



UNITED STATES OFFICIAL RECORDS
ON THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE
1915-1917

Compiled with an introduction by Ara Sarafian

UNITED STATES OFFICIAL RECORDS
ON THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE
1915–1917

compiled with an introduction by

Ara Sarafian

*Presented to
Yerevan State University Library
by Tony S. Kahve
London, England
2005*



Gomidas Institute
Princeton and London

TELEGRAM RECEIVED
GREEN CIPHER



From Constantinople

Dated July 10, 1915,
JUL 15 10 520 AM.
Recd. 14620 AM.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amst July 10th

Felice

Secretary of State,
Washington.

841, July 10, 9 A.M.

~~Strictly confidential.~~ My 778, June

18, 6 p m. Persecution of Armenians assuming unprecedented proportions. Reports from widely scattered districts indicate systematic attempts to uproot peaceful Armenian populations and through arbitrary arrests, terrible tortures, wholesale expulsions and deportations from one end of the Empire to the other accompanied by frequent instances of rape, pillage, and murder, turning into massacre, to bring destruction and destitution on them. These measures are not in response to popular or fanatical demand but are purely arbitrary and directed from Constantinople in the name of military necessity, often in districts where no military operations are likely to take place. The Moslem and Armenian populations have been living in harmony but because.

Deciphered by

Index No. — No. 11.

INDEX BUREAU
867.4016/74

JUL 15 1915

Confidential File

FOREWORD BY REP. PALLONE AND REP. KNOLLENBERG

As co-chairs of the U.S. Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues, we welcome publication of this comprehensive collection of U.S. documents from the National Archives and the Library of Congress on the Armenian Genocide. This valuable publication includes the "core materials" that informed U.S. officials in Washington, D.C. about the senseless mass killing of Armenians by the Ottoman Empire. Receipt of this information included Secretaries of State William Jennings Bryan and Robert Lansing, as well as President Woodrow Wilson.

The documents in this book provide a first-hand look at the efforts of U.S. Congress and the American Ambassador in Constantinople to engage the U.S. government in ending the systematic destruction of the Armenian people. Sadly, these efforts were ultimately unsuccessful, the massacres continued, and most Armenians perished as a result.

However, the information in these documents did spark an unprecedented American humanitarian campaign that, in many ways, marked the entry of the U.S. on the world stage as a humanitarian power. The State Department indirectly helped fund relief efforts in the United States by leaking consular information about the Armenian Genocide to the American public. Additionally, U.S. consulates were used to channel relief into the Ottoman provinces and disburse it through American and other missions while providing shelter to hundreds of Armenians throughout this period. The formation of Near East Relief by an Act of Congress was a direct result of this effort.

Armenians may never have recovered from their losses between 1915 and 1923 if it not for the support they received from the United States. We are proud to say America's commitment to the Armenian people continues today. As Chairmen of the U.S. Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues, we are proud to represent the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives who share this commitment and are working to secure official U.S. recognition of the Armenian Genocide.

It is our hope that this publication will help educate America's leaders and the general public about the Armenian Genocide and the need for the U.S. Congress to enact legislation that recognizes this tragedy as genocide. Finally, we must ensure that the lessons learned from this tragedy are used to prevent future genocides.

Congressmen Frank Pallone, Jr. and Joseph Knollenberg
U.S. House of Representatives
Co-Chairs, Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues
Washington, D.C., March 2004

Subject: Race problems. Turkey.

46

47-4016

NO.	FROM	DATE	TO	REMARKS
✓200	Turkey. 11411	June 12		Report from Doctor Clark of Sivas re situation there prior to his departure.
✓289	John Burke	July 10		Letter from Abe Szymanski re his good offices to protect the Syrians.
		July 13 John Burke	289	Dept. will continue to use all proper methods within its power to aid relief of Syrians.
	✓200	James L. Barton	200	Report from Dr. Clark of Sivas re situation there prior to his departure.
✓290	Turkey 11400	July 1		Ali Kemal (Senator), Chief of the Ministry of War, re association of Armenians. Condition of - exiles in Mesopotamia. Deportations from Aleppo or Adana provinces. Opinion of German Amb. re change of policy by Turkish Govt. Reel difficulty of same.
✓291	Turkey Tel. 11753	July 21		Armenians at Harpoot and other places. Statement by Dr. J. K. Clark re deportation of and atrocities against -
✓292	Denmark 1036	July 3		Statement of Dr. J. K. Clark re conditions at Harpoot. Protection of Armenians in Harpoot. Reports his actions for - representations by made to Turkish Govt. for orders to Turkish Commanders in Harpoot for - Requests copy of article entitled "A Journey from Harpoot to Aleppo".
✓293	Paris Tel. 8pm	Aug. 18		NOTE SEE 267, 114 for letter from James L. Barton, requesting that the Turkish Amb. in Turkey be instructed to secure the names and official positions of all Turkish officials who had anything to do with violating the rights of the Turkish Empire also the same of all officials who have been involved in the atrocities perpetrated upon the non-muslim subjects of Turkey with their official position.
✓294	Turkey Tel. 11753	Sept. 6		Deportation of Armenians from Aleppo. Reports - his representations to P.O. and correspondence with German Amb. to prevent same. Armenian atrocities. Suggests U.S. representative be withdrawn to stop - reasons for and against. The things needed to relieve the Armenian situation.
✓295		Sept. 15		
✓296	Turkey 11757	Sept. 1		
✓297	Turkey Tel. 11556	Oct. 1		

As documents arrived at the State Department in Washington D.C., they were assigned a category and document number. This page is from the original index for Internal Affairs (8), Turkey (67), "Race Problems" (4016). These indexes were invaluable in putting together the present systematic documentary publication.

INTRODUCTION

This book is a systematic collection of American consular and diplomatic reports on the treatment of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire between 1915 and 1917.¹ The documents are primarily State Department records and other materials from the papers of Henry Morgenthau, the American ambassador to Ottoman Turkey between 1913 and 1916. The majority of materials are either contemporary reports from provinces of the Ottoman Empire where the destruction of Armenians took place, or concluding reports on this period written by American consuls upon their return to the United States, or correspondence from American heads of mission in Constantinople. Most records were filed under "Race Problems" when they were received by the State Department, and a smaller number under "Natural Calamities and Disasters," or similar "Political." These materials were probably the core accounts which informed United States officials about the genocide of Armenians in 1915.

Many of these reports were circulated in governmental and nongovernmental circles in the United States; recipients included President Woodrow Wilson, Secretaries of State William Bryan and Robert Lansing, as well as Reverend James L. Barton (Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions) and others. American philanthropic organizations working for the relief of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire printed these reports in various publications with the support of the United States government.² These reports were later picked up by British authorities and used against the Central Powers for effective propaganda purposes. The British Parliamentary report, *The Treatment of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire*, published in London in 1916, is an excellent example of the use of such American reports against Ottoman Turkey and her allies.³ Dozens of documents appearing in the present volume appeared, either whole or in part, in this British report.⁴

The intellectual value of the State Department reports on the Armenian Genocide lies in the authority of the individual informants and the sheer number of reports at its disposal. The key group of informants were U.S. officials who, as a regular part of their duties, submitted reports about circumstances in their jurisdictions for the information of their superiors. Given the gravity of the Armenian issue, United States consuls not only reported what they saw of the Armenian Genocide, but also forwarded other eyewitness accounts to the U.S. Embassy in Constantinople and the Department of State in Washington. Ambassadors Henry Morgenthau (1913-1916) and Abram Elkus (1916-1917) also added to these accounts with sworn statements from other witnesses they encountered in Constantinople.⁵ Another group of witnesses were Christian missionaries and private individuals, usually American nationals, but also German, Swedish, Swiss, Dutch, and others. A third group, though much fewer in number, were surviving Armenian victims who related their experiences to U.S. officials.⁶

As the present methodical collection of documents shows, all sources (except for Ottoman and German governments' communications)⁷ corroborated a com-

narrative of events starting with the vilification of Armenians and the liquidation of Armenian conscripts in the Ottoman army, the killing of Armenian community leaders, and then the destruction of other Armenians (mostly women, children and the elderly) through further killings, privations, and diseases during so called “deportations.” The physical destruction of Armenians was also accompanied by the systematic assimilation and absorption of tens of thousands of Armenian women and children into Muslim households.⁸ Such victims were abducted and dispersed to Muslim families, where they were required to change their names and religion. The Ottoman government even ran orphanages where such children were first converted and then farmed out to Muslim families for final absorption. Both the murder of Armenians and the final assimilation of others was organized and supervised by the Ottoman government and its supporters.

U.S. officials and other observers were cognizant of earlier massacres of Armenians in 1895-96 and 1909, but the events of 1915 proved to be unprecedented. Some consuls adopted remarkable investigatory roles in uncovering the slaughter that was taking place away from the main cities. Leslie Davis, the U.S. consul in Harpoot, for example, reported not only the destruction of Armenians immediately around his consulate, but also further afield at locations that were used for the mass murder of Armenians around Lake Goljuk (Lake Hazar today). Similarly, J. B. Jackson, the American consul in Aleppo, gave intimate details of the condition of “deportees” who arrived in Syria in the summer of 1915. At one point Jackson estimated the survival rate of deportees at 15 percent of those originally “deported.” According to consul Jackson, about one million Armenians were already killed by 21 September 1915. Elsewhere, the reports of William Dodd and Wilfred Post recorded the condition of deportees passing through the Konia plain, while Paula Schäfer and Beatrice Rohner reported the condition of deportees in transit camps further along deportation routes (e.g. Mamouret, Intilli, Islahiye, and Katma). A particularly disturbing report was written by Walter Geddes who travelled to Aleppo along the main deportation route from Smyrna. The final destruction of surviving deportees was recorded by August Bernau, who visited the deserts of Der Zor in late summer 1916. The aforementioned documents which appear in the present work come from one, though very important, core collection of such materials on the Armenian Genocide in United States archives today.

The private papers of Henry Morgenthau, the American ambassador to Constantinople in 1915, provide additional insights into the United States government’s understanding of the Armenian Genocide. This was because Morgenthau stood at a critical juncture in the flow of information. He was privy to consular and other reports coming from the provinces of the Ottoman Empire; and he discussed the Armenian issue with other diplomats and private individuals in the Ottoman capital, as well as Turkish leaders. Morgenthau’s position on the Armenian issue was significant because he reported his findings to the Department of State in Washington, D.C. Many of these reports to the Secretary of State appear in the present volume.

Despite the efforts of Ottoman authorities to mask the treatment of Armenians as a

limited “deportation program,” Morgenthau (who initially credited the rhetoric of Ottoman government) soon found the truth to be otherwise. As early as June 1915 reported “it appears that a campaign of race extermination is in progress under a pret of reprisal against rebellion.”⁹ His conclusion was borne out in the months ahead as destruction of Armenians continued unabated. Ottoman authorities, for their part, denied the reported atrocities, minimized the scope and nature of killings when forced to acknowledge them, and refused access to outsiders, such as the American Red Cross, to investigate the condition of Armenian deportees in the interior of the empire. An American was allowed into the so-called resettlement zones, while, as late as September 1916, Ottoman authorities insisted that there was no need to aid Ottoman Armenian refugees in these zones.¹⁰ By 1917 there were no surviving Armenians to speak of under government control in the Der Zor region where most deportees had been sent (see map).

Regarding the response of Americans in the United States, by the end of 1915 the State Department was already leaking information about the genocide of Armenians to the American public, supporting fund-raising efforts in the United States to save victims wherever possible, and allowing United States consuls to distribute humanitarian aid through local American, German, Swiss, and other missionaries. These efforts included organizing secret underground operations to get Armenians out of the killing fields of Der Zor and smuggling others to safety across the frontier in the Russian Empire.¹¹

Henry Morgenthau played a major role in these developments by inducing the United States to take a principled stand on the Armenian issue in 1915 and making American humanitarian intervention in Ottoman Turkey possible. Morgenthau's position on the Armenian Genocide was shared by his successors in the Ottoman capital in 1916 and this resulted in a continuity of policy that saved thousands of Armenian lives. The Morgenthau Papers give a detailed account of his activities in the Ottoman capital in 1915, including his role in investigating the destruction of Armenians as a matter of priority. Given Morgenthau's importance to the Armenian Genocide debate, his diaries, *American Diplomacy on the Bosphorus: The Diaries of Ambassador Morgenthau 1913-15*, are published as a sister volume to the present work.¹²

Ara Sarafian
Gomidas Institute, London
February 2004

ENDNOTES

1. The largest collection of archival materials in the United States on the treatment of Ottoman Armenians during the First World War are the State Department records on the internal affairs of Turkey, located in the National Archives in Washington D.C. The Morgenthau Papers, which also contain complete and paraphrased copies of numerous consular and other materials on Armenians, are housed at the Library of Congress. These two archival collections contain multiple copies of reports submitted to the State Department and the American embassy in Constantinople on the treatment of Armenians during 1915.

A number of recent publications on the Armenian Genocide have reproduced relevant documentation for the use of intellectuals, scholars, and journalists. The present collection is the most systematic published work to date. An earlier version of this work, in a five volume series, was abandoned by the publisher after the publication of the third volume. See *United States Official Documents on the Armenian Genocide*, ed. and intro. Ara Sarafian (Watertown, Mass.: Armenian Review Books, 1994-95). Also see Susan K. Blair, ed., *The Slaughterhouse Province*, (New Rochelle, N.Y.: Aristide D. Caratzas, 1989); Armen Hairapetian, "Race Problems and the Armenian Genocide: The State Department Files," *Armenian Review*, 37, no. 1-145 (Spring, 1984), pp. 41-145; Armen K. Hovannisian, "The United States Inquiry and the Armenian Question, 1917-1919. The Archival papers," *ibid.*, pp. 146-202.

For another related series of primary accounts on the Armenian Genocide written by other eyewitnesses in Ottoman Turkey, see Vahram Dadrian, *To the Desert: Pages from My Diary*, Agop Hacıkyan (trans.) and Ara Sarafian (ed. and intro.), (Princeton and London: Gomidas Institute, 2003); Maria Jacobsen, *Diaries of a Danish Missionary: Harpoot, 1907-1919*, (Princeton and London: Gomidas Institute, 2001); Henry Riggs, *Days of Tragedy in Armenia: Personal Experiences in Harpoot, 1915-1917*, (Princeton, NJ: Gomidas Institute, 1997); James Barton, "Turkish Atrocities": *Statements of American Missionaries on the Destruction of Christian Communities in Ottoman Turkey, 1915-1917*, (Princeton, NJ: Gomidas Institute, 1998); Bertha B. Morley, *Marsovan 1915: The Diaries of Bertha Morley*, 2nd ed., (Princeton, NJ: Gomidas Institute, 2000); Tacy Atkinson, "The German, the Turk and the Devil Made a Triple Alliance": *Harpoot Diaries, 1908-1917*, (Princeton, NJ: Gomidas Institute, 2000); Eberhard Count Wolffskeel Von Reichenberg *Zeitoun, Mousa Dag, Ourfa: Letters on the Armenian Genocide*, comp. and intro. Hilmar Kaiser, (Princeton, NJ: Gomidas Institute, 2000).

2. For example, "Report of Committee on Armenian Atrocities" released for publication for papers on Monday, 4 Oct. 1915, and "Latest News Concerning the Armenian and Syrian Sufferers," (24 May 1916, Bulletin no. 5). For a detailed discussion of the former publication, see *British Parliamentary Debates on the Armenian Genocide, 1915-1917*, ed. Ara Sarafian, with a foreword by Lord Avebury (Princeton and London: Gomidas Institute, 2003), Appendix II, pp. 61-90. For a detailed account of the American humanitarian response to the Armenian Genocide see, James L. Barton, *The Story of Near East Relief* (New York: The Macmillan Company), 1930, p. 64. Also see *America and the Armenian Genocide of 1915*, ed. Jay Winter (Cambridge University Press, 2004).

3. By 1916, James Bryce and Arnold Toynbee traced a number of published eyewitness accounts on the persecution of Ottoman Armenians to their sources in the United States and elsewhere. The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief became a vital avenue for the British authors to collect official United States records on the Armenian Genocide. These records were subsequently published in a Parliamentary report, *The Treatment of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire, 1915-16: Documents Presented to Viscount Grey of Falloden by Viscount Bryce* (London, 1916). This publication was accompanied by a confidential sister publication, *Key to Names of*

Persons and Places Withheld from Publication in the Original Edition of "The Treatment of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire, 1915-16: Documents Presented to Viscount Grey of Falloden Viscount Bryce": Miscellaneous No. 31 (1916). This sister publication disclosed additional data that was withheld in Bryce and Toynbee's main volume in order to protect the sources. For Toynbee's original manuscript, correspondence, and other materials that were used for these two publications, see Public Records Office, London, F. O. 96, file nos. 205-12. For a critical republication of the entire 1916 work see *The Treatment of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire, 1915-1917 [Uncensored Edition]*, ed. and intro. Ara Sarafian (Princeton and London: Gomidas Institute, 2000).

4. Documents nos. 867.00/783, 4016/ 72, 92, 95, 106, 122, 124, 126, 127, 128, 148, 187, 189, 193, 200, 212, 220, 225, 226, 238, 239, 240, 243, 252, 254, 260, 285, 271. For discussion of the transmission of such data from the State Department to Rev. James L. Barton and beyond, see my introduction to Bryce and Toynbee, *The Treatment of Armenians [Uncensored Edition]*, pp. x-xv.

5. These officials were primarily consular representatives in the provinces of the Ottoman Empire (G. Bie Ravndal, Adrianople; George Horton, Smyrna; William Peter, Samsoun; Oscar Heitz, Trebizond; Leslie A. Davis, Harpoot; Edward I. Nathan, Mersina; Jesse B. Jackson, Aleppo; George Young, Damascus; Charles F. Brissel, Baghdad). The U.S. ambassadors in Constantinople between 1915-17 were Henry Morgenthau and Abram I. Elkus. Philip Hoffman was chargé d'affaires in 1916.

6. The State Department also received letters and reports from Armenian political organizations, churchmen, and individuals outside the Ottoman empire to stop the killings. These reports are of lesser value for the present study because they were not eyewitness reports and did not disclose their own sources.

7. The German government wavered in its stance on the Armenian issue. The destruction of Armenians by the Ottoman Turks was damaging to their common Turco-German war effort against the Allies. However, the German government could not stop the continuing carnage that was taking place.

8. See Ara Sarafian, "The Conversion and Absorption of Women and Children as a Component of the Armenian Genocide," in *In God's Name: Genocide and Religion in the Twentieth Century*, ed. Phyllis Mack and Omer Bartov (Providence, RI: Berghahn Books, 2001).

9. See NA/RG59/867.4016/76.

10. See NA/RG59/867.4016/296, 301

11. Hilmar Kaiser, *At the Crossroads of Der Zor: Death, Survival, and Humanitarian Resistance in Aleppo, 1915-1917*, 2nd ed., (Princeton and London: Gomidas Institute 2002).

12. Henry Morgenthau, *American Diplomacy on the Bosphorus: The Diaries of Ambassador Morgenthau 1913-1916*, ed. Ara Sarafian (Princeton and London: Gomidas Institute, 2004).

THE SYRIAN DEATH CAMPS

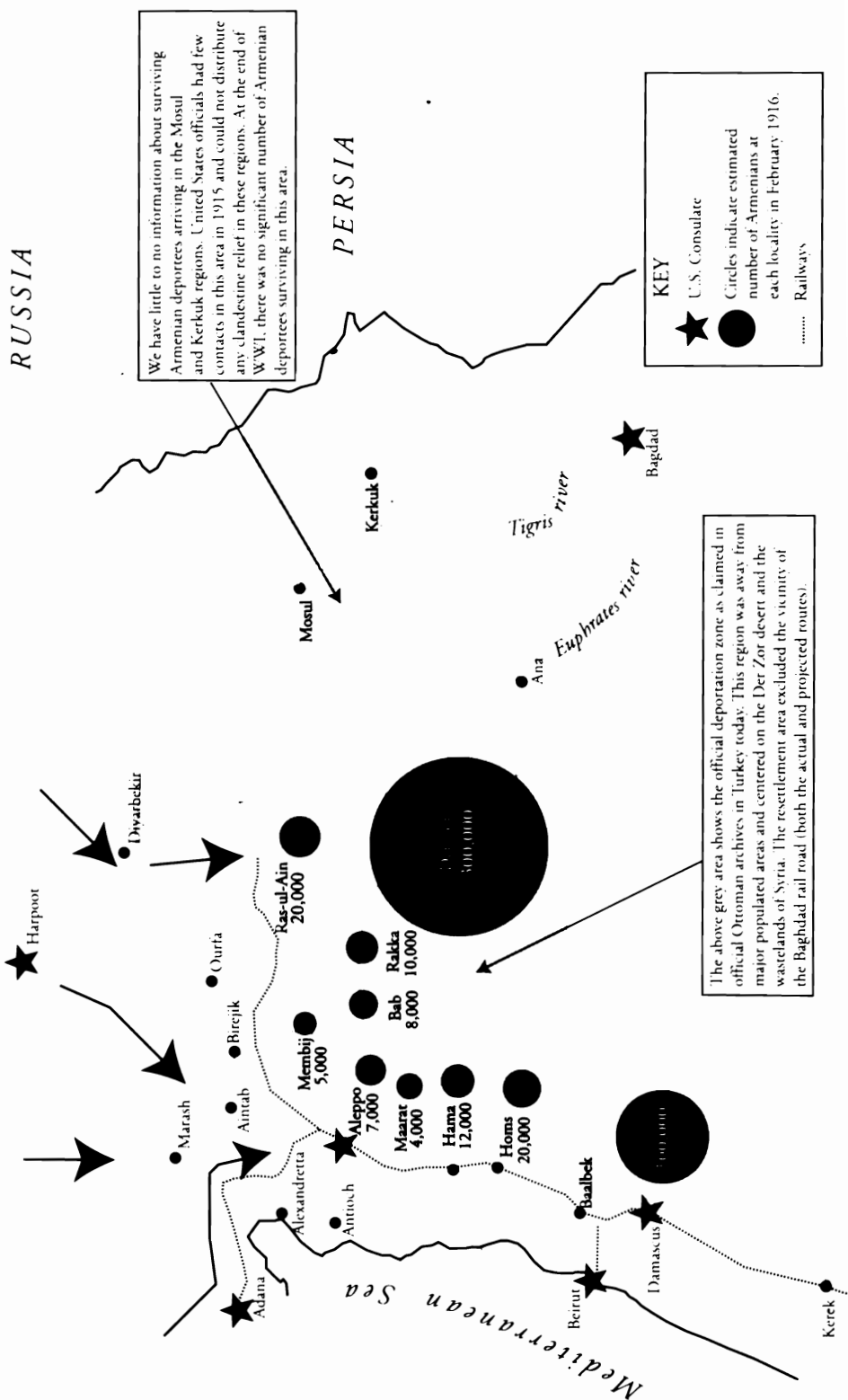
According to United States Records . . .

Less than half of deported Armenians reached the deserts of Syria in 1915. (See NA/RG/59/867.4016/219)

The estimated number of Armenians who reached the "resettlement zones" by February 1916 was 486,000. (See NA/RG/59/867.48/271)

By September 1916 most deportees who had reached resettlement camps had already perished from hunger, exposure, and disease.

Practically all remaining Armenians in the Der Zor region were massacred in a fresh round of killings in September 1916. (See NA/RG/59/867.4016/302)



Missionary Institutions

Time

The killings in the eastern parts of the Ottoman Empire were more forthright. There was no pretence of deportations for the most part.
See NA/RG59/867.4016/241, 254, 266

- Tabriz

Major concentration camps for surviving "deportees." Most had perished by the summer of 1916. Remaining survivors were massacred by September 1916. See documents NA/RG59/867.4016/301, 302

ABOUT THE DOCUMENTS

Sources

Microfilm collections *The Internal Affairs of Turkey 1910-1929*, Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State, National Archives, Washington DC ("Race Problem," "Natural Calamities and Disasters," and "Political" files) and *The Papers of Henry Morgenthau, Sr.* at the Library of Congress (reel numbers 7 and 32).

Selection

Only correspondence from the interior of the Ottoman Empire explicitly dealing with treatment of Ottoman Armenians, or further discussions related to this correspondence well as a number of reports from Persia and Russia are included in this volume. Chronologically, this compilation goes until the end of 1916, with one or two exceptions that relate directly to the earlier period. Given these qualifiers, this collection errs on the side of inclusion rather than exclusion. No record fitting the above criteria has been excluded from the content.

Reproduction of Records

The documents in this volume have been arranged, as far as possible, in the order they were received by the Department of State in Washington D.C. Henry Morgenthau's personal materials have been interspaced among these records according to the dates appearing on each record.

All documents are identified according to their original archival and decimal file number as follows:

Race Problems	NA/RG59/867.4016/document number
Natural Calamities and Disasters	NA/RG59/867.48/document number
Political	NA/RG59/867.00/document number
The Papers of Henry Morgenthau, Sr.	LC/PHM(Sr.)/reel number/document number

The suffixes denote the following information:

NA=National Archives; RG=Record Group; 8=Turkey; 67=Internal Affairs;
4016=Race Problems; 48=Natural Calamities and Disasters; 00=Political.

LC=Library of Congress; PHM(Sr.)=Papers of Henry Morgenthau Senior

This collection is not an archive-in-print. Additional stamps, notes and scribbles on original materials have not been included as a matter of course. Scholars wishing this level of examination should consult photographic reproductions of these materials or the originals themselves.

Materials have also been reproduced with some silent editing of spelling and typographical errors in the original records. Proper nouns have not been standardized, except in the index. All records have been reformatted and repaginated.

Additional editorial notes appear in footnotes and brackets.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

FILE NUMBER

DESCRIPTION

NA/RG59/867.00/739

George Horton to Secretary of State, Smyrna, Turkey, 4 February 1915.
Report. Political conditions in the Smyrna district. Increase in lawless Turkish bands.

NA/RG59/867.00/746

Henry Morgenthau to Secretary of State, Constantinople, 30 March 1915.
Telegram 547. Friction between Turkish troops and Armenians.

NA/RG59/867.00/760 (Corrected copy NA/RG59/867.00/779).

Charles F. Brissel to Henry Morgenthau, Bagdad, 1 April 1915.
Report 17. Conditions in district. Treatment of Christian sects.

NA/RG59/867.00/761

Jesse B. Jackson to Secretary of State, Aleppo, 21 April 1915.
Cover letter 254 with enclosures.

Jesse B. Jackson to Henry Morgenthau, Aleppo, Syria 21 April 1915.
Cover letter. Conditions in Marash, Zeitoun, and Aintab with enclosure.

Statement regarding affairs in the Marash region by J. E. Merrill, Aleppo, 20 April 1915.

Secretary of State to James L. Barton, Washington DC, 5 June 1915 enclosing copy of Jackson's despatch.

NA/RG59/867.4016/58

Henry Morgenthau to Secretary of State, Constantinople, 27 April 1915.
Confidential. Telegram 608. Arrest of over 100 Armenians. Embassy has taken up case of Leon Chirinian. Probably action against Zionists. Unfavorable reports re Armenians in interior.

Secretary of State to Constantinople Embassy, Washington DC, 29 April 1915.
Message to protect Armenians and Zionists.

Secretary of State to Constantinople Embassy, Washington DC, 27 April 1915.
Telegram 626. Appeal of Catholicos of Armenian church for good offices of the US to prevent massacre of non-combatant Armenians in Turkish territory. Action of Russian Ambassador in US.

Secretary of State to Russian Ambassador, Washington DC, 28 April 1915.
Response to Russian Ambassador re persecution of Armenians.

NA/RG59/867.4016/59

Henry Morgenthau to Secretary of State, Constantinople, 30 April 1915.
Confidential. Telegram 614. Turkish officials promise no general massacre or excesses will occur and number of Armenians will be released. Action taken by Embassy. Report on situation. Statement of Minister of War.

NA/RG59/867.4016/60	
Henry Morgenthau to Secretary of State, Constantinople, 2 May 1915.	
Telegram 624. Movement against Zionists suspended. Porte has instructed provincial authorities to protect all innocent people.	21
Secretary of State to Russian Ambassador, Washington DC, 3 May 1915.	22
LC/HM(Sr.)/Reel 22/441	
Synopsis of a letter. District of Erzincan, 12/25 May 1915.	23
LC/HM(Sr.)/Reel 22/442	
Unknown author, probably from Angora.	
Report.	25
NA/RG59/867.4016/67	
William Sharp (US Ambassador) to Secretary of State, Paris, 28 May 1915.	
Telegram 796. Note from Foreign Office for communication to Turkish Government re connivance of Turkish authorities in Armenian massacres.	29
NA/RG59/867.4016/70	
Henry Morgenthau to Secretary of State, Constantinople, 18 June 1915.	
Confidential. Telegram 778. Armenian massacres. Grand Vizier resents interference by foreign governments. Executions carried out and impending.	30
State Department to Paris Embassy, Washington DC, 22 June 1915.	
Telegram.	31
NA/RG59/867.4016/71	
Henry Morgenthau to Secretary of State, Constantinople, 25 May 1915.	
Strictly Confidential. Report 310. Policy adopted towards Armenian community. Arrival of refugees at Konia. Government refuses Red Cross aid. Letter from William Dodd	32
LC/HM(Sr.)/Reel 22/547	
Henry Riggs to Henry Morgenthau, Harpoot, May 1915.	
Extract from a letter.	35
LC/HM(Sr.)/Reel 7/555	
William Dodd to Henry Morgenthau, Konia, 6 May 1915.	
Letter.	36
LC/HM(Sr.)/Reel 7/557	
William Dodd to Henry Morgenthau, Konia, 6 May 1915.	
Letter.	37
NA/RG59/867.4016/72	
Jesse B. Jackson to Secretary of State, Aleppo, 12 May 1915.	
Cover letter 256 with enclosure.	39
Jesse B. Jackson to Henry Morgenthau, Aleppo, 12 May 1915.	
Report 276. Deportation of Armenians from Zeitoun and Marash. Condition appalling.	40
Cover letter. Secretary of State to James L. Barton dated Washington DC, 10 July 1915.	42

LC/HM(Sr.)/Reel 7/573

Edward I. Nathan to Henry Morgenthau, Mersina, 18 May 1915.

Confidential. Report. Persecution of Armenians.

LC/HM(Sr.)/Reel 7/565

William Chambers to Edward I. Nathan, Adana, 16 May 1915.

Letter. Persecution of Armenians.

LC/HM(Sr.)/Reel 22/474

George Schreiner, Constantinople, 25 May 1915.

Report. Statement Concerning Armenians Met on Road from Bozanti to Tarsus.

NA/RG59/867.00/768

Henry Morgenthau to Secretary of State, Constantinople, 3 June 1915.

Cover letter.

Edward I. Nathan to Henry Morgenthau, Mersina, 28 May 1915.

Report 438. Conditions in Adana.

NA/RG59/867.4016/74

Henry Morgenthau to Secretary of State, Constantinople, 10 July 1915.

Strictly Confidential. Telegraph 841. Unprecedented persecution of Armenians.

Report from Consul in Harpout re torture of professors of American College and dispersal of students. Permanent closing of American schools feared at Harpout.

No aid from German Embassy. Promise from Austrian Embassy. Turkish authorities have informed Ambassador Morgenthau he has no right to interfere with internal affairs. Asks instructions. Missionaries.

Secretary of State to Henry Morgenthau, Washington DC, 16 July 1915

Telegram 865. Approves Morgenthau's actions.

NA/RG59/867.4016/75

Henry Morgenthau to Secretary of State, Constantinople, 13 July 1915.

Telegram 841. Deportation of over 40,000 Ottoman Greeks from the Islands and coast of Marmora. Turkish policy aimed at all Christians.

NA/RG59/867.4016/76

Henry Morgenthau to Secretary of State, Constantinople, 16 July 1915.

Confidential. Telegram 858. Persecution of Armenians looks like race extermination.

Protests unavailing. Suggests that belligerents and mission boards be informed.

NA/RG59/867.4016/77

Jesse B. Jackson to Secretary of State, Aleppo, 5 June 1915.

Cover letter with enclosure.

Jesse B. Jackson to Henry Morgenthau, Aleppo, 5 June 1915.

Report 289. Persecution of Armenians.

LC/HM(Sr.)/Reel 7/587

Edward I. Nathan, Mersina, 7 June 1915.

Extract. Armenian Question.

LC/HM(Sr.)/Reel 7/405

Jesse B. Jackson, Aleppo, 8 June 1915.

Extract from a despatch.