



TRANSLATIONS FROM ARMENIAN NEWSPAPER

A R A R A D

26 October - 4 December

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A R A R A D

30 October 1948

We are glad to learn that Yabram ELIZIAN and Setrak ABAJIAN were released from Ba'lbek. Baruyr YERETZIAN remains in prison.

3 November 1948

Bishop Rupen MINASSIAN, who was the religious head of the Armenians in Iran for many years, was invited to Damascus about two years ago, to serve as Vicar of the Catholicos of Antelias.

The Bishop resigned recently and departed to Baghdad, Iraq to live there.

5 November 1948

On November 5, a group of thirty heroes will enter the National Prelacy and threaten the members of the National Council to come out, as they do not recognize the existence of that body.

Cultural Society of Lebanon Armenians

The first lecture of the new season was given in the "Veradsenunt" Hall on October 24. The lecturer was Mrs. Siran SEZA, well-known writer and editor of "Armenian Young Woman." Mrs. SEZA spoke on "How to Write."

The first musical gathering of the new season took place on October 31 in the Zareh-Noobar Club. The first part of the gathering was musical, with songs and music from Toskan, Tchaikovski, Godap and others. Etc.

9 November 1948

Thirty-First Anniversary of October Revolution Celebrated on November 7, 6-8 PM, in the Soviet Legation in Beirut

The following Armenians attended the celebration of the Thirty-First Anniversary of the October Revolution in the Soviet Legation in Beirut on November 7:

Mr. Abro ABROYAN

Mr. and Mrs. M. CHELEBIAN

Dr. and Mrs. TABURIAN

Dr. and Mrs. CHEBLAKIAN  
Mr. and Mrs. Vahe WAHLIAN  
Dr. and Mrs. MASILIAN  
Dr. H. YOZGHATLIAN  
P. JAMGOCHIAN  
K. BUJIKANIAN  
H. SETRAKIAN

19 November 1948

Isabel CHUKASEZIAN entered our Institute. Tommy MUSADIAN (from Detroit), and Mari HARUTUNIAN (from Chicago) and others will study in our Teachers' Institute. (Article from Soviet Armenia)

28 November 1948

For years we celebrated you (Soviet occupation of Armenia) publicly, praised you under the free sky of Lebanon, and our hearts were filled with best wishes for your progress. This year, alas, it is different. We cannot celebrate you. We cannot help it. However, we adore you and praise you, oh you dear anniversary, in the depth of our hearts. It is true that bad days are short. They will vanish soon and we shall see you again. Pardon us this time. (A. Zaven)

30 November 1948

#### Historical Events in November

November has been a month of great historical, political and economic events.

November 1887 gave birth to the Hinchak Party, the first Armenian revolutionary Party. It was also the turning point politically: the starting point of the fight for the liberation of Armenia, as well as its economic liberation, because the idea of Armenian economic independence was founded in the light of Marxism.

In November 1895 occurred the second great event, the Revolution of Zeytun. It was one of the noblest wars, lead by the Hinchak Party, fought against Turkish despotism.

November 29, 1920 brought the Soviet regime to an Armenia which was suffering from famine, despotism and wars with neighboring

countries. Today, after twenty-eight years of progress, our fatherland is unrecognizable. November 29 is the greatest turning point in our history. Soviet Armenia, which was a backward and ruined country, has become a flourishing country of great industrial, scientific and cultural achievements.

Glory to the Armenian November. Twenty-eight years have passed since the peasant workers of an economically ruined and politically enslaved Armenia became the masters of their own fate. Through November 29, Armenia, led by its own people, has built a peaceful and progressive renaissance. Through the wise leadership of its sons, Armenia has overcome all difficulties and has built up in a quarter of a century what could not be realized during centuries.

The intellectuals of our Fatherland have filled Armenia with schools, museums, universities, cultural houses and educational centers.

When the Hitler war threatened the existence of the peace-loving Armenian people, the Fatherland, together with its sister republics, rose against the enemy and won the victory.

Contrary to post-war difficulties, our Fatherland opened its doors to foreign Armenians, and gave them the opportunity, for the first time in our history, to return to their real homes.

(By Jirair NOYIRI)

1 December 1948

Mrs. Marie PASHABEZIAN, who was in the concentration camp of Dakwanah for several months, was released on Monday afternoon (29 November 1948).

4 December 1948

November 29 Celebration in Aleppo

As usual, Aleppo patriotic organizations attended a celebration of the twenty eighth anniversary of November 29 on Sunday at 10 AM by the Alumni Organization of Cilician Schools.

Comrades R. DIRARIAN and F. KHANZADIAN, teachers in the school, made speeches and praised November 29 as the turning point in the political future of the Armenians.

On the same day, at 5:30 PM, a celebration of November 29 was organized by the Hinchak Party of Aleppo. The first speaker was Comrade Y. BABOYAN who presented the international situation

and various phases of the fights for liberation by various countries.

The second speaker was Comrade A. BARTEV, who described the long fight for the liberation of the Armenian people, and described November 29, 1920 as a great turning point for a new and constructive life.

Comrade H. MURADIAN emphasized that it was only through the new socialistic regime that our people had the possibilities for a prosperous life.

The last speaker was Comrade V. JEREJIAN, from Beirut, who described the historical and political meaning of November 29. He said it is the duty of every foreign Armenian to support November 29, and the duty of Armenians in the Fatherland to take part in the constructive work now going on in Armenia.

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6 November 1948

Protest Against National Council

On Thursday evening while the body which calls itself the "National Council" was in session, about twenty Armenians from Bikfaye came to protest its decisions.

The Bikfaye Armenians had elected their National Council in the presence of the Prelate's Secretary and was approved by Bishop KHAT. The "National Council" at Beirut disapproved of this arrangement and tried to make the Bikfaye Council resign. This angered the Bikfaye Armenians and they came to protest.

The Armenians from Beirut united with those from Bikfaye and expressed their indignation to the Vicar and requested that the illegal Council be sent away.

The present members of the Council left the hall saying they had come to inform the Vicar that they did not want to participate in such an illegal body.

This expression of national anger is natural. It is time that such illegal bodies stop their activities and that bodies elected by the people govern the activities of the community.

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The Lebanese Office of Information and Press requested the Ministry of Internal Affairs to collect the last issues of the Soviet weekly "Modern Times," because it has published a "tendentious" article about relations between Lebanon and Spain.

14 November 1948

Celebrations - Tashnak Party Day

In Beirut

Comrade Arshak HOVHANNESIAN will preside at the Tashnak Party to be held on November 14 at 10 A.M. Garo SASSUNI and Dr. Adur KABAKIAN will be the speakers.



In Burj Hamud

Comrade Shavarsh MAGARIAN will preside at the Tashnak Party to be held in Cinema Arax on November 14 at 10 A.M. The speakers will be Comrades Movses DER-KALUSTIAN, Aram SAHAKIAN, and Garabed TATULIAN.

In Ashrafiyyah

Comrade Yahram PAPAZIAN will preside at the Tashnak Party to be held in Araradian Hall on November 14 at 3 PM. The speakers will be Comrades Yetvart DARONIAN and M. ISHKHAN.

16 November 1948

To End Illegality

We are one of the biggest communities here, but our national organizations do not justify our number and position. Most of our activities are of an accidental nature. Our national bodies ceased to exist more than a year ago, but they still exist nominally. We have often stressed this fact, and the necessity for reorganizing them or replacing the illegal bodies with legally elected bodies.

Unfortunately there are individuals and papers who are blinded by partisan differences. For them everything is right and legal. But one's patience is limited, and something will happen one of these days. This state exists in our community.

Lately, a group of individuals requested that illegal bodies be dissolved and legal bodies formed to lead our national life. The Armenians in Lebanon have decided to correct the evil and to become master of its rights. The national constitution must be followed to the word. No one should think that he can lead this community of its own will. As loyal and honest citizens of democratic Lebanon, our first worry must be to respect the local laws and our constitution.

This state of affairs should end immediately and legal bodies created according to our constitution.

21 November 1948

Tashnak Party Day Celebrations - November 7

In Quarantine Quarter

Comrade Haig BALIAN presided and described the Tashnak Party's role in Armenian History. Comrade Aram SAHAKIAN praised the sacrifices of the Tashnak Party. Comrade Garo SASSUNI praised the heroes who gave their lives for the Armenians.

In Haiguashin

Comrade Arshak HOVHANNESSIAN presided and said that the ideal of the Tashnak Party is the ideal of the Armenian people and that everyone wants the right to live a free life in our Fatherland. Comrade JENDEREJIAN (M. ISHKHAN) explained the meaning of the day and the Tashnak Party's heroic fight which will continue until the supreme ideal of the Armenians is realized. Comrade V. VALATIAN said that the power and vitality of the Tashnak Party is based on the principle of sacrifice. He suggested that the new generation follow this principle.

In Ashrafiyyah

Comrade GOMS presided and dedicated the party to Tashnak comrades who fell on the road to freedom. Comrade Y. DARONIAN called the Tashnak Party an organization of action. He spoke on the heroic activities of the Tashnaks. Comrade M. JENDEREJIAN (M. ISHKHAN), a young writer, emphasized the true and honest character of the Party.

1 December 1948

Bishop Ardavazt SURMEYAN, Delegate of the Catholicos in Europe, has not gone to Armenia. Paris papers said that he had been invited to Echmiadsin by the Catholicos. Istanbul papers said that he had gone to Armenia via Moscow. The latest "Hratch" of Paris, November 23, writes that the Delegate is still in France. "The Delegate of the Catholicos was ready to leave on October 23, by air, as he himself had officially informed the press, but up to now he is still in Paris. It is said that he has sent a letter to the Catholicos and is awaiting a reply."

4 December 1948

Beginning on Monday, December 6, a film on the life and activity of Avedis AHARONIAN, writer and political worker, will be shown for one week at the usual hours, in the Grand Theater. The film is in Armenian and was prepared in a Paris film studio.

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Tashnak Day was celebrated in Anjar on November 21 at 2:30 PM. Comrade Haig BALIAN presided. He described the heroic activities of the Tashnak Party, and praised their sacrifices in order to serve the Armenian people.

Comrade V. VALADIAN emphasized the role of Tashnak youths and the need of sacrifice.

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Z A R T O N K

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ZARTONK

26 October 1948

Progress in Armenia

The Tzerjinski factory is famous for the production of various machines and has now reached the 1949 standard. The air-pressing machines of Tzerjinski are used in mines, metal workshops and on vessels.

The kolkhozes of North Armenia have started constructing a huge reservoir of water in the Lake Arpa pass, twenty two hundred meters above sea level. This reservoir will store one hundred and ten million cubic meters of water and will be the second largest after Sevan. The construction will be completed at the end of this year, and will irrigate the plains of Shirak.

Life in Armenia

By Marietta SHAHINIAN

Lake Sevan is nineteen hundred and fifteen meters high, and can be used for great industrial and agricultural projects. The idea of utilizing Lake Sevan waters, by running the water to the plains of Ararad, is not new. The plan of the British Engineer Stewart did not consider the interests of Armenia, but was only useful for the oil industry of Baku. The whole Armenian people was against this plan.

Later an Armenian engineer drew up another plan, after a thorough examination of the Lake.

The surface of the Lake is fourteen hundred and thirteen square kilometers. A huge amount of water is evaporated, and therefore wasted, because the wind carries the clouds away from Armenia.

According to MANUSERIAN's plan, the water would be used for the production of energy and then for irrigation.

It is true that the Lake will grow smaller after fifty years, but evaporation will also decrease, and the energy produced and the irrigation of the Ararad plains will make a heaven in Armenia.

About four hundred million square meters of water will run down to the Lake from Sevan-Zankoo Falls.

An altogether new life, new industry and new agriculture will be developed in Armenia.

28 October 1948

Bishop Ardavazt SURMEYAN, Envoy of the Catholicos for Europe, left by air on October 23 for Etchmiadsin at the invitation of the Catholicos of All-Armenians.

6 November 1948

### A New Tragedy

We are now spectators to a new tragedy - "We shall go to South America and try our luck there ..." and similar expressions are uttered by our young men here. It is a very unfortunate experience to hear and see Armenian young men leaving for other parts of the world.

What our enemy could not accomplish through exiles and massacres, we are now trying to accomplish by our own free will. While the Armenians are increasing and advancing in Armenia, the other Armenians are being thrown to all four winds. The movement towards Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela is becoming dangerous.

One of the reasons for this movement is the fight against Soviet Armenia and repatriation. "Massis" is even justifying the movement.

Now is the time to warn our countrymen of the dangers. It is necessary that all patriotic organizations unite against this evil and tell our young men the truth.

30 November 1948

### The Historical Turning Point

November 29 safeguarded the existance of the Armenian nation.

Although we have been continuously attacked through the centuries and our civilizations ruined, we continue to fight for existance. The Treaty of Alexandropole strikes but does not kill, because the good sense of the people turns to the north.

November 29 is not the realization of all our dreams, but it is a great gain. No-one can guarantee that without November 29 there would be an Armenia today. The past thirty years have proved that November 29 was beneficial to our people.

The fact that our Fatherland is backed by two hundred million sister peoples is an assurance of safety. This assurance increases our desire to return to our Fatherland. Repatriation is the greatest guarantee that the Armenian Case and Armenian Claims will be favorably solved.