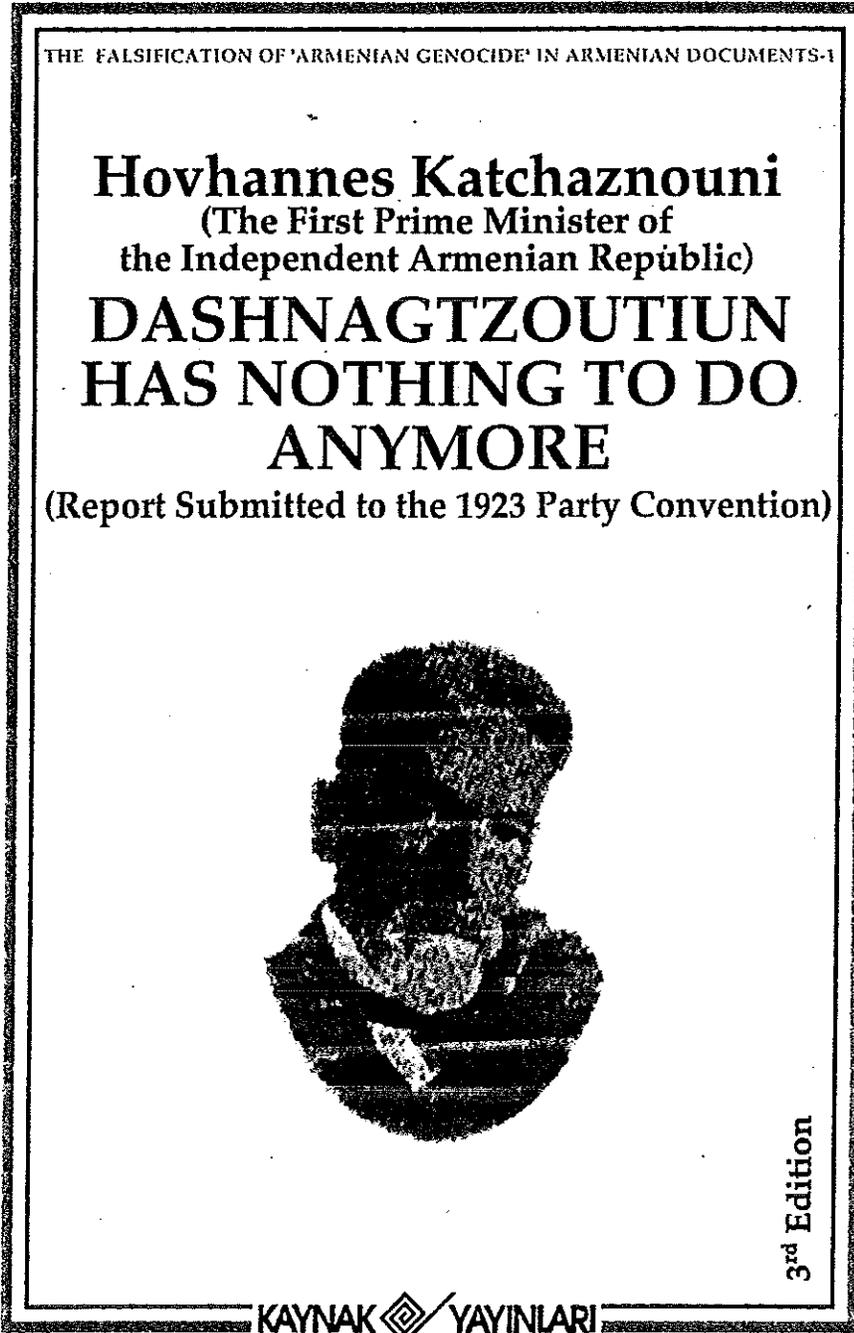


The appended pages illustrate that there was no genocide of Armenians by Turks. The pages are taken from the Third Edition of a book titled as follows:



This document is provided by Dr. Robert B. McKay former missionary in Tarsus, Turkey and University of Connecticut graduate, who can be reached at 860-978-6794. I am willing to discuss this issue in greater detail.



Hovhannes Katchaznoui
(The First Prime Minister of
the Independent Armenian Republic)

**DASHNAGTZOUTIUN
HAS NOTHING TO DO
ANYMORE**

(Report Submitted to the 1923 Party Convention)

Kaynak Yayınları has commenced the publication of a new book series: *The Lie of 'Armenian Genocide' in Armenian Documents*. The first book of the series was the same book by Katchaznoui, in Turkish. Now, the book you are holding in your hands is again the first book of the same series in English.

This book contains the report submitted to the official Convention of the Dashnagzoutiun Convention held in Bucharest in 1923, by Hovannes Katchaznoui, the first Prime-Minister of Independent Armenia who was one of the leaders of the Dashnag party and Armenia, during the period of 1915-23, when the controversial events took place. However, this report has been prohibited in Armenia and all the editions of the book have been collected from all the libraries of the world and have been destroyed. One of the few copies left was found in the Lenin Library in Moskow, by Mehmet Perinçek and it was translated into Turkish. The copy in your hands is the translation of this Turkish edition, by Lale Akalın.

In the report, Katchaznoui, the Prime Minister of the Armenians, who are considered by some as the victims of a genocide, evaluates the tragic incidents as incidents of war and open-heartedly declares that they have been tools in the hands of foreign powers..

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KAYNAK  **YAYINLARI**

which Armenians' fate was historically linked. The Bishop stated that "the sooner the Russians arrive here, the better for us."⁸

Zavriev, the Head of the International Relations Department of the Dashnagzoutsiun Party, in the letter he sent to the ambassadors of the Tsarist Russia in London and Paris in 1915, exposes the role played by Armenians in World War I:

"Since the first days of the present war, the Russian Armenians have been in the expectation of joining the war. This situation gives rise to the hope that the Armenian question will be taken up at the end of the war, and it will definitely be solved. For this reason, Armenians cannot hold back from participating in the prospective events and thus must take their place in the war, most passionately."⁹

Another Dashnag document which supports the content of this letter in the Tsarist Russian archives is in the personal archives of Borian, a politician and historian. The document which comprises the speech made by the military representative of the Dashnagzoutiun Party in the All Armenia National Congress convened in Tbilisi in February 1915 is significant:

"As is known, the Russian government donated 242 900 rubles at the beginning of the war to make preparations to arm the Turkish Armenians and to incite revolts in the country during the war. Our volunteer units need to break the defence line of the Turkish forces and to unite with the rebels and to create anarchy

⁸ Armenian SSR State Central History Archives (TsGIA Arm. SSR) fond vipisok, folder 37, sheet 45-46, cited in K.N. Karamyan, *Polozheniye Zapadnih Armiyan, "Armenyanski Topros" i Mejdunarodnaya Diplomatiya V Posledney Geverni XIX Veka i Nagale XX Veka*, Yerevanski Gosudarstvennyy Universitet, Yerevan, 1972, p.87 vd.

⁹ *Mejdunarodnie Onozhenia V Epokhu Imperializma (Dokamenti iz Arhiva Tsarskogo i Yremennogo Pravitelstva)*, seriya III, t. VII, c.II, Gosudarstvennoe Sotsialno-Ekonomicheskoe Izdatelstvo, Moskva-Leningrad, 1935, p.45.

Khadissian was accepted on May 5, and by order of the Bureau Dr. H. Ohanchianian was ordered to form a new cabinet; the latter presented the already-prepared list of ministers in the same meeting in which he was ordered to form a new cabinet. That was the Bureau itself. Parliament was ordered indefinitely recessed.

The Armenian Parliament had given a dictatorial government to the Dashnagzoutiun - to the Bureau.

This was against the decision of the 9th General Meeting of the A.R.F. and had many disadvantages, but it also had the advantage of coming out in the open in its true form and color.

27. The Armenian-Turkish war which broke our back began in the Fall of 1920.

Would it have been possible to evade it? Probably not.

The crushed Turkey of 1918 had recovered during the two years. There came forward patriotic, young officers who formed a new army in Asia Minor. They saw the necessity of attacking in the Northeast, and also in the Southwest against the Greeks which they could not do without first crushing their flank on the Armenian front. One cannot say that the Turks really had such a plan, but it is possible that they did and it was also probable that the war with us was inevitable.

Despite these hypotheses there remains an irrefutable fact. That we had not done all that was necessary for us to have done to evade war. We ought to have used peaceful language with the Turks whether we succeeded or not, and we did not do it. We did not do it for the simple reason - no less culpable - that we had no information about the real strength of the Turks and relied on ours. This was the fundamental error. We were not afraid of war because we thought we would win. With the carelessness of inexperienced and ignorant men we did not know what forces Turkey had mustered on our frontiers. When the skirmishes had started the Turks proposed that we meet and confer. We did not do so and defied them.