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THE MILITARY MISSION OF THE FIRST REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA IN THE USA AND COMMANDER ANDRANIK

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Introduction

Having been out of his homeland since the end of the spring of 1919, the national hero Commander Andranik Ozanyan did not cease suffering for the pain of his people and his country. He was well aware of the fact that gaining independence does not mean to possess it forever. Independence had to be preserved. Consequently, having found himself in Paris in 1919, at the epicenter of the international political events of that time, Andranik, from mid-June moved to London, which he considered to be of great importance in terms of the implementation of the Armenian issue.

However, Andranik did not stay in London for a long time, he went to Manchester, where he launched a vigorous activity to organize donations for the Armenian refugees and orphans who had found refuge in the Caucasus, as well as for the population and army of Armenia. No matter where the commander was, his thoughts and heart were always in Armenia. The commander was greatly concerned about the intention of the British to withdraw their troops from Transcaucasia. In early July 1919, Andranik asked the head of the National Delegation in Paris Poghos Nubar to tell him what steps his delegation was taking to make the US position towards Armenia more favorable. In response, Poghos Nubar wrote on August 1 that he and all his friends were looking forward to what decision the United States would make, regarding Armenia's mandate. It is clear,

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The Military Mission of the First Republic of Armenia in the USA...

he noted, that the situation of Armenia will be settled only after the signing of a peace treaty with Turkey¹.

At the same time, the delegation of the Republic of Armenia headed by the former Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia Hovhannes Qajaznuni was in Paris on his way to the United States. The main purpose of his mission was to obtain the economic and political support of the United States. However, a few months after the decision on the mission of Qajaznuni, it became necessary to turn to the USA government for military assistance as well.

Formation of a Military Mission

In September 1919 Qajaznuni's mission was about to leave Paris for the USA. It was important to include a high-ranking military figure in the mission, who would explain to the American government how many troops were needed for Armenia and what was necessary to equip this army. Qajaznuni focused on the candidacy of a member of the Military Department of the Armenian delegation in Paris, General Hakob Bagratuni, and invited the latter to join his delegation as a military adviser². However, the heads of the two Armenian delegations in Paris – Pogos Nubar from the National Delegation and Avetis Aharonyan from the delegation of the Republic of Armenia, came to a compromise after long discussions. It was decided to appoint Bagratuni not as a military representative of the Republic of Armenia in the Qajaznuni group, but as the head of a separate military mission of United Armenia³. Otherwise stated, it was decided to send two separate delegations to the United States – a civil and a military one, which, however, had to act in close coordination. At the insistence of Pogos Nubar, General Andranik, as a special representative of the National Delegation, was included in Bagratuni's military mission⁴. This decision was finally approved on October 18, 1919⁵.

During the discussions on sending the delegations to the United States, Andranik was busy organizing fundraising in Manchester and London, which was quite successful. On November 20, Andranik, together with the first batch of

¹ Սիմոնյան 1996, 595:

² Սիմոնյան 1996, 599:

³ ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 370, ց. 1, գ. 63, թ. 3: Սիմոնյան 1996, 609:

⁴ Ճիզմեճեան 1930, 416–417: Չէլէպեան 1984, 590: Սիմոնյան 1996, 609:

⁵ ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 370, ց. 1, գ. 63, թ. 4–5: Այվազյան 2004, 290: Махмуриян 2018, 265.

necessary goods purchased with donations, was going to leave for Transcaucasia and personally deal with the issues of their distribution. However, the commander did not go to Transcaucasia, as he agreed to travel to the United States with General Bagratuni as a member of the Armenian military mission and intended to make his journey.

Although before leaving for the United States on November 8, 1919, in an interview with the French newspaper "Tan"⁶, Andranik expressed dissatisfaction with the position of the great European powers and the United States towards the Armenian people, in a letter to the Catholicos dated November 10, informing about a trip to America with General Bagratuni, he wrote "we do not despair about the solution of our issue, on the contrary, we are full of hope"⁷.

The Military Mission in the USA and the Armenian Community

The military mission arrived in New York on November 22, almost a month and a half after the arrival of the civil mission of the Republic of Armenia in the United States. The American Armenians received the members of the military delegation with great enthusiasm. Andranik's name was on everyone's lips. Almost all newspapers and magazines of the Armenian community in the USA wrote about the arrival of the mission. Later the press of the Armenian political parties paid great attention to the activities of the mission.

The English-language magazine "The New Armenia" in its December issue of 1919 also wrote about the Armenian military delegation in the United States. An article entitled "Armenian Military Mission" reported that "General Jacques Pakradooni, General Ozanian Antranik, Captain Haig Bonapartian and Lieutenant Mikael Ter-Boghossyan, who compose the Armenian Military Mission to the United States, arrived in New York on November 22. They desire to recruit an army of 20,000 Armenians in America, and to explain to the United States Government the advisability of supplying the Armenian troops with equipment now in the field against the Turks"⁸.

"The New Armenia" presented the biographies of the military mission members – 38-year-old General Bagratuni and 54-year-old General Andranik, as well as the heroic path they had passed. The life and activities of Commander

⁶ Այվազյան 2004, 291: Սիմոնյան 1996, 611:

⁷ ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 57, ց. 3, գ. 8, թ. 3: Սիմոնյան 1996, 612:

⁸ The New Armenia 1919, № 12, 184.

The Military Mission of the First Republic of Armenia in the USA...

Andranik were presented with special details. It was noted that General Andranik had made the most heroic career.

The Armenians of America, "from the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, gave such an enthusiastic reception to the Armenian delegates, especially the national hero commander Andranik, that the Americans began to ask each other with surprise who the guest that had visited their country was. When it was said that this was Armenian Washington, he was escorted and placed in the historic chair of Philadelphia – an exceptional honor reserved for unique personalities in America"⁹.

Two Armenian delegations, civil and military, initially acted together friendly, and held joint meetings with representatives of the local Armenian community. Members of both missions – Hov. Qajaznuni, Prof. Ter-Hakobyan, G. Pastermachyan, General Andranik, General Bagratuni, H. Bonapartean, as well as many Americans-Armenophiles spoke at those historic meetings and demonstrations with thousands of people. The Armenian press of different countries and, in particular, of America, represented the joy that reigned in the community: parades accompanied by cars and orchestras, organized under the waving Armenian and American flags, luxurious receptions, liturgies, festive dinners were everywhere. The events organized in New York and Boston in the first half of December, 1919 were especially remarkable for their scale and solemnity.

Meetings were held with high-ranking US officials, well-known American political and public figures, during which the missions presented the demands and requests of the Armenians. Resolutions were adopted at almost every meeting to be presented to US statesmen, including President W. Wilson and the Congress.

The press, including American newspapers and magazines, published appeals, speeches of military leaders, interviews with publications, described in detail their visits and receptions to every place of the Armenian Diaspora¹⁰.

⁹ Այվազյան 2004, 291: Թերզիպաշեան 1992, 396–397: Չէլչեյեան 1984, 591:

¹⁰ Տե՛ս Արագած, 23.11.1919, 14.12.191, Արմենիա, 17.12.1919: Երիտասարդ Հայաստան, 24.12.1919, 27.12.1919: Կոչնակ Հայաստանի, 25.10.1919, 01.11.1919, 29.12.1919: Հայաստան, 25.10.1919: Հայրենիք, 23.12.1919: Շողակաթ, 27.12.1919: Պահակ, 16.12.1919: Վերածնություն, 1919, № 11–12, 424–429: Տարոս 1919, № 41–52, 653–654; The New Armenia, 1919, № 12, 184–185.

General Andranik, in an interview published by "The New York Evening Post", on November 29, outlined the tasks of the Armenian military mission to the USA. The commander stated: "I have not come to plead for mandate, for that is a matter of the utmost delicacy and must be decided by the American people themselves. It would be inexcusable for me to interfere in your affairs, but if your great country will accept a mandate the people of Armenia will welcome you with open arms"¹¹.

Expectations from the US Government

The attitude towards the delegations of both Armenian missions was warm not only among American Armenians. A large number of Americans and some government officials sympathized with the Armenian delegates. However, with all this, the official American authorities turned out to be so indifferent. The Armenians were disappointed. The American government did not meet the requests of either of the two Armenian delegations and, in fact, refused to provide economic and military assistance to Armenia.

Finally, at the end of December 1919, Andranik was invited separately from the Armenian military mission to the US War Department, where he met and held a 40-minute conversation with US Secretary of War Newton D. Baker¹². It should be noted that a few days earlier, before the meeting with Andranik, Minister Baker received General Bagratuni separately, which caused the strong indignation of Andranik. However, during the visit, Andranik explained the situation to the minister and provided information about the military capabilities of Armenians, the country's roads, the situation of refugees and orphans, and other issues. As a result of the conversation the commander realized that this meeting was of a formal nature and did not involve any further actions, and that the military mission would not be able to achieve any results.

After the meeting with the Minister, Andranik, considering the military mission assigned to him fulfilled, turned to the accomplishment of the fundraising duties entrusted to him by Pogos Nubar¹³. Andranik, outraged by the indifferent attitude of the American authorities to the Armenian issue, refused to participate

¹¹ **The New York Evening Post**, 29.11.1919; **The New Armenia** 1919, № 12, 185.

¹² **Հովհաննիսյան** 2014, 464: **Ծիզմեհեան** 1930, 417–419:

¹³ **Երիտասարդ Հայաստան**, 11.02.1920: **Հովհաննիսյան** 2014, 467: **Ծիզմեհեան** 1930, 419–424:

The Military Mission of the First Republic of Armenia in the USA...

in any state reception¹⁴. He also announced that he would not participate in public events either, if they did not include raising money for the Armenian armed forces in the Caucasus, Cilicia and other places¹⁵. Since the beginning of 1920, Andranik had linked his main activity in the United States with fundraising for the Salvation Fund. The fundraising organized by Andranik was supported by the branches of the Ramkavar Party and the Armenian General Benevolent Union. The commander traveled to different cities, his presence everywhere aroused unprecedented enthusiasm among the Armenians of America and united the Armenian communities over patriotic causes. In early January 1920, Andranik addressed the Armenians of America from Boston with an appeal that received a wide response¹⁶.

The way the American Armenians received the commander Andranik was elucidated by the correspondent of the newspaper "The Christian Science Monitor" in his article dated March 31, 1920. "Armenian Garibaldi is in the USA now, and to come in contact with him is like standing on a high mountain when a clear wind blows in your face, as well as to experience delight, a sense of unshakable energy, inspiration for great things. General Andranik is at the peak of Armenian heroism. Wherever he goes, the Armenians greet him with jubilation. They listen attentively to his every word. And he has many things to say"¹⁷. The newspaper, representing the great commander, simultaneously conveyed his mood and state of mind through the hero's words: "We, Armenians can no longer trust our Allies"¹⁸.

Andranik's Frustrations and His Fundraising Activities

Thus, no longer trusting the Allies, Andranik continued the fundraising he had organized in the United States. It was going better than expected, but this success, in turn, led to new contradictions both between the two Armenian delegations in the United States and between the members of the military mission itself. The fact was that the Dashnaktsutyun party, in turn, had been organizing another fundraiser to help the Armenian Army since the end of January 1920.

¹⁴ Չելչեան 1984, 592:

¹⁵ Hovhannisian 1972, 390; Ованнисян 2007, 288.

¹⁶ Չելչեան 1984, 395–397; Սիմոնյան 1996, 623:

¹⁷ The Christian Science Monitor, 31.03.1919; ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 370, ց. 1, գ. 96, թ. 9: Սիմոնյան 1996, 615:

¹⁸ Ibid.

Hov. Qajaznuni, G. Pastrmachyan, General Bagratuni undertook to assist in the implementation of these donations. An irreconcilable struggle began between the two delegations.

The head of the Armenian civil mission to the United States, Hov. Qajaznuni wrote about these disagreements, to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia Alexander Khatisyan back in December 1919. In the letter, he also mentioned Andranik's activities against the Armenian government. All this could not but affect the attitude of the American government towards the Armenians and predetermine their rejection.

As for the indifferent, virtually rejecting attitude of the American authorities to the Armenian problems, it not only caused deep indignation and insult to Andranik, but also gradually led to an increase in the threat hanging over Armenia since the beginning of 1920. Turkey was preparing to attack Armenia. Although the commander was far from Armenia, his heart and soul were there. "I cannot sleep, or rest", said General Andranik to a representative of "The New Armenia", "because I always see before my eyes thousands of Armenian refugees beseeching immediate assistance. Many refugees died last winter, and if the survivors are not succored, they, too, may perish. We were told by the representatives of the Allied Powers to cease fighting against the Turks, as the Peace Conference would right the wrongs suffered by the Armenians. The wrongs of Armenia are not yet righted. I hope they will be, otherwise I shall recruit from all the corners of the world all the Armenians who can bear arms, and we shall fight to the bitter end. Either Armenia will become independent, or the last Armenian will die on the battlefield!"¹⁹.

The events around Armenia forced Andranik to appeal to the US government again, emphasizing that only the USA could save the Armenians: "The plan of the Turks is the complete extermination of all Armenians, and every Armenian in the valleys and mountains of our country is in the danger of death. World knows the unspeakable methods used. We know they have been buying ammunitions in large quantities. We hear they are mobilizing. They plan to finish their horrible work in the spring. Only America can prevent this"²⁰.

¹⁹ **The New Armenia** 1919, № 12, 185.

²⁰ **Ararat** 1971, Summer, 15.

The Military Mission of the First Republic of Armenia in the USA...

In March 1920, Andranik sent a message to the US government urging them to turn their eyes to Armenia. In this address, which was published under the title "We are Desperate" in the New York newspaper "Independent" on March 27, 1919, Andranik wrote: "In the name of all those Armenians, whose story you can read in more than a million nameless graves and in the name of the millions of living Armenians, I express my thanks to the Americans for their interest in my country. But I must also endeavor to make you see that while we sit here, hundreds of Christian women are in captivity under the very guns of the Allied fleet in the harbor of Constantinople.

You must understand that our nationhood is just as precious to us as yours to you. We are a very old nation. We have given much to the cause of freedom, far more, in proportions to our number, than any other belligerent in the Great War.

We cast our lot with the Allies at the beginning. We remained faithful to the end. To illustrate, my detachment of volunteers fought without interruption from the first days of the war. After the collapse of Russia and the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, deceived and abandoned by the Georgians, betrayed by the Tartars, we defended the front alone for seven months, and retarded the Turkish advance, and rendered signal service to the British Army in Mesopotamia, as Lord Cecil officially testified. We were fighting to protect our refugees long after the armistice was signed. Now, eighteen months after the armistice, the Turks and others went on exterminating our people because they were Christians.

Our people, of whom the majority are peasants, are hard-working. It has always been so. They have always been thrifty and proud. They have always earned their own livelihood. They want to go back to their hearth-stones. Scattered everywhere they await the word. We expected in the settlement of the Armenian question that the Allies would not desert us. If all now desert us, I say again, after what we have done in the past, we shall take up arms once more and continue fighting for our liberty until the last Armenian is dead.

By raising her mighty hand, even semi-officially, America can save Armenia and the East. In the name of all my martyred countrymen, in the name of three million Armenians I pray it can and will.

According to the Allies, we were to expect help from America in the reconstruction of Armenia. We expected that America would accept a mandate for Armenia. We put our great hope in America. We expected troops and officers and administrators to help us recognize our country. The help and voice of America

Ghambaryan A.

would help Armenia to stand on her feet. We would have a chance. We could reconstruct the country. We are accustomed to doing things. Our people are accustomed to responsibilities and influence. But how shall we begin that when our country is surrounded and invaded by enemies?

Again, we were led to expect a mandate for Armenia, but it is eighteen months since the armistice was signed, and if there is no interference, the Turks are ready to annihilate our people.

In a very short period of time the Bolsheviks will occupy Baku, the great petroleum and railroad center. The Georgian people in the old Russian border lands, are partly Bolsheviks; and their centers are in the hands of the German reds. The Georgians know the Russians are coming and want to seem they sympathize with the Russians.

The Russians wish to believe in the integrity of America. I do not believe America would harm any small republic in the East.

The Russians, in the old days, built the railroad lines centering in Baku. They are opposed to the British in the East. If the British, whose soldiers, like the French are very tired, interfere, they will bring a big force and smash them, and Persia and India will rise against the British.

You can see, if America comes forward even semi-officially, and says that Armenia should be free, the Russians will not interfere, nor will the British or French or Italians. In that case the Turks will not offer opposition and no fighting will happen.

There is no other salvation for our people in the East. The Turks are so situated that it is impossible for us to have any peace, for five-sixths of the Armenians are in Turkey. The Turks are encouraged by the delay in America. The delay, on the other hand, endangers the strength of the British in the East, and the settlement of all questions there. If America were playing apart in the League, she would be in a better position to help in such matters.

If America cannot help us diplomatically, then, I beseech you, let us defend ourselves against the Turks and Kurds and Tartars, the enemies of Christianity. We fought during the war with antiquated Russian ammunition. We fought well. If we had ammunition and supplies, we could raise 100,000 men, 50,000 in Turkish Armenia and 50,000 Russian Armenians. The first month, I could mobilize 20,000 Turkish Armenians. In three months, 40,000 or even 60,000 would be ready and most of them would be expert soldiers. Here, in America,

The Military Mission of the First Republic of Armenia in the USA...

there are 10,000 to 15,000 young Armenians ready to go and defend their country. But before we can do this, we need supplies, and some officers to help train our men. Everything all over the world is in the hands of the Armenians. The minimum we need is to take a stand for our country and our flag.

When I speak of officers, I mean soldiers; I also mean administrators for helping our administrators. We have many Armenians who are expert administrators, but, in this situation, we need some to help them, for some time.

The English-speaking people in the country are many. More than 50,000 speak English, and many speak Italian. We have writers, clerks, technical men, merchants, and so on. But they need an outside force to help them organize themselves. During the first few years, we must keep an army to protect our country, but its size can be decreased step by step. Even a few Americans would help greatly now. They might be brought back in a year and others might be sent. In five years, we would, I think, be ready to go ahead alone. Then Armenia would be free. It would mean little to America; it would mean as much to Armenians as the freedom of America means to you. And in the end America would be repaid, economically, even, many fold. We have many products, some industries you have not. We will have our country then. Armenians from all over the world will gather there again, and our sacrifices for the Allies would never be without fruit.

This spring we are hopeless unless America intervenes. The Turks are preparing. We have news that they are already mobilizing. The Near East will be in a turmoil unless America raises her mighty voice before it is too late. My personal judgment is that America alone can prevent the disaster”²¹.

Almost the same was said by Andranik to the “Evening Post” in December 1919: “I am a soldier. I have been fighting the Turks since 1889, and I know that Turkey is but biding his time to descend upon my people again, and I have to come to request the American Government to give us military, financial and economic assistance. We need arms and munitions of all kinds. We would like to have American officers to help train Armenian troops, particularly those in the technical branches, for that is what we sadly lack. Our men do not lack courage, for my own men always fought in the vanguard of the Russian forces operating against the Turks until the collapse of the Russian armies after the fall of the empire. We have formed a republic in Russian Armenia, but Turkish Armenia is

²¹ **The Independent**, 27.03.1920; **Ararat** 1971, Summer, 15–16.

still in the hands of the Ottomans and we would free our brothers with our own armies, if that be necessary”²².

And despite Andranik's conviction that even alone, but with united and unanimous forces, even at the cost of their own lives Armenians will be able to solve the Armenian problems. The contradictions between the two Armenian delegations in America, which softened a little in January-February 1920, flared up again in the spring. Moreover, serious contradictions arose right inside the military mission. The main issue, as before, was the attitude towards the authorities of the Republic of Armenia. In those days, the commander made speeches and criticized the Armenian government, accusing the latter of failing to govern the country²³. Categorically rejecting the Act on a United and Independent Armenia proclaimed on May 28, 1919 in Yerevan, Andranik refused even to participate in the celebrations in honor of the second anniversary of Armenia's independence in May 1920.

Dissatisfied with Andranik's behavior, Hov. Qajaznuni, in a letter to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, Hamo Ohanjanyan, dated June 26, complained that the General and his bodyguard, Captain Bonapartyan, were agitating the American Armenians against the Republic of Armenia and its government, thereby discrediting the State and deepening the distrust of the Armenian community of America towards the domestic authorities²⁴.

In May 1920, Andranik actually ceased his participation in the mission of General Bagratuni. In one of his letters, written in June, he emphasized that although he and Bagratuni have equal powers in the mission, his rights are always ignored. He cites the example that Bagratuni, ignoring him, put only his own signature under a memorandum sent to the US Department of Foreign Affairs with a request to provide ammunition to Armenia, but “to this day has not received” any response²⁵. It should be noted that neither Andranik had received any response after the meeting with Minister N. Baker.

Thus, the requests of the Armenian military mission have not received due attention from the American authorities. In one of his letters, Andranik wrote that the struggle for the presidential election already in process in the United States

²² **The New Armenia** 1919, № 12, 185.

²³ **Սիմոնյան** 1996, 628–629:

²⁴ ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, գ. 431, թթ. 114–116:

²⁵ **Սիմոնյան** 1996, 630:

The Military Mission of the First Republic of Armenia in the USA...

had focused the attention of all political forces on their internal national interests²⁶. This letter shows that Andranik has completely lost hope for the support of the United States.

At the same time, due to the difficult situation in Cilicia, at the beginning of June, the National Delegation of Paris decided to offer Andranik to return from the USA to Europe in order to organize the defense of Cilicia. On May 25, 1920, Andranik left New York for Europe to get to Paris²⁷. The newspaper "Shoghakat" wrote about this: "On June 25, at 12 o'clock in the morning, the Hero of our people Andranik and his adjutant Ponapartyan went to Europe. Their departure was unexpected. Being unaware of this, the Armenian colony of New York was unable to escort the commander to the port, thus honoring the Great Hero properly"²⁸. Hovhannes Qajaznuni, in a letter from California dated June 26, informed Al. Khatisyan that Andranik went to Europe without meeting with the commander Bagratuni and without even informing him about his departure²⁹. As for Andranik, later he wrote the following to Qajaznuni about his behavior in those days: "There was a pain burning my heart, this pain was the pain of my homeland. I saw black and gloomy clouds gathering on the top of Ararat..."³⁰.

Conclusion

Summing up, it should be noted that the activities of the military mission of the Republic of Armenia sent to the United States in 1919–1920 had no results. This took place regardless of the contradictory positions of the members of the mission and often, even, conflicts between them. The key reason for this was that the issue of military intervention in support or protection of Armenians was not on the agenda of US state policy. At the end of 1919 and especially in the first half of 1920, the USA administration was more concerned with domestic political issues.

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²⁶ ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 370, ց. 3, գ. 65, թ. 5:

²⁷ ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 370, ց. 2, գ. 65, թ. 1:

²⁸ **Շողակաթ**, 17.07.1920:

²⁹ ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 370, ց. 1, գ. 431, թ. 118:

³⁰ Զորավար Անդրանիկի Կովկասյան ճակատի պատմական օրագրությունը 1914-1917, 1924, 190:

- Արագած**, Կ.Պոլիս, 23. 11. 1919, թիւ 44, էջ 606–607; 14. 12. 1919, թիւ 47, էջ 654:
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ՂԱՄԲԱՐՅԱՆ Ա.

Ամփոփում

Քանայի բառեր՝ Հայաստան, ԱՄՆ, զինվորական, առաքելություն, Անդրանիկ, Բագրատունի, դրամահավաք, Պողոս Նուբար:

1919 թ. աշնանը՝ բացի ԱՄՆ գործուղված ՀՀ քաղաքացիական առաքելությունից, անհրաժեշտություն էր ծագել այնտեղ ուղարկել նաև ռազմական առաքելություն, քանի որ ԱՄՆ-ի կառավարությանը նաև ռազմական օգնության դիմումներ անելու կարիք կար: Այդ գործի մեջ անհրաժեշտ էր ներգրավել բարձրաստիճան զինվորական գործչի, որը կբացատրեր ամերիկյան կառավարությանը, թե ինչ ռազմական կարիքներ ունի Հայաստանը և ինչպիսի աջակցություն էր ակնկալում նրանից:

Փարիզում հայկական երկու պատվիրակությունների կողմից որոշվում է կազմել Միացյալ Հայաստանի զինվորական պատվիրակություն՝ գեներալ Հ. Բագրատունու գլխավորությամբ: Պողոս Նուբարի պնդմամբ զորավար Անդրանիկը՝ որպես Ազգային պատվիրակության հատուկ ներկայացուցիչ, ընդգրկվում է այդ առաքելության մեջ:

ԱՄՆ ուղարկված հայկական ռազմական առաքելության գործունեությունն արդյունք չունեցավ: Դրա առանցքային պատճառն այն էր, որ ԱՄՆ արտաքին քաղաքականության օրակարգում հայերին աջակցելու կամ պաշտպանելու վերաբերյալ ռազմական միջամտության հարց չկար:

ВОЕННАЯ МИССИЯ ПЕРВОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ АРМЕНИЯ В США И ПОЛКОВОДЕЦ АНДРАНИК

ГАМБАРЯН А.

Резюме

Ключевые слова: Армения, США, военная, миссия, Андраник, Багратуни, пожертвования, Погос Нубар.

Осенью 1919 года, помимо направленной в США гражданской миссии РА, необходимо было направить туда и военную миссию, так как возникла также необходимость в обращении за военной помощью к правительству США. С этой целью следовало привлечь высокопоставленного армянского военного деятеля, который разъяснил бы американскому правительству, в какой военной поддержке нуждается Армения.

Две армянские делегации в Париже решили сформировать военную делегацию Единой Армении во главе с генералом А. Багратуни. По настоянию Погоса Нубара генерал Андраник в качестве специального представителя Национальной делегации был включен в эту миссию.

Деятельность армянской военной миссии, направленной в США, не имела положительных результатов в силу того, что в повестку государственной политики США не входил вопрос военного вмешательства в поддержку или защиту армян.