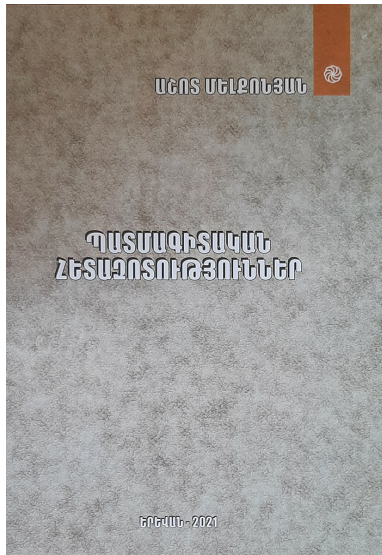
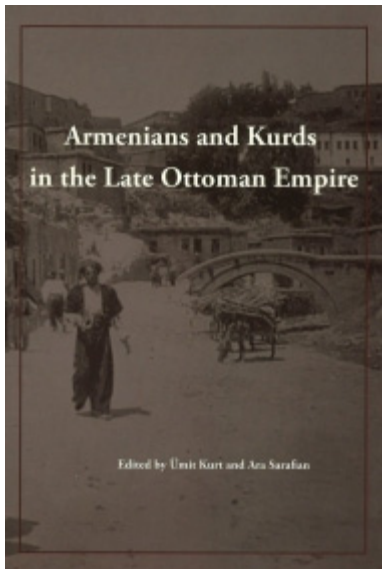

NEW BOOKS



ASHOT MELKONYAN, HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The book includes the author's published articles in various scientific journals and reports represented at conferences during the last decade. The materials refer to the Armenian Genocide, statehood, national liberation movements, history of demography and other issues. The book is intended for a wide range of scholars and readers.



ARMENIANS AND KURDS IN THE LATE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Edited by Ara Sarafian and Ümit Kurt: The Press at California State University, 158 pages

Armenians and Kurds in the Late Ottoman Empire is represented by five original articles, which were first submitted at a conference entitled "Armenians, Greeks, and Kurds: A People's History of the Ottoman Empire" organized by Prof. Barlow Der Mugardechian of the Armenian Studies Program and by Dr. Ümit Kurt. The conference was held at Fresno State on September 22-23, 2017 and was supported by a grant from the Thomas A. Kooyumjian Family Foundation. The book, edited by Ara Sarafian and Dr. Ümit Kurt, is a seminal work in the field of Ottoman history. The volume explores the relationship between Turks, Armenians, and Kurds, and brings a new understanding to the dynamics that shaped these interactions. The first three articles focus on the Hamidian massacres of 1895-1896. They track societal changes to better explain the Hamidian massacres in Cilicia, Aintab, and the bishoprics of Aghtamar.

Owen Miller, in the first article, "Uplands, Lowlands, and Mass Violence in Ottoman Cilicia," looks at Ottoman Cilicia, with a particular focus on Zeitun.

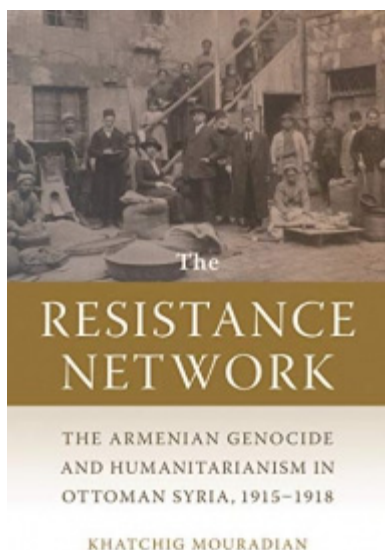
Ümit Kurt's "The Breakdown of a Previously Peaceful Coexistence: The Aintab Armenian Massacres of 1895," looks at major changes in material conditions and the availability of communal resources over the course of the 19th century.

In his article, "In the Wake of the Aghtamar Catholicosate's Demise: The Report on the 1895 Van Massacre by the Last Aghtamar Catholicos Khachadour II," Emre Can

Dağlıoğlu argues that the Hamidian massacres in this region were directly related to the breakup of longstanding Kurdish-Armenian social relations.

Nilay Özok-Gündoğan's work is of seminal importance to the understanding of Armenian history and broader histories of the Middle East. Her article, "Are the Voices of the Ordinary Kurds Salvageable from the Enormous Condescension of Posterity? An Agenda for Social History in Kurdish Historical Writings," reflects on the methodical exclusion of Kurds in mainstream historiographies of the Middle East.

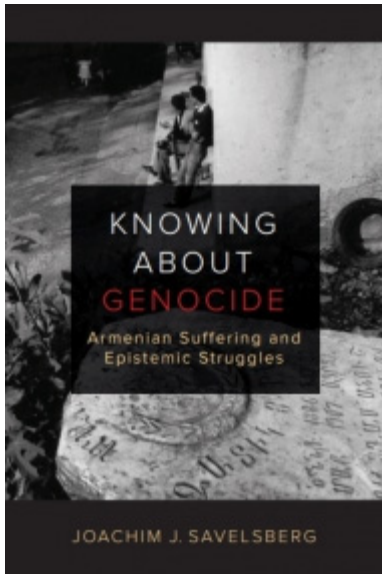
Varak Ketsemanian's work, "Ideologies Paradoxes, and Fedayis in the Late Ottoman Empire: Historiographical Challenges and Methodological Problems in the Study of the Armenian Revolutionary Movement (1890–1896)," is an important critique of the historiography defining the Armenian revolutionary movement in the late Ottoman period.



THE RESISTANCE NETWORK: THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE AND HUMANITARIANISM IN OTTOMAN SYRIA, 1915–1918 (ARMENIAN HISTORY, SOCIETY, AND CULTURE)

Khatchig Mouradian

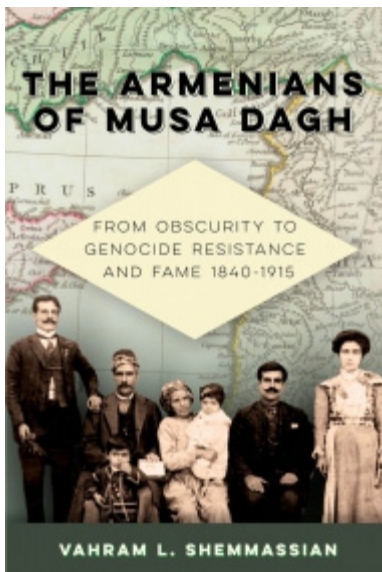
The Resistance Network is the history of an underground network of humanitarians, missionaries, and diplomats in Ottoman Syria who helped save the lives of thousands during the Armenian Genocide. Khatchig Mouradian challenges depictions of Armenians as passive victims of violence and subjects of humanitarianism, demonstrating the key role they played in organizing a humanitarian resistance against the destruction of their people. Piecing together hundreds of accounts, official documents, and missionary records, Mouradian presents a social history of genocide and resistance in wartime Aleppo and a network of transit and concentration camps stretching from Bab to Ras ul-Ain and Der Zor. He ultimately argues that, despite the violent and systematic mechanisms of control and destruction in the cities, concentration camps, and massacre sites in this region, the genocide of the Armenians did not progress unhindered - unarmed resistance proved an important factor in saving countless lives.



**KNOWING ABOUT GENOCIDE: ARMENIAN
SUFFERING AND EPISTEMIC STRUGGLES, 1ST
EDITION, JOACHIM J. SAVELSBERG**

*University of California Press, Illustrations: 17 illustrations,
1 map, 7 tables, Pages: 264*

How do victims and perpetrators generate conflicting knowledge about genocide? Using a sociology of knowledge approach, Savelsberg answers this question for the Armenian genocide committed in the context of the First World War. Focusing on Armenians and Turks, he examines strategies of silencing, denial, and acknowledgment in everyday interaction, public rituals, law, and politics. Drawing on interviews, ethnographic accounts, documents, and eyewitness testimony, Savelsberg illuminates the social processes that drive dueling versions of history. He reveals counterproductive consequences of denial in an age of human rights hegemony, with implications for populist disinformation campaigns against overwhelming evidence.



**THE ARMENIANS OF MUSA DAGH: FROM OBSCURITY
TO GENOCIDE RESISTANCE AND FAME**

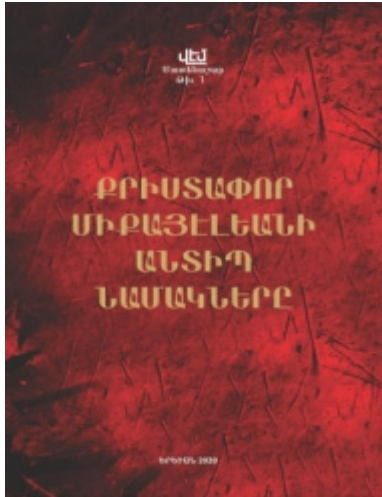
By Vahram L. Shemmassian

The Press at California State University, 555 pages

The Armenians of Musa Dagh: From Obscurity to Genocide Resistance and Fame 1840-1915 is a comprehensive history of the people of Musa Dagh, who rose to prominence with their resistance to the Genocide in 1915. Vahram L. Shemmassian has presented a thorough analysis of the social, economic, religious, educational, and political history of the six villages which constituted Armenian Musa Dagh. His work focuses on the important period of the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century, offering the reader a previously unavailable insight into the people whose courage and persistence ultimately led to their successful self-defense. Shemmassian, whose roots go back to Musa Dagh, for the first time in English provides a clear view of the complex multi-faceted history of the region. The book demonstrates that this was a period of great change, during which the Musa Dagh Armenians transitioned from an isolated and largely unknown people to a collectivity that prepared to defend its national identity and rights against an increasingly discriminatory and oppressive Ottoman Empire. Shemmassian's work reveals much

information which has been uncovered for the first time, based on primary sources. This fascinating story is a must read.

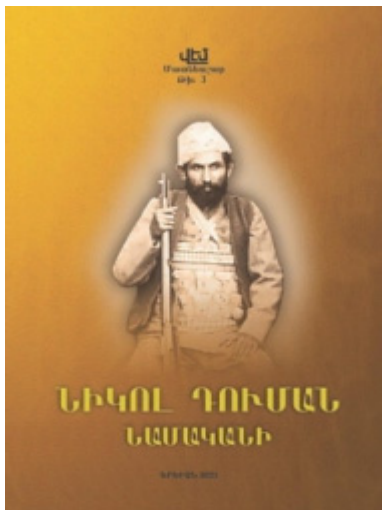
The book has been published as Volume 11 in the Armenian Series of The Press at California State University, Fresno and is supplied with maps, tables, illustrations and photos. General Editor of the Armenian Series: Barlow Der Mugrdechian.



UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF CHRISTAPOR MIKAELIAN

Lusakn, 2020

This volume is the continuation of the ARFD founder Christapor Mikaelian's «Letters» edited by Hratch Dasnabedian, published in Beirut in 1993.



NIKOL DUMAN, «LETTERS»

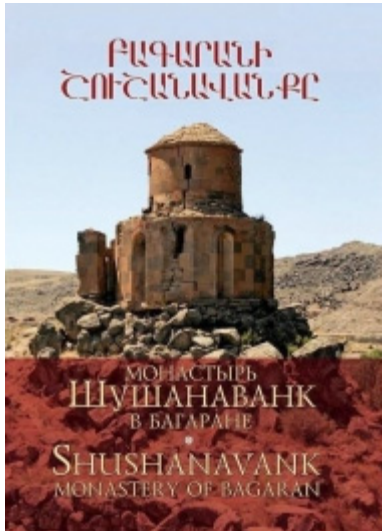
by Yervand Pambukyan, Lusakn 2021



THE FEBRUARY 1921 ANTI-BOLSHEVIK REBELLION IN ARMENIA

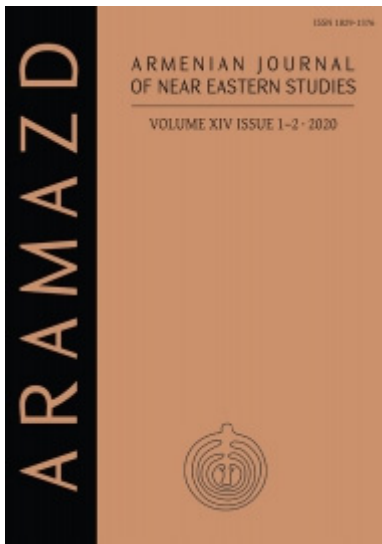
Khachatur Stepanyan, Lusakn 2021

In this book the author represented and analyzed the reasons, process and consequences of the rebellion in February 1921.



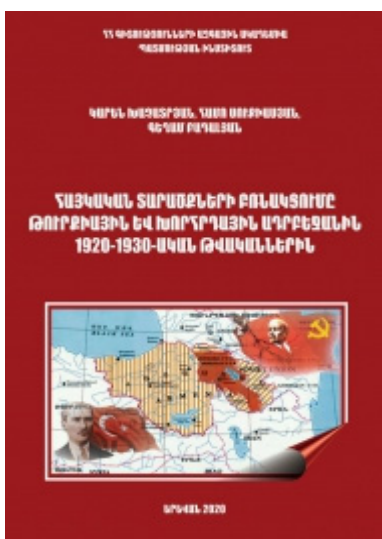
SHUSHANAVANK, MONASTERY OF BAGARAN

G. Nalbandyan, A. Harutyunyan, A. Hakobyan, Tigran Mets, 256 p. 2021



ARAMAZD: ARMENIAN JOURNAL OF NEAR EASTERN STUDIES

Armenian Journal of Near Eastern Studies Volume XIV. 1-2 2020 edited by Aram Kosyan (Editor in Chief).



ANNEXATION OF ARMENIAN TERRITORIES TO TURKEY AND SOVIET AZERBAIJAN IN THE 1920–1930S

Karen H. Khachatryan, Hamo K. Sukiasyan, Gegham M. Badalyan, 187 pages + 1 inset + 2 maps publisher L. Muradyan

In the book, on the basis of the many-sided research of archival documents and materials, scientific and historical literature are presented the territorial losses of both Soviet Armenia and NKAR. For the first time in the Armenian historiography it is system presented the policy of the Communist Party and Soviet governmental bodies in formation of the borders in 1920–1930's, including the process of forcible annexation of native Armenian lands to Turkey and Soviet Azerbaijan.