

## 28 May - Republic Day of Armenia

At 28 May, at Sardarapat Memorial President Serzh Sargsyan took part in a celebration devoted to Republic Day together with the Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians His Holiness Karekin II, the Catholicos of the Great House of Cilicia Aram I, the Catholicos Patriarch of the House of Cilicia Nerses Petros XIX, the President of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic Bako Sahakyan and Armenian high-ranking state officials. The Armenian President laid a wreath at the Memorial to the Battle of Sardarapat and paid tribute. During the celebration, the president accepted the procession of the Orchestra of Honor and watched a cultural performance given on the occasion of the event.

After the celebration, Serzh Sargsyan visited Sardarapat's National Museum of the Armenian Ethnography and the History of Liberation Struggle where an award giving ceremony devoted to Republic Day took place.

By presidential decrees, on the occasion of Republic Day people representing the areas of science, education, economy, health service, culture, art, sports, as well as a number of Diaspora representatives and a group of servicemen were conferred state awards and titles. Serzh Sargsyan congratulated the awardees on the occasion of Republic Day and upon receiving high state awards and titles and handed the awards to the participants.

"This ceremony which takes place in Sardarapat is of great importance for us. By this, we highlight the ties between our various generations and their succession. By this, we emphasize that at the end of the day we follow the same orbit. It is the Armenian



statehood, its history and present. All of us, servicemen, teachers, scientists, artists, doctors, follow the same orbit which is called the Republic of Armenia.

Dear awardees, I wish you with your deeds and behavior to deserve the feat our ancestors accomplished in this holy place. I would like to thank you for your patience and say that we purposefully invited more people because I think that indeed, this is a unique place and a unique merit to be awarded here. I once again congratulate you on being awarded," said the president.

In Sardarapat, Serzh Sargsyan also sent a congratulatory message on the occasion of Republic Day.

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## Armenian soldier killed as a fresh Azeri act of sabotage was thwarted

Armenian soldier Erik Gasparyan was killed in a fresh act of sabotage undertaken by the Azerbaijani side in the southern direction of the line of contacts between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh and Azerbaijan the night of May 28.

The front divisions of the NKR Defense Army took response actions to prevent the advancement of the rival. According to preliminary data, at least two Azeri soldiers were killed, one was wounded.

The divisions of the NKR Defense Army keep control of the situation all along the line of contact.

The Armenian Ministry of Defense shares the sorrow of this heavy loss and expresses condolences to Erik Gasparyan's family and friends.

## Armenia to join the Eurasian Economic Union by June 15

Armenia intends to join the Agreement on the Eurasian Economic Union by June 15, Armenia's President Serzh Sargsyan declared at the extended meeting of the Eurasian Economic Council in Astana, RIA Novosti reported.

"I ask to set June 15 of the current year as the deadline for Armenia's joining the Agreement on the Eurasian Economic Union," President Sargsyan said.

"It will take two or three days to find mutually beneficial decisions on the remaining issues," Sargsyan said.

"I confirm that the country is ready to take necessary measures in order to submit the treaty to the parliament shortly and approve it," he said.

Commenting on Armenia's intention to sign the Eurasian Economic Union treaty, Sargsyan said Armenia had worked out the roadmap for its joining the union.



"The term has been set by businessmen and the public, who seek to receive answers to the existing questions," he said.

The Presidents of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan signed the Agreement on the Eurasian Economic Union in Astana today. It will come into force on January 1, 2015.

Under the treaty the three countries assume commitments to guarantee free movement of goods, services, capitals and manpower and pursue a well-orchestrated policy in such key economic industries as energy, production industries, agriculture and transport sector.

## Shavarsh Kocharyan: Baku laid the ground for the Karabakh conflict, not its settlement

"Baku has laid the ground for the military conflict between Azerbaijan and the Nagorno Karabakh Republic, not the ground for resolution of the conflict," Armenian Deputy Foreign Minister Shavarsh Kocharyan told Armenpress. The comments come after Azerbaijani President declared yesterday that they have already "laid all the necessary diplomatic and legal grounds for the resolution of the conflict."

"Baku laid the ground for the genocidal policy, which found its expression in the mass killing of the Armenian population on the territory of Azerbaijan, the ground for ethnic cleansing in and around Nagorno Karabakh, unleashing a large-scale military aggression against the Nagorno Karabakh Republic," the Deputy Foreign Minister said.

According to Kocharyan, the only step Azerbaijan took towards the resolution of the conflict was Heydar Aliyev's 1993 directive to Parliament's Deputy Speaker Afiyaddin Jalilov to organize a



meeting between the high-ranking officials of Azerbaijan and Nagorno Karabakh

"The meeting between Heydar Aliyev and the leader of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic in Moscow on September 25, 1993, laid the ground for the conclusion of the ceasefire agreement between Nagorno Karabakh and Azerbaijan, which Armenia also joined. The incumbent President of Azerbaijan cannot but understand that by recognizing NKR at least as a party to the talks Azerbaijan (in

the face of his father) contributed to the only real progress in the negotiation process," the Deputy FM said.

He added that "the incumbent President of Azerbaijan not only torpedoes the process of settlement of the Karabakh issue with the mediation of the OSCE Minsk Group, but also lays the ground for a new military conflict by laying claims on Armenian lands."

According to Kocharyan, all this pursues only one purpose – to preserve the authoritarian and corrupt regime by void attempts to unite the Azerbaijani society around dissemination of hatred towards Armenians.

"The consequences of such bellicose policy are well known, new adventurism in that direction will have tragic consequences first of all for Azerbaijan."

According to him, the Azerbaijani leadership fails to understand that "the power of the state is in the love for its own people, not the hatred towards the neighboring country."

## Israeli Professor receives Armenian Presidential Prize for his genocide research

The Presidential Prizes 2013 were handed in May 26 at a ceremony held at the Presidential Palace. President Serzh Sargsyan congratulated the awardees and wished them new achievements in the future.

In cooperation with the Boghosian family and under the auspices of the Hayastan All-Armenian Fund, Armenia has been trying to reveal the best achievements in the fields of science, education and culture. Special attention is attributed to the international research works on the Armenian Genocide.

One of the Prizes in this category was awarded to Israeli historian, scholar, Professor Yair Auron for his book titled "Zionism and the Armenian Genocide" and his decades-long scientific activity.

"I assure that I will continue struggling for the recognition of the Armenian Genocide worldwide. This is my responsibility as a human being, as a Jew and as an Israeli," Professor Auron said in his speech.

"I attach special importance to the fact that with the Armenian Genocide Centenary ahead we are acknowledging Israeli scientist and historian Yair Auron's merit in the nomination Considerable Contribution to the Process of Recognition of the Armenian Genocide," President Sargsyan said.

"Many of the greatest representatives of the Jewish people have always shared the Armenians' pain and tragedy. It is impossible to enumerate all the eminent intellectuals who have touched upon the Armenian Genocide. However, two names are worth mentioning," he said.

"The first one is Austrian Jew Franz Werfel whose novel the Forty Days of Musa Dagh warned us against the calamity brought on the European Jews. Sometimes, people having artistic thinking get ahead of scientists.

The second one is Polish Jew Raphael Lemkin. Being a lawyer and a scientist, he coined the term "genocide" and became the founding father of the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted in 1948. It is no accident Lemkin said that while he was doing that work he had in mind the calamities the Armenians and Jews had outlived during the two world wars," President Sargsyan said.

"Honorable Mr. Auron, with your work you follow in the footsteps of the two people who were so devoted to Armenia and the Armenian people. Your whole scientific efforts are directed to the fight against the denial of the Armenian Genocide. I am very glad that the representatives of Israel and the Jewish Diaspora fight for the international recognition of the Armenian Genocide. I appreciate that despite all the hardships you do not repudiate your ancestors' noble ideas," Serzh Sargsyan said.

Yair Auron has authored 20 books as a result of his 25-year research work. The Israeli Professor said at the ceremony he's getting more and more convinced that those who stand aside, indirectly support the criminals.

The Professor informed that the Open University of Israel will organize an international conference next year to mark the 100th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide. He said that together with an ex-Member of Knesset he has started a collection of signatures for the recognition of the Armenian



Genocide. "We hope to collect about half a million signatures by April 2015," he said.

Amatuni Virabyan and Gohar Avagnyan also received Presidential Prizes for the three-volume collection of Armenian documents and the selected English collection of the same name "Armenian Genocide in the Ottoman Turkey: Testimonies of the Survived (1916-1917).

By other decrees of the President of Armenia, the Presidential Award for 2013 was handed to:

Evgeni Masakhlisovin, Shushanik Tonoyanin and Vladimir Morozov in the area of natural sciences for a series of scholarly articles entitled "Conformational Transitions Theory in Biological Macromolecules;"

Surik Khudaverdyan, Vladimir Arustamyan, Janna Dokholyan, Mane Khachatryan and Stepan Taturyan in the area of Computer Sciences and Information Technologies for a series of scholarly articles entitled "New Multi-Purpose Semiconductor Sensor for Optical Signal Spectrum Analysis;"

Albert Kirakosyan, Arshak Vardanyan, Manuk Barseghyan and Vram Mughnetsyan in the area of physics for a series of scholarly articles entitled "Management of Quasi-Particle States and Dynamic Depictions with Physical Factors in Semiconductor Nano Systems."

The Presidential Youth Award for 2013 was handed to:

Gor Gyurjyan in the area of art for his painting "Overcoming," as well as to Janna Nazaryan and Razmik Nazaryan for their documentary film "Here, Beside US;" as well as to Mane Grigoryan in the area of literature for her collection of poems "Cold Woman."

The Presidential Youth Award in the area of Classical Music for 2013 was conferred to:

Luisa Eremyan, Sergey Sargsyan and Grigor Abrahamyan for high-performance in "Vocal Arts" nomination; as well as to Jora Sargsyan (piano) for best performance in "Musical Instrument Playing" nomination.

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## Republican Party of Armenia holds the 15th Convention



The Republican Party of Armenia is holding its 15th Convention on May 24. Speaking at the event, President of the Republic of Armenia, Chairman of the Republican Party of Armenia Serzh Sargsyan said "the Republican Party is the ruling political force, which initiates and carries out almost all fundamental reforms in our country by facing short-lived discontents arising against them."

"At the same time, the Republican Party is gradually strengthening its positions in all communities thereby becoming a guide for communal life and a real respondent to existing problems, a respondent in word and deed. The striking illustration of this is the results of all the elections conducted since our last convention, especially the elections of local self-governing bodies in different communities in which the Republican Party has gained convincing victories continuing to lay down a firm foundation for coming works and victories," he said.

"Our party is consistently promoting its international ties as well. Being a member of the EPP, the RPA has actively participated in EPP events - conventions, summits, political congresses and others. We have advanced our relations with a number of EPP member European parties from Germany, France, Spain, Greece and Cyprus," the President said.

He added that the relations with United Russia Party have risen to a new level - reciprocal visits, joint events,

political contacts. One phase of Eurasian inter-party consultations initiated jointly with United Russia has taken place in Yerevan. In addition, the contacts with the Communist Party of China have been intensified.

"I think that the ruling party and the opposition are not enemies no matter how much they criticize each other; even if our citizens get such an impression produced by wide coverage of passionate political debates. We do not have to share our homeland; rather than we should complement each other in order to protect our fatherland and make it prosperous," the President said.

According to him, the ruling political party and the opposition are like two

hands of a man; both are necessary because each one performs a clear function. The mutilation of one does not strengthen the other; the man merely becomes disabled.

"The Republican Party will exclude the prospect of such an event for our state. It will keep on strengthening its position and role in our country. However, this should not be done at the expense of other political forces. Furthermore, the Republican Party will encourage other political players to unite clearly realizing that teamwork, crystallization and cohesion are objective imperatives for our development," President Sargsyan stated.

Speaking about the government program, the President said: "Taking into consideration the global economic trends and the negative impulses produced by key markets, the government program has slightly reduced the economic growth target for subsequent years in order to raise the level of effective risk management. However, I am sure that the government will make great efforts at achieving much higher real results and exceeding the target indicators."

"Coming years are going to be a period of expanding our economic potential and promoting the public welfare. This is unequivocal. We will continue to take clear steps and make utmost efforts in that direction. There will be positive changes concerning



both the promotion of economic management and enlargement of consumer markets," he said.

"We have already entered the final phase of becoming a member of the Customs Union. We expect the Customs Union's large market to stimulate our economic growth and are confident that our investment and export growth rates will be considerably higher. In addition, we are also going to take individual approaches towards our businessmen and foreign investors," the President added.

"The primary objective for the coming years, our present and future objective, is to ensure the security of Armenia and Artsakh. 20 years have passed since the ceasefire agreement. Yet for both the victor and the loser the war is not over; it continues on a different platform. The victor knows well the price of victory paid with blood and losses during the imposed war. The loser is filled with a devastating fury to regain a victory; a fury which deprives him of reason and a desire to conduct constructive negotiations."

"Today our neighbor who lost the war launched on his own initiative tries to wage an information war by editing the history with an axe and distorting the reality. Bankrupt on the ideological platform, he prefers form over content, gradually increasing his expenditures on armaments. Many of you sitting here have enjoyed the taste of victory and will agree that the war is won not by bullets but by people, especially by their character, their will, their convictions, their faith and most importantly their love for freedom. It is won by citizens, the proud and responsible citizens of our fatherland, united not around party membership, taste, preferences or pocket contents but round the conviction of a fair cause," he said.

"According to numerous international grades, our neighbor builds an authoritarian and militarized society, conducting Armenophobic propaganda day and night and instilling hatred and hostility in his society.

We know that the militarization of a society reaches an impasse. A pluralistic society where everyone is free to express his ideas, where freedom of speech is guaranteed and acceptable decisions are made as a result of preoccupied debates on essential and main issues, is viable and strong. We are on the way to building such a society. With



all our shortcomings, we have already covered a long road in this direction. Likewise, we will continue to fortify the border, strengthen our state and reinforce our society in coming years," the President stated.

"The development of political and social relations in our country has entered a completely new phase. We are witnessing processes which are difficult to perceive at first sight, but are utterly changing the meaning and rules of those relations. Today, all projects having public importance succeed only when they are accomplished by stable institutional units. The role of purposeful movements in social arena and the role of large and organized parties in political arena are rising," Serzh Sargsyan

added.

He said the tendency will keep on advancing. "There is no alternative to this. It is driven by the maturity of time and our society. As a result, the decreasing role of even the brightest personalities will free up space for group engagement."

"The Republican Party of Armenia dominates the political landscape and is the largest political structure. Accordingly, our party has to fulfill a twofold objective. Firstly, it should contribute to developing and crystallizing the political landscape, as well as to ensuring equal opportunities to promote political parties and establish a classic bipolar political system.

Secondly, the development of the Republican Party should not fall behind the time. Our party will continue to grow stronger accompanied by the reinforcement of the party-society relations. We should give a new impulse to intra-party democracy and foster meaningful involvement of women's and youth organizations. Along the continuous growth of bottom-up information channels the people working at 2 Melik Adamyant Street should pay greater attention to analytic components. We should make this and multiple other goals our work priorities.

In coming years the entire political system will be overloaded with work. The ruling party should stimulate this process by continuously channeling filtered and developed ideas in order to test policy results on the spot and ensure feedback," the President said.

"The ideas and projects we intend to bring to life, and the steps we intend to undertake, are of vital importance for our country and people. The reputation of our party, as well as of the whole country depends on it. Being the largest party in Armenia is not a reason for relaxing and filling with unwarranted self-confidence. On the contrary, we should constantly reaffirm our position as a leading party with our work, devotion and purposefulness," President Sargsyan concluded.

## NKR Parliament hails California State Assembly Resolution recognizing Artsakh

The factions and Deputy Groups of the National Assembly of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic have adopted a statement on the California State Assembly Resolution supporting NKR. The statement reads, in part:

“On June 8 the legislative body of the State of California adopted a Resolution, encouraging and supporting the Nagorno Karabakh Republic’s continuing efforts to develop as a free and independent nation, and urge the President and Congress of the United States to support the self-determination and democratic independence of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic and its constructive involvement with the international community’s efforts to reach a just and lasting solution to security issues in that strategically important region.

Attaching importance to the California State Assembly Resolution, as a support to the right of Artsakh Armenians to build a sovereign democratic state on their historic lands, we express gratitude to the authors of the bill and the members of the California legislature.

We appreciate the Resolution’s emphasis on the involvement of Nagorno Karabakh Republic in the establishment of



lasting peace in the region and consider that henceforth the efforts of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs should be targeted at ensuring the legal and full participation of NKR in the process of comprehensive settlement.

The independence of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic on post-Soviet space is not only a historic, but also an irreversible geopolitical reality, the international recognition of which is a prerequisite of establishment of just and lasting peace and cooperation between peoples in the South Caucasus.

“We are confident that the Resolution of the California State Assembly will have its effective influence on the reconsideration of the US Government policy on the South Caucasus and adoption of new priorities.”

## NKR thanks Armenian Council of America, supports future endeavors for NKR independence

In a letter addressed to Sevak Khatchadorian, Chairman of the Armenia Council of America, Speaker of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic (Artsakh) National Assembly, Ashot Ghulyan, expressed his gratitude towards Khatchadorian for his hard work and perseverance that led to the successful passage of AJR 32 in the California State Assembly, Massis Post reports. Letter to ACASpeaker Ghulyan states in his letter that the AJR 32 acknowledges Artsakh’s continued efforts towards democratic progress as a free and independent republic, calling upon the President of United States and the Congress to support the right to self-determination of Artsakh. He also stressed the importance of the international community’s recognition of Artsakh.

The Speaker acknowledged that Khatchadorian and the ACA will continue their work with the same level of motivation in the future, securing the best interests of the Pan-Armenian community, turning goals into realities.

“I am humbled by the kind words of

Speaker Ghulyan regarding our work towards AJR 32,” said Khatchadorian. “This is the first legislation passed in California acknowledging the independence of Artsakh. While it has been a great achievement at the State level, it is our duty and moral obligation to continue working towards passage of similar legislation. I applaud the efforts of my ACA colleagues who worked tirelessly to advocate for this Resolution and most importantly, Assemblyman Mike Gatto who took the courageous steps to author this Resolution.”

AJR 32 was passed in the California State Assembly in April of this year. It will be introduced next in the State Senate for consideration.

The Armenian Council of America is dedicated to educating the Armenian-American community in local political affairs, as well as actively pursuing Armenian-American participation in their respective local governments, to support political candidates who share the values of the Armenian American community

## Survey: Armenians positive about EU ties and situation in their country

Two thirds of Armenians feel the European Union has good relations with their country. This is one of the key findings of the recently released Autumn 2013 EU Neighbourhood Barometer for Armenia, conducted in the framework of an EU-funded opinion polling project for the Neighbourhood, the EU Neighborhood Info Center reports.

The survey, based on 1000 interviews conducted in December 2013-January 2014, finds, however, that the number of respondents that see the relations of their country with the EU as good has dropped by 12 percentage points since Spring 2013.

More than half of Armenians (55%) feel that cooperation with the EU is instrumental to upholding peace and security in the region, compared to 44% across the Eastern Partnership (EaP) region in general. Tackling poverty is viewed as yet another key area of EU-Armenia cooperation by 53% of those polled, while supporting human rights is deemed important by 43% of respondents.

A relative majority in Armenia has a positive image of the EU (44% against 19% of those who describe the EU image as negative), but with a large decrease since spring 2013. Neutral opinions have largely increased (+25%). More than half of those asked (54%) said they trust the EU, which is slightly less than the level of their trust in the UN (56%) but considerably more than that in NATO (37%).

Armenians questioned in the poll were generally optimistic about their lives, with 64% satisfied with the life they lead, with the degree of satisfaction rising the younger and more educated respondents were. Though 86% of respondents said the economic situation was bad, a relative majority (41%) felt Armenia was going in the right direction.

The overwhelming majority of those asked (72% against 64% in the EaP region) were not satisfied with the way democracy worked in Armenia.

The EU Neighbourhood Barometer project, funded under the DG Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid) Regional Communication Programme, conducts opinion polls and monitors the media in the 16 partner countries and territories participating in the European Neighbourhood Policy, plus Russia.

## IMF To Lower Armenian Growth Forecast

The International Monetary Fund said on Friday that it is revising downwards its most recent growth projection for Armenia which was already less upbeat than the economic outlook offered by the Armenian government.

Teresa Daban Sanchez, the IMF's resident representative in Yerevan, said growth in the country will fall short this year of 4.3 percent forecast by the fund last month primarily due to worsening conditions in Russia. "The macroeconomic situation remains favorable but growth is a concern," she told RFE/RL's Armenian service.

The recently reshuffled government forecast a growth rate of 5 percent in its policy program approved by the Armenian parliament on Thursday. Some of its members have admitted, however, that Russia's worse-than-expected economic performance would call this target into question.



The IMF expects the Russian economy to have zero growth in 2014 not least because of Western economic sanctions imposed on Moscow amid the crisis in neighboring Ukraine. Analysts say this will have spillover effects on Armenia given the fact that Russia is its single largest trading partner and the principal sources of vital remittances from Armenian migrant work-

ers.

"All the factors are pointing in that direction," said Daban Sanchez. She argued that the Armenian economy grew by an estimated 3.6 percent in the first four months of this year.

Daban Sanchez said growth could have been faster had the Armenian authorities implemented all of the reforms agreed with the IMF. She did not elaborate.

The IMF and the World Bank have long been saying that an improved business environment is critical for Armenia's sustainable development. Large-scale loans extended by them to the authorities in Yerevan have been conditional on corresponding reforms.

The IMF official said that while the authorities have made "some progress" in breaking up de facto economic monopolies the Armenian economy is still "highly centralized."

## Armenia and Iran to increase the number of weekly flights

Iran and Armenia will increase weekly flights between the two countries from 3 to 50. The Civil Aviation Organization of Iran and the Ministry of Economy of Armenia signed a memorandum of understanding in the Armenian capital, Yerevan, according to which the two sides vowed to improve aviation services and expand air transportation infrastructures, Tasnim News Agency reports. The Armenian Ministry of Economy informs that on May 22, a memorandum of understanding on air transportation was signed between the aeronautical

authorities of the Republic of Armenia and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The memorandum was signed by the Deputy Minister of Economy of the RA Mr. Sergey Avetisyan and Head of Legal and International Affairs Department of the Civil Aviation Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mr. Mohammad Saeed Sharaf. The memorandum is intended to eliminate the restrictions on frequency of flights, directions, capacity in the field of air communication between two countries.

Thus favorable, free competitive envi-

ronment will be established between two countries, as well as a good opportunity to deepen the aeronautical relations.

The signing ceremony was attended by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran H.E. Mr. Mohammad Raiesi, First Secretary of Embassy Mr. Reza Mostafa, senior expert of the Civil Aviation Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mr. Mehdi Zand, as well as working group members of the aviation sector reforms of the RA.

## Poet Alicia Ghiragossian passed away aged 78

Renowned poet Alicia Ghiragossian passed away on Thursday, May 22, at her residence in Los Angeles at the age of 78.

Born in 1936 in Cordoba, Argentina, Alicia Ghiragossian has authored numerous volumes of poetry in both Armenian and Spanish. Among her works was also a translation of Raffi's "The Fool" to Spanish.

She started writing in Spanish at the age of fourteen. Her first poetry book was published in 1966 and her sudden rise to fame occurred in 1967 when her second book was translated into Italian and published in Italy with the illustrations of Picasso, Fontana, Petorutti, Presta and Le Parc.

In Argentina, she graduated from the



University of Buenos Aires as an attorney, yet she always pursued arts and literature. She constantly wrote poetry and performed as stage actress. And many composers, such as internationally acclaimed Argentine tango icon Astor

Piazzolla, composed music inspired by her poetry in 1969.

Dr. Ghiragossian has conducted workshops in Modern Poetry at UCLA, given lectures at universities in various countries and participated in world congresses. Throughout her life she has won the respect, endorsement and admiration of several world icons and Nobel Peace Laureates, such as His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama, John Hume and Dr. Oscar Arias Sanchez.

In 2007, she received an Award from the Philosophical Academy of Armenia, "for her meta-dimensional philosophy in poetry." She was honored, as well by the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia with the title of "honorary doctor."



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- 1104. **Komitas Ave.**, Aram Khachatryan str., 5/2, 125sq.m., stone bld, h-2.75m., 3 bedrooms, office, 2 bathrooms, old repair, gas, garage. Price: 130.000 USD
- 2950. **Aram str.**, Newly built, 5th floor, 176 sq.m, 3 bedrooms, office, zero state, Price: 310.000 USD
- 2836. **Pushkin str.**, 4/4,5, 400sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capially repaired, heating system, AC. Price: 460.000 USD.
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- 1789. **Charents str.** Land-1270sq.m, 5 storied building, each floor-400sq.m., basement,

capially repaired, parkings. Price: 4.000.000 USD negotiable

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- 1603. **Northern Ave.**, Ground floor of the building, 160 sq.m., zero level, window glasses. Price: 2.600.000 USD.
- 2035. **Tumanyan str.**, Ground floor of the building, 220sq.m., 1st line, facade-55m., capially repaired, h-5m., cellar. Price: Negotiable
- 2013. **Tumanyan str.**, Ground floor of the building, 265sq.m., 1st line, capially repaired, heating system, cellar. Price: 1.300.000\$ negotiable
- 2012. **Mashtots Ave.**, 5/1,2, 140sq.m., window glasses, capially repaired, AC. Price: 1.100.000\$ negotiable
- 2155. **Mashtots ave.**, 3storied building, 540sq.m., each floor-180sq.m, window glasses, parking. Price: 3.600.000 USD
- 2020. **Hr. Kochar str.**, Land-300sq.m, 1st line, 4storied building, 1080sq.m., each floor-270sq.m, h-3.6m, without divisions, parkings, 3 access. Price: 1.400.000 USD negotiable
- 1986. **Cascade**, Land 1000sq.m. 3storied building 1200sq.m., unfinished, parking. Price: 1.000.000 USD.
- 2167. **Sayat Nova str.**, newly built, 38sq.m, capially repaired. Price: 200.000 USD

### LANDS

- 2122. **Davitashen**, 1800 sq.m., water, gas, electricity, possible to sell separately 600 sq.m., and 1200 sq.m. Price: 150 USD per sq.m.
- 2121. **Demirchyan str.**, 1338 sq.m., building permits. Price: 2million USD.
- 2013. **Cascade**. 1000 sq.m. building permits, first line, gas, water and electricity possibilities. Price 460.000 USD
- 1402. **Hr. Kochar Str.**, 1100 sq. m., facade - 25 m. Price negotiable.
- 2090. **Lori region**, close to Stepanavan, Gyargary village, 6 hectares, forest 2 hectare has building permits, 3 water source, electricity. Price: 100.000 USD.
- 2406. **Avan**, Mher Mkrtchyan block, 1000 sq.m., electricity, gas, water, the district is inhabited. Price: 30 USD per sq.m
- 2310. **Monument, Babayan str**, 1000 sq. m, facade-25m, privatized, Price: 350 USD negotiable
- 2107. **Monument**, 2400sq.m, building permits, building project. Price: 400 USD per sq.m.
- 2413. **Ashtarak roadway**, 1000sq.m, building permits, building project. Price: Negotiable
- 2414. **Demirchyan str.** land-750sq.m., building permits. Price: 750.000 USD.

### PRIVATE HOUSES

- 3348. **Blur, Barbyus str.** Land - 800 sq.m, 3 storied bld.-700 sq.m, 4bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, capially repaired, climate control. Price: 1.2 million USD
- 3146. **Aygestan**, Land-500 sq.m., 5 storied bld-765 sq.m., each floor-180 sq.m, 4 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, study, capially repaired, heating system, elevator. Price: 2.300.000 USD.
- 3583. **Nork-Marash**, Land-1100sq.m, 2 storied bld-520sq.m, 6 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, capially repaired, heating system, AC, swimming pool, garden. Price: 1.350.000 USD.
- 3432. **Aygedzor**, Land - 1021 sq m , 3 storied bld.- 501 sq.m., 5 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, study, capially repaired, central heating, AC,

boiler room garden, swimming pool, sauna, garage, security system. Price: 1.000.000 USD

•3576. **Avan**, Tsarav Akhbyur /near Botanical garden/, Land-560sq.m., 4 storied building-560sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 4bathrooms, a kitchen, office, capially repaired, heating system, swimming pool, garden, 2 car parking. Price: 850.000 USD

•3606. **Avan**, Tsarav Akhbyur/near Botanical garden/, Land-1000sq.m., 3 storied building-750sq.m., 6 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 2 kitchens, capially repaired, heating system swimming pool, garden, sauna, 2 car parking.



Price-1.500.000 USD

- 3574. **Blur**, Land-779sq.m., 2 storied building-720sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, study, capially repaired, heating system, sauna swimming pool, garden. Price: 2.000.000 USD
- 3590. **Blur, Barbyus str.**, Land-450 sq.m., 4 storied building-470sq.m., 3bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capially repaired, heating system, AC, garden. Price: 680.000 USD
- 3651. **Blur, Barbyus str.**, Land-900sq.m., 5 storied building-800sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capially repaired, heating system, AC, garden. Price: 1.700.000 USD.

### NEWLY BUILT RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

- 74. **Cascade**, Verin Antarayin. 136-315 sq m., walls plastered, electricity, water, gas, euro windows, no exploitation fees. Price: 1200 USD per sq.m, parking -15.000 USD.
- 107. **Monument**, Verin Antarayin. inhabited, 8 floors, gas, windows, street view -1000 USD per sq.m., city looking -1500 USD per sq.m., parking - 4 million USD preliminary.
- 87. **Sayat-Nova str.**, 21 floors, 3 bedrooms - 188 sq.m., 199 sq.m., Price 1900 USD per sq.m., 2 bedrooms have a beautiful sight - 117 sq.m., 120 sq.m., 124 sq.m., Price: 1700 USD per sq.m., climate control, gas.
- 93. **Kievyan str.**, Given to the operation in October 2011, 16 floors, walls plastered, windows, exterior doors, h -3, 15 m, gas, parking. Price: 1500-1600 USD per sq.m, parking-12 000 USD. Possible with mortgage, for 13 years term.
- 94. **Masiv**. 3floors, 8 flats, each flat has 3 bedrooms, 210 sq.m., parking. Price: negotiable.
- 130. **Antarayin str.**, 34 flats, 110-275 sq.m., 4 penthouses-200-275sq.m, available services-car wash, cleaning service, garbage removal service, parking. Price: Negotiable
- 131. **Busand str.**, commercial, office and residential areas, penthouse, available services-car wash, cleaning service, garbage removal service, parking. Price: Negotiable





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### 1 ROOM

- ♦2037. **Baghranyan str.**, 5/2, 60sqm, 1 bedroom, euro repaired, gas, heating system, AC, modern furnished, equipped. Price: negotiable
- ♦2189. **Vardanants str.**, Newly built, 24/12, 90 sqm, 1 bedroom, capitally repaired, furnished, equipped. Price: 1000 USD.
- ♦2099. **Sayat-Nova Ave.**, 12/6, 1 bedroom, capitally repaired, gas, heating system, AC, furnished, equipped. Price: 600 USD.
- ♦1972. **Northern ave.**, 8/4, 80sq.m., 1 bedroom, 2 bathrooms, open kitchen, capitally repaired, climate control. Price: 1200 USD
- ♦2171. **Tumanyan str.**, Newly built, 5th floor, 94 sq.m., 1 bedroom, 1 bathroom, capitally repaired, central heating, furnished, equipped. Price: 1000 USD
- ♦2367. **Northern ave.**, Newly built, 9th floor, 98 sq.m., capitally repaired, heating system, furnished equipped. Price: Negotiable.

### 2 ROOMS

- ♦942. **Teryan str.** 4/3, 130 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, equipped. Price: 1500 USD.
- ♦1950. **Buzand/Mashtots area.** Newly built, 8th floor, 163 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control, furnished, open balcony. Price: 2500 USD.
- ♦1681. **Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 6/2, 130 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, parking. Price: 2000 USD.
- ♦1535. **Busand str.**, Newly built, 7/4, 82sq.m., 2 bedrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, parking, furnished, equipped. Price: Negotiable.
- ♦2089. **Northern ave.**, Newly built, 8/6, 120sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control, furnished, equipped. Price: 2500 USD
- ♦1738. **Amiryan str.**, 8/8, 159sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, parking. Price: Negotiable
- ♦1951. **Busand str.**, Newly built, 13th floor, 122sq.m, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control. Price: 2500 USD
- ♦1406. **Sayat Nova ave.**, 7/3, 110sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, equipped. Price: Negotiable
- ♦2187. **Northern ave.**, Newly built, 9/5, 120 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, furnished, equipped. Price: 2.200 USD
- ♦2109. **Northern ave.**, Newly built, 10/4, 137sq.m, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, central heating, furnished, equipped, parking. Price: 2000 USD.

### 3 ROOMS AND MORE

- ♦2257. **Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 17/16, 160 sq.m., 3 bedrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, parking. Price: Negotiable
- ♦2253. **Abovyan str.**, Newly built, 11th floor, 260sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control, parking. Price: 3500 USD
- ♦2021. **Teryan Str.**, Newly built, 9/8, 9, 245 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished. Preliminary price: 3500 USD.
- ♦2005. **Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 8/8, 130 sq.m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, parking. Price: 2200 USD.
- ♦1723. **Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 8/4., 170

- sq.m 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, open kitchen, capitally repaired, furnished, equipped. Price: 2000 USD.
- ♦1981. **Vardanants Str.**, Newly built, 14/14, 140 sq m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, 3 open balconies, furnished, equipped, parking. Price: 2000 USD.
- ♦1793. **Teryan str.**, Newly built, 8th floor, 260 sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, study, capitally repaired, climat control, parking, unfurnished (possible to furnish), Price: 3500 USD.
- ♦1720. **Amiryan str.**, Newly built, 16/10, 179 sq.m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, central heating, AC, cellar- 25sq.m, with or without furniture, parking, Price 3000 USD negotiable
- ♦2195. **Northern ave.**, Newly built, 3rd floor, 300sq.m, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 kitchens, capitally repaired, climate control, AC, parking. Price: 5000 USD
- ♦2261. **Hin Yerevantsi, /North Avenue/,** Newly built, 10/3, 124sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, furnished, equipped, parking. Price: 1700 USD
- ♦2084. **Tumanyan str.**, 4th floor, 200sq.m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control, parking. Price: 5000 USD
- ♦2252. **Northern ave**, 7th floor, 350 sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, study, open balconies, capitally repaired, climate control, parking. Price Negotiable.

### PRIVATE HOUSES

- ♦1191. **Aygestan**, Land-400 sqm, 2 storied bld.- 270 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathroom, study, capitally repaired, partly furnished, garden, swimming pool, garage. Starting Price: 3500 USD.
- ♦1248. **Aygedzor**, Land - 1021 sq m, 3 storied bld. - 501 sq.m., 5 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, study, capitally repaired, central heating, AC, sauna, boiler room garden, swimming pool, garage, alarming system, security system.



- Price: 8000 USD.
- ♦999. **Aygedzor**, Land -1000 sqm, basement + 2 floors- 310 sqm, capitally repaired, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, newly furnished, equipped, sauna, swimming-pool. Starting Price: 5000 USD.
- ♦1094. **Noy block**, Land-450sqm, 2 storied building - 220sq.m, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, equipped, swimming pool, garden. Price: 2000USD.
- ♦1195. **Nork, Armenakyan str.**, Land - 2000 sq.m, 4 storied bld.-520 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 4bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, sauna, gym, furnished, swimming-pool, garden. Price: 4.000 USD negotiable.

- ♦1142. **Djrevej**, Bagrevand community. Land-1000 sq.m., 3 storied bld.-700 sq.m., 5 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, pantry, playing room, capitally repaired, no furniture/ can be furnished, if necessary /garage for 2 cars. Price: 4 000 USD.
- ♦1293. **Nork-Marash**, Land-1100sq.m, 2 storied bld-520 sq.m, 6 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, swimming pool, garden. Price 7.000 USD
- ♦327. **Nork-Marash**, Land-500sq.m., 4 storied building-600 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, equipped, swimming pool, garden, sauna, 2 car parking. Price-4000 USD
- ♦1306. **Tsarav Akhbyur** /near Botanical garden/, Land-1000sq.m., 3 storied building-750sq.m., 6 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 2 kitchens, capitally repaired, heating system swimming pool, garden, sauna, 2 car parking, with or without furniture. Price: 6000-8000 USD negotiable
- ♦1288. **Tsarav Akhbyur** /near Botanical garden/, Land-560sq.m., 4 storied building-560 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 4bathrooms, a kitchen, office, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, equipped, swimming pool, garden, 2 car parking. Price: 5000 USD
- ♦1197. **Blur**, Land-779sq.m., 2 storied building-720sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, study, capitally repaired, heating system, sauna swimming pool, garden. Price: 8000 USD
- ♦1312. **Blur, Barbyus str.**, Land-450sq.m., 4 storied building-470sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, garden. Price: Negotiable
- ♦1317. **Blur, Barbyus str.**, Land-900sq.m., 5 storied building-800sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, garden. Price: Negotiable.
- ♦1323. **Monument, Babayan str**, Land - 400 sq.m, 3 storied bld-300sq.m, each floor-100sq.m, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, furnished, equipped. Price: Negotiable

### PREMISES

- ♦1693. **Malatia-Sebastia** 4 storied building, 1200sq.m, each floor-300sq.m, 2 separate entrances, climate control, 2 elevators, basement, parking. Price: 15USD per sq.m.
- ♦1526. **Byuzand str.**, 5/semi-basement, 170 sqm., 4-5 degrees below zero level, window glasses, cellar - 50 sq.m., 6 rooms, the largest is 30 sq.m., 2 entrances, 2 lavatories. Price 2000 USD per month, negotiable.
- ♦1408. **Zarobyan str.**, /parallel to Baghranyan str./, 2 storied building, 600 sqm. ground floor- hall and kitchen, 1st floor 5 rooms, bathroom, open balcony, capitally repaired, gas, heating system, parking. Price: Negotiable.
- ♦1462. **Teryan str.**, 3 storied building, 800 sq.m., capitally repaired, AC, parking, Price: 10.000 USD.
- ♦1945. **Mashtots Ave.**, 5/1, 2, 140sq.m., window glasses, capitally repaired, AC. Price: 8000 USD
- ♦1943. **Tumanyan str.**, Ground floor of the building, 265sq.m., 1st line, capitally repaired, heating system, cellar. Price: 7000 USD
- ♦1868. **Tumanyan str.**, Ground floor of the building, 220sq.m., 1st line, facade-55m., capitally repaired, h-5m., cellar. Price: 15.000 USD.
- ♦2087. **Northern ave.**, Ground floor of the building, 100sq.m, 1st line, zero level, capitally repaired, window glasses. Price: Negotiable.

## Why Turks were Able to Exterminate Armenians, but not Jews



By Harut  
Sassounian

Publisher, *The California Courier*

Endless comparisons are made between the Armenian Genocide and the Jewish Holocaust. However, there is yet another comparison that is rarely made: the Turkish ability to carry out the Armenian Genocide and inability to eliminate the Jewish settlers from Palestine during the same period. Such a comparison has not been made because hardly anyone has studied the Turkish deportation plans of Jews during World War I in relationship to the Armenian Genocide.

My preliminary analysis is based on information gleaned from Prof. Yair Auron's book, "Zionism and the Armenian Genocide: The Banality of Indifference," Vartkes Yeghiayan's "Pro Armenia," and other archival materials. I would like to detail the circumstances of deportations of the Jews and how they were mostly spared, while Armenians were not! More importantly, what steps did the Jewish Diaspora and settlers in Palestine take to avoid suffering Armenians' tragic fate?

Armenians and Jews, as minorities in the Ottoman Empire, were convenient scapegoats for the whims of ruthless Turkish leaders. Interestingly, the Young Turks used the same arguments for deporting both Armenians and Jews. The Turks had accused Armenians for cooperating with the advancing Russian Army, while similarly blaming Jews for cooperating with British forces invading Ottoman Palestine. Furthermore, Jews were accused of planning to establish their own homeland in Palestine, just as Armenians were allegedly establishing theirs in Eastern Turkey. In yet another parallel, Jamal Pasha, one of the members of the Young Turk triumvirate, had cynically commented that he was "expelling the Jews for their own good," just as Armenians were forcefully removed "away from the war zone" for their own safety!

In 1914, when Turkey entered World War I on the German side and against the Allied Powers (England, Russia, and France), Palestine became a theater of war. Turkish authorities imposed a war tax on the population, which fell more heavily on the Jewish settlers. Their properties and other possessions were confiscated by the Turkish military. Some Jewish settlers were used as slave labor to build roads and railways. Alex Aaronsohn, a Jewish settler in Zichron

Yaacov, wrote in his diary: "an order had recently come from the Turkish authorities, bidding them surrender whatever firearms or weapons they had in their possession. A sinister command, this: we knew that similar measures had been taken before the terrible Armenian massacres, and we felt that some such fate might be in preparation for our people," as quoted in Yeghiayan's *Pro Armenia*.

In Fall 1914, the Turkish regime issued an expulsion order for all 'enemy nationals,' including 50,000 Russian Jews who had escaped from Czarist persecutions and settled in Palestine. After repeated intercessions by German Ambassador Hans Wangenheim and American Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, these 'enemy nationals' were allowed to stay in Palestine, if they agreed to acquire Ottoman citizenship.

Nevertheless, on December 17, 1914, Jamal Pasha's subordinate, Bahaeddin, governor of Jaffa, implemented the expulsion order, deporting 500 Jews who were grabbed from the streets and dragged to police headquarters, and from there forced to board ships docked in the harbor. Homes of Jewish settlers were searched for weapons. Hebrew-language signs were removed from shops and the Jewish school of Jaffa was closed down. Zionist organizations were dissolved, and on January 25, 1915, the Turkish authorities issued a declaration against "the dangerous element known as Zionism, which is struggling to create a Jewish government in the Palestinian area of the Ottoman Kingdom...."

In response to protests from Amb. Morgenthau and the German government, Constantinople reversed the deportation order and Bahaeddin was removed from his post. According to Prof. Auron, the condition of the Jewish settlers could have been much worse had it not been for "the influence of world Jewry on Turkish policy.... The American, German, and Austrian Jewish communities succeeded in restraining some of its harsher aspects. Decrees were softened; overly zealous Turkish commanders were replaced and periods of calm followed the times of distress."

Back in 1913, Pres. Wilson had instructed Amb. Morgenthau upon his appointment: "Remember that anything you can do to improve the lot of your co-religionists is an act that will reflect credit upon America, and you may count on the full power of the Administration to back you up." Morgenthau followed this advice faithfully," according to Isaiah Friedman's book, "Germany, Turkey and Zionism: 1897-1918." After arranging

for the delivery of much needed funds from American Jews to Jaffa, Morgenthau wrote to Arthur Ruppen, director of the Palestine Development Association: "I have been the chosen weapon to take up the defense of my co-religionists...."

In Spring 1917, the Turkish authorities issued a second order to deport 5,000 Jews from Tel Aviv. Aaron Aaronsohn, leader of the Nili group - a small Jewish underground organization in Palestine working for British intelligence - immediately disseminated the news of the deportation to the international media. Aaronsohn secretly met with British diplomat Mark Sykes in Egypt and through him sent an urgent message to London on April 28, 1917: "Tel Aviv has been sacked. 10,000 Jews in Palestine are now without home or food. Whole of Yishuv [Jewish settlements in Palestine] is threatened with destruction. Jamal [Pasha] has publicly stated Armenian policy will now be applied to Jews."

Upon receiving Aaronsohn's reports from Palestine, Chaim Weizmann, a key pro-British Zionist in London, transmitted the following message to Zionist leaders in various European capitals: "Jamal Pasha openly declared that the joy of Jews at the approach of British troops would be short lived as he would them share the fate of the Armenians.... Jamal Pasha is too cunning to order cold-blooded massacres. His method is to drive the population to starvation and death by thirst, epidemics, etc...."

American Jews were outraged hearing of the deportations in Palestine. News reports were issued throughout Western countries on "Turkish intentions to exterminate the Jews in Palestine," according to Prof. Auron. Moreover, influential Jewish businessmen in Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire demanded that their governments pressure Turkish leaders to abandon their plans to deport Jews. Jamal Pasha was finally forced to rescind the expulsion order and provided food and medical assistance to Jewish refugees in Tel Aviv.

On May 9, 1917, Reuters disseminated the following news report by settler Aaron Aaronsohn: "an order was given to deport all Jews from Tel Aviv, including citizens of the Central Powers [Germany and Austria-Hungary], within 48 hours. A week before, 300 Jews were expelled from Jerusalem. Jamal Pasha declared that their fate would be that of the Armenians. The 8,000 deportees from Tel Aviv were not allowed to take any provisions with them, and after the expulsion their houses were looted by Bedouin mobs."

Shortly thereafter, Oskar Cohen, a Jewish socialist member of the German Parliament, asked the Chancellor to press the Turkish government "to vigorously prevent the recurrence in Palestine of atrocities" against Jews similar to the ones committed against the Armenians.

On June 8, Aaronsohn wrote in his diary: "The cry we raised was effective. The Turks and the Germans were quick to realize that one cannot get away with slaughtering the Jews like the Armenians. German financing of the war might have suffered because of the Jews. Therefore they ceased the new deportations."

Palestine, the official journal of the British Zionist movement, described the significant difference between the lobbying capabilities of Jews and Armenians: "The German government knows that the Jews do not compare to the Armenians in terms of their world power, and that the weight of the Jews in Germany is therefore different from that of the Armenians."

Mordecai Ben-Hillel Hacohen, a prominent chronicler of Jewish history in Palestine, wrote in his diary of March 30, 1917: "the Turkish government has been stained in the eyes of the whole country because of its crime against the Armenians, and perhaps the government will reconsider its thoughts of doing thus to the Jews as well..."

Moshe Smilansky, a leader of the Jewish agricultural settlements in Palestine, after relating reports of the terrible massacres of Armenians, concluded: "The testimony of the eye witnesses aroused fear and panic in the Jewish audience. Who knows what would have been our fate were it not for Morgenthau, the American representative in Constantinople, and the fear of the world press which is 'controlled' by the Jews."

Yair Auron reported in his book that Meir Dizengoff, a leader of the Jewish refugees in Palestine throughout World War I, "worked in close cooperation with the Zionist delegation in Constantinople, which was pro-German and pro-Turkish. According to Dizengoff, there were also excellent relations with the German consul in Palestine.... The consul served as a conduit for transferring funds to the Yishuv [Jewish community], on orders from the German Ambassador in Constantinople." Dizengoff also stated that the Germans were the ones who assisted and saved the Yishuv. "The fact that Jamal Pasha became more sympathetic to the Jews was due to Germany." Dizengoff recalled Jamal and Enver Pashas' threats to the Jews: "Zionists beware! If you oppose us, we will do to you what we have done to the Armenians."

In October 1917, when the Turkish authorities uncovered the Jewish Nili spy

ring, a new threat loomed over the Jewish settlers in Palestine, giving yet another excuse for the Turks to oppress them. They feared that such anti-Turkish efforts would result in harsh counter-measures as practiced against Armenians. The Turkish Governor of Haifa met with Jewish leaders of the village of Zichron Yaakov on October 4, 1917, and threatened that unless they cooperated with his demands, he would do to them what he did to Armenians. He told them that he "barehandedly killed several Armenians, and his soldiers killed thousands of them."

Chaim Margalit-Kalvarisky, the representative of the Jewish Colonization Association in Galilee, wrote the following note in his diary: "I received word from a fairly dependable source that the [Turkish] high command was very angry at the Jewish settlement, and they were consulting about the possibility of a general deportation of all the Jews of Palestine to the furthest provinces of the Empire [Eastern Anatolia]." Kalvarisky recorded Jamal Pasha's ominous words after a heated exchange with him: "Heaven help the people whose sons are those cursed spies. We taught the Armenian people a lesson about such deeds, and we will not hesitate to take the same steps in this case."

Having witnessed the brutality of the

Turks against Armenians who were accused of insubordination and rebellion, the Jewish settlers decided to be completely submissive and not challenge the Turkish authorities. Prof. Auron observed that "there was not a single attack by a Jewish settler on a Turkish soldier." What ultimately saved the Jews was the occupation of Palestine by the British forces, precluding further brutalities and massacres by the Turkish authorities.

At the end, 1.5 million Armenians were wiped out, whereas the Jewish settlers of Palestine suffered relatively minor losses. During the war years, the Jewish population of Palestine was reduced from 86,000 to 55,000. Despite the fact that Armenians had also their advocates in Europe and the United States, the Jewish settlers enjoyed the double protection of powerful countries on both sides of the war: the Western countries, including the United States, and Germany, Turkey's military ally. Vahakn Dadrian, in his book, "The History of the Armenian Genocide," relates that Hans Wangerheim, the German Ambassador to Turkey, told US Ambassador Henry Morgenthau: "I will help the Zionists... but I shall do nothing for the Armenians."

While Germany saved the Jewish settlers of Palestine, it assisted the Young Turk regime to exterminate the Armenians.



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## Louisiana Senate Condemns Anti-Armenian Atrocities In Azerbaijan

BATON ROUGE—The Louisiana State Senate unanimously adopted a resolution, yesterday, condemning Azerbaijani pogroms against its Armenian citizens and called on the U.S. government to press Baku to bring the perpetrators to justice, reported the Armenian National Committee of America – Eastern Region (ANCA-ER).

The measure was introduced by Senator Edwin Murray, who just last year spearheaded State Senate recognition of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic's independence and urged US support the self-determination and democratic independence of this developing democratic state.

This year's resolution, Senate Resolution 166, expresses "sympathy in support of the families of victims of massacres and atrocities perpetrated against the Armenian people in Azerbaijan." The measure goes on to call on the "President of the United States and the Congress exert all available influence on the government of Azerbaijan to cease the falsification of the historical facts and bring those in Azerbaijan who are responsible for the Armenian massacres."

Vazken Kaltakdjian, Louisiana Chairman of the Armenian Council of America, worked closely with Senator Murray, Secretary of the Senate Glenn Koepp, Attorney John Seago and the broader Louisiana Armenian American community in moving this issue forward.

The U.S. has served as safe haven to tens of thousands of Armenian-Americans who are refugees of pogroms against Armenians in Sumgait (1988), Kirovabad (1988), and Baku (1990), and the ethnic-cleansing of the Armenian population of Azerbaijan. These pogroms set the stage for two decades of aggression by Azerbaijan, during which it launched and lost a war against Nagorno Karabakh, and later used its oil wealth to buy a massive military arsenal that its leaders, to this day, vow to use to renew their attempts to conquer a Christian people that have lived on these lands for thousands of years and, after great challenges, has flourished in freedom from Soviet oppression for more than 20 years.

## David Babayan: If Aliyev speaks about Artsakh, "the train is off"

By Hasmik Martirosyan

Speaking at the Buta Palace in Baku on the occasion of the Republic Day, Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev declared: "We will not allow the second Armenian state to be established on our territories." The meaning of the statement is unclear to NKR President's Spokesman David Babayan.

"There are two republics – the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Artsakh. Perhaps, the Azerbaijani President thinks another Armenian state should be established on the territory of today's Republic of Azerbaijan. I don't understand the logic. If he speaks about Artsakh, 'the train is off,' and with this statement Ilham Aliyev only discredits himself," David Babayan told Public Radio of Armenia.

This night the Azerbaijani side undertook a new act of sabotage, which claimed the life of one Armenian and two Azeri soldiers. David Babayan views any subversive act by Azerbaijan as an attempt to divert the attention of the domestic audience from social problems and notes that the attacks destabilize the situation without resulting in the change



of positions from the military point of view.

"These steps do not change anything from military perspective. They only destabilize the situation, causing harm to the negotiation process. Such attacks are usually organized on festive days, before the visits of the Co-Chairs. They pursue the aim of gaining dividends and diverting the attention of the people from domestic problems," he said.

OSCE Chairman-in-Office Didier Burkhalter will visit the region in early June. According to David Babayan, it's a traditional visit, and the expectations are practical. "Such contacts are useful for maintaining peace and stability, but there are no particular expectations," he said.

## Turkish President will not accept invitation to visit Armenia on Genocide centennial: Expert



Turkey's future leader – most probably Recep Tayyip Erdogan – will not accept Armenian President Serzh Sargsyan's invitation to visit Armenia on April 24, but will take a sentimental step, which is so peculiar of Turkey, expert of Turkish studies Ruben Melkonyan told reporters today.

According to him, it's impossible for the Turkish President to visit the

Tsitsernakaberd Memorial. "It will be a political suicide for the Turkish President," he said.

Serzh Sargsyan's invitation was not just an invitation, it was an attack on the information field, and Turkey's reaction is hard to predict, the expert said.

Ruben Melkonyan considers Turkey will definitely respond to President Serzh Sargsyan's invitation.

There will naturally be condemning statements on the 100th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, and this is something Turkey scares of.

The expert considers that the commission coordinating the organization of the events dedicated to the genocide centenary is a professional team and believes all events will be organized on a high level.

# After years of denial, Foxman recognizes Genocide

By LAURA BOGHOSIAN

From *Asbarez*

After years of equivocation, Anti-Defamation League National Director Abraham Foxman has publicly acknowledged that the Turkish massacres of the Armenian people constituted genocide.

This recognition comes after a seven-year campaign in which the Armenian and Jewish communities, as well as human rights activists and local officials, demanded that the ADL affirm this historical truth.

In remarks delivered at Suffolk University Law School's commencement on May 17, Foxman stated, "Had there been people of courage to act in 1915 when the Armenian genocide was taking place, had there been international intervention when massacres in Cambodia, Bosnia, and the genocide in Rwanda were happening, innocent lives in great numbers could have been saved."

The announcement that Foxman would deliver the keynote address and receive an honorary degree unleashed widespread criticism that the university planned to honor a man who refused to issue a clear statement on the Armenian Genocide and who actively lobbied against its recognition.

Groups including the Suffolk chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, Suffolk student organizations, the Armenian Bar Association, Suffolk alumni, and others called on Suffolk to rescind its invitation. When Suffolk refused, several faculty members carried small Armenian flags in silent protest onto the stage where Foxman spoke.

Foxman's Suffolk remarks stand in contrast to the ADL's 2007 statement that the "consequences" of the Turkish government's actions were "tantamount to genocide." The Armenian community and its supporters rejected that statement as its qualifiers circumvented the intent required by the 1948 United Nations Genocide Convention.

An ADL statement one year later that alleged it had "referred to those massacres and atrocities as genocide" was likewise rebuffed as it only "referred" to the unacceptable 2007 statement. Recent claims by Foxman and the ADL that this 2008 release clearly and unequivocally acknowledged the Armenian Genocide are false.

Since that time, human rights activists have continued to press the ADL for an unequivocal acknowledgement, as well as an end to its lobbying for the Turkish gov-



ernment to prevent passage of a Congressional Resolution affirming the Armenian Genocide.

"Abe Foxman's reference to the Armenian massacres as genocide, without any qualifiers, is a welcome change," stated Herman Purutyan, Massachusetts chair of the Armenian Assembly of America. "Even though Foxman continues to assert that he had previously acknowledged the genocide, the basis for his claims are a chain of statements, at the root of which is the 2007 statement full of qualifications, intended to obfuscate the question. We expect that Foxman's statement at Suffolk is not only his personal view, but that it also reflects ADL's official position. ADL should confirm this by publishing an unequivocal statement on its website, and joining in the efforts to have the U. S. Congress recognize the Armenian Genocide by passing the resolution currently before it."

Foxman's remarks reflected growing support by Jewish organizations for recognition of the Armenian Genocide. In March, ADL New England Regional Director Robert Trestan was quoted stating that the ADL "now fully recognizes the Armenian genocide without reservation."

The following month, the American Jewish Committee issued a release that read, "We pause in mournful tribute to the memories of the estimated 1.5 million victims of the Meds Yeghern, the Genocide of Armenians, committed in the final years of the Ottoman Empire." Describing the genocide as "an unspeakable crime against humanity," the AJC called upon the Turkish government to confront the truth. "

Finally, the Israeli Knesset discussed

recognition of the Armenian Genocide at a plenum on May 13. A motion by the left-wing Meretz party to recognize the genocide before its 100th anniversary next year received support from across the political spectrum, including from the rightist coalition government.

"These reversals of position by major Jewish organizations are quite significant for all those committed to recognition of the genocides of the past century," stated Dikran Kaligian, chairman of the Armenian National Committee of Eastern Massachusetts. "No longer will Turkey be able to exploit the differences between the positions of these organizations' leadership and their membership - the vast majority of whom want nothing to do with Turkey's genocide denial campaign."

Locally, the Coalition to Recognize the Armenian Genocide was established in 2008 to foster communication between the Armenian and Jewish communities and to raise awareness of the Armenian Genocide within the Jewish community. Its objectives include advocating for official recognition of the genocide by the United States government. Coalition members include representatives from the Armenian National Committee of America and the Armenian Assembly of America.

The coalition facilitated contacts between Armenian activists and members of the ADL and created an online petition calling on Congress to recognize the Armenian Genocide that has gathered over 21,000 signatures to date.

Laura Boghosian is a member of the Coalition to Recognize the Armenian Genocide.

# Resolving The Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict

By Ara Papian

It is time that Azerbaijan cease its occupation of territories belonging to the Republic of Armenia and that the prevailing arbitration be implemented

Various ways have been proposed to resolve the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict over the years. Lately, on the 5th of June, 2012, a discussion was held at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington with the participation of four experts entitled, "Nagorno-Karabakh: Will the Frozen Conflict Turn Hot?". It is worth noting, by the way, the coincidence of the event's date and content with the attacks carried out by Azerbaijan on the Republic of Armenia on the night of the 4th-5th of June. However, let us turn to the actual matter at hand.

Unfortunately, I was not present at that discussion and am not familiar with its details. Regardless, one point in particular among the issues raised drew my attention, and I would like to turn to it. Wayne Merry, a senior fellow at the American Foreign Policy Council, Washington, spoke of resolving the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict through forceful arbitration. According to news sources, he said, "Mediators don't negotiate: both sides - Azerbaijan and Armenia don't let their job work. Now, in this case, it's time to move from mediation to forceful arbitration" [1].

This idea differs in essence from other ones that have been expressed with regards to resolving the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict until now. Whereas the basic principle till today was that the parties to the conflict must themselves arrive at a mutually-acceptable conclusion, and the mediator states - in this case, the Minks Group and its three co-chairs - would assist in that process and serve as the guarantors of the implementation of any agreement, now for the first time the idea has been expressed of a resolution without the agreement of the parties, and perhaps even one that could go against their will.

Considering the fact that American foreign policy is customarily developed first at the level of experts who express the ideas and get them into circulation, after which, given some circumstances, they get carried out as real policy, this idea is worth analysing in some detail, even more so given that the organisation Wayne Merry represents, the American Foreign Policy Council, has great influence on new



approaches being developed in US policy. Wayne Merry himself is a seasoned diplomat, with a decades-long career spanning the State Department and the Department of Defense. It is important to emphasise that any enforcement - and, in this case, that applies to the implementation of a forceful arbitration in a war zone - will require the presence of a large number of "peacekeepers". It is also clear that many states would have interest in placing a large number of "peacekeepers" in Nagorno-Karabakh, that is, on the northern border of Iran.

Now let us take a look at just how new this innovative-sounding idea by Wayne Merry is. When it comes down to it, this idea is not new at all. In principle, the arbitration as a resolution to this conflict was first adopted by the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920), and then by the League of Nations that arose from it and followed it (1920-1946), and, naturally, it was passed on to the legal successor of the latter, the United Nations.

Diplomats, politicians and other public figures, and experts often refer to the Nagorno-Karabakh issue as a "frozen conflict". This is an absolutely accurate characterisation, but the main mistake is that many of them measure the "freezing" from the 1990s. That is not the case at all in reality. The conflict arose from that time when, in 1918, the Azerbaijani Republic, such an entity being established for the first time in history, claimed the entirety of the Baku and Elizavetpol administrative units of the

former Russian Empire without any legal or other basis and without considering the demographics of either of those territories. Of course, this approach was unacceptable for the Great Powers at the Paris Peace Conference - the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, as the creation of new states and their frontiers were not to be based on the administrative divisions of former states, but on the principle of self-determination of peoples as brought forth by US President Woodrow Wilson.

And so, when during the first London conference of the Paris Peace Conference (12 February to 10 April, 1920), the issue of the borders of the Republic of Armenia was once again taken up in detail on the 16th of February [2], it was decided to create a commission "on the boundaries of a new independent State of Armenia" comprised of one member each of the Great Powers [3]. Accordingly, the commission was established on the 21st of February, 1920, with representatives of the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan [4], which prepared the "Report and Proposals of the Commission for the Delimitation of the Boundaries of Armenia" [5] dated the 24th of February, 1920, put on the agenda for discussion on the 27th of February [6].

The president of that session, the Foreign Secretary of the British Empire, Lord Curzon, in speaking of the territorial issues between the republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan, said that, "the regions of Karabagh, Zangezur and Nakhitchevan

were in dispute. The population there was chiefly Armenian, except for a part which was almost wholly Tartar " [7]. I find it necessary to stress that this part does not refer to Nagorno-Karabakh (Mountainous Karabakh), nor even to that territory created out of a part of it later, known as the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, but to Karabakh itself, which includes the Karabakh Plains.

This document that expressed the joint view of Britain, France, Italy, and Japan on the borders in the southern Caucasus, called for a period of waiting so that the parties would themselves come to an agreement, only arbitrating on the boundaries in case of a failure of the parties to do so. " As regards the boundary between the State of Armenia and Georgia and Azerbaijan, the Commission considers that, it is advisable for the present to await the results of the agreement, provided for in the treaties existing between the three Republics, in regard to the delimitation of their respective frontiers by the States themselves. In the event of these Republics not arriving at an agreement respecting their frontiers, resort must be had to arbitration by the League of Nations, which would appoint an interallied Commission to settle on the spot the frontiers referred to above, taking into account, in principle, ethnographical data. "

As is clear from the above, the principle of resolving by arbitration the issue of the Armenia-Azerbaijan border, as well as the Armenia-Georgia one, was proposed and adopted as early as the 24th of February, 1920, by this joint document of the Great Powers. Moreover and most importantly, the principle of delimitation was made clear: " taking into account, in principle, ethnographical data ". Accordingly, then, the report had a map annexed to it [8]. According to that document, taking the demographic make-up of the South Caucasus of 1920 into account, not only was Nagorno-Karabakh (Mountainous Karabakh) considered part of the Republic of Armenia, but so was also a large part of the Karabakh Plains.

It is also of great importance that this document was included as well in the Full Report of the Arbitral Award of US President Woodrow Wilson of the 22nd of November, 1920, as document No. 2 in Annex I, indicating that the US accepted the arbitration, the arbitral nature and legality of this document. Those clauses were also included in the Treaty of Sevres (of



the 10th of August, 1920), as Article 92: " The frontiers between Armenia and Azerbaijan and Georgia respectively will be determined by direct agreement between the states concerned. In the either case the States concerned have failed to determine the frontier by agreement at the date of the decision referred to in Article 89, the frontier line in question will be determined by the Principal Allied Powers, who will also provide for its being traced on the spot ".

In sum, one can draw the following conclusion. The proposal by Wayne Merry to resolve the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict by arbitration is completely acceptable and realistic, as it not only expresses the decision already codified by Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, but also, which is more important, it is based on as democratic a principle as " ethnographical data ". Naturally, a basis for the arbitration can



only be found on the ethnographic data of 1920, because whatever happened since 1920 - the forcible occupation of the independent republics of Azerbaijan and Armenia by the armed forces of a foreign

state, the 11th Red Army, followed by their annexation to Soviet Russia in its new vaneer of the Soviet Union - was in utter violation of international law, and, as goes the maxim in international law, *ex injuria jus non oritur* - law does not arise from injustice.

Consequently, I believe that the international community and, first and foremost, the United States must follow up on the proposal by the American expert Wayne Merry and implement the decision of the international document that already exists based on the principle of arbitration; that is, they must compel the Republic of Azerbaijan to withdraw its forces from the territory that belongs to the Republic of Armenia - the Karabakh Plains and Nakhichevan (by my rough estimation, 14,000 sq.km and 5,400 sq.km, respectively).

As long as the Republic of Azerbaijan maintains its occupation of not just 19,400 sq.km of territory of the Republic of Armenia, but also continues to demonstrate claims towards territory of the Republic of Armenia currently liberated from Azerbaijani occupation, there will not be stability in the region.

Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, as well as the United States of America, must not spare any efforts in implementing their very decision as soon as possible.

*ARA PAPIAN is Head of "Modus Vivendi" Center for Social Science. Ara Papian was the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Armenia to Canada (2000-2006). Prior to joining the Armenian Foreign Ministry, Mr. Papian was a Professor of the Armenian language and literature at Melkonian Educational Institute in Nicosia, Cyprus. He can be reached at ara.papian@gmail.com*

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## Charles Aznavour about German President's gift, the secret of youth and his eight computers



Charles Aznavour turns 90 on May 22. On that day he will give a concert in Berlin.

"I do not celebrate my birthday, I give a concert," Charles Aznavour said in an interview with the Bild am Sonntag.

Asked whether he expects any presents, Aznavour said: "[German President] Mr. Gauck has already made a gift. His attitude during visit to Turkey on democracy, human rights and the

For example I have eight computers. I keep photos on one computer, and music on another one, and I write on a third. I mix nothing."

Charles Aznavour says he gets angry, when he hears bad lyrics. "Horrible. I get particularly in front of TV set, when presenters speak French wrong. French language is wonderful - it is not even my native language, but I wanted to learn it and be good at it." The singer continues to learn even today. He often goes to a Chinese restaurant and asks people there to teach him a word or a sentence. "This prolongs life," he said.

Charles Aznavour is expected to give

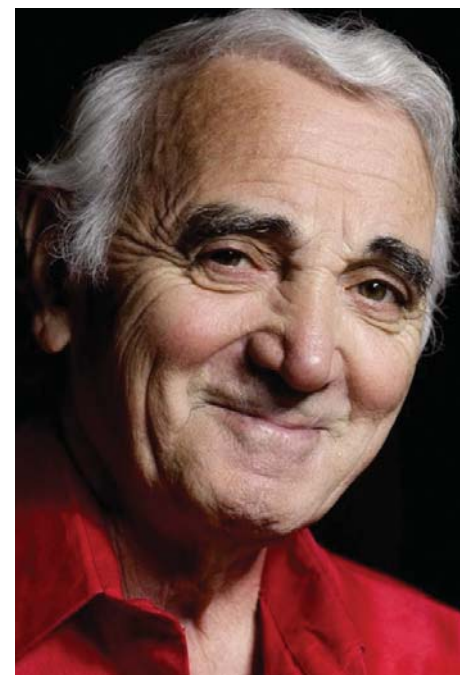


genocide of the Armenians was very clear. This is a great gift! I can not thank the President personally; therefore I want to do it now."

Speaking about the secret of his youth at the age of 89, Aznavour said: "I pay attention to me. I have a very light dinner - a yogurt, a banana or nothing at all. What you eat in the evening, keeps you from sleeping. For lunch, I eat plenty and I have breakfast normally. That's why I do not look an old man at the age of 89. Separate bedrooms are also an issue. Why? Because I read at night and my wife said: 'Turn off the light!' So we have different rooms. My wife said, 'What will people say?' I replied: 'The do not sleep with us!'"

At the age of 89, Aznavour buys everything new: "It is an extraordinary era for curious people like me. I love gadgets, cameras, kitchen appliances; there are so many new features. I think that's great. I buy everything that is new.

30 concerts this year. "Being on the stage just gives you wings," he says.



## Zodiac Weekly Forecast

### Aries (Mar. 20--Apr. 19) :

Your ruling planet, Mars, turned direct on May 19. You barely have your sense of balance after a long trip backward. Slowly, gradually, you will discover that you can move forward again. Fortunately there are few aspects of interference this week. The entire cycle will be accomplished in July.

### Taurus (Apr. 20--May 19):

You may have a tendency during this period to slide into old and outmoded patterns of emotional behavior. Maybe this will be brought on by the re-entry of someone in your life. While it may be fun for a short time, very quickly you will become fatigued with it and shake loose of that outdated habit.

### Gemini (May 20 -- June 20) :

Whatever you begin or initiate between now and the 29th will probably have to be tweaked or somehow redone between June 17 and July 1. Otherwise you are at peace with yourself. Aspects favor love, romance, children, and playtime.

### Cancer (June 21--July 21) :

You have likely been dealing with a decision concerning property or family issues. You have spent a few weeks in this process and now you have arrived at a conclusion. If it is a purchase or a sale, you have the cosmic green light. Whatever the decision, you have made a good choice for everyone concerned.

### Leo (July 22 --Aug. 21):

You are the Grand Central Station of multiple phone calls and negotiations among your peers. You are probably asking, "How did I get here?" If you wish to lay down your organizing abilities, you certainly may. However, you are the only one with all the information. Your position is central and you probably will be pushed toward the center anyway.

### Virgo (Aug 22--Sep. 22) :

Day to day life is favorable at present. There are no big conflicts between you and anyone of importance. Social life is favored with partner, friends, and neighbors. Short trips to interesting nearby places could prove refreshing and educational. Contractual agreements are favored now.

### Libra (Sep. 23--Oct. 22)

People of the past may resurface. You will be glad to see these individuals, but more likely you will be reminded why they are no longer in your life. Somehow they are associated with old wounds and you would just as soon let those memories go back to the ethers.

### Scorpio (Oct. 23--Nov. 21) :

Please see the Aries horoscope. Because Mars is your ruling planet, that paragraph also applies to you. Aside from Mars, there is a repetition of one aspect of importance that began in the summer of 2013. It is a fortuitous aspect concerning travel, education, publications and the law. At this time the grace of that umbrella bestows one last gift before moving onward.

### Sagittarius (Nov. 22 --Dec. 20):

Someone in the background of your life is steering you rightly. This person (or a favorable situation) has been there since last summer to give you a leg up. You'll have this privilege through June and then this person moves on. But you will be left with a blessing.

### Capricorn ( Dec 21 -- Jan 19) :

This is a highly favorable time for business and career. You have the right credentials and will be moving up the ladder soon, if you so choose. For those who have been looking for a new position, this is the week that brings a favorable opportunity. Love and social life are favored.

### Aquarius (Jan. 20--Feb. 17) :

You have been favored with very good employees, whether household or business, since last summer. If you think back, you will realize that you have been given good help whenever help is needed. Give thanks to your helpers. They have shown you how to genuinely serve, rather than being servile.

### Pisces (Feb. 18--Mar. 19) :

Pisces is not prone to give a lot of attention to investments, but this is the time. You probably have holdings that are barely making money. They are essentially collecting dust. It is now the time to move things around, particularly those that have languished for 12 to 18 months.

## ARMENIAN POETRY

### Alicia Ghiragossian

1939-2014

Now

I'm asking You to listen

God.

You

who are the beyond

of the most remote beyond....

You

who let us perceive

the atoms of Your light...

allow me this irreverence

this interview

with the appearance

of a monologue

with several voices

or a questionnaire

or a complaint

or a simple imploration

with refracted answers

which I dare to conceive

in my abysmal solitude.

You

who shape infinity

and schedule

our finite lives

help us detect

the origin of truth.

Invade our beings

with its essence

so we can reject

the ancestors of evil.

I will send my voice

to Your universe

and I will wait for the sign

of Your final answer.

# WHAT? WHEN? WHERE?

## Enjoy your leisure

### 30 May

19:00 Arevner. 12th Creative Concert-Festival after Armen Divanyan G. Sundukian National Academic Theatre  
 19:00 Macbeth. W. Shakespeare. Tragedy in 2 acts H. Ghaplanyan Drama Theatre  
 19:00 Nazar, Nazar, Till the End. Based on D. Demirchyan's "Brave Nazar" Yerevan State Chamber Theatre  
 20:00 Hamlet. W. Shakespeare Hamazgayin Theatre  
 20:30 Absolute Band Speakeasy Cocktail Band  
 21:30 Imagine Band Mezzo Classic House Club

### 31 May

12:00 14:00 16:00 The Booted Cat (Puss in Boots) H. Tumanyan State Puppet Theatre  
 12:30 14:00 15:30 Hansel and Gretel. Brothers Grimm Yerevan State Marionette Theatre  
 14:00 Cinderella. Author: Charles Perrault. Play for kids The State Musical Chamber Theatre  
 18:00 An Armenian's Fate. Play for kids. Small hall H. Tumanyan State Puppet

### Theatre

19:00 Rosinant. Author: X. Chalikyan Henrik Malyan Theatre  
 319:00 Mama Mia. K. Ludwig. Comedy in 2 act H. Ghaplanyan Drama Theatre  
 19:00 To Arms! Tragicomedy in 2 acts. 110 min. Aauthor and director of the play Ara Yernjakyany Yerevan State Chamber Theatre  
 20:00 Hamlet. W. Shakespeare Hamazgayin Theatre  
 21:00 Vordan Karmir Live Music Factory  
 21:00 Group Fiesta (Soloist Sona) Malkhas Jazz Club  
 21:30 Hayway Band Mezzo Classic House Club

### 1 June

14:00 16:00 18:00 Three Piglets. Author: Ervand Manaryan H. Tumanyan State Puppet Theatre  
 19:00 The Adventures of Masha and Dasha G. Sundukian National Academic Theatre  
 20:00 Hamlet. W. Shakespeare Hamazgayin Theatre  
 21:00 Vahagn Hayrapetyan Jazz Trio Malkhas Jazz Club

### 2 June

02.06.14 19:00 The Adventures of Masha and Dasha G. Sundukian National Academic Theatre  
 02.06.14 21:00 Group Reminor and Forsh Malkhas Jazz Club

### 3 June

19:00 The Adventures of Masha and Dasha G. Sundukian National Academic Theatre  
 14 19:00 Pianist Nara Avetisyan's Recital Aram Khachaturian Concert Hall  
 21:00 Jazz Trio (Soloist Aghvan) Malkhas Jazz Club

### 7 June

12:00 14:00 The Tailless Fox. Author: Hovhannes Tumanyan H. Tumanyan State Puppet Theatre  
 18:00 An Armenian's Fate. Play for kids. Small hall H. Tumanyan State Puppet Theatre  
 19:00 Ah, Women, Women. Robert Lamouret Hamazgayin Theatre  
 21:00 Group Fiesta (Soloist Sona) Malkhas Jazz Club



Ռոք օպերա հիմնված Նար-Ղոսի «Ես և Նա» պատմվածքի վրա

Դերերում՝

Աբգար Սարգսյան  
 Վիգեն Ահարոնյան  
 Արմեն Սարգսյան  
 Սիլվա Պետրոսյան  
 Լուիկա Կարապետյան  
 Լիլիթ Ստեփանյան  
 Նվարդ Հովակիմյան  
 Հովհաննես Ալեքսանյան



Կոմպոզիտոր՝ Արթուր Միտինյան  
 Խոսքերի հեղինակ՝ Արա Շիպակցյան  
 Վոկալի մասնագետ՝ Ռոմելա Գրիգորյան  
 Խորեոգրաֆ՝ Զրիստինե Հովակիմյան  
 Չգեստների նկարիչ՝ Արփենիկ Մուրադյան,  
 Վիոլե դե Մանե  
 Բեմանկարիչ՝ Անտոն Զեչիշյան  
 Ռեժիսորի օգնական՝ Երվանդ Սարգսյան  
 Սցենարի հեղինակ և բեմադրող ռեժիսոր՝  
 Արմեն Սարգսյան

Աջակից՝



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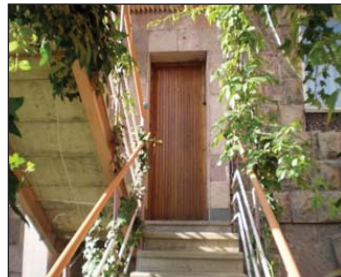
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E-mail: [contact@nt.am](mailto:contact@nt.am), URL: [www.nt.am](http://www.nt.am)

Address in  
Armenia: 28 Isahakian Str., Yerevan, 0009, R.A.  
Tel.: (+374 60) 27-64-62  
(+374 60) 27-64-61

Address in  
France: Masion De L' Armenie, Paris 17e - 95  
Bld. Gouvion, France.  
Tel.: (+33) 01 43 59 66 72

Address in  
USA: 1146 E. Lexington Dr., #112, Glendale,  
CA, USA, 91206.  
Tel.: (+1 818) 646 10 72