"We are the champions, my friend, and we'll keep on fighting till the end..."
TURKEY

2 - HEALTH

Public Health

— The acceptance in Turkey of new concepts in the area of public health is with some difficulty. Many people, particularly rural dwellers, accept disease and physical distress as expressions of the divine ordering of nature, not to be challenged by mere humans. It was only in the late 1960s that inhabitants in the villages were willing to submit to mass immunization, to participate in village sanitation programs and to seek modern medical aid whenever it was locally available.

— According to the latest statistics, birth rate per 1,000 population was 39.6; death rate per 1,000 was 14.6; infant mortality 157 per 1,000 live births.

— Trachoma, a blinding highly-contagious eye disease, and tuberculosis were the most prevalent communicable diseases.

— In 1962 there were more than one million reported cases of tuberculosis, while in 1972 the disease affected 200,000. Other prevalent respiratory diseases include diphtheria, influenza, pneumonia, and whooping cough.

— Smallpox, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, tetanus, typhus, and cholera have generally been brought under control, although occasional outbreaks still occur.

— Diarrhea and enteritis are endemic and are major causes of debility and death among infants and young children. More than half the infant mortality in the villages was caused by diarrhea.

— Most often, intestinal bacteria infections occur concurrently with malnutrition in infants suffering from the effects of inadequate diet after weaning. Amoebic and bacillary dysenteries transmitted by contaminated food or drink are common, especially in the southern provinces.

— The average life expectancy for men is 51 years, and 56 years for women.

— In 1973 the country had a total of 748 hospitals and other health facilities with an overall capacity of 7,200 hospital beds or a ratio of one hospital bed per 5,000 population. More than half the beds were provided by 511 state maintained institutions. Care at these state-owned medical installations is free for citizens who had incomes of less than TL 750 ($53).

— In 1973 there were 16,000 physicians, the ratio being one physician to 2,200 people. Ninety percent of the physicians worked for the government or government operated institutions, while 10% were in private practice. Fifteen percent of the physicians were in rural areas; 8,000 nurses, most of whom were concentrated in the urban centers; and 3,200 dentists, over half working in the major cities.

— Traditional medical practitioners dispensed services in many of the rural areas. They included midwives, bone setters, toothpullers, and circumcisers.

(HANDBOOK ON TURKEY)

SENATE AND HOUSE VOTE TO LIFT TURKISH EMBARGO

On July 25, 1978, the Senate voted in favor (57-42) of lifting the Turkish Arms Embargo to Turkey.

The following week the House voted to lift the Embargo on Turkey (208-205).

Thus giving Turkey 4.3 billion dollars worth of arms.

The lifting of the Embargo was an all-around victory for Carter.

The Turkish Embargo was imposed from 1974-1978 because of the atrocious event which occurred in Cyprus. The Turks seized about 40% of the Greek-dominated part of the island, left it divided, leaving thousands dead. Refugees were unable to return to their homes.

Paul S. Sarbanes (D-Md.), a Greek Senator, said, "How much longer are we to go on and let the aggressors enjoy the fruits of their aggression?"
ROSDOM [STEPAN ZORIAN] [1867-1919]

After the founding of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, Rosdom moved to Western Armenia, pretending to be a teacher. In reality, he was spreading revolutionary ideas.

Upon returning to Tiflis, he established a secret revolutionary printing shop where he published revolutionary fliers and served as the editor of DROSHAK.

The papers were then smuggled into Western Armenia, to help, and lead the Armenians living there.

Rosdom joined the Armenian fighting forces in 1906, during the height of the Armeno-Tartar wars in the Caucasus. The Armenians defeated the Tartars at the end of the battle.

Rosdom was one of the several Armenians who prevented the Turkish-German allied forces from draining oil out of the Baku oil fields, for the tanks used in World War One.

After the fall of Baku, in 1918, Rosdom went to Persia and helped care for the Armenian refugees.

While trainbound to Tiflis, Rosdom caught typhus, in the bitter cold, after giving his overcoat to a little Tartar boy. He died on June 18, 1919.

KRISTAPOR MIKAELIAN [1859-1905]

Kristapor Mikaelian was the oldest of the three founders of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation.

In 1889, in order to make the Armenian revolutionary movement more effective, he became the chief organizer of "Yeridassart Halastan" in an effort to coordinate the revolutionary groups into one large force. Later, this transposed into the A.R.F.

The main goal of the A.R.F. was to liberate the Armenians living in Western Armenia.

In 1891, with the help of Rosdom and Zavarian, Mikaelian began publishing the DROSHAK, the paper that spoke for and gave the views of the new federation.

On March 17, 1905, in Bulgaria, while experimenting with explosives meant for the planned attempt on the life of Sultan Abdul Hamid, the bomb blew up in his hand killing himself and his aid.

The "Yieldiz Bomb" plan against the Sultan was carried out even after Mikaelian’s death because he had made the plan fool-proof.

Although the Sultan narrowly escaped the bomb planted in his carriage four months after Mikaelian’s death, the Armenians proved that they would continue to fight for their freedom.

SIMON ZAVARIAN [1866-1913]

Simon Zavarian met some Armenian students while attending the Petrovsk College of Agronomy in Moscow.

They met secretly, making plans for freeing Armenians from the rule of the barbarous Turks.

Zavarian believed in freedom through peaceful means. However, he altered his way of thinking when he joined a secret society of Armenians in Tiflis, formed by Kristapor Mikaelian. This eventually transposed into the Armenian Revolutionary Federation.

Zavarian was a vivacious man who worked hard and did his utmost to achieve the goal of the A.R.F., which was to liberate the Armenians living in Western Armenia.

Zavarian was arrested and exiled two times.

He was exiled to Eastern Armenia, after the Turkish government became suspicious of his activities there.

On October 12, 1913, Zavarian succumbed to heart disease in Constantinople, ending a life of dedication to the Armenian cause.

VICKY MANJIKIAN
ՀԱՅՏՄԻՐԱԿԱՆ ՀԱՅԱԵՐ

Հայտե են հայկական ընտանիքներ, որոնք են այստեղ, թե 50 տարի առաջ զանգակատուների նա ենք, թե զանգակատուների 1920-ական տարիք՝ այս են հայկական ընտանիքների համար, որոնք առաջին հերէն էին շարունակ, թե հայկական հանդիպում էր սահմանը են հայերից լինել Նախագահը հայկական ընտանիքի համար, թե զանգակատուների նախագահը հայկական ընտանիքի համար. Նախագահը հայկական ընտանիքի համար, թե զանգակատուների նախագահը հայկական ընտանիքի համար. Նախագահը հայկական ընտանիքի համար, թե զանգակատուների նախագահը հայկական ընտանիքի համար.

Մեր բնակեցվածք, որ պահանջվում է հայկական ընտանիքի համար, այստեղ են թողնում հայկական ընտանիքի համար; Սիստեմական պահերում հայկական ընտանիքի համար, այստեղ են թողնում հայկական ընտանիքի համար; Սիստեմական պահերում հայկական ընտանիքի համար, այստեղ են թողնում հայկական ընտանիքի համար; Սիստեմական պահերում հայկական ընտանիքի համար, այստեղ են թողնում հայկական ընտանիքի համար; Սիստեմական պահերում հայկական ընտանիքի համար.
Recently, a police list was revealed naming two-hundred groups and organizations which were under "surveillance" by the Los Angeles Police Department up to 1975. The Armenian Youth Federation and Armenian Revolutionary Federation were included in the report.

The listed groups ranged from extreme rightist organizations to extreme leftist organizations, and even many church groups were named. These listed organizations differed so greatly that it is amazing at the justification by the L.A.P.D. for such "surveillance".

An editorial condemning the "surveillance" recently appeared in the Los Angeles Times. The article reasoned that if it is understandable for police surveillance of violent and destructive organizations, then it is inexcusable for surveillance of peaceful political organizations.

This type of surveillance by the L.A.P.D. can be termed "political surveillance" which is not only against the democratic system of government, but characteristic of countries in a police state.

The organizations that were named in the "surveillance list" do not have access to the police file. However, city councilman Zev Yaroslavski proposed a bill that would give such organizations access to the L.A.P.D. files. There is currently a similar existing federal law. The "Unjust surveillance" of our organizations should not be accepted. The A.Y.F. is a political organization not a criminal one. A letter has been sent to the L.A.P.D. demanding justification of their surveillance of both the A.Y.F. and A.R.F.

The "surveillance" took place up to the year 1975. It can only be speculated as to if it is continuing. However, we, as an organization, should not be intimidated. We should continue our work as if such a report never existed and soon the L.A. P.D. files may be made available to us. After all, our climb is much too long and steep to be hindered by loose rocks and pebbles.

A. C.

Democracy starts from man and makes the state objectified man. Just as it is not religion which creates man but man who creates religion, so it is not the constitution which creates the people but the people which create the constitution. In a certain respect the relation of democracy to all other forms of state is like the relation of Christianity to all other religions. Christianity is the religion which deifies man as a particular religion. Similarly, democracy is the essence of all state constitutions — socialised man as a particular state constitution. Democracy stands to the other constitutions as the genus stands to its species; except that here the genus itself appears as an existent, and therefore as one particular species over against the others whose existence does not correspond to their essence. To democracy all other forms of state stand as its Old Testament. Man does not exist for the law but the law for man — it is a human manifestation; whereas in the other forms of state man is a legal manifestation. That is the fundamental distinction of democracy.

K. M.

"Victory gives herself only to those who strive for her". 

CHARLES DE GAULLE
LETTER TO THE EDITOR

My compliments to the Editor, the writers, and the people who contributed to the birth of this paper! Its organization and neatness have truly impressed me, and the articles prove that the young generation is thinking.

Now, the Armenian youth can point with pride and say, “This belongs to us!” Salute!!

Sincerely,

SALPY MANJIKIAN

In order to have this periodical a success, we need your support.
Please send articles to:

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“HAYTOUG”