

# THE DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA G. PASDERMADJIAN (ARMENGARO) IN THE USA AT THE END OF 1919

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## **Abstract**

In early October 1919, a special delegation led by the former Prime Minister of the First Republic of Armenia, H. Kajaznuni, traveled to the United States. The delegation's purpose was not only to appeal to the American government for humanitarian assistance on behalf of the Council of Armenia but also to ensure the resolution of political issues. Among these, recognition of Armenia as an Independent Republic was a top priority among them. A member of the Armenian delegation in Paris, Garegin Pasdermadjian (Armen Garo), the Vice President of the National delegation (of the Western Armenians), functioning in Paris, joined the Republican delegation. He was appointed Plenipotentiary Representative of the Republic of Armenia to the United States charged with assistance to resolve the political matters, mentioned above. G. Pasdermadjian greatly contributed to the success of the Armenian delegation in the USA at the end of 1919, through his consistent diplomatic efforts. Despite the fact that the United States had not yet officially recognized the Republic of Armenia, some progress had been made in terms of economic and humanitarian aid.

**Key words** – Republic of Armenia, USA, G. Pasdermadjian, R. Lansing, Plenipotentiary Representative, Government, State Department.

## **Introduction**

During the period from January to the summer of 1919, the Armenians gradually realized at the Paris Peace Conference that neither the Allied powers nor the United States were going to show political determination towards the newly formed Armenian Republic. Although in May 1919, the Council of Four had decided to entrust the mandate for Armenia to the United States, it was not in a hurry to respond for several month.

At the same time, the challenging economic, political, and military situation in Armenia led the government to send an official delegation to Europe and the United States in order to seek assistance in these spheres. The delegation, led by Hovhannes Kajaznuni, the first prime minister of Armenia, carried out its activities in

Europe during the summer and autumn of 1919. However, despite all their efforts, they did not achieve significant results and therefore traveled to the United States to approach the American government.

The Kajaznuni's delegation known as the Civil mission was supposed to appeal to the Government of the United States on behalf of the Armenian Council and ask for their help with importing acutely needed food and essential goods<sup>1</sup>. As for the military issues and the proposed assistance, another delegation, composed of General Hakob Bagratuni and military commander Andranik Ozanyan, was to arrive in the US to address its authorities separately<sup>2</sup>.

In addition to the main goal of obtaining economic and military support from the United States, H. Kajaznuni had the right to offer solutions to political problems. The issue of recognition of the Republic of Armenia was of paramount importance among these political matters. To resolve this and other political difficulties, Kajaznuni's delegation incorporated Garegin Pasdermadjian (Armen Garo), who had been previously the Vice President of the Armenian delegation in Paris and was appointed now the Plenipotentiary Representative of the Republic of Armenia in the United States<sup>3</sup>.

### **The First Steps of Diplomatic Activity in October 1919: Testimony Before the Senate Subcommittee; Presentation of the Memorandum on the Independence of Armenia**

On the evening of October 9, 1919, the delegation led by the former Prime Minister of the First Republic of Armenia, Hovhannes Kajaznuni, including G. Pasdermadjian, departed from New York for Washington, where they arrived the same morning<sup>4</sup>. The purpose of their visit was to present the Armenian issues to the American government.

On October 10, 1919, Kajaznuni, as Chairman of the Civil mission of the Republic of Armenia, and G. Pasdermadjian, as the plenipotentiary diplomatic representative of the Republic, stated at the Hearings of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the US Senate on the topic "Maintenance of Peace in Armenia". The hearings began on September 27, 1919, following a resolution proposed by Senator John Sharp Williams, that authorized the US Govern-

<sup>1</sup> Information on the formation and activities of the Civil delegation, see: Ղամբարյան 2021, 134-149:

<sup>2</sup> Information on the formation and activities of the Military delegation, see: Ղամբարյան 2022, 46-55:

<sup>3</sup> ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, գ. 395, թ. 1-2, 4-5, 7:

<sup>4</sup> Ասպարէզ 1919, 17 հոկտեմբերի, Կոչնակ Հայաստանի 1919, 18 հոկտեմբերի, Հայրենիք 1919, 15 հոկտեմբերի, Հովհաննիսյան 2014, 457, Hovannisian 1982, 383, Ованнисян 2007, 279, Махмуриян 2018, 230.

ment to take over the planned Allied assistance for the Armenians and send American troops to Armenia<sup>5</sup>.

The Armenian delegates spoke about the relief and military aid for Armenians, as well as the recognition of their Republic. Pasdermadjian introduced himself as the former Vice President of the Armenian National Delegation in Paris and explained that he was currently serving the diplomatic representative of the Republic of Armenia in the United States.

Agreeing with Kajaznuni's testimony, which was economic in its nature, Pasdermadjian added "Now, that we ask of America is more of moral and economic character than physical only. We have a military force which lacks food, supplies, and munitions. We need only a few thousand American soldiers for their moral effect. They will never have to fight, because the Turks will see that America is for Armenia and they will not fight. We want help for one or two years, until we are organized"<sup>6</sup>. Since the Armenians needed arms and munitions, some supplies, and a few Officers, Pasdermadjian explained to the Subcommittee "We have Officers, but we need, too, the Americans to cooperate with us in everything. We have thousands of soldiers who were in the Russian Army, but we want some American Officers to help reorganize our Army, especially in the technical field"<sup>7</sup>.

He also noted that the small military presence of the US in Batum and Yerevan was highly desirable and would play an important role, simply by being there, as it would leave a lasting impression, especially on the neighboring countries of Armenia. Underlining that the moral effect of the American flag would be great, he said "Our neighbors, the Orientals, are very impressionable"<sup>8</sup>.

The statements of the Armenian delegates played considerable role in shaping the opinions of the members of the Subcommittee. Even the chairman of the Subcommittee, Senator Warren G. Harding (he would be President of the United States since 1921), who has shown a restrained position on Armenian issues, noted that it might be wise to suggest that the government of Yerevan be provided with political recognition, military assistance and financial credit<sup>9</sup>.

After testifying before the Subcommittee, G. Pasdermadjian and members of the civil mission of the Republic of Armenia, accompanied by Senator J.Sh. Williams went to the White House. Alas, but due to health reasons, President Woodrow Wilson was unable to meet with the members of the RA mission. The high-ranking guests

<sup>5</sup> For Senate Subcommittee Hearings see: Congressional Record 1919, 5067, US NA, RG 256, 867B.00/268, Maintenance of Peace in Armenia. Hearings... 1919, 3-125, Armenian Review 1980, N 4; 1981, N 1, N 2, N 4, Հայաստանը միջազգային դիվանագիտության 1972, 566, Հովհաննիսյան 2014, 447, Ղաճարյան 2022, 24-314, Hovannisian 1982, 435, Ованнисян 2007, 273-281, Махмуриян 2018, 235-264.

<sup>6</sup> Maintenance of Peace in Armenia. Hearings ... 1919, 112.

<sup>7</sup> Maintenance of Peace in Armenia. Hearings ... 1919, 112.

<sup>8</sup> Maintenance of Peace in Armenia. Hearings ... 1919, 113.

<sup>9</sup> Հայրենիք 1919, 12 հոկտեմբերի:

were received by his secretary J.P. Tumulty. The latter, having conveyed W. Wilson's regrets about the failed meeting, also informed the Armenian delegates about the sympathies of the US president towards the Armenian cause.

For two days, on October 10th and 11th, the Armenian delegates were also received by US Vice President T.R. Marshall, Senate Majority Leader H.C. Lodge and Minority Leader G.M. Hitchcock, Senator W.H. King, and Secretary of State R. Lansing. On October 14 one of the Armenian representatives was also received by the US Secretary of War N.D. Baker<sup>10</sup>. The benevolent attitude of the representatives of the highest official authorities of the Great Power, was certainly encouraging. However, during the autumn the United States refrained from taking any steps even in the direction of providing economic aid. As for political and, moreover, military support, there was not even a hint of such readiness. So, at a meeting with the Secretary of State, in response to the Armenian diplomats' proposal to recognize the Republic of Armenia, R. Lansing advised them to submit an official memorandum.

Therefore, the Memorandum entitled "The Republic of Armenia" was prepared under the guidance of Kajaznuni and submitted to the Secretary of State by G. Pasdermadjian on 28 October 1919<sup>11</sup>. Later on, it was presented to the Senate by its member H.C. Lodge<sup>12</sup>. On 10 November 1919, the Memorandum was printed as a Senate Document № 151 of the 1<sup>st</sup> Session of the 66<sup>th</sup> Congress in a separate booklet<sup>13</sup>.

The document contained brief although rich information about the Republic of Armenia, including both the establishment of independence and the needs of the urgent assistance to the young Republic. The Memorandum noted that in the case of military-political support, together with the economic assistance already received, the Republic of Armenia would be able to take quickly its place among developed countries in a short time; that, having received assistance, the Armenians would be able to ensure their self-defense, as well as, thanks to their hard work and the country's natural resources, they would be able to repay the loans taken; that recognition of the Government of the Republic, in particular by the United States, would be of great importance for the reunification of the Republic of Armenia with Western Armenia and the creation of a Unified and Integral Armenia.

<sup>10</sup> Յառաջ 1920, 10 հունվարի, Կոչնակ Հայաստանի 1919, 18 հոկտեմբերի, 1351, Հայրենիք 1919, 15 հոկտեմբերի, 1919 թ., Հովհաննիսյան 2014, 459, Ованнисян 2007, 281-282, Махмуриян 2018, 264:

<sup>11</sup> ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, գ. 498, թ. 20-60; Պահակ 1920, 13, 20, 30 հունվարի, Нованнисян 1982, 388, Ованнисян 2007, 281, 286, Հովհաննիսյան 2014, 464-465, Махмуриян 2018, 264-266:

<sup>12</sup> Нованнисян 1982, 465, Ованнисян 2007, 287, Հովհաննիսյան 2014, 465, Махмуриян 2018, 286:

<sup>13</sup> The Republic of Armenia. A Memorandum... 1919, 1-15.

### **The Diplomatic Activity of G. Pasdermajian in November-December 1919: Correspondence with the US Secretary of State R. Lansing**

After the submission of the Memorandum by the Armenians, the US authorities did not take any further action to recognize the Republic of Armenia. The State Department and its head, R. Lansing, showed no activity and followed a different course<sup>14</sup>. In November-December of 1919 the US Secretary of State was more concerned about the possible deterioration of US-Russian relations. In his letter to Pasdermajian sent on October 29, 1919, R. Lansing made it clear that any step that could lead to the dismemberment of the former Russian Empire at that time was undesirable for the United States<sup>15</sup>.

Proceeding from his substantiation, G. Pasdermajian, as the plenipotentiary representative of the Republic, began to carry out quite intensive work, informing the US State Department and, in particular, its head R. Lansing about the fateful situation that had once again created for the Armenians. In an official letter to Secretary of State of November 3, 1919, G. Pasdermajian, referred to the Memorandum of October 28, 1919 on the Armenian Republic and outlined the following additional considerations. First, G. Pasdermajian noted that the Republic, born out of the ruins of the Russian Empire, was surrounded by enemies, cut off from the civilized world and survived without any help from the friendly great powers. His country was economically ruined, given up to famine and epidemics. However, in spite of all these impediments and thanks to the patriotic and stoical virtues of the people, the Republic was able to continue its existence these seventeen months without any internal trouble. Pasdermajian stressed "It is worth the while to hear the testimony of American citizens who know the Armenian Government and country during the horrible days when the Armenian peasants, pushed by famine, were obliged to eat human bodies, to satiate their hunger... Any people that could, under these abnormal circumstances, and under apparently unsurmountable difficulties, continue its existence, should be considered as having sufficient vital force and qualities requisite to continue to exist in normal and favorable times, and, if I may be permitted to add, deserves that a helping hand be extended to it to so continue its national existence"<sup>16</sup>.

The diplomat wrote in regard to the Lansing's concern "Next to the above, the most important point to be taken into consideration in connection with the recognition of the Armenian Republic is the question or the rights which the Russian state, in the event of its recognition and revival, may claim with regard to the territories now occupied by our Republic"<sup>17</sup>.

<sup>14</sup> Կոչնակ Հայաստանի 1919, 18 հոկտեմբերի, Հայրենիք 1919, 15 հոկտեմբերի:

<sup>15</sup> Հովհաննիսյան 2014, 465, Hovannisian 1982, 464, Ованнисян 2007, 286:

<sup>16</sup> ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, գ. 431, թ. 50-51:

<sup>17</sup> ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, գ. 431, թ. 51:

Thus, in order to address Lansing's concerns about Russia's interests, Pasdermadjian presented several issues for the Secretary's consideration. He emphasized the close and friendly relations that existed at that time between Armenians and anti-Bolshevik Russian organizations and noted that "the Government of General Denikin recognized only the Armenian Republic as de facto government among the newly formed Caucasian Republics"<sup>18</sup>. Pasdermadjian informed the head of the State Department that the Paris delegation of the Armenian Republic held several interviews with the authorized representatives of royal Russia – members of the Russian Political Conference at Paris, concerning the relations between the Republic of Armenia and future reorganized Russia. The members of the Political Conference stated that they agreed that Russian Armenia be entirely separated from the Russian Empire in order that an independent Armenian State might be formed, comprising the provinces which form the present Armenian Republic and the Armenian vilayets of Turkey and Cilicia<sup>19</sup>. They were convinced that "without Russian Armenia the future Armenian State on the southern boundaries of Russia could not exist. On the other hand, the existence of such a Christian State would be in the interests of the future Russia, in order to restrain, any Pan-Turanian movement"<sup>20</sup>.

As Pasdermadjian conveyed, the representatives of the Russian Political Conference "repeated several times that should their consent be asked by the Allies, they are ready to satisfy the desires of the Armenians in forming a united strong Armenian state"<sup>21</sup>. Furthermore, Pasdermadjian emphasized that "recently the Russian representatives at Paris informed the Peace Conference that they renounced, in favor of the future Armenian State, those territories of Turkish Armenia, including Trebisond, which, according to the Treaty of 1916, were decided to be given to Russia"<sup>22</sup>. The Armenian diplomat also mentioned, that from the standpoint of Russian interests they would prefer American protection over the new Armenian State<sup>23</sup>.

Based on the current situation and the above circumstances, "also taking into consideration the fact that both the people and the Government of the Great American Republic had a sincere and disinterested desire to extend a helping hand to the small but brave Armenian people in its critical days", as an official representative of Armenia, Pasdermadjian appealed as an official representative of Armenia to the US Secretary of State with a request to temporarily recognize

<sup>18</sup> ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, զ. 431, թ. 51:

<sup>19</sup> ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, զ. 431, թ. 52:

<sup>20</sup> ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, զ. 431, թ. 53:

<sup>21</sup> ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, զ. 431, թ. 53:

<sup>22</sup> ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, զ. 431, թ. 54:

<sup>23</sup> ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, զ. 431, թ. 53:

the Republic of Armenia as a de facto government over those territories of the Russian Empire<sup>24</sup>. He requested "with the understanding that the USA and the Allies may, in the future, take the matter under further consideration with legally formed and regularly recognized Russian Government, and, awaiting the decision of the Paris Conference, as regards the annexation to that Republic of those territories of Turkey which for centuries have belonged to the Armenian people by right of its blood and toil"<sup>25</sup>.

At the end of his letter, the representative of the Armenian government emphasized that they would anxiously await Lansing's response, which would determine the fate of the Republic of Armenia "because it depends on that reply to take the measures which will decide the very existence of the newly formed Armenian State"<sup>26</sup>.

A week later, on November 10, Pasdermadjian sent to the Secretary of State a copy of a telegram, received from the Republic, regarding the acute food situation in Armenia.

Pasdermadjian wrote not only to the Secretary of State. He established contacts with many public figures and organizations, petitioned for seed grain, agricultural equipment, clothing and rolling stock<sup>27</sup>. In mid-October, at the first meeting of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, in New York, the Armenian problem became the main issue on the agenda. The options for finding a solution to the problem were discussed with the Armenian side and were presented in letters from the Executive committee of the Relief organization to Pasdermadjian<sup>28</sup>.

Thus, the atmosphere in Washington regarding the resolution of Armenia's economic matters looked as if to be in favor of Armenians. This was due to both the Senate hearings and the objective advice and public statements from high-ranking American officials and prominent pro-Armenian figures. On November 11, Pasdermadjian impatiently informed the head of the Republican delegation in Paris A. Aharonyan that the US government decided to sell the wheat that Armenians needed<sup>29</sup>.

Two days later, on November 14, 1919, President W. Wilson wrote to the President of the US Grain Corporation Julius H. Barnes about his awareness of the request of the Yerevan cabinet and, expressing his desire to help the Arme-

<sup>24</sup> ՀԱՍ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, գ. 431, թ. 54:

<sup>25</sup> ՀԱՍ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, գ. 431, թ. 54:

<sup>26</sup> ՀԱՍ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, գ. 431, թ. 54:

<sup>27</sup> New York Times 1919, October 5, pt. II, 5, October 12, Կոչնակ Հայաստանի 1919, 25 հոկտեմբերի, 1386-1387, 1 նոյեմբերի, 1403-1404, Հայրենիք 1919, 19 հոկտեմբերի, Ованнисян 2007, 299:

<sup>28</sup> US NA, RG. 59, 860J.48/doc. 8, Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations 1934, Vol. II, 821-823, Ованнисян 2007, 299-300.

<sup>29</sup> Махмурян 2018, 176.

nian people and authorized the latter to sell wheat and wheat flour under conditions established by the Grain Corporation<sup>30</sup>.

As a result of those positive developments, on November 13 Pasdermadjian sent a new letter to R. Lansing, which, in some ways, was more of a demand than a request. Referring to his letter of 10<sup>th</sup> instant, the representative of RA stated that the matter had come to a point where the very existence of the Armenian people was in jeopardy, and "we, therefore, desire to submit it to you as an eminently humanitarian question, independent of all political or diplomatic considerations"<sup>31</sup>.

Proceeding from the difficult conditions prevailing in the country, Pasdermadjian approached the Secretary of State in his capacity of the official envoy with a bold and open request, representing the actual needs of Armenians. He requested the following:

I. "Food supplies for ten months, beginning with December. We are informed that according to Colonel Haskell the existing supplies will give out in December. After that seven thousand tons of flour will be needed until the new harvest.

II. 53.000 tons of seed to sow in the early spring (wheat, barley and corn) as well as most indispensable agricultural implements to carry out that sowing.

III. Means of transportation and Rolling Stock, so that these articles may be transported from Batoum to Erivan – 1.000 freight cars.

IV. Clothing for 700.000 plundered refugees from Turkey and certain parts of Russia. Most of whom wear today what they had on their backs more than four years ago; also clothing and shoes for thirty thousand troops, most of whom are in rags and barefooted.

V. Pecuniary means for the transportation of the above to Batoum.

VI. An adequate quantity of sugar and milk for children- and of medicine for all.

All the above seem to us as of vital importance"<sup>32</sup>.

G. Pasdermadjian admitted understanding of the Armenian side that such an important need could not be met by charity organizations and that it was impossible for any Allied European government to provide the necessary assistance. "Our only hope is, therefore, in the United States Government, which alone can save the remnants of our people from starvation"<sup>33</sup>. The authorized representative of the Republic gratefully mentioned that it was principally through the 20.000 tons of food stuff loaned to our Republic in May last by the American Food Administration, and through the help of the American Committee for Relief

<sup>30</sup> US NA, RG 59, 860J.48/doc.5, Հայրենիք 1919, 29 նոյեմբերի, Ованнисян 2007, 301-302, Махмурян 2018, 273-275:

<sup>31</sup> ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, գ. 431, թ. 56:

<sup>32</sup> ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, գ. 431, թ. 56-57:

<sup>33</sup> ՀԱԱ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, գ. 431, թ. 57:



in the Near East, that it was possible for the Armenian people to tide over until now.

The Armenian envoy continued "May we not expect that the noble started by the American Government and people will continue until our people can again stand on their feet? I venture to suggest that if our request meets with your approval, the articles above enumerated might be furnished to us against the bonds of our Republic directly or through loan. In conclusion I take liberty to repeat that we look this whole transaction as having a purely humanitarian character, and that any form of temporary recognition of that de facto Government will not imply that the United States Government is in any way committed as regards its future policy concerning Armenia, Russia or Turkey"<sup>34</sup>.

G. Pasdermadjian's personal efforts in providing assistance to the Republic have not been in vain. On November 17, Secretary of State R. Lansing, informed the High Commissioner for Transcaucasia, W. Haskell, by special telegram that President Wilson had authorized the Wheat Director and President of the Grain Corporation J. Barnes to sell 35,000 tons of wheat and flour to the Armenian government. The Secretary requested that the High Commissioner inform Yerevan of this decision<sup>35</sup>.

The Civil mission of the RA in the United States was also notified by the White House and the State Department concerning the supply of flour. H. Kajaznuni and G. Pasdermadjian discussed legal procedures with relevant US authorities. The official correspondence included a letter from Pasdermadjian to President Woodrow Wilson dated November 21, 1919<sup>36</sup>.

In his turn, Kajaznuni made the Government of the Republic of Armenia know the mentioned above as follows: the United States sold 35,000 tons of flour, and on November 28, the first ship with 8,500 tons sailed from New York to Batum, carrying grain and flour<sup>37</sup>. According to Kajaznuni, the second steamship with cargo for Armenia was scheduled to leave New York in the first days of December.

However, there were no significant changes in the political landscape either at the end of November or in December. The hearings in the Senate Subcommittee regarding the resolution of J. Sh. Williams did not lead to any further action. In the current situation, the diplomatic representatives of the Republic of Armenia were working on the development of bilateral relations. G. Pasdermadjian, the Plenipotentiary Representative of the Republic of Armenia, was active-

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<sup>34</sup> ՀԱՍ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, գ. 431, թ. 58:

<sup>35</sup> US NA, RG 59, 860J. 48/5b, Papers Relating... 1934, 824, Махмуриян 2018, 175-176.

<sup>36</sup> Ованнисян 2007, 302.

<sup>37</sup> ՀԱՍ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, գ. 20, թ. 184-185:

ly involved in these efforts. At that time, he had not yet been granted the status of ambassador, as the United States had not recognized the independence of the Republic of Armenia yet.

The gradual change in the US policy towards Armenia, which was still endured its formation, influenced Pasdermadjian's activities as well, though did not hinder his doings. At the end of December, at the Congress Hall Hotel in Washington, where Pasdermadjian had set up his semi-official diplomatic office, the US Secretary of War Newton Baker gave a reception in honor of the head of the Armenian military mission in the United States, General H. Bagratuni. The Secretary promised to present Armenian petitions to R. Lansing and explained that any action should be approved by the State Department before it could be considered by Congress<sup>38</sup>.

General Bagratuni's interview with Lansing, which was arranged in a few days thanks to Pasdermadjian's diplomatic efforts, also did not succeed. The Secretary of State upheld the legal position that the United States cannot provide military assistance to a government that has not been yet formally recognized<sup>39</sup>. Despite the fact that this meeting took place on January 3, 1920, it was already at the end of December that Pasdermadjian had depicted in his report to the government of the Republic of Armenia this official position of the Secretary of State. At the same time, taking as a base new messages from the Prime Minister Khatisian, he prepared a new letter to R. Lansing, which he would convey immediately after Bagratuni's visit. In a letter dated January 7, 1920, the RA envoy requested immediate military assistance and explained its importance<sup>40</sup>. This letter completed the first stage of G. Pasdermadjian's activity as the authorized representative of the Republic of Armenia to the United States at the end of 1919.

### Conclusion

During the last months of 1919, the ardent diplomatic efforts in the political sphere initiated by the Plenipotentiary Representative of the Republic of Armenia in the United States G. Pasdermadjian, did not yield significant results. The US government demonstrated restraint in political affairs and did not recognize the newly established Republic of Armenia. Furthermore, it gradually became apparent that the Armenian mandate proposed to the United States had been rejected by American authorities in favor of their willingness to provide only economic and humanitarian assistance. The noted changes, of course, had an impact on Pasdermadjian's political activities, though did not prevent him from taking diplomatic

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<sup>38</sup> Ованнисян 2007, 285.

<sup>39</sup> Ованнисян 2007, 286.

<sup>40</sup> ՀԱՀ, ֆ. 200, ց. 1, գ. 431, թ. 42-43, Махмурян 2018, 335:

steps. Despite all his diligence, his diplomatic status remained unchanged. G. Pasdermadjian continued to serve as the plenipotentiary representative of Armenia until the end of April 1920, when the US government recognized the Republic of Armenia.

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**ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԼԻԱԶՈՐ ՆԵՐԿԱՅԱՑՈՒՑԻՉ  
Գ. ՊԱՍՏՐՄԱՃՅԱՆԻ (ԱՐՄԵՆ ԳԱՐՈ) ԳՈՐԾՈՒՆԵՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆ ԱՄՆ-ՈՒՄ  
1919 Թ. ՎԵՐՋԻՆ**

Արմենուիի Ղամբարյան

Ամփոփում

1919 թ. հոկտեմբերի սկզբին Հայաստանի Առաջին հանրապետության անդրանիկ վարչապետ Հ. Քաջազնունու գլխավորությամբ հատուկ պատվիրակություն է մեկնում ԱՄՆ: Պատվիրակությունը լիազորված էր ոչ միայն Հայաստանի Խորհրդի անունից դիմելու Ամերիկայի Միացյալ Նահանգների կառավարությանը՝ հումանիտար օգնություն հատկացնելու խնդրանքով, այլև քաղաքական խնդիրների լուծումներն ապահովելու իրավունքով: Դրանց մեջ առաջնայինը Հայաստանի Հանրապետության ճանաչման հարցն էր: Այս և քաղաքական այլ հարցերով զբաղվելու համար պատվիրակությանը միանում է Փարիզում ՀՀ պատվիրակության անդամ Գարեգին Պաստրմաճյանը (Արմեն Գարո), որը նշանակվել էր ԱՄՆ-ում ՀՀ լիազոր ներկայացուցիչ:

Գարոն, հանդես գալով բավական ակտիվ դիվանագիտական գործունեությամբ, իր ներդրումն էր ունեցել 1919 թ. վերջին ՀՀ-ի օգտին ԱՄՆ-ում ձեռք բերված հաջողություններում: Ծիշտ է, ԱՄՆ-ն դեռևս չէր ճանաչել Հայաստանի Հանրապետությունը, սակայն տնտեսական, մասնավորապես հումանիտար օգնության առումով որոշակի առաջնթագ էր արձանագրվել:

**Բանալի բառեր՝** Հայաստանի Հանրապետություն, ԱՄՆ, Գ. Պաստրմաճյան, Ռ. Լանսինգ, լիազոր ներկայացուցիչ, կառավարություն, պետդեսպարտամենտ:

## ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ПОЛНОМОЧНОГО ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ АРМЕНИЯ Г. ПАСТРМАДЖЯНА (АРМЕН ГАРО) В США В КОНЦЕ 1919 ГОДА

Арменуи Гамбарян

### Резюме

В начале октября 1919 г в США отбыла специальная делегация во главе с первым премьер-министром Первой Республики Армения О. Качазнуни. Делегация была уполномочена не только обращаться от имени Совета Армениии к правительству США за гуманитарной помощью, но и правом обеспечения решения политических проблем. Среди последних приоритетным было признание Республики Армения. Для решения этого и других политических вопросов к делегации присоединяется член делегации РА в Париже Гарегин Пастрмаджян (Армен Гаро), который был назначен полномочным представителем РА в США.

Своей последовательной дипломатической деятельностью Г. Пастрмаджян способствовал успешным действиям США в пользу РА в конце 1919 года. Хотя США к этому времени еще не признали Республику Армения, но определенный прогресс в плане экономической, в частности, гуманитарной помощи был достигнут.

**Ключевые слова** – Республика Армения, США, Г. Пастрмаджян, Р. Лансинг, полномочный представитель, правительство, Государственный департамент.