

“Varol” printing shop where *San*, the organ of the Mkhitarian Sanuts Miutian (Society of Mkhitarian Alumni), was published. Haddejian remembers the visit that he and Zareh Khrakhuni made to this shop the day after the pogroms, and describes the deplorable scene of the broken plates and meticulously composed metal letters of the next issue scattered on the floor, the printing press wrecked. But more painful than that and together with that wreckage, was the shattering of their hopes and dreams for a better future in Turkey.<sup>20</sup>

Later, to avoid political consequences, the street leaders of the campaign were arrested and tried. They were released after minimal penalties. Significantly, Oktay Ergin, a principal actor in the pogroms, was later promoted to the governorship of Nevşehir. The main organizers of these pogroms, however, were Prime Minister Adnan Menderes and his government. After the fall of his government in 1960, he and his cohorts were put on trial and convicted. Alfred de Zayas, the author of an important research article titled “The Istanbul Pogrom of 6–7 September 1955 in the Light of International Law,” expresses sorrow that there is still no official government or police report on the events; the trial, major conviction and death sentence given to Menderes were unrelated to these pogroms and the tremendous destruction and death they caused, but were based on other offenses including “abuse of discretionary funds.” De Zayas also regrets the fact that the new generation in Turkey knows very little about the 1955 pogroms and that subsequent governments have honored the

---

<sup>20</sup> Haddejian, *Hushatetr* – 15 (1999), pp. 160–1.