

# Bodies of Armenian Pilots recovered from downed helicopter

Nagorno-Karabakh's armed forces said on November 22 that they have recovered, in a commando raid, the bodies of the three Armenian pilots of a combat helicopter shot down by Azerbaijani forces last week.

In a statement, the Defense Army said its special forces approached the wreckage of the Mi-24 gunship in the no man's land east of Karabakh despite the Azerbaijani military's refusal to grant the Armenian side access to the site. It said they managed to evacuate "the corpse of one of the crew members, the remains of the two other pilots and some necessary parts of the helicopter."

"Two enemy soldiers were taken out during the special operation," added the statement. "The Defense Army suffered no casualties."

The army clarified later in the day that the operation took place on Thursday. An Azerbaijani army soldier was reportedly killed in action in the Aghdam district east of Karabakh on that day. The Armenian helicopter was downed on the frontline running through that district.



Armenia's Defense Ministry confirmed and hailed the reported evacuation as "unprecedented." The ministry spokesman, Artsrun Hovannisyan, said Karabakh commandos neutralized an "ambush" set up by Azerbaijani troops. "It was a world-class, brilliant operation," Hovannisyan wrote on Facebook. He gave no other details.

The Azerbaijani Defense Ministry was quick to deny the information, how-

ever, saying that Armenian soldiers did not access to the crash site reportedly located less than 200 kilometers from Azerbaijani army positions. It claimed that the Armenian military will "fool the Armenian people" by handing "other remains" to the families of the dead pilots.

"In that direction the Azerbaijani side suffered no casualties, and the situation is

*continued on page 3*

## In This Issue

- Government offer of dialogue rejected by opposition** p.4
- PACE condemns Azerbaijan's use of prisoner transfer treaty in 'Safarov case'** p.7
- Government reports slight drop in poverty** p.10
- Prince Charles visits Armenian Church in London** p.12
- Taner Akcam: Modern Turkey's national struggles rooted in Genocide denial** p.12

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## Azerbaijan deepening the gap between itself and the civilized world: Armenian FM

On 20 November the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan issued a statement with groundless accusations against Armenia. "This statement is yet another manifestation of apparent distortion of the situation, facts and documents," Armenian Foreign Minister Edward Nalbandian said in comments to News.am. Minister Nalbandian said, in part:

"The MFA of Azerbaijan has again attempted to falsify the essence of the UN Security Council resolution, deliberately omitting its clear requirement for the "immediate cessation of all hostilities".

The primary and unconditional requirement of all four UN Security Council resolutions on the Karabakh issue of 1993 was the cessation of the hostilities and military activities. It was because of the non-compliance of Azerbaijan to the main requirement of these resolutions that made their implementation impossible. And it is at least ridiculous that Azerbaijan refers to those same resolutions the implementation of which failed because of itself.

It is necessary to reiterate that none of the UN SC Resolutions refers to Armenia as a party to the conflict. Armenia is only called upon "to continue to exert its influence" over Nagorno-Karabakh and the latter is apparently recognized as a party to the conflict, something that Azerbaijan continuously tries

to ignore.

Azerbaijan has rejected the requirement of the Security Council resolutions on restoration of economic, transport and energy ties in the region.

Moreover, the resolutions of the UN Security Council urged to refrain from any action that would obstruct a peaceful solution to the conflict and to exert efforts to settle the conflict within the Minsk Group framework. And what has Azerbaijan done? Absolutely the opposite: after every resolution it launched new large-scale military activities.

Baku resorted to new provocations to undermine the negotiation process and the efforts of Armenia and the international community to resolve the conflict exclusively by peaceful means. Obviously, it is the Azerbaijani authorities that have repeatedly violated the UN Security Council resolutions to comply with the principles of the international humanitarian law, something which they continue to do even today, the vivid example of which is the case of the crew of the shot helicopter.

By the provocative step of shooting down the helicopter, while on a training flight, Azerbaijan has blatantly violated not only the provisions of the UN Security Council resolutions, but also the trilateral agreements of 1994 and 1995 on the establishment and consolidation of the cease-fire regime, as well as numerous calls of the international com-



munity on strengthening of the ceasefire regime.

In accordance with the international commitments on confidence building measures, Armenia and Karabakh have notified through the OSCE channels and mass media about their intention to hold beforehand planned joint military exercises, unlike Azerbaijan which during recent months has held number of military exercises, including in the vicinity of the line of contact and has never informed about them appropriately.

Facing the reaction of the international structures, Azerbaijan tries to hide the absence of its arguments by futile allegations.

Baku continues to oppose itself to the international community which was once again demonstrated by its reaction to the statement of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs. Azerbaijan is clearly losing the sense of reality and day by day is deepening the gap between itself and the civilized world."

## United Front Against Turkey?: Top Cypriot legislator makes remarkable statements on Armenia visit

Chairman of the House of Representatives of Cyprus Yiannakis Omirou was recently on a visit to Yerevan. He made an unexpected proposal. In particular, he told Armenian lawmakers about "the destabilizing role of Turkey in the region" and suggested that "a united front" needs to be created against the policy of Turkey.

"Cyprus and Armenia should intensify bilateral relations, combine their efforts in international organizations and take advantage of the Cypriot and Armenian Diasporas, creating a united



front against the policy of Turkey. On behalf of the members of the House of Representatives [of Cyprus] and myself I

express willingness to work in this direction," Omirou said.

It is not known yet whether Armenia agreed to coordinate actions in this direction with Cyprus. In the official reports about the meetings of Omirou with the Armenian president, the speaker of the Armenian parliament there are only general phrases and assurances that the historical Armenian-Cypriot friendship will be continued.

Analysts are wondering what "a united front against the policies of Turkey"

*continued on page 5*

## Slovenia's Ambassador presents credentials to Armenian President



The newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Slovenia to the Republic of Armenia, Natasha Prah (residence in Kiev), on November 21 presented her credentials to President Serzh Sargsyan.

The President congratulated Ambassador Prah on taking office and wished her success. Serzh Sargsyan expressed the hope that the newly-appointed ambassador would carry out activities aimed at further reinforcing Armenian-Slovenian bilateral relations. The President noted that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relationship between the Armenian and Slovenian peoples has laid down the foundation for developing interstate relations between Armenia and Slovenia. The interlocutors agreed that the high-level meetings between the two countries' Presidents in

2010 and 2011 signaled strengthening of Armenia-Slovenia ties and since then, the two countries have managed to develop an extensive legal framework for cooperation; elevated the level of political dialogue and promoted economic cooperation.

President Serzh Sargsyan and Ambassador Natasha Prah placed great value on reciprocal visits, as well as on close cooperation at an inter-parliamentary level and within the framework of international organizations. The Slovenian ambassador noted that following the recent elections, the country's parliament had opened its new session and she was going to come up with a proposal for establishing an Armenian-Slovenian parliamentary friendship group in order to stimulate cooperation in that format as well.

At Ambassador Prah's request, President Serzh Sargsyan also presented his assessment of the current situation in the region, the recent developments around the peace process of the NKR conflict and Armenia's position on that issue.

The Slovenian ambassador mentioned that her country appreciates Armenia's efforts aimed at peaceful resolution of the conflict, and backs the efforts of the OSCE Minsk Group.

## Large-scale war in Karabakh impossible today: Alexander Iskandaryan

Large-scale war in Karabakh is currently impossible, Director of the Caucasus Institute Alexander Iskandaryan told reporters on November 18. According to him, completely different conditions are necessary for such a development of events, while there are no players in the region interested in war.

"The political scientist considers, however, there will be more shooting and new incidents at the line of contact, but this will not lead to large-scale war," Iskandaryan said. According to him, the shooting down of the helicopter of the NKR Air Force was the response to the August events.

"It was a nervous response of Azerbaijan, not a single officer or lieutenant. Of course, they have many reasons to get rattled, including the defeat in early August," he added.

As for the reaction of the international community, Iskandaryan says it is quite normal. "They are not tasked with punishing anyone or telling the truth. The task of representatives of international organizations is to maintain the status quo and continue the negotiation process," he stated.

## Bodies of Armenian Pilots recovered from downed helicopter

*From page 1*

under our full control," said a ministry statement cited by haqqin.az.

The Karabakh army shrugged off those claims. It pointed to the Azerbaijani combat death reported on Thursday and released aerial photographs of the helicopter crash site which it said were taken before and after the operation. One of the images purportedly shows the body of one of the Armenian pilots lying amidst the debris.

Earlier this week the Defense Ministry in Baku rejected international mediators' calls for Azerbaijan to give the Armenian side "humanitarian access" to the helicopter's wreckage. It accused the U.S., Russian and French co-chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group of adopting a pro-Armenian stance.

The Armenian helicopter was shot down on November 12 during large-scale exercises that were held by the armed forces of Armenia and Karabakh..

The incident raised fresh fears that the Karabakh conflict will degenerate into a full-scale Armenian-Azerbaijani war. Armenian leaders insist, however, that the war is still unlikely in the short term. Speaking at the end of the Karabakh drills on November 14, President Serzh Sargsyan said Baku will not dare to attempt to reconquer

Karabakh and surrounding Armenian-controlled lands any time soon.

On 22 November President of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic Bako Sahakyan signed a decree, posthumously awarding "For Courage" medals to major Sergey Sahakyan, senior lieutenant Sargis Nazaryan, lieutenant Azat Sahakyan, crew members of the NKR Air Forces Mi-24 helicopter downed during a training flight as a result of ceasefire violation by Azerbaijani armed forces.

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## Government offer of dialogue rejected by opposition

Three leading Armenian opposition parties dismissed on November 18 a government proposal to open negotiations on a list of demands which they issued before launching joint street protests in September.

Prime Minister Hovik Abrahamyan made the offer one week after President Serzh Sargsyan said that the government should "once again address that document" circulated in June by the Armenian National Congress (HAK), Prosperous Armenia (BHK) and Zharangutyun parties as well as the Armenian Revolutionary Federation.

Abrahamyan's cabinet claimed to have met some of those demands in its official response to the opposition publicized on October 1. The HAK, the BHK and Zharangutyun said, however, that the response amounted to a rejection of their 12-point ultimatum and vowed to keep up their campaign for "regime change."

"Nevertheless, our positions are not uncompromising and we are prepared for discussions," Abrahamian said in a statement made on Tuesday. He suggested that the opposition trio and the government set up joint task forces that would closely examine each opposition demand. "I hope that the opposition will adopt a constructive approach to our offer of cooperation," added the premier.

The opposition trio was quick to reject the offer. The HAK also boycotted a special meeting of the leaders of the Armenian parliamentary factions which was organized by speaker Galust Sahakyan later in the day. "We consider discussions on the 12 points meaningless," explained Aram Manukyan, an HAK deputy.

Lawmakers representing the BHK and Zharangutyun took part in the meeting. But they said they did so only to make clear that the



three opposition parties will not accept Abrahamian's proposal.

"There was no substantive discussion," the BHK's Mikael Melkumyan told RFE/RL's Armenian service. He said he told the meeting that the government "had enough time" to address the opposition demands before October.

Ruben Hakobyan, Zharangutyun's parliamentary leader, claimed that the Armenian authorities are simply keen to win more time and prevent fresh anti-government rallies in Yerevan. He argued that the ruling Republican Party of Armenia has repeatedly rejected the most important opposition demand relating to the conduct of elections.

The opposition also demanded in June that the Sargsyan administration halt a controversial pension reform, cut taxes for small businesses, sharply increase subsidies to farmers, keep public transport fares unchanged and break up de facto economic monopolies.

## Hovannisian warns opposition allies

Opposition leader Raffi Hovannisian on November 21 acknowledged differences among his Zharangutyun (Heritage) party and two other major parties challenging President Serzh Sargsyan and set conditions for their continued joint activities.

Hovannisian said that Zharangutyun, Gagik Tsarukyan's Prosperous Armenia Party (BHK) and Levon Ter-Petrosian's Armenian National Congress (HAK) still lack a common "full agenda" despite a series of anti-government rallies held in recent months. He said the opposition trio should clarify its objectives if it is to make any further progress in its campaign for "regime change."

"The key points of that agreement [proposed by Zharangutyun] is that the aim of the opposition movement is free, independent and constitutional Armenia, and that the principal means of attaining that goal is an immediate, complete and systemic regime change through pre-term parliamentary and presidential elections," Hovannisian told the press.

The Zharangutyun leader also demanded that the three parties make key decisions "only by consensus." "We believe in the movement but the moment of truth has come," he said. "I am calling for us to reach an agreement on principles and further actions in an open, public and accountable manner ... I hope that by the end of November we will have a joint proposal to the people of Armenia."

The appeal seemed primarily addressed to the BHK, the largest and most influential of the three parties. Unlike Zharangutyun and the HAK, Tsarukyan's party has been careful



not to demand Sargsyan's resignation. BHK leaders have indicated that they would settle for government concessions relating to the conduct of the next parliamentary elections.

The BHK also seems reluctant to hold more anti-government rallies in Yerevan in the coming weeks and months. This stance prompted a public rebuke from the HAK earlier this month.

It was announced earlier this week that the opposition trio will again rally supporters in the capital on December 10. The demonstration is unlikely to be followed by sustained street protests, however.

With Hovannisian refusing to answer questions from journalists, it was not clear whether Zharangutyun will keep cooperating with the HAK and the BHK if its proposals are rejected. The Zharangutyun leader said only that his party will organize separate rallies in Yerevan, Gyumri and Vanadzor on December 5-6.

## Azeri Detainees Accuse Each Other In Karabakh Trial



Two Azerbaijani men standing trial in Stepanakert have blamed one another for the murder of an Armenian teenager near Nagorno-Karabakh that led to their high-profile arrests in July.

Shahbaz Quliyev and Dilgam Askerov were separately captured by Karabakh Armenian security forces after crossing into the Kelbajar district west of Karabakh together with another Azerbaijani, Hasan Hasanov. Hasanov was gunned down several days later, moments after reportedly opening fire at a military vehicle that carried an Armenian army officer and a civilian. The officer, Sargis Abrahamyan, was killed while the 37-year-old woman, Karine Davtyan, gravely wounded.

The shootings were reported four days before Smbat Tsakanyan, a 17-year-old Armenian man, was found dead. Karabakh prosecutors believe that Tsakanyan was taken hostage and killed by the Azerbaijani "saboteurs."

Quliyev 46, and Askerov, 54, pleaded not guilty to the murder charge when they went on trial in Stepanakert late last month. Each of them claimed to have had no part in the boy's killing which the prosecution says was committed with an assault rifle confiscated from Askerov.

During his cross-examination in the Karabakh court this week, Askerov said he did not fire the fatal gunshots and even tried unsuccessfully to convince his companions to spare Tsakanian's life. Quliyev dismissed those claims as a lie.

The two defendants similarly traded accusations at earlier court hearings. In particular, Askerov referred to Quliyev as a "very bad person" who was recruited by Azerbaijani special services to infiltrate Kelbajar.

On Wednesday the court examined what the prosecutors consider a key piece of evidence: amateur video that was shot by Askerov in the days leading up his arrest. It shows the two other Azerbaijanis and Tsakanyan walking through a forest in the mountainous district sandwiched between Karabakh and Armenia.

Askerov can be heard saying from behind the camera, "We have captured a piglet. He is about 20 years old and doesn't speak Azerbaijani. We can't let him go because he would denounce us. Let's go and see what happens."

Commenting on the footage, the defendant claimed that he and the other Azerbaijanis did not kidnap Tsakanian from his home in a remote Kelbajar farm. He said they only asked the boy to show them the way to the town of Kelbajar.

*continued on page 7*

## United Front Against Turkey?...

*From page 2*

may mean. Is it simply a diplomatic term or an institutionalized front is emerging? And what role Armenia would have in this front that may also include other countries as well? Would it be a coalition like the one created against the Islamic State, for example?

Because of its notorious "zero problems with neighbors" policy Turkey in the past few years not only deepened its problems with neighbors, but also lost many allies. Turkey's actions in Syria, its "disobedience" in NATO, its reluctance to help the coalition against the Islamic State leads to the fact that in the Western world they cease to perceive Turkey as an ally.

Political analyst Igor Muradyan believes that a policy of "global containment" of Turkey is being carried out in the world today and a major place is assigned to Armenia in this policy. However, he thinks that a close relation-

ship between Turkey and Russia allow it, to some extent, to offset the pressure from the West and a number of regional countries.

Just in a few months' time the world will be commemorating the victims of the Armenian Genocide on the 100th anniversary of the crime. A rug woven by orphans of Armenians killed by Ottoman Turks in the 1915 Genocide is on display at the White House Visitor's Center these days (November 18-23). The rug was gifted to U.S. President Calvin Coolidge in 1925 and is evidence of the predatory policy of Turkey at the beginning of last century. Permission for the exhibition of the rug that has been mostly kept in storage since the Coolidge family returned it to the White House in 1982, was obtained with difficulty amid resistance from Turkey. In the world, many saw this as the first step towards the U.S. affirmation of the Armenian Genocide, which may become the detonator of the revision of relations with Turkey on a global

scale.

Apparently, the countries that also suffered much at the hands of Turkey are also preparing for this occasion. Turkey currently occupies the northern part of Cyprus. "Despite the fact that Turkey's actions are condemned internationally - in particular, on November 13 the European Parliament adopted a special resolution - Ankara's violations are becoming more and more open and destabilize the entire region. At the same time, government and military leaders of Turkey openly threaten to use military force if the Republic of Cyprus continues to implement its sovereign rights. In these conditions, the Republic of Cyprus had to discontinue its participation in the negotiations on the Cyprus problem and announce political and legal steps against Turkey," top Cypriot legislator Omirou said in the Armenian parliament.

He said that the refusal of Turkey to ratify the Armenian-Turkish protocols is the manifestation of the same policy.

## Armenian official awarded by Putin

President Vladimir Putin has awarded a Russian state medal to an Armenian official who has coordinated Armenia's accession talks with a Russian-led trade bloc transformed into the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU).

A decree signed by Putin on November 17 and publicized on November 21 says that former Deputy Economy Minister Karine Minasyan as well as four other foreign dignitaries will receive Russian Orders of Friendship for their "great contribution" to economic and other ties with Russia.

Minasyan was tasked with handling negotiations with Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan after President Serzh

Sargsyan unexpectedly decided to make Armenia part of their Customs Union in August 2013. She also coordinated the implementation of Yerevan's "roadmap" to joining the bloc, which was agreed with its three member states in December.

Minasyan was widely regarded as a member of former Prime Minister Tigran Sargsyan's inner circle of economists during his six-year tenure. Most of them, including Economy Minister Vahram Avanesyan, lost their senior government posts after Sargsyan stepped down in early April.

Minasyan was dismissed as vice-minister and appointed economic adviser to President Serzh Sargsyan in June.



Sargsyan, Putin and their Belarusian and Kazakh counterparts signed a treaty on Armenia's accession to the EEU at a summit in Minsk last month. The Armenian leader has expressed hope that the parliaments of the three EEU member states will ratify the treaty before January.

## Prime Minister Hovik Abrahamyan attends meeting of CIS Council of Heads of Government

Prime Minister of Armenia Hovik Abrahamyan attended a meeting of CIS Council of Heads of Government. The heads of government first met in a narrow format, followed by an enlarged meeting.

The event was welcomed by Turkmen President Gurbanguly Berdimukhamedov who referred to the cooperation development prospects and economic interaction.

The President of Turkmenistan said a number of transport infrastructure-related projects are being implemented in the CIS space, supposed to promote the development of trade and economic ties. Important steps are being taken in the energy sector to increase energy security in the CIS countries.

Gurbanguly Berdimukhamedov stressed that the Council of Heads of Government meeting is a solid platform for the launch of new joint projects.

The heads of government discussed about two dozen issues concerning the cooperation of CIS countries. In particular, they discussed the implementation of the provisions of the treaty "On Free Trade Zone" of 18 October, 2011, the concept of nuclear and radiation safety in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as well as the pricing and competition-related situation in the market of oil and oil products.

The meeting approved a program of humanitarian cooperation-related priority actions for 2015-2016, an action plan for 2015-2017 to develop a strategy of cooperation in tourism by 2020, which is supposed to boost and increase the movement of tourists and shape a single space of tourism in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The agenda also featured art and culture-related items, including the conser-

vation and rehabilitation of written heritage, the management of museums, support for cinematography and theatrical art. Along with several other institutions, Matenadaran - the Yerevan Scientific Research Institute of Ancient Manuscripts - got the status of basic organization in the field of conservation and restoration of written heritage.

The decision is expected to expand and strengthen humanitarian cooperation and provide training for highly-qualified art critics and culture experts.

The heads of government of CIS-member States signed a protocol on amendments to the November 20, 2009 agreement "On Rules and Procedures for Identification of Country of Origin of Goods in the Commonwealth of Independent States," aimed at ensuring the free movement of goods within the CIS economic space.

The meeting also referred to the program, effective by the year 2015, which provides for medical-welfare support for war veterans, servicemen involved in local conflicts and their families domiciled in the CIS countries, as well as the allocation of funds for the creation and development of a united air defense system of CIS countries.

It Council decided that the next meeting of the CIS Council of Heads of Government will be held in Astana on May 29, 2015.



## PACE condemns Azerbaijan's use of prisoner transfer treaty in 'Safarov case'



The Standing Committee of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) has condemned the use by Azerbaijan of a Council of Europe prisoner transfer treaty to justify the immediate release of an Azerbaijani soldier, convicted of murdering an Armenian soldier in Hungary in 2004, once he had returned to his home country.

In a resolution adopted during its meeting in Brussels, based on a report by Christopher Chope (United Kingdom, EC), the Standing Committee - which brings together around 60 leading members of PACE and acts in its name - said the use of Article 12 of the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons in the case of Ramil Safarov was "a violation of the principles of good faith in international relations and of the rule of law".

Safarov was convicted in 2007 of

murdering an Armenian fellow participant on a NATO training course in Hungary and was sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of release for 30 years. After serving eight years of his sentence in Hungary, he was transferred to Azerbaijan under the Convention, which allows the transfer of foreign prisoners to their home countries for primarily humanitarian reasons.

Upon his arrival Safarov was welcomed as a national hero and granted an immediate pardon - long before the expiry of the minimum sentence set by the Hungarian court - and a retroactive promotion as well as other rewards, according to the resolution.

The Convention is "not designed to be used for the immediate release of prisoners upon return to their home country", the parliamentarians pointed out.

"While recognising that States Parties, by virtue of Article 12 of the convention, have a sovereign right to grant pardons and amnesties to persons sentenced to a term of imprisonment, the Assembly recalls that the principles of good faith in international relations, recognised, inter alia, by the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, and of the rule of law require that treaties be interpreted in line with their objects and purposes."

## Azeri Detainees Accuse Each Other In Karabakh Trial

From page 5

The defendants are facing lengthy prison sentences on charges of not only murder but also espionage and sabotage. The authorities in Stepanakert say that they were sent to the self-proclaimed Nagorno-Karabakh Republic by Azerbaijani intelligence.

The Azerbaijani government has repeatedly denounced the trial as illegal and demanded the release of both men. It says that that they had a legitimate right to visit what is an internationally recog-

nized part of Azerbaijan that has been under Karabakh Armenian control since 1993.

The Armenian side has rejected those demands.

Officials in Baku have hinted in recent days that the Azerbaijani military may allow the Armenians to recover the bodies of three pilots of an Armenian military helicopter shot down last week in return for Quliyev's and Askerov's liberation. Davit Babayan, the spokesman for Karabakh President Bako Sahakyan, ruled out the possibility of such a swap on November 20.

## Armenian Orphan Rug displayed at White House

Lawmakers and members of the Armenian American community gathered in Washington on Tuesday to mark the weeklong display of a historic rug linked to the Armenian genocide, calling it significant for a nation that helped support Armenians during some of their darkest chapters, the Los Angeles Times reports.

The Ghazir rug, also known as the Armenian Orphan Rug, went on display at the White House Visitor Center after years of campaigning from Armenian American groups and senators representing Armenian communities throughout the United States, including Southern California and the state's Central Valley.

"From coast to coast, the community spoke with one voice in asking that the Ghazir rug be displayed," Rep. Adam Schiff (D-Burbank) said at an event celebrating the exhibit. "Without you, we would not be here."

The rug, which has been stored in the White House collection for decades with few public appearances, was woven by orphans of the Armenian genocide and given to President Coolidge in 1925 as a token of gratitude for American relief efforts. It's scheduled to appear for one week at the White House Visitor Center alongside other gifts given by countries thanking the United States for disaster assistance.

The White House canceled a planned exhibition of the rug at a book launch at the Smithsonian Institution in 2013. Senior administration officials later told the Los Angeles Times that the delay in displaying the rug was due to protocol governing historic objects, rather than concerns over political ramifications.

For lawmakers representing Armenian American communities, the display of the Ghazir rug is a step toward eventual official recognition of the genocide by the United States. Past attempts by lawmakers to pass a resolution recognizing the genocide have stalled.

"For the last 10 years, the Armenian American community has fought to get this rug released and displayed to the public," said Rep. Judy Chu (D-

*continued on page 11*



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- 2958. **Pushkin str.**, 5/2, 140 sq.m., stone building, 4 bedrooms, capitally repaired, heating system. Price: Negotiable.
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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, capitally 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, capitally repaired, parkings. Price: 4.000.000 USD negotiable
- 1598. **Komitas, Nairy Zaryan str.**, 1000 sq.m., working restaurant, 1st line, capitally repaired. Price: negotiable.
- 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., capitally repaired, h-5m., cellar. Price: Negotiable
- 2013. **Tumanyan str.**, Ground floor of the building, 265sq.m., 1st line, capitally repaired, heating system, cellar. Price: 1.300.000\$ negotiable
- 2012. **Mashtots Ave.**, 5/1, 2, 140sq.m., window glasses, capitally 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, capitally repaired. Price: 200.000 USD
- 2175. **Tumanyan str**, Ground and 1st floor of the building, 600sq.m, ground floor 300sq.m, 1st floor-220sq.m, basement-80sq.m., - 1st line, zero level, 2 entrances, facade-15m, 4 window glasses, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, Price: 3500 USD per sq.m,
- 2172. **Isahakyan str**, 92sq.m, 1st line, 7 degrees above zero level, facade-9m, 2 window glasses, h-3.20m, 2 halls, cabinet, bathroom, capitally repaired, heating system. Price: 450.000 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 460.000USD
- 1402. **Hr. Kochar Str.**, 1100 sq. m., facade -25 m. Price negotiable.
- 2090. **Lori region**, close to Stepanavan, Gyargyar village, 6 hectares, forest 2 hectare has building permits, 3 water source, electricity. Price: 100.000USD.
- 2406. **Avan**, Mher Mkrtyan block, 1000 sq.m., electricity, gas, water, the district is inhabited. Price: 30USD 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, Barbysus str.** Land - 800 sq.m, 3 storied bld.-700 sq.m, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, capitally 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, capitally repaired, heating system, elevator. Price: 2.300.000 USD.

- 3583. **Nork-Marash**, Land-1100sq.m, 2 storied bld-520sq.m, 6 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, capitally 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, capitally 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, capitally 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, capitally 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, capitally repaired, heating system, sauna swimming pool, garden. Price: 2.000.000 USD



- 3590. **Blur, Barbysus str.**, Land-450 sq.m., 4 storied building-470sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, garden. Price: 680.000 USD
- 3651. **Blur, Barbysus str.**, Land-900sq.m., 5 storied building-800sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, garden. Price: 1.700.000 USD.
- 3401. **Antarayan str**, Newly built, land-700sq.m, 3 storied bld-690sq.m, 5 bedrooms, capitally repaired. Price: 1.300.000 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: 1500-1600USD per sq.m, parking-12 000 USD. Possible with mortgage, for 13 years term.
- 94. **Masiv**. 3 floors, 8 flats, each flat has 3 bedrooms, 210 sq.m., parking. Price: negotiable.
- 130. **Antarayan 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. **Baghramyan 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, capially repaired, furnished, equipped. Price: 1000 USD.
- 2099. **Sayat-Nova Ave.**, 12/6, 1 bedroom, capially repaired, gas, heating system, AC, furnished, equipped. Price: 600 USD.
- 1972. **Northern ave.**, 8/4, 80sq.m., 1 bedroom, 2 bathrooms, open kitchen, capially repaired, climate control. Price: 1200 USD
- 2171. **Tumanyan str.**, Newly built, 5th floor, 94 sq.m., 1 bedroom, 1 bathroom, capially repaired, central heating, furnished, equipped. Price: 1000 USD
- 2367. **Northern ave.**, Newly built, 9th floor, 98 sq.m., capially repaired, heating system, furnished equipped. Price: Negotiable.

### 2 ROOMS

- 2295 **North Ave.**, Newly built, 16/15, 173sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capially repaired, furnished. Price: 5000 USD
- 2290 **Bayron str.**, Newly built, /5th floor, 220sq.m, 2 bedrooms, study, open kitchen, 2 bathrooms, capially repaired, climate control, furnished, parking. Price: 4000 USD
- 1780. **Amiryan str**, Newly built, /13th floor, 82 sq.m, 2 bedrooms, capially repaired, heating system, AC, furnished, equipped. Price: 1700 USD negotiable.
- 942. **Teryan str.** 4/3, 130 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, capially repaired, heating system, furnished, equipped. Price: 1500 USD.
- 1950. **Buzand/Mashtots area.** Newly built, 8th floor, 163 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capially repaired, climate control, furnished, open balcony. Price: 2500 USD.
- 1681. **Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 6/2, 130 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capially repaired, heating system, AC, parking. Price: 2000 USD.
- 1535. **Busand str.**, Newly built, 7/4, 82sq.m, 2 bedrooms, capially repaired, heating system, AC, parking, furnished, equipped. Price: Negotiable.
- 2089. **Northern ave.**, Newly built, 8/6, 120sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capially repaired, climate control, furnished, equipped. Price: 2500 USD
- 1738. **Amiryan str.**, 8/8, 159sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capially repaired, heating system, parking. Price: Negotiable
- 1951. **Busand str.**, Newly built, 13th floor, 122sq.m, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capially repaired, climate control. Price: 2500 USD
- 1406. **Sayat Nova ave.**, 7/3, 110sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capially repaired, heating system, furnished, equipped. Price: Negotiable
- 2187. **Northern ave.**, Newly built, 9/5, 120 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capially repaired, furnished, equipped. Price: 2.200 USD
- 2109. **Northern ave.**, Newly built, 10/4, 137sq.m, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capially repaired, central heating, furnished, equipped, parking. Price: 2000 USD.
- 2243. **Buzand str**, Newly built, 17/4, 125sq.m, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capially repaired, heating system, AC, furnished, equipped. Price: 2000 USD
- **Amiryan str**, Newly built, 14/5, 120sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capially repaired, heating system, AC, partly furnished. Price 2000 USD

### 3 ROOMS AND MORE

- 2286. **Sose str**, Newly built, 12/2, 154sq.m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capially repaired, furnished, equipped. Price: 1700 USD

- 2257. **Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 17/16, 160 sq.m., 3 bedrooms, capially repaired, heating system, AC, parking. Price: Negotiable
- 2021. **Teryan Str.**, Newly built, 9/8, 9, 245 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capially repaired, heating system, furnished. Preliminary price: 3500 USD.
- 2005. **Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 8/8, 130 sq.m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capially repaired, heating system, furnished, parking. Price: 2200 USD.
- 1723. **Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 8/4., 170 sq.m 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, open kitchen, capially repaired, furnished, equipped. Price: 2000 USD.
- 1981. **Vardanants Str.**, Newly built, 14/14, 140 sq



- m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capially 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, capially repaired, climate control, parking, unfurnished (possible to furnish). Price: 3500 USD.
- 1720. **Amiryan str.**, Newly built, 16/10, 179 sq.m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capially 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, capially repaired, climate control, AC, parking. Price: 5000 USD
- 2261. **Hin Yerevantsi**, /North Avenue/, Newly built, 10/3, 124sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capially repaired, heating system, AC, furnished, equipped, parking. Price: 1700 USD
- 2084. **Tumanyan str.**, 4th floor, 200sq.m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capially repaired, climate control, parking. Price: 5000 USD
- 2252. **Northern ave**, 7th floor, 350 sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, study, open balconies, capially repaired, climate control, parking. Price Negotiable.

### PRIVATE HOUSES

- 1323. **Monument, Babayan str**, Land-400sq.m, 3 storied bld-300sq.m, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, capially repaired. Price: Negotiable
- 1248. **Aygedzor**, Land - 1021 sq m , 3 storied bld. - 501 sq.m., 5 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, study, capially 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, capially 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, capially 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, 4 bathrooms, capially 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, capially 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, capially 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, capially 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, capially 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, 4 bathrooms, a kitchen, office, capially 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, capially 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, capially repaired, heating system, AC, garden. Price: Negotiable
- 1317. **Blur, Barbyus str.**, Land-900sq.m., 5 storied building-800sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capially 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, capially repaired, heating system, AC, furnished, equipped. Price: Negotiable

### PREMISES

- 2049. **Teryan str**, ground floor+basement, 1st line, 200sq.m, repaired. Price: 6.000 USD
- 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 Baghramyan str./, 2 storied building, 600 sqm. ground floor- hall and kitchen, 1st floor 5 rooms, bathroom, open balcony, capially repaired, gas, heating system, parking. Price: Negotiable.
- 1462. **Teryan str.** 3 storied building, 800 sq.m., capially repaired, AC, parking, Price: 10.000 USD.
- 1945. **Mashtots Ave.**, 5/1, 2, 140sq.m., window glasses, capially repaired, AC. Price: 8000 USD
- 1943. **Tumanyan str.**, Ground floor of the building, 265sq.m., 1st line, capially repaired, heating system, cellar. Price: 7000 USD
- 1868. **Tumanyan str.**, Ground floor of the building, 220sq.m., 1st line, facade-55m., capially repaired, h-5m., cellar. Price: 15.000 USD.
- 2087. **Northern ave.**, Ground floor of the building, 100sq.m, 1st line, zero level, capially repaired, window glasses. Price: Negotiable.
- 2033. **Abovyan str**, 388sq.m, Ground floor of the building, 3 degrees above zero level, window glasses, h-3m., basement-235sq.m., capially repaired, heating system, AC. Price: 15.000 USD
- 2031. **Vardanants str**, 500sq.m, ground floor of the building, 2 entrances, facade-20m, window glasses, without divisions, ,basement-250sq.m, Price: 8000 USD
- 2027. **Sayat Nova str**, 95sq.m, ground floor of the building, 2 entrances, 7 degrees above zero level, 4 window glasses, capially repaired. Price: 4.000 USD

## Government reports slight drop in poverty

Poverty in Armenia decreased only marginally last year despite continued economic growth, the Armenian government and the World Bank said in a joint report presented on November 18.

According to the report analyzing the socioeconomic situation in the country, 32 percent of Armenians lived below the official poverty line as of 2013, slightly down from 32.4 percent in 2012.

The figure thus remained well above the official poverty rate of 27 percent registered in 2008, just before a global financial crisis plunged Armenia into a recession. The Armenian economy contracted by over 14 percent in 2009 before again growing in the following years. It expanded by 3.5 percent in 2013, according to official statistics.

The Armenian government expected

economic growth to accelerate to over 4 percent this year. However, growth is on the contrary slowing down now due to worsening economic conditions in Russia, Armenia's single largest trading partner and the main resource of vital cash remittances from migrant workers. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank anticipate that Gross Domestic Product will increase by less than 3 percent in 2014.

Presenting the report at a news conference with senior Armenian officials, Laura Bailey, the head of the World Bank's Yerevan office, said slower-than-expected growth means that a significant drop in poverty in Armenia is unlikely in the short term.

The report also contends that in 2013 Armenia's GDP regained and even



slightly surpassed, in real terms, the pre-crisis level. The more modest rise in real incomes of the population indicates an uneven distribution of benefits of the growth registered since 2010.

"During this period the rich have gotten richer while the poor have not gotten out of poverty," said Hayk Gevorgyan, an economic writer with the Yerevan daily "Haykakan Zhamanak." This, he claimed, testifies to the "oligarchic nature" of the national economy.

## AGBU Holds a tribute banquet for founder of the Armenian Radio Hour of New Jersey

On November 7, 2014, nearly 300 guests gathered at the Rockleigh Country Club in Rockleigh, New Jersey to celebrate Vartan Abdo's dedication to the Armenian community of the tri-state area. In 1979, Abdo founded the Armenian Radio Hour of New Jersey, a bilingual radio program that highlights the week's political and cultural happenings in the worldwide Armenian community. Abdo has volunteered his time and efforts as director without interruption for the past 35 years.

The evening's lively program was emceed by the Toufayan siblings, Kristine Casali, Karen Nargizian and Greg Toufayan. In addition to a screening of two videos—one prepared by AGBU on Abdo's life of service and the other prepared by the volunteers of the radio hour as a tribute to their mentor—the Shushi Dance Ensemble performed to the delight of the audience. The highlight of

*continued on page 13*

## Armenian Air Traffic Soars In 2014

Armenia's air traffic has surged by roughly 20 percent this year following a long-awaited liberalization of the domestic civil aviation sector, the Armenian government said on November 19.

Data released by the government's Inspectorate General of Civil Aviation shows the total number of flights carried out to and from the country rising up over 19 percent year on year in the first ten months of 2014. Accordingly, the international airports of Yerevan and Gyumri processed almost 1.8 million passengers, up by 22.3 percent from the same period in 2013.

The sharp increases clearly resulted from the government's decision in October 2013 to switch to a so-called "open skies" policy. The move followed the bankruptcy of the Armavia national airline, which had enjoyed exclusive rights to fly to Europe, the former Soviet Union and the Middle East for almost ten years.

The liberalization, strongly backed by Western donors, meant that local and foreign carriers meeting safety standards can carry out flights to and from Armenia without any restrictions. Some of them have entered the Armenian aviation market while others expanded existing flight services over the past year.

Artyom Movsesyan, the head of the Armenian civil aviation authority, said in



January that the policy change is already bearing fruit, with tickets prices falling as a result of increased competition among airlines.

Armavia's privileged status was for years blamed for the disproportionately high cost of air travel in the country. Air Armenia a smaller private carrier, which took over some of Armavia's flights has not enjoyed such government support during its yearlong operations in the sector.

Air Armenia suspended its flights to a dozen destinations in Russia and Europe late last month as a result of a financial dispute with Russia's national air navigation service. It accused the Rosaerona vigatsia agency of scaring away its customers with false statements about its outstanding debts.

The company specialized in cargo shipments by air until last year. According to the Inspectorate General of Civil Aviation, Armenian air cargo traffic grew by 5.2 percent in January-October 2014.

## Countries Selling Weapons to Azerbaijan Are Just as Guilty for Attacks on Artsakh



By Harut  
Sassounian

Publisher, The  
California Courier

Azerbaijan's armed forces committed a criminal act on November 12, shooting down an unarmed Armenian helicopter inside Artsakh's borders and killing three military officers. This is the first time since the 1994 ceasefire that Azerbaijan has attacked an Armenian aircraft.

Armenia should not only retaliate against Azerbaijan, but also take all appropriate diplomatic measures to identify and condemn the country that sold Baku the missiles used to down the helicopter. It should be noted that in recent years Israel and Russia have sold billions of dollars of sophisticated military hardware to Azerbaijan.

This unwarranted attack is partly due to 20 years of tit-for-tat border skirmishes during which Azeri sharpshooters kill Armenians and Armenian soldiers return fire killing Azeris. Sitting in his Palace in Baku, Pres. Aliyev does not seem to be bothered by the loss of young Azeris, so long as an equal number of Armenians are killed, since there are several times more Azerbaijanis (close to 10 million) than Armenians (less than three million) in their respective countries. For Aliyev, sacrificing Azeri soldiers is a worthwhile investment for the sake of keeping the focus of the international community on the unresolved Karabagh conflict.

Armenians worldwide are relieved that leaders of Armenia and Artsakh have announced their serious intent to respond

to the latest Azeri aggression with a massive and disproportionate attack. One would hope that after a major Armenian counteroffensive, Aliyev might realize that Azerbaijan is paying a heavy price for his self-defeating military adventures.

Sadly, the Armenian unwillingness to launch a large-scale retaliation over the years emboldened Azerbaijan's despot to resort to more brazen attacks, culminating in last week's downing of an unarmed helicopter. What's next? Blowing up a civilian plane with a large number of Armenian passengers, as he has repeatedly threatened to do?

Another puzzling situation is the continued high-level peace talks between the two countries, while one of the sides - Azerbaijan - keeps on shooting! How is it possible to talk peace and fire at the same time? At the end of every summit meeting, Armenian and Azerbaijani leaders, along with Minsk Group mediators representing the United States, France and Russia, routinely declare that the Karabagh conflict should be resolved through peaceful means, while Azerbaijan continues its aggressive behavior before, during, and after the peace talks!

To make matters worse, after each Azeri attack, the Minsk Group urges both Armenia and Azerbaijan to exercise restraint and places the blame equally on both sides. Such unfair and false parity only emboldens Azerbaijan to intensify its aggression. If the international community truly seeks a peaceful resolution and wants to prevent unnecessary bloodshed around Artsakh, it should ban the sale of weapons to Azerbaijan and issue a strong condemnation each time it violates the ceasefire.

Meanwhile, the Armenian government needs to take all necessary defensive measures to protect the people of Armenia and Artsakh from wanton Azeri attacks, even if it has to launch pre-emptive strikes deep inside Azerbaijan. Aliyev should not forget that his country's oil and gas pipelines, oil fields and refineries are highly vulnerable to such attacks which could cause billions of dollars of damage to the economy.

To discourage Azerbaijan's aggressive behavior, Armenia must declare that it would not only retaliate, but also freeze the peace talks by six months after each Azeri attack. Because Aliyev hopes to get back through negotiations some of the territories on the periphery of Artsakh, the suspension of peace talks would delay and eventually block the return of any territory. Thus, after a lengthy suspension of the talks, Aliyev would learn a valuable lesson: You can't talk peace and make war at the same time!

Should Azerbaijan persist in its hostile behavior, Armenia could terminate all negotiations and decide either to recognize the Republic of Artsakh, or officially declare that Artsakh is an inseparable part of Armenia.

If Aliyev is foolish enough to make war, he may end up losing more territory and leave his country's considerable energy infrastructure in total shambles. No one should take seriously Aliyev's repeated threats to invade Armenia and Artsakh. Most military experts acknowledge that Azerbaijan's military is inferior to Armenia's, despite the lavish expenditure of billions of petrodollars to acquire the latest weaponry.

## Armenian Orphan Rug displayed at White House

From page 7

Pasadena). "This is only a first step. This story reinforces why Congress must pass a resolution to recognize the Armenian genocide."

Members of the Armenian American community said that the rug is a tribute not only to their community's resilience but also to the generosity of the American government, which funded major relief

efforts as the Ottoman Empire dissolved during World War I.

Armenian-American researcher Missak Kelechian visited the site in Ghazir, Lebanon, where orphaned Armenian girls lived in a American-sponsored orphanage, working for 10 months to create the rug as a tribute to the United States.

"The refusal to display the rug is a



denial of one of the most beautiful chapters of American history," he said.

## Prince Charles visits Armenian Church in London, condemns destruction of Deir el-Zor Memorial

The Prince of Wales has once again spoken of his 'heartbreak' over the persecution of Christians in Iraq and Syria.

He's been meeting members of St Yeghiche Armenian Church in London as part of his efforts to encourage interfaith dialogue.

He took part at a service where prayers were said for those suffering because of their faith, premier.org.uk reports.

Speaking during it he said: "It is literally heartbreaking to learn of the attacks on Christians and on the churches where they gather, such as the mindless, brutal destruction of the Armenian church in Deir el-Zor earlier this year."

He went on to praise those who've suffered for standing up to adversity: "I greatly admire the courage and faith of your flock who are an example to us all of faith quite literally under such grotesque and barbarous assault."

Earlier this month the Prince gave a video message for the charity Aid to the Church in Need to launch their report into "Religious Freedom in the World."

At the time he said: "The horrendous and heart-breaking events in Iraq and Syria have brought the subject of religious freedom and persecution to the forefront of the world's news.

"It is an indescribable tragedy that Christianity is now under such threat in the Middle East; an area where Christians

have lived for 2,000 years, and across which Islam spread in 700AD, with people of different faiths living together peaceably for centuries."

In December 2013 The Prince expressed concern about the current challenges facing Christians in some Middle-Eastern nations and visited the Coptic Orthodox Church Centre in Stevenage and the Syrian Orthodox Church in Acton to find out more.

Armenian Archbishop of Iraq Avak Asadourian said that until relatively recently Iraq had been a good and innocent place to live. The coup of 1958 followed by four wars since 1980 had destroyed the fabric of Iraqi society, the Christian Today reports.

"The last of these was the ill-advised war of 2003. For 11 years now we have had a destroyed infra-structure," said the Archbishop, describing high-level corruption, a school system that has broken down and ongoing violence between rival sects as the conditions Iraqis live under now.

While in 1980 there were about 1.5 million Christians in Iraq, there are now about 400,000 and numbers continue to dwindle.

"If political measures are not adopted very soon, then Christianity in its eastern manifestation will cease to exist in its own birthplace. If this comes to pass, how sad it will be for all of us."



Armenians in Syria, where they have been settled since 1915, have also become a target during the fighting there with schools and churches vulnerable to arson attacks. Many Armenians have fled from Syria back to Armenia. The Diocese of the Armenian Church of the UK and Ireland has raised £15,000 to help the Armenians of Syria during the past year.

The Prince of Wales visited Armenia in May 2013. The cathedral is one of two Armenian churches in London, St Yeghiche and St Sarkis, also in Kensington. St Yeghiche, formerly known as St Peter's, is a former Anglican Church which was closed in around 1973 and taken over by the Armenians in 1998. It has been restored and refurbished and is now an extraordinarily beautiful Victorian neo-gothic gem with a seating capacity of 1,000.

The first Armenian Church built in the UK is the Holy Trinity Church in Manchester which was built and consecrated in 1860.

## Taner Akcam: Modern Turkey's national struggles rooted in Genocide denial

"Modern Turkey is constructed on top of the denial" of the 1914-1918 Ottoman Genocide, the renowned Turkish Scholar Taner Akcam argued at a recent CSI sponsored lecture at Boston College.

Christian Solidarity International (CSI) today released a video of Akcam's October 22 lecture, entitled, "The Anatomy of Religious Cleansing: Non-Muslims in the Ottoman Empire." Akcam claimed that the genocide's buried legacy helps explain "why Turkey has such so much difficulty today in its Middle East policy towards Christians, Alawites and Kurds."

Working from a broad range of Ottoman and other contemporary sources, Akcam argued against the usual analysis of the Armenian Genocide, the Assyrian Genocide, and the expulsion of Greeks as "separate events," when they should be seen as parts of a "comprehensive policy of ethnic homogenization, implemented by one government, carried out as part of a general plan."

Akcam spoke instead of an "Ottoman Genocide against Christians" during World War I, which was part of a broader "genocide process" in Turkey lasting from 1878 to 1924. "By end of this peri-

od, at least one-third of the population of Anatolia had either been resettled, deported or annihilated," Akcam said.

Responding to a question about the connection between the genocide in Turkey 100 years ago and similar acts today committed by contemporary Islamist terrorists in Syria and Iraq, Akcam noted that while the leaders of the Ottoman Empire were then progressive nationalists and not religious zealots, they nevertheless "declared a jihad" and "used religion extensively" to mobilize

*continued on page 14*

## Ankara to host conference on the prospects of Turkey-Armenia border

On November 22-23 the Hrant Dink Foundation will organize a conference on the "The Sealed Gate: Prospects of the Turkey-Armenia Border" in Ankara.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, Turkey rediscovered its long neglected eastern neighbour, Armenia. Although Turkey was among the first countries to recognize Armenia's independence, it was reluctant to establish diplomatic ties with it. Even during Soviet times, with the exception of a passenger train that ran between Leninakan/Gyumri and Kars, the border between Turkey and Armenia remained closed. In 1992 Turkey allowed food aid from Europe to be delivered via this line. But in 1993 Turkey unilaterally and formally sealed its land border with Armenia in response to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The Kars-Gyumri rail connection was halted, and direct trade and cross-border activities between locals have been blocked ever since. To this date, the policy of closed borders remains in force.

The sealed border continues to have a significant impact on the lives of people on both sides of the border and on the wider region, including on war-torn Syria, which is home to a sizeable population of ethnic Armenians. The economic, political, social, and environmental effects of the blockade are considerable. If the goal of the sealed border was to help resolve the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, it has arguably had the opposite effect.

This conference seeks to address the "policy of closed borders" with its political, economic, social, environmental, humanitarian and regional aspects along with the prospects for peace-building in the Caucasus. It aims in particular to address the following questions and issues:

How do a sealed border and lack of direct contact impact mind-sets and the daily lives of people in the border areas and beyond? In turn, what would the impact of an open border be on them?

Would opening the border serve as a catalyst for economic development? What are the missed opportunities and prospects for regional cooperation and integration? What would be the outlook of the region in 30 years time assuming there are open borders and possibly even a common or free economic zone?

How can the border influence regional integration and cooperation in the Caucasus? What has been the impact of Turkey's "open-door policy" with Georgia, Iraq, Syria and Nakhchivan? Can an open border act as a catalyst for consolidating democracy in the Caucasus and for its integration with Europe as a stable and secure energy and transportation hub?

What are we actually talking about when we talk about borders? What do open borders mean in terms of territoriality, citizenship, sovereignty, belonging, globalization, liberty, authority, ethnicity,

nationality and identity?

How do sealed borders affect localities on both sides? What is the impact on architecture, transportation, urban and rural planning, municipalities, the environment, and migration?

What is the impact of security-oriented border management on the social texture? What about governance, military troops, and border guards?

What are the social policy options and initiatives for sealed borders? Can sports, art and cultural activities, and student exchanges play a role?

What are some examples of crossing borders in language, literature and art? How is the border reproduced as a cultural phenomenon? How else can one cross borders?

Addressing such questions, among others, the conference seeks to contribute to cross-border dialogue so as to overcome missed opportunities and to promote initiatives that will eliminate barriers and foster regional cooperation and integration.

The conference, which will host researchers and experts working on the history, politics, economy and sociology of region, is open to everyone who would like to join as an audience. The conference will be broadcasted live on [www.hrantdink.org](http://www.hrantdink.org).

The conference proceedings will be published in a book in 2015 by the Hrant Dink Foundation Publications.

## AGBU Holds a tribute banquet for founder of the Armenian Radio Hour of New Jersey

### From page 10

the evening was the awards ceremony where Abdo was presented with a series of accolades. Archbishop Khajag Barsamian of the Eastern Diocese of the Armenian Church relayed the blessing of His Holiness Karekin II by inviting Abdo to the podium to receive a special encyclical and the St. Sahag and Mesrob Medal.

Zohrab Mnatsaganyan, the ambassador of the Republic of Armenia to the United Nations, bestowed upon Abdo the Movses Khorenatsi Medal on behalf of

President Serzh Sargsyan. Dr. Dennis Papazian also presented Abdo with a gold medal from the Knights of Vartan. AGBU President Berge Setrakian ended the ceremony by offering Abdo a commemorative glass plaque.

Setrakian continued the festivities with a congratulatory speech, emphasizing Abdo and his wife Adi's commitment to their heritage. In his own speech, Abdo thanked Nila Festekjian, the chair of the tribute committee, and Berge Setrakian for hosting the special evening. He also gave a heartfelt thanks to his wife, who

has constantly stood by him.

"It is not possible to thank all the many individuals who so generously gave of their time and talent towards the success of the banquet. The honor bestowed upon me has brought new meaning to my work with the radio and even more so to my life. I am greatly indebted to AGBU," said Abdo.

The Armenian Radio Hour of New Jersey is a two-hour long program that airs every Sunday from 2:00 to 4:00 P.M. on WSOU 89.5 FM. It is also available to stream on the show's website.

## "Armenian Genocide: Front Page Coverage in the World Press" exhibition opens in Tehran

An exhibition titled "Armenian Genocide: Front Page Coverage in the World Press" and the presentation of same titled book was held in Tehran. The event was organized by the Armenian Genocide 100th anniversary committee of the Armenian Diocese of Tehran.

The guest-speaker of the event was doctor of historical sciences Hayk Demoyan; the author of the book, director of the Armenian Genocide Museum Institute, and the Secretary of State Commission on coordination of the events dedicated to the 100th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide.

The exhibition that opened on 14 November in "Ararat" cultural complex and organized by the initiative of Armenian Genocide 100th anniversary committee of the Armenian Diocese of Tehran, included 60 images that reflect the real picture of the Turkish crime against humanity and civilization, which has always been in the focus of world press.

Several examples from Persian press of the time were also included in the exhibition.

A welcome speech was made by Armenush Arakelyan; chairman of Armenian Genocide 100th anniversary committee of the Armenian Diocese of Tehran, than the guest-speaker of the day Hayk Demoyan delivered a speech, where he referred to the book presentation and exhibition.

He noted: "The capacity of the book and exhibition lies in the fact that we can simply show: without any additional commentary", and added: "In our strategy we should take in account 3 auditoriums. First the international audience; along with the memory or history of any nation we should introduce the topic of genocide. The second audience is the Turkish one, and the third one is the Armenian, and we need to educate competitive, psychologically and mentally strong generation in Diaspora, Artsakh and Armenia".



He touched upon the activities of State Commission on coordination of the events dedicated to the 100th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide.

The event was attended by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Armenia to Iran and Embassy staff, Armenian deputies of Iranian Parliament, representatives of National authorities, agencies, associations and "Alik" institution.

On 16 November the exhibition "Armenian Genocide: Front Page Coverage in the World Press" was presented also at "Arasbaran" cultural complex.



## Taner Akcam: Modern Turkey's national struggles rooted in Genocide denial

*From page 12*

local support for the genocide. Akcam also observed that many Armenian girls and women were "forcibly converted and married to Muslims." Akcam added that he is in the process of going through League of Nations records of 2,000 Armenian children recovered from "Arab, Kurdish and Turkish households" after the war. "There is a story of each child with a picture - horrendous stories. You can take the stories, change the date to 2014, and it looks like ISIS enslaving Christian women and children."

Ultimately, Akcam concluded, the genocide was driven by the unwillingness of Turkey's rulers "to share power with the Christians," who then constituted as much as 25% of the population. Turkey today faces "exactly the same problem" in its struggles with the Kurds and its broader Middle East policy, Akcam said.

Boston College's School of Theology and Ministry, Departments of Slavic and Eastern Languages and Literatures and Political Science, and Islamic Civilization and Society Program, and the National Association for Armenian



Studies and Research joined CSI as co-sponsors of Akcam's lecture as a part of a series on The Future of Religious Minorities in the Middle East

## The Man Who Invented the Word 'Genocide': Watchers of the Sky examines the legacy of Raphael Lemkin



The documentary *Watchers of the Sky* examines the legacy of Raphael Lemkin, the man who succeeded in making genocide an international crime, *The Daily Beast* reports.

Raphael Lemkin was, by all accounts, obsessed with genocide long before he invented a name for it. It began when he was a teenager in Poland, as he read about the Ottoman Empire crushing its Armenian population in 1915—what is now thought to be the 20th century's first genocide. He was shocked not just by the killing, but by the brazen way it was conducted, as if there was no concern about outside intervention or repercussion.

Lemkin went to his law professor, and was told that the Turks were the rulers, and therefore had absolute sovereignty within their borders. The citizens of each country, the professor said, were just like chickens, and the ruler was like a farmer, and he could do with them what he liked.

"Sovereignty, I argued, cannot be conceived as the right to kill millions of innocent people," Lemkin wrote in his notebooks.

Many years later, in 1943, he'd construct a word—scratching out many others (ethnocide, vandalism)—to properly convey the most heinous act of human evil. The equation for "Genocide" was half "genos," Greek for people, tribe or race, and half a derivative of "caedere," Latin for killing or destroying. "Why is the killing of a million a lesser crime than the killing of an individual?" he wondered. He decided this word would be the catalyst in which the international community would be forced to make massacres into a crime, and then use law to prosecute such acts. It would inject a threat of accountability into power, and upend the impunity wartime leaders had operated under for years. By doing so, nothing like what happened to the Armenians, and later

to him and his family during World War II, could happen to anyone else.

"He really believed this word could bring people together, could bind humanity in order to stop these crimes," says Edet Belzberg, whose recent documentary, *Watchers of the Sky*, looks at the legacy of a man who succeeded in making genocide an international crime.

Belzberg first read about Lemkin in *A Problem From Hell*, Samantha Powers's Pulitzer Prize-winning account of America's inaction in the face of genocide, and came up with the film's concept two years later.

"I was taken by this man who had no country to call his own, he barely spoke English, had very little money, and didn't have an address—yet he was able to achieve this," recalls Belzberg.

Belzberg had grown up learning about WWII and visiting Holocaust museums since she was a young girl. When she learned of Lemkin's story she was impressed that his battle to criminalize genocide began far before the killing reached his family, and continued far beyond a personal scope after.

"I think what I really loved about Lemkin and what spoke to me," she says, "was that he wasn't saying, 'I have to figure out how to protect my people.' He was thinking, 'My God if this happened to me it happened to others, we have to find a way to prevent it.'"

The film traces Lemkin's journey in haunting animation and follows four characters trying today to uphold his legacy. His success was revolutionary, but what would the crusader think if he saw the massacres that have gone unstopped today? The testimony is damning: the world has not learned its lesson. The newsreel footage in *Watchers of the Sky* follows columns of refugees fleeing war, suitcases and small children in their arms. These formations streamed from Rwanda with the same hopeless shuffle as they did from Bosnia and now as they do from Syria.

"If today is Darfur, tomorrow it's somewhere else," says one of the film's characters, Emmanuel Uwurukundo, who runs UN refugee camps for 60,000 Sudanese in Chad. Uwurukundo, himself a survivor of the genocide in Rwanda that claimed his parents and six sisters, takes the film on the

ground of a long-running war that once gripped the international community, but today only simmers in the back pages of newspapers.

Also featured are journalist and current U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Samantha Power; Luis Moreno Ocampo, the determined first prosecutor of the International Criminal Court; and Ben Ferencz, who was just a young lawyer and soldier when he became the chief prosecutor of the largest murder trial in history: Nuremberg.

By WWII, Lemkin had been peddling his ideas on genocide for more than a decade. He'd moved to the United States in the early '40s and watched the country standby as a mass slaughter played out across the ocean. President Roosevelt, who was eager to halt Hitler's military advances, wasn't going to justify a war just to stop an ethnic cleansing.

"So he has a word, now what? What do you do with a word?" asks Samantha Power in the film. Lemkin needed a place to test his concept, and decided on Nuremberg, where law was converging with the most horrific crimes yet recorded. Lemkin hung around the proceedings, disheveled and unkempt, but determined.

By that time his theories had been disseminated enough that Ferencz, when he addressed the court, threw in a tribute to Lemkin, calling the war crimes of the 22 Nazis being tried genocide, though it had no legal implication at the time.

When he returned to New York, Lemkin became a one-man lobbying machine. The United Nations had recently been created and he decided to push his new crime into the books. He'd often be waiting outside ambassadors' residences and offices, and trailing journalists, ready to launch into his spiel at any moment. Someone called him a hermit crab lurking in the halls of the United Nations.

To get a resolution about genocide passed, he devised a letter-writing campaign. His strategy was to target the smallest of UN member states, writing to Haiti, Burma and others as a way to make the powers take note.

"This law shall not die, because so many human beings died to make it live," Lemkin wrote.

*continued on page 19*

## The Program For Children Epilepsy Centre In "Arabkir" Joint Medical Center & Institute Of Child And Adolescent Health (Yerevan, Republic Of Armenia)

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Armenian Alumni Association have just finished the implementation of the Program for Children Epilepsy Centre in "Arabkir" Joint Medical Center & Institute of Child and Adolescent Health, funded by Japanese Government and JICA this fiscal year.

The President of JICA AAA Levon Movsesyan is also the Chief of Children Epilepsy Centre in "Arabkir" Joint Medical Centre & Institute of Child and Adolescent Health and he knows well the difficult situation and needs of Children Epilepsy Centre which has approximately 3000 registered patients with epilepsy. That is why members of JICA AAA applied last year to Japanese Government and to JICA to get financial assistance for the Project for Children Epilepsy Centre with the aim to purchase the equipment for electroencephalographic (EEG) examination and to publish necessary booklets.

"Arabkir" Joint Medical Centre is the largest medical center in Armenia rendering medical inpatient and outpatient services and care to about 35 000 children a year. Being the successor of the Republican Center for Child Health Care Organization and Methodology and reestablished in 2003, the Center is one of the leading and headmost health establishments in Armenia in the field of Child and Adolescent Health. The mission of the Institute is to promote healthy growth and development of children and adolescents of Armenia. The Complex provides some rehabilitation services in different regions of Armenia in order to make services accessible for children living in far regions.

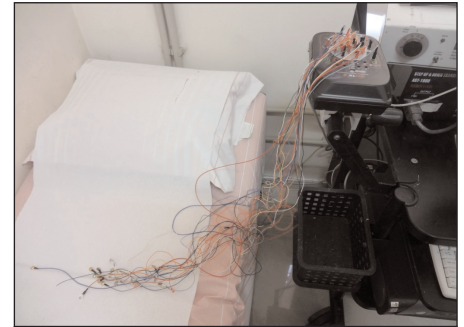
Electroencephalography is the main and the most important medical examina-

tion for patients with epilepsy. Children Epilepsy Centre in "Arabkir" Medical Centre currently has approximately 3000 registered patients and each patient should be examined by EEG twice a year. But the specialists of the Centre carry out the examination and treatment of not only patients registered in Children Epilepsy Centre but also of "Arabkir" hospital patients as well as of outpatients throughout the Armenia.

As a result of very intensive use the devices for electroencephalography and their accessories in Children Epilepsy Centre were worn out. The approval of the Program for Children Epilepsy Center gave JICA AAA the opportunity to buy and to provide the Centre with necessary accessories for EEG and as a result to increase the number of examined patients.

Thanks to JICA support JICA AAA also published the Journals for observation of epileptic seizures (for patients with epilepsy) and the User's guides for parents "Epilepsy in Children" that are very important for the enhancing of the quality of treatment because the correct and competent organization of treatment of patients with epilepsy is mainly depended from regular and right recording of epileptic seizures and describing their intensity and duration.

The staff of "Arabkir" Joint Medical Centre & Institute of Child and Adolescent Health, their patients, parents of children with epilepsy and all members of JICA AAA express their gratitude to Japanese Government, to JICA, to Mr. Adachi Hiroaki - Assistant Director of Caucasus Division, JICA Tokyo Office, to Mr. Masao Shikano - Chief Representative of JICA Uzbekistan Office, to Mr. Iida Jiro



from JICA Uzbekistan Office and to Mr. Daisuke Fukumori for great support and kind attention to disable children in Armenia. This humanitarian program funded by Japanese Government and JICA was very urgent and had effective results.





# "KAAR-MED"

## PRIVATE CLINIC CENTER FOR WOMEN'S HEALTH

The Private Clinic "KAAR-MED" has been functioning on the market for medical services for more than 15 years. The Clinic is located in Warsaw (10 Bitwy Warszawskiej street) close to the centre of the city within easy reach of Dworzec Zachodni railway station and other city communications networks.

Our Patients can use a private parking located directly at the entrance to the Clinic with special places for ambulance and disabled people. Clinic is fully adapted and friendly for wheelchair users.

The Clinic specialisation is gynaecology and obstetrics including full pregnancy care, "one day surgery" and aesthetic medicine procedures as well as plastic and cosmetic gynaecology. "KAAR-MED" employs gynaecologists and physicians of all specialisations who have clinical experience gained in leading Warsaw hospitals.

We offer a wide range of laboratory, microbiological and genetic tests, diagnostic imaging techniques (USG) including prenatal tests such as pregnancy ultrasound, prenatal imaging findings, Harmony Prenatal Test, Doppler ultrasonography tests and many others.

The "KAAR-MED" Clinic is fully outfitted with the latest medical equipment used for diagnosis and treatment of the entire range of gynaecology and obstetrics diseases:

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- Toshiba ultrasound imaging system
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- Cryosurgery machine
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- ELLMAN Pelleve Unit (radio frequency surgery and wrinkle reduction system)
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Our clinic fulfils all the official norms (stated by the Direction of the Health Minister of Poland of 02.02.2011) concerning professional, technical and sanitary conditions for health care organizations.

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02-362 Warsaw, Poland**

**Information and registration:**

**+48 22 823 04 52  
+48 22 201 90 95  
+ 48 50 910 74 05**



**WHAT? WHEN? WHERE?****Enjoy your leisure****24 November**

**19.00.** Glamourous Chobans. Transparent comedy. Author: Armen Vardanyan. Director: Karo Balyan. Play | State Theater of Musical Comedy after H. Paronyan  
**19.00.** The Little Mermaid. H. C. Andersen. Plastic dance show. Staging choreographer: Victoria Matveeva. Play | Student Theater

**25 November**

**11.00. 13.00.** Cock-a-doodle-doo. Play for kids | State Puppet Theater after H. Tumanyan  
**19.00.** You Can't Get Rid Of Me. Comedy in 2 acts. Author: Gurgen Khanjyan. Staging: Yervand Ghazanchyan

**26 November**

**19.00.** Sayat-Nova. Opera in 3 acts. Staging Director: Aram Sukiasyan. Opera | National Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet after A. Spendiarian  
**19.00.** Uninvited Guest. Comedy melodrama. Director: Arman Navasardyan. Play | State Musical Chamber Theater  
**19.00.** Four Reasons for Marriage. Comedy in 2 acts. Author: Richard Baer. Play | State Theater of Musical Comedy after H. Paronyan  
**19.00.** Dear Pamela. Author: J. Patrick. Staging: Narine Malyan. Play | H. Malyan Theater of Film Actors

**27 November**

**15:00, 17:00.** The New Adventures of The Three Piglets. Directed by Samson Stepanyan. Choreographer: Sevag Avakian. Musical | State Musical Chamber Theater  
**19.00.** Dear Pamela. Author: J. Patrick. Staging: Narine Malyan. Play | H. Malyan Theater of Film Actors  
**19.00.** Ardalion. Historical mimodrama. uthor of Play` Zhirayr Dadasyan and Naira Yedigaryan. Staging

Director` Zhirayr Dadasyan. Play | Yerevan State Pantomime Theater  
**19.00.** The Dawn are Quiet Here. Drama in 2 acts. B. Vasilev. Play | National Academic Theater after G. Sundukyan  
**19.00.** People, Look Up!. Psychological drama, 16+. Based on Hasmik Charets' novel "Pearls and waterpits". Staged by Samson Movsesyan. Play | Student Theater  
**19.00.** Victims of Love. Comedy in 2 acts. Author: Vyacheslav Kobyakov. Staging: Karo Ghulyan. Play | State Theater of Musical Comedy after H. Paronyan  
**21.00.** Bridge Jazz Quintet. Concert | Stop Club

**28 November**

**18.00.** State Dance Ensemble of Armenia. Dance | Arno Babajanyan Concert Hall  
**19.00.** Tagharan Ensemble of Ancient Music: Gala Concert. Concert | Chamber Music House after Komitas  
**19.00.** APO & Arevik Beglaryan. Armenian Philharmonic Orchestra. Conductor? Eduard Topchjan. Concert | Aram Khachaturian Concert Hall  
**19.00.** Dear Pamela. Author: J. Patrick. Staging: Narine Malyan. Play | H. Malyan Theater of Film Actors  
**19.00.** The Caucasian Chalk Circle. Play in 2 acts. Author: Bertolt Brecht. Play | National Academic Theater after G. Sundukyan  
**19.00.** It Doesn't Matter With Whom. Original "Butterflies Are Free" by Leonard Gershe. Director: Lusine Yernjakyen. Play | Yerevan State Chamber Theater  
**19.00.** Paid Illusion. A play in 2 acts. Ives Jamiaque. "Monsieur Amilcar". Play | Yerevan Drama Theater after H. Ghaplanyan  
**19.00.** Sexual Chaos in the Hotel. Author: Ray Cooney. Director: Honored Artist of RA, David Hakobyan. Play | State Musical Chamber Theater  
**19.00.** Jackpot. Comedy in 1 act. Ray

Cooney. Director: Samson Stepanyan. Play | Hamazgayin State Theater

**29 November**

**12:00, 14:00, 16:00.** The Booted Cat (Puss in Boots). Play for kids | State Puppet Theater after H. Tumanyan  
**12:30, 14:00 15:30.** Staging by Lily Elbakyan 6+. Play for kids | State Marionette Theater  
**14.00.** Beauty and the Beast. Children's Musical Fun Show. Director: Armen Margaryan. Play for kids | State Musical Chamber Theater  
**18.00.** Liana Zurabyan: Autumn Sun. Program: V. Teryan, Y. Charents, P. Sevak, H. Sahyan, H. Shiraz. | Arno Babajanyan Concert Hall  
**18.00.** Du-Dum the Wise Man and the Ignorant. Play for kids | State Puppet Theater after H. Tumanyan  
**19.00.** George Pehlivanian - Beethoven: Symphony No.9. Beethoven: Symphony No.9. Conductor: George Pehlivanian. Concert | National Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet after A. Spendiarian  
**19.00.** Jackpot. Comedy in 1 act. Ray Cooney. Director: Samson Stepanyan. Play | Hamazgayin State Theater  
**19.00.** A Hundred Years Later. Drama. Author: Perch Zeytuntsyan. Play | National Academic Theater after G. Sundukyan  
**19.00.** A Man is Required. Original "Jan & Beatrice" by Carol Freshett. Director of the play - Lusine Yernjakyen. Play | Yerevan State Chamber Theater  
**19.00.** Khanuma. A. Tsagareli. Play | Russian Drama Theater after K. Stanislavski  
**19.00.** Oh Anna, Anna or Passionate Sunday. Romantic comedy in 2 acts. Marc Camoletti. Play | Yerevan Drama Theater after H. Ghaplanyan  
**19.00.** Coma Nostra. Author: Narek Duryan. Staging and music design by Narek Duryan. Play | State Puppet Theater after H. Tumanyan  
**19.00.** The Last Stop. Serious comedy in 2 acts. Tamar Hovhannisyen. Play | State Theater of Musical Comedy after H. Paronyan

## Zodiac Weekly Forecast

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

You likely will feel edgy and irritable at this time. Perhaps you feel trapped by the "rules" and want to break free. You can probably do so, but consider the cost. The ruling body could be the IRS, your bank, or your employer. It may feel as though you are treated like a fly on the wall rather than a person. This ongoing square between Uranus and Pluto is the pits.

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

It is possible you will feel a sense of fatigue this week. Maybe something has caused you to be disappointed with yourself. Don't take the blues seriously or worry about yourself. In a few days you will feel much better. It is a temporary mood swing. Get some extra rest. Stay in touch with good friends.

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

You must work to manage your communications at this time. Your situation may require you to use an unaccustomed vehicle, such as writing, to make yourself understood. You could be required to learn a different "language" for business or personal purposes.

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

This is not your best week unless you plan to get a lot of hard work accomplished. If you become aware that you are easily angered, use caution concerning tools or machinery. Your reflexes may not be on target. Avoid speeding because there may be police on every corner.

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

The Uranus/Pluto story is playing out in your area of home, hearth, family and your job or your relationships to those at a distance. Your position carries more power at this time, so your voice will be louder than the voices of others. Hopefully you will be speaking on behalf of family life.

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

Your power of concentration can be deep. You might be prone to somber thinking or at worst, pessimism and fear. It is important that you use your focus for the good in your life rather than in self-criticism and destructive thinking.

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

This is not your best week for romance and social life. You may be in circumstances that cause you to feel as though you must be pretentious concerning your feelings. Possibly you are not even really clear yourself about just what your needs are in these relationships. It's a low period that will pass in a few days.

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

Your partner or a significant other may upset the status quo of your life. Somehow this triggers your security fears. Old tensions may rise and threaten to overwhelm you. This time calls you to rise beyond your childhood and remember you have a spirit and maturity that you did not as a child.

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

The sun returns "home" to your sign this week. You likely will find it to be energizing. Now is the time to focus on new plans for this next year of your life. Take a fresh look at where you want to direct your energy. It is appropriate that your attention be directed toward yourself right now. But while you are doing this, be sensitive to the needs of those around you as well.

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

You may feel pressured by circumstances to take control of a situation. Perhaps you do. Or perhaps you mainly fear that others will not handle the situation as well as you can. You are dangerously close to letting your ego run the game. Please spend some time in contemplation of what is the "right" thing to do.

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

It is necessary that you function as efficiently as possible. Scattered thoughts or words will not make the grade. Some important bits of information could be hard to find. People sometimes learn "business" writing under this aspect. Or it may be important that you gather your thoughts together in a project now.

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

Beware that you are in a sensitive frame of mind and may misinterpret that which is said to you. You may be the one who hears what you want to hear. So take your impressions with a grain of salt until you clarify what was originally intended.

## The Man Who Invented the Word 'Genocide': Watchers of the Sky examines the legacy of Raphael Lemkin

### *From page 15*

Then, in 1948, it happened. Country representatives spanning the earth's corners raised their hands to support a convention that would prevent and punish mass slaughter as a crime. "Genocide Now a World Crime," the headlines screamed. The refugee from Eastern Europe had made his first entry into international law books.

Three years later, in 1951, it was entered officially. Today, a number of world leaders have already been charged with the crime of genocide, but more questions have surfaced: How can genocide be prevented? And how should it be stopped?

"I think he would have been disheartened, but knowing Lemkin he would not have lost faith," says Belzberg. "The United Nations is only as good as we demand it to be, and I think we all have to demand more of it...[Lemkin] would work harder."

The name of the film refers to a story of an old man who watched and recorded the movements of the stars for 25 years. When asked why he was doing such a hapless task, he replied that though there was no gain for him, future generations could spare themselves 25 years of research and move scientific study forward.

Lemkin died penniless at a bus stop in 1959, on his way to another day lobbying at the United Nations. Since then, he's been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize seven times, and though his name is still little known, others have taken up his cause.

For half a century, Ferencz, a tenacious 95-year-old, has been on his own Lemkin-esque campaign. He's petitioning the world's powers to recognize an act of aggression by a state against another as a war crime—because once the charge is genocide or crimes against humanity, it's too late. He wanders through the halls of the United Nations, passing out pamphlets and extolling his cause.

"I am watching the sky," Ferencz says of his seemingly eternal campaign. "That's it."



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