

When was Kemal during deportation!

Jan Feb. 1915 - in Thrace
 - 25 Dardanelles
 Apr. 25 Allied landing by Anzacs (Gallipoli)
 Aug. 8/9
 Jan 9, 1916 Allied evac. Gallipoli
 - 14 1916 Transferred to Caucasus. Becomes General
 p. 118 - Turkish workers (Armenians) no food due to fact that the Armenians had
 been massacred & driven out! leaving behind a
 virtual desert, without peasants to provide food & services & provide services

Jemal Pascha
 was first time Minister of Marine in the Young Turk's Cabinet
 at time of Crete Rev. in 1909. & (per Kemalist) dominated
 the fleet. Fethi was a member of that cabinet.
 Some & disappointed of the cabinet (for Jemal's view on Talat)
 & among those who were killed in Fethi: Was he the author of the
 "Dark Paper of Ottoman history"? No. - that was Melik Zadeh!
 Rifat!

From Rev. Yerton B.S. logik jran "Aprakan Hoje / Arin teli"
 Mr. ... & greater came to Marash in 1900 to superintend
 amorphous (or founded the "Resh"?)
 Beatrix Rokan, native of Switzerland (founded in
 Bethel Orphanage - German)
 During deportations she [followed] refugees
 & stayed there; staying in Aleppo, several times
 She wore a pin X Was this some
 Moss Timon's - organization?
 & Mrs. Herold's

Treaty of London May 30, 1913.
 Times, p. 68: At a peace conference in London
 Mahmud Shevket [the Grand Vizier under new Young Turk Govt]
 was proud to accept the very terms he had prev. rejected
 as degrading.
 Was this the Treaty quoted in full by Kemal P.
 in his Memoirs?

N. P. overthrow of Sultan The coup d'Etat of ^{Oct. 8-Dec 1} 1912
 when (assassination / Minister of War, Nazim Pascha)
 the two armies, Jemal's (Talât) army only combat
 "The Young Turk revolution, designed to defect
 an autocracy, was this to end in a party
 oligarchy almost as despotic as the Sultan's
 regime had been"
 Times, p.

As for Armenians in M.E. sector:
 See Montagu
 Times: mentions (p. 118) that during week 9/16/17
 the Armenians army had no food or proper clothes
 Armenians had been killed & driven out -
 & no peasants to provide food or services
 to provide services

When was killed during deportations!

Jan Feb. 1915 in Thrace
 - 25 David Anellis
 Apr. 25 Allied landing by Anzacs (Phillip I.)
 Aug. 4/9
 Jan 9, 1916 Allied evac. Gallipoli
 - 14 1916 Transferred to Caucasus. Becomes General
 p. 118. terrible winter (ice) no food due to fact that the Armen. don't
 have massaged & driven out! leaving them a
 on their desert, without presents to give food & clothes to
 provide them

Jemal Pasha

was first time Minister of Marine in the Young Turk Cabinet
 at time of Constantinople Rev. in 1909. (per Kevserian) dominated
 the party. Fethi was a member of that cabinet
 Son & descendant of the cabinet (see Kemal, Suvar, Talat)
 & among them was Kemal & Fethi: Was he the author of the
 "Dark Paper of Ottoman history"? No. - that was Melik Zade!
 Rifat!

From Rev. Yertan B: logi k jran "Aprakon Hoja of Bin Tabi"
 Mr. ... & speaker came to Marash in 1900 to superintend
 amorphous (or founded the "Resh"?)

Beatrice Bohan, native of Switzerland (worked in
 Berlin Orphanage) (German)
 During deportations she [followed] refugees
 & stayed there; staying in Aleppo, saved them
 She was a pin X. Was two some as
 Moss Timoni - organization?
 & M. as Heroldis

Treaty of London May 30, 1913.

Kevserian p. 68: At a peace conference in London
 Mahmud Shevket [the Grand Vizier under new Young Turk Govt]
 was proud to accept the very terms he had prev. rejected
 as degrading.

Was this the Treaty quoted in full by Kemal P.
 in his Memoirs?

With outbreak of Sultan The coup d'Etat of ^{Oct. 8. Dec.} 1912
 when (assassination / Minister of War, Nazim Pasha)
 the true army. Good talent
 army. Many only civilian!

"The Young Turk revolution, designed to defeat
 an autocracy, was thus to end in a party
 oligarchy almost as despotic as the Sultan's
 regime had been."

Kevserian p.

As for Armenians in N.E. sector:
 See Morgenthau

Kevserian: natives (p. 115) had some winter 9/16/17
 the Armenians army had no food or proper clothes
 Armenians had been killed & driven out -
 & no presents to give food or clothes
 to provide them



When was Kemal during negotiations!

Jan
 Feb. 1915 in Tarsus
 . 25 Dardanelles
 Apr. 26 Allied landing by Anzacs (Gallipoli)
 Aug. 8/9
 Jan 9, 1918 Allies evac. Gallipoli
 - 14 1916 Transferred to Caucasus. Became General
 P. 118. terrible winter (1915) no food due to fact that the Armen. had
 been massacred & driven out! leaving the land a
 virtual desert, which prevented the food from reaching the
 present survivors

Jemal Pasha

was ~~last~~ Minister of Marine in the Young Turk cabinet
 at time of Crete Rev. in 1909. & (per Kurians) dominated
 the party. Fethi was a member of that cabinet
 Some & disappointed of the cabinet (see Jemal Pasha's Memoirs)
 & among these was Kemal & Fethi: Was he the author of the
 "Dark Days of Ottoman history"? No - that was Melvum Zade!
 Rifat!

From Rev. Vertan BS: logik jran "Aprakan, Hoja of Bin-taki"
 Mr. ... Speaker came to Marash in 1900 to superintend
 orphanage (& founded the "Resh" it).

Beatrice Rohan, native of Switzerland (founded & worked in
 Bethel Orphanage) (German)

During negotiations she [followed] refugees
 & helped them; staying in Aleppo, several times

She was a pit - Was this same as

Miss Timons - organization?
 & Miss Herold's

Treaty of London May 30, 1913.

Timons, p. 68: "At a peace conference in London
 Mahmud Shevket [the Grand Vizier under new Young Turk Govt.]
 was forced to accept the very terms he had previously rejected
 as degrading."

Was this the Treaty quoted in full by Jemal P.
 in his Memoirs?

With outbreak of Sultan The coup d'Etat of ^{Oct. 8-Dec 3} 1912
 when (assassination of Minister of War, Nazim Pasha)

the two armies (Jemal & Jemal's army) were only evaded

"The Young Turk revolution, designed to defect
 an autocracy, was thus to end in a party
 oligarchy almost as despotic as the Sultan's
 regime had been."

Timons, p.

As for Armenians in N.E. sector:
 See Morganthau

Timons: notes (p. 118) that during winter 1916/17
 the Turkish army had no food or proper clothing
 Armenians had been killed & driven out -
 & no presents to provide food or clothing
 to provide shelter



THE ZORYAN INSTITUTE

Paris le 20 avril 1968

38 rue Schiffer, 16^e

Dear Walter Pan,

Thank you much for your last letter of 13th April.
I am glad you ^{have} found the Lt Thibault's book -
After I sent you my letter of February, I received a
reply of Louis Hostenpouet & Amiel, that I sent
you - I wrote them him twice -

Yes, my father knewed very well Armenians and
actual Armenian history, and like much this
people full of courage, faith, since so much
century - - - - He have much friends in this
country, in Lebanon, and also at Paris - I can
put you in relation with an French Armenian
professor (in Armenian language), the only in
France, knowing perfectly language, history
and usage of Armenia - My father and him
were friend, and he married an Armenian -

If ever you want his name and address - - I am
sure he can be useful for you -



THE ZORYAN INSTITUTE

I shall be very glad to see you if you
come in France. I know already an historian
professor in one of your Universities, who come
to see me at each of his journeys on Europe. But
him, he knows me because the Denmark.

I shall be married, in July or August - and
I shall live at Marseille, on the Mediterranean sea.
I expect you will come here - My future
husband will be glad to see all my relations,
and I am sure you would be glad to see him -
Do you like the sea, and boat? But you can
visit again at Paris during some months -

Rémusat and du Vécou is the same -

Sincerely yours, and perhaps, one day
at Marseille -

Stéphanette de Rémusat du Vécou -

38 rue Scheffer, Paris, 16 -

BUR/FL
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE



ÉTAT-MAJOR DE L'ARMÉE DE TERRE
SERVICE HISTORIQUE

Tél : DID 65-90 Poste 74.

MINISTÈRE DES ARMÉES

VINCENNES, le

N° 001891

EMAT/SH/D

LE MINISTRE DES ARMÉES

à
Mademoiselle de REMUSAT
38, rue SCHEFFER
PARIS 16°

Mademoiselle,

En réponse à votre correspondance du 15 Février 1968, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que la bibliothèque Contemporaine du Service Historique et la bibliothèque du Ministère des Armées ne détiennent pas d'étude faite par le Colonel THIBAUT sur les événements de Syrie et du Liban de 1919 à 1922.

Je vous signale toutefois trois ouvrages intéressants sur les opérations au Levant à cette époque.

- 1° Colonel ABADIE : Les opérations au Levant 1920-1921 - PARIS, LAVAUZELLE - 1922 - In 8°.
- 2° Capitaine PEYRIS : Au Levant avec une compagnie du Train - 1918-1920 - Paris - Berger-Levrault, 1923 in 8° - avec croquis.
- 3° Général ANDREA - L'Insurrection de 1925-1926 - PARIS - Payot, 1937 - In 8°.

Je vous prie de bien vouloir agréer, Mademoiselle, l'expression de mes hommages respectueux.

Pour le Ministre des Armées et par son ordre
Le Général d'Armée CANTAREL
Chef d'Etat-Major de l'Armée de Terre
P.O. le Général FOURNIER
Chef du Service Historique de l'Armée.

Le Colonel FERRY, Adjoint
au Chef du Service Historique

