlled by the CIS, between the actual course of the Araxes river and the border line between the monastery of Khor Virap and the modern village of Lusarat. An archaeological team directed by Zhores Khachatryan started this excavation in 2003. The main discovery is a very interesting large building of the classical period, thus far excavated for a length of 26 meters, which may be the temple built on the other side of the Araxes, mentioned by Movses Khorenatsi. At a later time, some rooms were juxtaposed to the main wall of the temple. The 2005 campaign yielded some interesting finds: a tower, a series of carved slabs, the head of a stone eagle, and a very interesting hoard of 57 copper coins (I to II century, AD).

—Prof. Dr. Giusto Traina

Archeologists Discover Medieval Monastery in Kyrgyzstan

Akipress, Kyrgyzstan, Aug 8 2005

Archaeologists in Kyrgyzstan say they have discovered the remains of a medieval Christian monastery on the northern bank of Lake Issyk-Kul. Aleksandr Kamyshev, who is heading the team from the Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University, told ITAR-TASS that archeologists have long suspected the existence of a monastery built by Armenian Christians on the shore of Issyk-Kul. Maps from the time charting the Silk Road suggest the remains of the Apostle Matthew are buried near the monastery walls. Kamyshev said the monastery was built around the 14th century and is designed in a style similar to that of medieval Armenian Christian monasteries.

Turkish- Armenian Business Development Council-European Union (Tabdc-Eu)

Discovering Common Grounds Of Economic Cooperation. Visit Us @ Www.Tabdc.Org

A New Era For Turkey And Armenia

October 3rd was a historic day for Turkey and for the European Union as it marks the official launch of negotiations that should lead to Turkey joining the European Union. The Turkish Armenian Business Development Council welcomes this decision and looks forward to the long period of negotiations ahead of us as a unique opportunity for the citizens of the EU and of Turkey to come to know, and learn from, one another.

The talks ahead are likely to be difficult at times. Yet the obvious reluctance of significant sections of the European public to envisage Turkey's membership of the European Union cannot be overcome through traditional diplomatic arm-wrestling or geopolitical arguments. Turkey does not seek to join the European Union out of fear of rejection, but because it genuinely aspires to being part of the European project.

We therefore look forward to seeing the Turkish Government and Turkish civil society embrace their EU counterparts with self-confidence, and a genuine aspiration to joining a human community spanning the European continent. Armenians are a part of that community. The government of Turkey can and should use this historic moment to reach out to the Armenian Diaspora of the European Union and generate goodwill among them: they are citizens of the European Union and will be sharing the European home with Turks. Turkey must urgently engage with the Armenian Diaspora and actively transform its relationship with them, just as the Armenia Diaspora should now seek to engage with Turkey. Such a move would undoubtedly gain Turkey many other friends in the process.

The Republic of Armenia is also aspiring to be the part of the European Union. It is self-evident that a cooperative relationship between both countries would serve both their interests, and greatly advance their EU ambitions. Turkey

has established no relations yet with its small neighbour, and the issue is bound to plague the accession process. A powerful country, a recognised democracy, Turkey must recognize that a benign policy towards Armenia is an effective and lasting way to enhance its influence and prestige. A policy shift in this respect would be a sign, not of weakness, but of sound policy-making.

The TABDC looks forward to a period of creative problem-solving, and stands ready to assist in the process where it can.

For more information:

TABDC EU (Belgium): Tel : 32 (495) 77 08 67.

TABDC (Turkey) : Tel: 90 (212) 236 00 17 Fax: 90 (212) 259 72 51

TABDC (Armenia): Tel: 374 (10) 35 11 80 Fax: 374 (1) 35 12 40

TABDC (USA): Tel: 1 (516) 869-7525 Fax: 1 (516) 365-0560

Web site: www.tabdc.org ; Email: tabdc@tabdc.org

Publications

Books

Gayane Hagopian, *Armenian for Everyone: Western and Eastern Armenian in Parallel Lessons* (Delmar, NY, Caravan Books, 2005).

This textbook is designed to meet all practical needs of beginning and heritage students in one convenient volume which can be used both in classroom and self-instruction settings. The textbook is also useful for fluent speakers of any variety of Armenian interested in the two main literary standards of modern Armenian. Contents include phonetics, grammar, and vocabulary with illustrations; usage of phonetics and grammar through texts and dialogues; exercises for practice and keys to check them; original readings from Armenian literature (poems and fables) and folklore (proverbs); appendices on phonetics, grammar, and vocabulary. The main principle underlying the lessons is to learn the language by following the content and simultaneously acquire literacy. The alphabet is introduced gradually in descending frequency of letter use because letter frequency does not coincide with alphabetical order. Everything presented in a lesson can be spelled with the letters students have already learned. With the system followed here, a student having learned less than one-third of the Armenian alphabet is able to read, write, create speech, and engage in meaningful communication; that is, apply the primary directive for a language: comprehend and produce speech. The textbook consists of 15 lesson-chapters. Each chapter contains a lesson for Western Armenian and an Eastern Armenian parallel. The latter are quite brief: they compare and contrast the same material within the same structure. The Western Armenian lessons contain pictures, illustrations and offer phonetic, lexi-

cal, and grammatical exercises; Eastern Armenian lessons end with brief assignments for advanced students.

ISBN 0-88206-109-7. 8.5 x 11, paperback, list price \$50.00

To order directly from the publisher, phone, email, or fax to Caravan Books:

Tel: 480 575 9945; fax 480 575 9451; email: maxinmin@umich.e

New Encyclopedia on Genocide and Crimes Against Humanity (New York, Macmillan, 2004)

The prominent publisher of encyclopedias, Macmillan Reference USA, has just come out with a three-volume compendium covering a comprehensive range of topics related to genocide and crimes against humanity. Its four editors are Howard Adelman, Princeton University; Frank Chalk, Concordia University, Montreal; Alexandra Kiss, French National Centre, Paris; and William Schabas, National University of Ireland, Centre for Human Rights. The Editor in Chief is Dinah L. Shelton, George Washington University Law School. The Armenian Genocide is given broad scope in terms of its origin, distinct features, consequences, and its place in modern history. By the same token, two Turkish leaders are likewise depicted in the terms of their relationship to the organization of that genocide, on the one hand, and its outcome, on the other. Additionally, there are a few entries tackling specific features of the Armenian Genocide such as poetry (Peter Balakian), art (Stephen Feinstein), Armenians in Russia (Dennis Papazian), Films (J. Michael Hagopian and Atom Egoyan), Enver (Alfred de Zayas) and J.M McCollum on music and Komitas. Moreover, several legal scholars and historians in their entries touch and briefly comment on the judicial and precedential aspects of the Armenian Genocide, such as John and Matthew McManus on the Turkish prosecution of the authors of the Armenian Genocide, and particularly M.C. Bassiouni on the political expediency with which the victorious Allies discarded the Sèvres Treaty and with it freed Turkey from any and all responsibilities regarding the wartime genocide, and William Schabas on Crimes Against Humanity. Also notable are J. Costello's discussion of Armenian death marches. M. Imbleau's piece on denial, Samuel Totten on diaries, A. Feinberg on the documentation of the Armenian Genocide, Noruan Naimark on ethnic cleansing, A. Aranburu's coverage of the Turkish courts-martial, C. Simpson's piece on Lepsius, D. Schilling's on Memoirs on Survivors, Lynne Fallwell on medical killings of Armenians, M. Midlarsky on Realpolitik involving the Armenian Genocide, Roger W. Smith on the Special Organization, and L. LeBlanc on U.S. Policy on the Armenian Genocide.

New York, Peter Balakian's *The Burning Tigris: The Armenian Genocide and America's Response* Wins 2005 Raphael Lemkin Prize

Peter Balakian's *The Burning Tigris: The Armenian Geno-*

cide and America's Response has been awarded the 2005 Raphael Lemkin Prize for the best scholarly book in the preceding two years on the subject of genocide, mass killings, gross human rights violations, and the prevention of such crimes.

St. Nersess Seminary Academic Dean Launches New Book

The Diocese will hosted a public reception on Monday, October 3, to celebrate the publication of *Patriotism and Piety in Armenian Christianity*, a new book by St. Nersess Seminary academic dean, **Abraham Terian**. The book is a study of the panegyrics (testimonials) in honor of St. Gregory the Illuminator.

Isabel Kaprielian, *Like Our Mountains: a History of Armenians in Canada* (Montreal, McGill-Queen's University Press, 2005). McGill-Queen's is one of the most prestigious ethnic studies presses in North America.

George Bournoutian has just published his latest book, and English translation of Arak'el of Tabriz, Vol. I, Costa Mesa, CA, Mazda Press, 2005).

Yeznik of Kolb, Refutation of the Sects, now online in English

From: Roger Pearse <rpearse@Tertullian.org>

Reply-To: Late Antiquity Discussion Forum <LT-ANTIQ@listserv.sc.edu>

Dr Thomas Samuelian has very kindly obtained permission for Roger Pearse to place his English retelling of the 5th century Armenian work, Yeznik of Kolb "Refutation of the Sects" to appear online. It's out of print, and very hard to find. The work is in four books, starting with a book on the nature of God and then refuting Greek philosophy, Persian Zurvanism, and Marcionism. There is a preface by Dr. Samuelian, as well. The version is designed to be accessible rather than literal, but is certainly readable and, with luck, will spark some interest in this text. It's not public domain, I'm afraid; but perfectly OK for educational use. See http://www.tertullian.org/rpearse/scanned/yeznik_refutation.htm.

George Shirinian, *Diplomatic Documents of the German Foreign Office 1915/16 on the Armenian Genocide* (Hamburg, Germaany, 2005).

Publishers have just announced the publication of *Der Völkermord an den Armeniern 1915/16: Dokumente aus dem Politischen Archiv des deutschen Auswärtigen Amtes* [The Armenian Genocide, 1915/16: Documents from the Diplomatic Archives of the German Foreign Office]. This 675-page volume is the product of over seven years of labor by Wolfgang Gust, the editor, and his international team of researchers and translators. It is an extensive selection of some 218 telegrams, letters and reports from German consular officials in the Ottoman Empire to the Foreign Office in Berlin describing the unfolding genocide of the Armenians. "We are absolutely delighted to see the fruits of Wolfgang and

Sigrid Gust's efforts finally see the light of day in such an impressive publication," said Greg Sarkissian, President of the Zoryan Institute. "We are proud," he continued, "that through the guidance and active involvement of Professor Vahakn Dadrian, our Director of Genocide Research, as well as through other Zoryan Board members and staff, we have been able to provide ongoing support for research, documentation, editing and translation assistance to the Gusts over the years. For more information: George Shirinian, Tel: 416-250-9807

Fethiye Cetin, *My Grandmother Heranush* (Istanbul, Metis Edebiyat Publishing House, 2004), 116 pages, 6 million 500 thousand Turkish liras (!), USD 4.50.

During the 1915 Armenian deportation, Mrs. Heranus was forcibly taken away from her mother by soldiers. Her name was changed to "Scher," she was brought up as a Muslim girl, married, had children. Her grandchild Fethiye Cetin wrote this book titled *My grandmother Heranush*. Fethiye Cetin, who was the former spokeswoman of the Minorities Commission of the Istanbul Bar Association, tells of being the granddaughter of an Armenian grandmother who was converted to Islam, in her book she tells of her grandmother, who was the Armenian Mrs. Heranus from the Habab (Havav) village of the Palu district (then called Maden) of the eastern province of Elazig.

** My Grandmother, Fethiye Cetin. Metis Edebiyat Publishing House, 116 pages, 6 million 500 thousand Turkish liras (USD 4.5).

Tigran N. Sarukhanyan publishes on the Genocide

A new book by Dr. Tigran N. Sarukhanyan has been published under the sponsorship of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, on the 90th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, titled "Great Britain and the Genocide of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire, 1915-1918" (Ph.D. Thesis, 202 pages, Yerevan, 2005) in Armenian. Those who would like to have a copy, don't hesitate to contact Dr. Sarukhanyan at the Armenian National Academy of Sciences, Institute of History, Museum-Institute of the Armenian Genocide, Erevan, Armenia.

Donald Bloxham Authors New Work on the Genocide

Prof. Donald Bloxham Lecturer in History, University of Edinburgh, 50 George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9JY, has just published *The Great Game of Genocide: Imperialism, Nationalism and the Destruction of the Ottoman Armenians*. Available now through all bookshops, or direct from Oxford University Press at: <http://www.oup.co.uk/isbn/0-19-927356-1>

Speros Vryonis, Jr., Publishes New Book

The Mechanism of Catastrophe: The Turkish Pogrom of September 6-7, 1955, and the Destruction of the Greek Community of Istanbul.

Exactly 50 years after the tragic events that decimated the Greeks of Turkey's greatest city, Greekworks.com will publish *The Mechanism of Catastrophe: The Turkish Pogrom of September 6-7, 1955, and the Destruction of the Greek Community of Istanbul* by Speros Vryonis, Jr. This monumental work of a decisive moment in modern Turkish and Greek history is the first study of its depth and range to be published on this critical subject in any language. Without a doubt, it will soon take its place as the definitive analysis of the violence it so meticulously describes and examines. On the night of September 6-7, 1955, the Greek community of Istanbul was violently struck throughout the expanse of Turkey's most important metropolis. Within hours, businesses, homes, and even the churches of the Greeks were in ruins, with the British press calculating the damage at £100 million. It was the beginning of the end for the ethnic descendants of the city's founders, who had first settled this eastern tip of Europe over two and a half millennia earlier. This vicious and unprovoked attack quickly became entangled in the Cold War politics of the time, and the truth of it was just as quickly suppressed. Now, on their fiftieth anniversary, Speros Vryonis has painstakingly reconstructed all the events—before, during, and after that night of mass violence—in his magisterial work, *The Mechanism of Catastrophe: The Turkish Pogrom of September 6-7, 1955, and the Destruction of the Greek Community of Istanbul*. This monumental study of a decisive moment in modern Turkish and Greek history is the first work of its depth and range to be published on this critical subject in any language. It has been lauded before publication as “a magnum opus,” “original and significant,” and a “brilliant book.” Without a doubt, it will soon become the definitive study of the violence it so meticulously describes and examines. The volume also includes an extensive section with the remarkable photographs of the attacks taken by Dêmêtrios Kaloumenos, the Ecumenical Patriarchate's official photographer at the time.

This rare visual documentation lends additional weight to the archival testimony presented by Speros Vryonis, and to his historical analysis of the pogrom, its aftermath, and its broader consequences.

Speros Vryonis, Jr., is one of the most eminent Byzantinists of his generation. After a distinguished career at UCLA, he became the founding director of the Alexander S. Onassis Center for Hellenic Studies at New York University, from which he retired as emeritus Alexander S. Onassis professor of Hellenic civilization. Prof. Vryonis is a Guggenheim Fellow and Fulbright Scholar, as well as a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Medieval Academy of America, and the American Philosophical Society.

Meyer Schapiro, *The Language of Forms: Lectures on Insular Manuscript Art* (New York, 2005).

The Pierpont Morgan Library has recently published a new book by Meyer Schapiro (published posthumously) of six lectures on Insular manuscript art that he presented at the

Morgan Library in 1968. In Lecture IV, he makes some comparisons with Armenian manuscripts and has reproduced three images of them. The book can be ordered from the Morgan Library bookshop, online through its website: <http://www.morganlibrary.org/shop/default2.asp> or by calling (in the USA) 1-800-861-0001, ext. 524 (Mon–Fri, 9am–5pm EST).

Mailing address: Sylvie Merian, PhD, Reference Librarian, The Pierpont Morgan Library

29 East 36th Street, New York, NY 10016-3403

Tel: 212- 590-0315 (direct) or 685-0008, ext. 538 or 315;

FAX: 212-730-4714; NET: smerian@morganlibrary.org

Astrid Katcharyan

Affinity with Night Skies: Astra Sabondjian's Story

(London: Taderon Press, 2005). ISBN 1-903656-48-6. Paperback. £10.00. Distributed by Garod Books Ltd. (info@garodbooks.com). For more information: Gomidas Institute, 42 Blythe Rd., London W14 0HA or write to info@gomidas.org.uk

Affinity with Night Skies: Astra Sabondjian's Story is the true story of an amazing woman born into culture and privilege in Erzeroum (Garin) in Ottoman Armenia. From her earliest days fate forced her on a nomadic destiny through five countries. Set against a historical backdrop of persecution and genocide, *Affinity with Night Skies* reflects the life of a heroine who refused to be a victim.

Cesar J. Chekijian writes:

“This year the world is united in commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Jewish Holocaust at Auschwitz in Poland. The same year, on April 24, 2005 Armenians around the world commemorate the 90th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide.

I would like to dedicate my new book, *Armenia in Ancient Maps of the World* to the 90th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide. It depicts Armenia in history, and how Armenia was wiped out of maps. This work comprise four books in one volume:

Book 1: The Text: History of cartography from 600 BC up to 2000 AD.

Book 2: Armenia in maps: Provides pages from the history of Armenia, goes back to 1500 BC up to our very days.

Book 3: Armenia wiped of maps: The story of the twentieth century first Genocide.

Contains chapters of detailed reports from eyewitnesses and European Press.

Book 4: Part I: Description of maps, mapmakers, date and place of origin.

Part II: Hors Text Maps (261 maps)

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