



Sochi Olympics declared open



Armenia represented by four athletes

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President Sargsyan meets CSTO Secretary General



President Serzh Sargsyan received the Secretary General of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) Nikolay Boryuzha and the Chief of CSTO Joint Staff, Lieutenant General Alexander Studenikin during their working visit to the Republic of Armenia, President's Press Office reported.

At the meeting, the parties discussed issues pertaining to the cooperation in the framework of CSTO, including the development of the Military Component of CSTO, the implementation process of the program of the development of main directions of military cooperation endorsed by CSTO member states at the session of CSTO Collective Security Council held in Sochi on September 23, the improvement of the current activities of CSTO Joint Staff, as well as issues pertaining to CSTO Collective Security upon maintenance of the security of Caucasian region.

Armenian FM meets Minsk Group Co-Chairs

On February 5 Armenian Foreign Minister Edward Nalbandian received the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs- Igor Popov, Jacques Faure and James Warlick as well as Andrzej Kasprzyk, the Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office,.

Edward Nalbandian and the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs discussed possible ways of advancing the Nagorno-Karabakh peace process.

The Co-Chairs presented their impressions from their meetings in Baku to the Foreign Minister.

Minister Nalbandian stressed the necessity of preventing the continuous provocations of the Azerbaijani side and noted that Armenia fully shares the Co-Chairs' approach that the incidents taking place on the border with Armenia and on the line of contact with Nagorno-Karabakh undermine the negotiation process, decrease the possibilities for achieving peace. In that context Minister Nalbandian underlined that in line with the Co-Chairs, Armenia considers that it is necessary to fully implement the tri-partite agreements from May, 1994 on the establishment of ceasefire and from



February, 1995 on the consolidation of ceasefire, and carry out the initiatives of the withdrawal of snipers from the line of contact, of the creation of a mechanism for investigation of incidents.

US hopes the tension at the line of contact will decrease

The United States hopes that the tension on the contact line of Azerbaijani and Armenian troops will decrease, the US Ambassador to Azerbaijan, Richard Morningstar said on Feb. 10, Azeri media report.

The ambassador made the remarks speaking at a meeting with students of the Azerbaijan Diplomatic Academy.

"Any lose of life is tragic. There has been escalated tension on the line of contact over several weeks. We hope that it will decrease. The escalated tension doesn't help the negotiation process and can create unintended consequences and miscalculations," he said.

Morningstar stressed that US urges both sides to observe the truce on the contact line and refrain from any activities that will cause any further lose of life.

Regarding the meeting of the two countries' presidents the ambassador said that the US hopes they will meet soon.

"Well we hope so. Obviously it is up to the two presidents to determine whether they will meet again soon. We hope they will. I think frankly only way this is ultimately is going to be



resolved if the two presidents can sit down and work out concrete steps towards the resolution," Morningstar said. "The Minsk Group plays a role. And we can play a role in mediating, facilitating, coming up with ideas. But ultimately it is going to be the political will of both countries that will get this resolved and finally end this conflict."

Serzh Sargsyan: EU membership has never been on Armenia's agenda



Within the framework of the visit to the Czech Republic, Armenian President Serzh Sargsyan gave an interview to the Czech Lidové Noviny paper, President's Press office reported. Asked whether Armenia's decision to join the Customs Union means the suspension of the European integration process, Serzh Sargsyan said: "We have been productively cooperating in a number of spheres for a long time now, and we are about to continue our relations. I mean reforms in spheres such as reinforcement of democratic institutions, protection of human rights and others.

"We attach great importance to the cooperation with the European Union. With the joint statement adopted in Vilnius we reiterated our commitment to develop and reinforce the cooperation in spheres of mutual interest in the future. In Vilnius the Armenian Foreign Minister and the EU High Representative exchanged letters, outlining the agenda of Armenia-EU cooperation," President Sargsyan said. He added, however, that joining the European Union had never been on Armenia's agenda.

"Armenia has been successfully developing partnership relations with NATO. We implement an Individual Partnership Action Plan, participate in NATO-led operations in Kosovo and Afghanistan. Nevertheless, we have never noticed any NATO member state making it clear to Turkey that the latter causes considerable harm to the organization with its actions," President Sargsyan said. "It's a paradox that we make our contribution to the security system of the North Atlantic Treaty, while the policy of another NATO participating country causes direct harm to this security system," the President added.

The Armenian President referred to the

independence of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and noted that for more than 20 years Artsakh has been successfully developing a democratic society and statehood based on European values.

"As an outstanding Czech writer, advocate and statesman Václav Havel has noted, "When a truth is not given complete freedom, freedom is not complete."

"I think that's why Azerbaijan does not want many people to visit Artsakh. Azerbaijan blacklists visitors to Nagorno Karabakh and ban them from visiting Azerbaijan in the future," he said.

"The issue of the status of Nagorno Karabakh is a matter of negotiations under the auspices of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs. According to the logic of the proposals of the mediators, the final status should be determined by the people of Nagorno Karabakh through a legally binding free expression of will."

"Azerbaijan does not stop addressing threats to Armenia and Artsakh, ignoring the calls of the international community to prepare the peoples to peace, not war," the President said. "Both Armenia and Artsakh share the approach of the Minsk Group Co-chairs that there is no alternative to the peaceful settlement. We are confident that the application of new violence will lead to new human losses and destruction, but will never solve the Nagorno Karabakh issue," Serzh Sargsyan said.

Speaking about the Armenian-Turkish relations, Armenian President Serzh Sargsyan said the main obstacle to normalization is the refusal of the Turkish side to respect earlier agreements to ratify the two protocols on the establishment of diplomatic relations and opening of the border signed in Zurich in 2009 without any preconditions.

"The international community agrees with the Armenian approach of normalizing relations without preconditions and considers that the ball is now in the Turkish court," the President said.

"We are ready to resume the process of normalization of relations if Turkey demonstrates political will to refrain from its policy of preconditions. The implementation of the protocols will become an important component of reinforcement of stability in the whole region," he stated.

Armenia had better avoid association with the EU and membership in the Customs Union



Political scientist Yervand Bozoyan divides the Armenian-Russian strategic relations into three stages. According to him, in the last stage (after the Russian-Georgian war) some emphasizes changed in Armenia's foreign policy, which brought about a deep suspicion and a dangerous ambiguity in the strategic relations.

The strategic relations with Russia have benefited Armenia starting from 1990s, the political scientist said. "In particular, thanks to those relations Armenia has managed to neutralize Azerbaijani oil-dollars, by purchasing weapons from Russia at a low price," he said, adding, however, that the changes after the Russian-Georgian war resulted in doubts and misunderstanding.

Yervand Bozoyan considers this increased Armenia's dependence on Russia. This was the reason why Armenia extended the term of the Russian military base for 49 years.

According to him, the second issue in the Armenian-Russian strategic relations was the association with the European Union. This was followed by the sale of Russian weapons to Azerbaijan, which was the first case Russia disturbed the balance.

The political scientist says this naturally worried Armenia, and this was the reason for Armenia's decision to join the Customs Union.

Yervand Bozoyan considers the best choice for Armenia would be to avoid association with the EU and membership in the Customs Union and serve as a bridge between the West and Russia as it was successfully doing in the past.

Sochi Olympics declared open

On February 7 Armenian President Serzh Sargsyan was present at the opening ceremony of the 22nd Winter Olympics in Sochi.

Armenia has dispatched a delegation of four skiers to compete this year's Olympics.

21-year-old Katya Galstyan, the country's only female representative, is from Armenia's traditional sports powerhouse, Gyumri. She will compete in cross-country skiing.

21-year-old Sergey Mikayelyan, who carried Armenia's flag at the games' opening ceremony, is the only athlete with past Olympic experience, having debuted at Vancouver. Born in Gorno-Altaysk, Russia is coached by his father Artur Mikayelyan and mother Alla Kapchikavaeva (herself a 1988 Olympian).

23-year-old Artur Yeghoyan, born in Armenia's northern town of Ashotsk, also trains with Artur Mikayelyan in cross-country skiing.

And 26-year-old alpine skier Arman Serebrakian has taken time off from medical school to follow in the footsteps of his little sister Ani-Matilda Serebrakian who represented Armenia in the 2010 Olympics. Serebrakians were born and raised in northern California, where their parents moved from Iran.

Russian President Vladimir Putin opened the Winter Olympics in Sochi on Friday after a lavish opening ceremony showcasing Russia as a resurgent nation.



"I declare the 22nd Winter Olympic Games officially open," Putin said, raising the curtain on an Olympic Games that started as his pet project and has become the crowning moment of his third term as president.

In front of a near-capacity crowd at the 40,000-seat Fisht Olympic Stadium and millions of TV viewers worldwide, the opening show drew on Russia's rich musical and literary heritage, with a few nods to its Soviet past.

"Tonight we are writing a new page in Olympic history. These are the first-ever Olympic Games in the new Russia," said International Olympic Committee President Thomas Bach. The German former fencer, 60, is overseeing his first Games since replacing Jacques Rogge at the helm of the IOC in September.

"The Russians' desire for their own

winter sport resort was so great because of their passion for sports on snow and ice. What took decades in other parts of the world has been achieved here in just seven years. That is a remarkable achievement."

Bach called on athletes "to live together with harmony, with tolerance and without any form of discrimination for whatever reason," after an Olympic buildup marred by disputes over Russian laws banning promotion of non-traditional sexual relationships to children.

With a total cost of \$51 billion, the Sochi Olympics are on course to be the most expensive in history by some measures, although that includes infrastructure not directly used for the Games and Russian officials say only \$6.4 billion of directly competition-related costs should count.

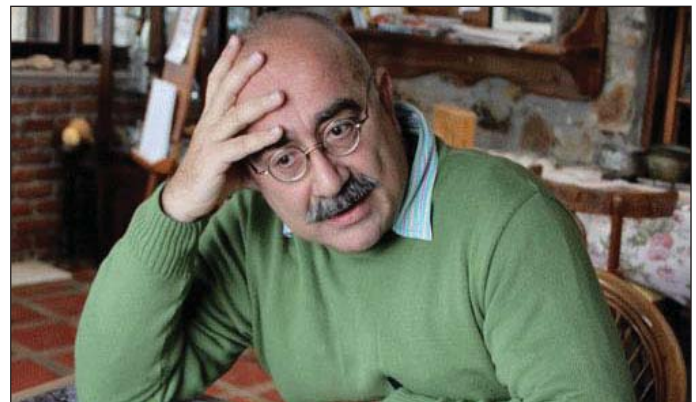
Pan-Armenian Solidarity: Chakhalyan Calls on Turkey to Release Sevan Nishanyan

Georgian-Armenian activist Vahagn Chakhalyan today issues a statement condemning the two year prison sentence handed down by a Turkish court to Turkish-Armenian human rights activist and intellectual Sevan Nishanyan.

Chakhalyan, who was found guilty of illegal arms possession and sentenced to ten years in Georgia, labelled the Turkish court's sentence "contemptible and cynical". The court found Nishanyan guilty of illegally constructing a small hut on his property outside of Izmir.

"At the same time," Chakhalyan wrote, "Turkish state companies are carrying out numerous illegal construction programs in the Armenian populated region of Javakhk; in particular the Kars-Akhalkalak railway, hydro power stations, and others."

Continuing, Chakhalyan writes: "In our estimation, Nishanyan was imprisoned merely because the unwritten laws in Turkey do not allow an Armenian intellectual to have the right to free thought, especially on the eve of the 100th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide."



Chakhalyan concludes by calling for the immediate release of Nishanyan, noting that the right of free speech and other democratic virtues are the best guarantees for peaceful harmony amongst the peoples of our region.

Merkel scolds Erdogan over Armenian Genocide denial



German Chancellor Angela Merkel scolded Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan over Turkey's continued denial of the Armenian Genocide and urged the Turkish leader to "face its history," Asbarez reports quoting the Turkish-language version of Hurriyet.

Erdogan, who was on an official visit to Germany, warned Merkel and her ruling Christian Democratic Union party to be more cautious in addressing the upcoming centennial of the Armenian Genocide.

"We are aware that in the coming year there are budgetary allocations in your country for the 100th anniversary of 1915 event," Erdogan reportedly told Merkel.

"I recommend that you address this issue more carefully and caution your party about any allocations," added

Erdogan.

In response, Merkel reportedly told the Turkish leader that Germany is a democratic country and that her government cannot intervene in decisions.

"Turkey must come to terms with its history. We cannot compare the Armenians living in Armenia with the Armenians who were forcibly dispersed around the world," said Merkel adding that those in Armenia are living under difficult circumstances and urged Erdogan to open the border.

"You are forcing us to accept something we have not done," said Erdogan, denying the Armenian Genocide again and claiming that the entire Turkish archives are open to the world.

"Do not do injustice against Turkey," Erdogan urged Merkel.

Prior to his visit to Germany, a member of the German parliament urged Erdogan to end the denial of the Armenian Genocide and apologize for the crime, reported the Bild newspaper.

Erika Stenbach, a member of Merkel's party, said: "I urge Turkish Prime Minister Erdogan to stop denying the genocide of Armenians and Assyrians by the Young Turk government of the Ottoman Empire 99 years ago," adding that it is high time for Turkey to apologize to the descendants of the victims of the first genocide of the 20th century.

"It is Erdogan's duty to face the truth nearly 100 years after that terrible crime and ensure that the Turkish textbooks do not distort this part of Turkish history," said Steinbach.

Alexander Iskandaryan rules out the resumption of military actions in Karabakh

"The Karabakh issue will remain unsolved, at least in the short-term perspective," Director of the Caucasus Institute Alexander Iskandaryan told a press conference at Noyan Tapan News Agency on February 7.

According to him, the Co-Chairs will at least try to keep the Minsk process alive. "They will do their best to maintain the Minsk process, as it is a certain guarantee of security for the parties," he said. "At this point the main function of the Minsk Group is to keep the process going," Iskandaryan added.

Speaking about the balanced statements of the Minsk Group Co-Chairs on the cases of ceasefire violation, the political scientist said "it's their work, they cannot act in a different way." He added that it does not mean anything and does not change anything.

"It's a natural process, and the task of the Co-Chairs is to ensure the continuity of the negotiation process," he said.



Alexander Iskandaryan completely rules out the possibility of resumption of military actions. "The party starting war should be at least 50-60% confident that

its victory is possible," the political scientist said, adding that it's hardly possible either in the long-term or short-term perspectives.

CoE, Danish Government fund local governance strengthening project in Armenia



A new three-year project in the field of local democracy was launched on February 5 as part of the Council of Europe Action Plan for Armenia 2012-2014. The project is funded by the Government of Denmark and enjoys support of the Government of Armenia.

The project "Support to Consolidating Local Democracy in Armenia" was presented in Yerevan by Armen Gevorgyan, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Territorial Administration, and by Council of Europe representative Knud Andersen, Vice-President of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, Alfonso Zaedi, Head

of Democratic Governance and Institutions Department, and Olexander Pavlyuk, Head of the Council of Europe Office in Yerevan.

While providing support to the central government on the local self-government reforms, including the territorial-administrative reforms, the project will assist in parallel the local communities through activities on public ethics, citizen participation, human resource management and leadership development for mayors. It ultimately aims at spreading knowledge of good practice and European standards in local democracy in Armenia.

"Today local authorities have the pri-

mary responsibility to respond to the needs and issues of concern of the citizens," stated Knud Andersen, Vice-President of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities. "The Congress is deeply committed to provide assistance to local authorities in their daily effort not only to provide services to the citizens, but also to inspire the life of the community and shape their values. This project is designed to reinforce the standards of local democracy in Armenia and to disseminate principles of good governance," he continued.

"The Council of Europe acknowledges that the Government of Armenia resolves its commitment to local government reform and is happy to contribute to it through legal assistance and capacity building initiatives. We will continue providing expertise based on best European practices and innovation, said Mr. Zardi, Head of the Council of Europe Democratic Governance and Institutions Department.

The project will develop over a period of three years and is expected to involve several dozen Armenian communities throughout the country.

Opposition Warns Government against Continued 'Obstruction'

The Armenian authorities will face a much tougher challenge to their rule if they continue blocking opposition initiatives in parliament, a leader of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation (Dashnaksutyun) warned on February 7.

"Taking advantage of its status, the parliamentary majority is obstructing and impeding things," Armen Rustamyan told a news conference. "If all our demands are going to be rejected by the authorities, we will be left with only one variant for solving issues. Namely, regime change."

Dashnaksutyun as well as the two other opposition parties represented in the National Assembly and the opposition-leaning Prosperous Armenia Party (BHK) have increasingly cooperated in the last few months in challenging the government on the parliament floor. In particular, they jointly tried to scuttle a controversial Russian-Armenian energy agreement last December.

A parliament committee controlled by

them declared the agreement's ratification by the assembly null and void. The ruling Republican Party of Armenia (HHK) responded by regaining control over the committee. The HHK-led majority in the parliament also rejected this week opposition demands for a parliamentary inquiry into the government's murky dealings with Russia's Gazprom gas monopoly.

"You can't effect regime change just by calling for regime change," Naira Zohrabyan, a senior BHK lawmaker, said on Friday, underlining her party's cautious stance. But she too spoke of growing cooperation among the four parties making up the parliamentary minority.

"The four political forces have been trying to set a common political agenda," Zohrabyan. "We have a number of very serious issues on our joint political agenda and are trying to move forward with small steps."

"Some issues are still under discus-



sion. When we finally agree on a package of decision we will present it to you," said Levon Zurabyan of the Armenian National Congress (HAK), a more radical opposition party.

The HAK, which is led by former President Levon Ter-Petrosian, plans to hold a rally in Yerevan on March 1 to mark the 6th anniversary of a deadly post-election unrest.

USAID helps build MLSA capacity for effective public outreach on the new pension system



PRIP
Pension Reform
Implementation Program

The USAID-funded Pension Reform Implementation Program (PRIP) and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs of Armenia (MLSA) have completed a three-month training program aimed at facilitating the implementation of the country's new pension legislation and enhancing the customer outreach for the affected MLSA agencies. During the ceremony held in Yerevan on February 7, 2014, participants in PRIP's training of trainer's sessions received certificates for successful completion of the course. The first component of the training program focused on the new pension system and featured a series of legal advocacy sessions for regional social workers, including those working in the newly established Comprehensive Social Services Centers. The second component was designed to train qualified trainers to conduct larger-scale public seminars on Armenia's multi-pillar pension system.

Pre-training surveys conducted in all marzes of Armenia had revealed a strong demand for clear understanding and knowledge of the complex pension legislation. The MLSA "Pension System Awareness Center" Foundation (PSACF), tasked with this function, could not meet that demand with their own resources and required skilled trainers to improve and expand their outreach. Regional social workers also lacked relevant knowledge to support the reform's rollout and manage public inquiries on their own.

In response, the USAID/PRIP trained nearly 400 regional social workers and conducted a rigorous training of trainers (ToT) program. Eight specialists received PSACF certificates allowing them to hold free public awareness seminars and training sessions for wider audiences across the country. These specialists underwent intensive training at the PRIP

office, the Central Bank of Armenia, the State Depository, the State Social Security Service and the State Revenue Committee. In addition, four employees of the PSACF Hotline (114) participated in the ToT program in order to improve the quality of their customer service. Post-training survey results have indicated a notable improvement in their knowledge and skills.

The public relations and communications specialist in the State Social Security Service (SSSS), Aramays Shahabekyan, who is one of the eight certified trainers, will provide advice to the MLSA and SSSS staff on pension related issues and will partake in public seminars arranged by PSACF. "All changes in the state social security system including amendments to laws and regulations, which have a direct impact on the social situation of the population, should become promptly available to all employees of the system. Our staff often needs trainings on particular topics, and we have lacked relevant trainers. Thanks to the training from the USAID PRIP program, I received detailed and comprehensive knowledge about all the players of the new pension system. I am confident now I can fill the information gap and share my knowledge of both the state- and fully-funded pension systems with all our employees," said Shahabekyan.

The Head of the Artashat regional division of SSSS, Sedrak Sargsyan, noted that while their recently established Comprehensive Social Services Center was well-furnished and equipped with very good staff, it needed trained specialists to improve the work flow, increase the quality of services, and tackle different situations and public inquiries in an efficient manner. "This training helped us to improve our knowledge on the legislation framework of both the new fully-funded pension system and the current pay-as-you-go pension system, making it very clear to our staff. It was very important to ensure our employees are as knowledgeable as possible, as the pension reform affects all aspects of our work," he said.

What Have Armenians and Circassians Agreed?

Two days ago a group of representatives of the Armenian and Circassian communities in the United States visited the memorial stone to the victims of the Armenian Genocide and laid flowers in memory of victims of genocide of two peoples.

Lragir.am talked to one of the participants of this action Edward Enfiajian, analyst at Geopolitical and Economic Institute of California, expert on the conflicts of the Caucasian and Black Sea regions. According to him, the genocide of Circassians is a sensitive issue for the Russians.

"Eight months ago a group of veterans living in the United States met with the representatives of the Circassian community and agreed to support each other," he noted.

Two representatives of the Circassian community, the president of the World Circassian Congress Iyad Yugar and the head of the American Union of Circassians Ali Berkez met with the representatives of some Armenian organizations, including with Edward Enfiajian, the chairman of Hye Fund Bedros Hajian, veteran Vazgen Hovsepyan, Ashot Mirzoyan, Grigor Menejian.

The representatives of the two peoples agreed to recognize the genocides and fight for recognition together.

"Later on we decided to hold joint actions in the context of the common Caucasian home," Enfiajian said.

He draws parallels between the destinies of Armenians and Circassians. Both underwent genocide, only 15-20% of both peoples live in this homeland, and 80% is the Diaspora.

The participants of the action expressed their fury with the treatment of Circassians in Russia as the Olympic town in Sochi was built in the place of a former Ubikh village while the Circassians were never mentioned. Besides, over 200 Circassian demonstrators were arrested.

The Circassians are also angered by the Turkish Prime Minister Rejep Tayyip Erdogan who said to support them but eventually supported Vladimir Putin.



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1 ROOM

- ♦683. Argishti str., Glendel Hills, Newly built, 14/10, 35.4 sq.m., euro repaired, gas, permanent hot and cold water, beautiful view of canyon. Price: 45.000 USD.
- ♦667. Nalbandyan str., 7/5, 48 sq.m., 1 bedroom, excellent state, euro repaired, AC, lift. Price: 86.000 USD.
- ♦701. Vardanants str., 9/2, 42 sq.m., 1 bedroom, capitally repaired, gas, heating system, permanent hot and cold water, furnished. Price: 59.000 USD.
- ♦1698. Aram str., newly built, 14/5, 62 sq.m., 1 bedroom, capitally repaired, heating system, permanent hot and cold water, security system, parking. Price: 120.000 USD
- ♦1696. Tumanyan str., 5/4, stone bld, 1 bedroom, h-3m, capitally repaired, heating system. Price: 160.000 USD.
- ♦1726. Khorenatsi str., 4/4, 35sq.m., 1 bedroom, capitally repaired, heating system. Price: 55.000 USD

2 ROOMS

- ♦1560. Northern Ave., Newly built, 10/3, 130 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control, parking, windows looking to the Northern Avenue. Price: 400.000 USD.
- ♦1467. Mashtoc Ave., 8/5, 81 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, stone building, special project, old repaired, gas, permanent hot and cold water. Price: 125.000 USD.
- ♦1440. Northern Ave., Newly built, /3, 110 sq.m., 1 bedroom, h-3m, euro repaired, heating system, permanent hot and cold water, furnished, parking. Price: 350.000 USD.
- ♦1459. Baghramyan Ave., 5/3, 55 sq.m., 1 bedroom, capitally repaired, h-3.8 m, permanent hot and cold water, furnished, equipped. Price: 85.000 USD.

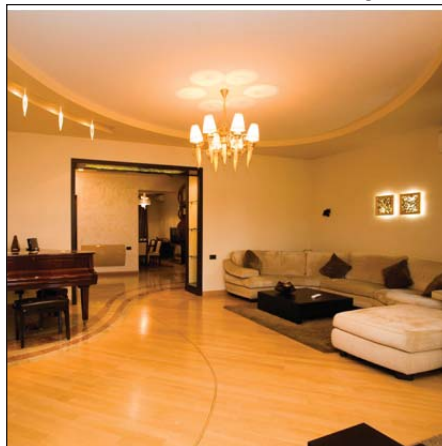
3 ROOMS

- ♦2682. Aram Str., Newly built, 13/6 187sq.m., 3 bedrooms, not repaired/zero state, /2 open balconies, beautiful view, 2 garages, view to garden. Price: 1400 USD per sq.m.
- ♦2747. Northern Ave., Newly built, 9/8, 150 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, one with a jacuzzi, open balcony, furnished, parking. Preliminary Price: 520000 USD.
- ♦2958. Pushkin str., 5/2, 140 sq.m., stone building, 4 bedrooms, capitally repaired, gas, permanent hot and cold water. Price: Negotiable.
- ♦2964. Abovyan str. 5/4, 86sq.m., 2 bedrooms, old repaired, gas. Price 130.000 USD
- ♦2895. Northern Ave., Newly built, /3, 300sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climat control, AC. Price: negotiable
- ♦2818. Northern Ave., Newly built, /3, 120sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, Ac, furnished. Price: 400.000 USD
- ♦2802. Amiryan str., Newly built, 8/4, 166sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, central heating, AC, security system.

Price: 320.000 USD.

PREMISES

- ♦1710. Sayat-Nova str., Ground floor of the building, 420 sq.m., 2 halls, 2 lavatories, entrance from street. Price: 1.000.000 USD.
- ♦1727. Baghramyan str., 2 storied bld., 230 sq.m., capitally repaired, entrance from street, parking. Price: 350.000 USD.
- ♦1725. Hanrapetutyun str., 1storied bld., 171sq.m., 2 entrances, capitally repaired, permanent hot and cold water. Price: 500.000 USD.
- ♦1703. Northern Ave., 9/7, 66sqm, capitally repaired, heating system, lavatory, view to Teryan street. Price: 220.000 USD.
- ♦1553. Kasyan str. 170 sq.m., working fashion saloon, facade -15m, window glasses, 1room+foye, h=2.80 m, cellar 30 sq.m. Price: 500 000 USD preliminary.
- ♦1598. Nairy Zaryan str., Ground floor of the building, 180 sq.m., working restaurant, 1st line, hall-100 sq.m. repaired. Price: negotiable.
- ♦1383. Nalbandian str. Ground floor of the building, working bar, several degrees above zero level, 90sq.m., + cellar-30sq.m., capitally repaired, gas, permanent hot and cold water. Price: 512.000 USD.
- ♦1603. Northern Ave., Ground floor of the building, 160 sq.m., zero level, suitable for a shop. Price: 2.600.000 USD.
- ♦1588. Tigran Mec str., 5/1, 2, 256 sq.m., commercial area, stone building, euro



repaired, ground floor-trade area - 210 sq.m., 1st floor 46 sq.m.-residential area. Price: 600 000 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.
- ♦1869. Cascade. 720 sq.m., 1st line, building permits, suitable for a new building or a business. Price: negotiable.
- ♦2121. Centre, 1338 sq.m., building permits. Price: 2million USD.
- ♦2107. Monument, 2400 sq.m., building permits, 2 projects for building 3 storied building, water, gas, electricity possibilities, beautiful view of city and mount Ararat. Price: 500 USD

per sq.m.

- ♦2011. Proshyan str., 400 sq.m. building permits, 2nd line/ near the park/. Price: 700 USD per sq.m.
- ♦2013. Cascade. 1000 sq.m. building permits, first line, gas, water and electricity possibilities. Price 580 USD per sq.m.
- ♦1402. Hr. Kochar Str., 1100 sq. m., facade - 25 m. Price negotiable.
- ♦1351. Monument, 2000 sq. m., facade - 17 m, APZ permission, for social purposes: suitable for a restaurant, hotel. Price: negotiable.

PRIVATE HOUSES

- ♦2725. Nork-Marash, Land-620sqm, 2storied bld+basement- 733.25sqm, basement is a sport room, ground floor- a sitting room, 1 bedroom, cabinet, kitchen, lavatory, 2nd floor - 4 bedrooms, euro repaired, gas, heating system, permanent hot and cold water, 2 AC, sauna, swimming pool, fireplace, Price: 500.000 USD
- ♦3348. Blur, Barbyus str. Land - 800 sq.m, 3 storied bld.-700 sq.m, capitally repaired, climate control. Price: 1.5 million USD
- ♦3059. Vahagni community, Newly built, Land-1200 sq.m., 2 storied bld.-280 sq.m., ground floor-living room, kitchen, cabinet, 1st floor-3bedrooms, 3 lavatories, capitally repaired, heating system, garage for 2 cars, cellar, security system, possible to sell with furniture. Price: 490.000 USD.
- ♦3146. Aygestan, Land-500 sq.m., 5 storied bld-765 sq.m., each floor-180 sq.m, 4 bedrooms, a cabinet, 5 bathrooms, elevator. Price: 2.300.000 USD.
- ♦3313. Blur, H. Emin, Land - 550 sq.m, 3 storied bld.- 450 sq.m., capitally repaired, 6 bedrooms, furnished. Price: 1 600 000 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.

NEWLY BUILT

- ♦74. Cascade, Verin Antarayin. 136-315 sq m., electricity, water, gas, euro windows, no exploitation fees, parking -15.000 USD. Price: 1200 USD per sq.m.
- ♦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 UDS preliminary.
- ♦100. Leo str. 16 floors 1st floor - commercial, 2nd floor - office spaces, elevator, central heating, water, height - 2.80 m, beautiful view. 60-300 sq.m. Price: negotiable
- ♦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, gajats, windows, exterior doors, h -3, 15 m, gas, parking. Price: 1500-1600 USD per sq.m., parking-12 000 USD. Possible with mortgage, for 13 years term.
- ♦94. Masiv. 3 floors, 8 flats, each flat has 3 bedrooms, 210 sq.m., parking: 80 sq.m. Price: negotiable.



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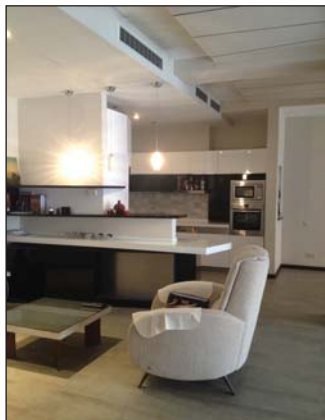
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1 ROOMS

- ♦1005.**Lalayanc str.**, 11/5, 42sq.m, studio,1 bedroom, euro repaired, gas, heating system, permanent hot and cold water, AC, furnished, equipped. Price: 600USD per month, 40USD per day.
- ♦853.**Amiryan str.**, 10/7. 1 bedroom, 50 sq.m., euro repaired, gas,heating system, permanent hot and cold water,modern furnished,equipped. Price: 700 USD, 50 USD per day.
- ♦1167. **Bayron str.**, 5/4, 42sq.m, studio, 1bedroom, capittaly repaired, climate control, newly furnished, equipped. Price: 800 USD.

2 ROOMS

- ♦2037.**Baghramyan str.**, 5/2, 60sqm, 1 bedroom, euro repaired, gas, heating system, AC,permanent hot and cold water, modern furnished,equipped. Price: 100USD per day.
- ♦2189.**Vardanants str.**, Newly built,24/12, 1 bedroom, 90 sqm, capittaly repaired, furnished, equipped. Price: 1000 USD.
- ♦1961.**Tumanian str.**, 4/2, 86sq.m., 1 bedroom, euro repaired,heating system, permanent hot and cold water, furnished,equipped. Price: 1200 USD.
- ♦2186.**Buzand str.**, Newly built,/7, 1 bedroom, euro repaired, gas, heating system, permanent hot and cold water,furnished, equipped, internet, security system, underground parking, beautiful view. Price: 1000 USD.
- ♦2099.**Sayat-Nova Ave.**, 12/6, 1 bedroom, capittaly repaired,gas, heating system, AC, permanent hot and cold water,furnished, equipped. Price:550 USD, 50 USD per day.



3 ROOMS AND MORE

- ♦2021.**Teryan Str.**, Newly built,9/8,9, 4 bedrooms,245 sq.m., 3 bathrooms,capittaly repaired,heating system, permanent hot and cold water, furnished. Preliminary price: 3500 USD.
- ♦2005.**Northern Ave.**, Newly built,8/8, 3 bedrooms, 130 sq.m, capittaly repaired, heating system, permanent hot and cold water, furnished, parking. Price: 2200 USD.
- ♦1998.**Buzand Str.**, Newly built,9/6 3 bedrooms, 130 sq.m, capittaly repaired, gas, heating system,AC,permanent hot and cold water,furnished, equipped,view to Republic Square, parking. Price: 2500 USD
- ♦2008.**Komitas**, Vagharshyan Str., Newly built,7/3, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capittaly repaired,heating system, permanent hot and cold water furnished,equipped . Price: 2000 USD
- ♦1723.**Northern Ave.**, Newly built,8/4. 3 bedrooms, 170 sq.m.,3 bathrooms, open kitchen, capittaly repaired, furnished, equipped. Price: 2000 USD.
- ♦942.**Teryan str.** 4/3. 2 bedrooms, 130

sq.m.,h= 3.50m., capittaly repaired, heating system, furnishred, equipped. Price: 1500 USD.

♦1950.**Buzand/Mashtots** crossroad. Newly built,/8, 2 bedrooms,163 sq.m., 2 bathrooms, capittaly repaired, heating system, climate control, furnished, open balcony, view to the park. Price: 2500 USD.

♦1981.**Vardanants Str.**, Newly built, 14/14, 3 bedrooms,140 sq m, 2 bathrooms, capittaly repaired, heating system, AC, 3 open baconies, furnished, equipped, beautiful view, parking. Price: 1700 USD.

♦1681.**Northern Ave.**, Newly built,6/2,2 bedrooms,130 sq.m., 2 bathrooms, capittaly repaired, heating system, AC, permanent hot and cold water, gas, parking. Price : 2000 USD.

♦1793.**Teryan street.** Newly built, 3 bedrooms, 260 sq.m.,3 bathrooms, capittaly repaired, climat control, parking, unfurnished (possible to furnish), Price: 3500 USD.

♦1720.**Amirian Street.**, Newly built, 18/10, 2 bedrooms, 190 sq.m, capittaly repaired,central heating,permanent hot and cold water,2 open balcony, nice view to the city, possible with or without furniture, parking for 3 cars. Price 3000 USD per month negotiable, for long term - 6 months and more.

♦2249.**Northern Ave.**, Newly built,9/7, 3bedrooms, 208sq.m,3bathrooms, one of which in bedroom,open balcony, capittaly repaired, climat control, furnished, equipped. Price: negotiable.

♦1535.**Busand str.**, Newly built, 7/4, 2bedrooms, 82sq.m, capittaly repaired, heating system, AC, parking, furnished, equipped. Price: Negotiable.

PRIVATE HOUSES

♦1191.**Aygestan**, Land-400 sqm,2 storied bld.- 270 sqm, ground floor - living-room, kitchen, cabinet, 1st.floor - 4 bedrooms, bathroom,capittaly repaired, partly furnished, garden, swimming pool,garage,. Starting Price: 3500 USD.

♦1248.**Aygedzor**, Land - 1021 sq m ,3 storied bld.- 501 sq.m., built in 2008,ground floor - garage, bathroom, boiler room, 1st floor - living-room, kitchen, bathroom, 1 bedroom with a bathroom inside, big hall, balcony, 2nd floor - 4 bedrooms one of which with a bathroom indide, balcony, repaired, gas, central heating, AC, garden, swimming pool, alarming system, security system. Price: 8000 USD.

♦1218.**Cascade**, freeway. Land-3700 sq m, 3 storied bld.- 1490 sq m, capittaly repaired, 3 AC,heating system,walls - otto chento, 5 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, heating, gas, Price: 10.000 USD.

♦999.**Aygedzor** Land -1000 sqm, basement + 2 floors- 310 sqm, capittaly 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, capittaly repaired, heating system, permanent hot and cold water, furnished, techniques, swimming pool, garden. Price: 2000USD.

♦721.**Blur** Qery street, Land-150 sq.m., 2 storied bld+a cellar-200 sq.m., newly built, 3 bedrooms, 2 lavatories, permanent hot and cold water, a cellar is used as a sport hall,swimming pool, garage. Price : 3000 USD.

♦1195.**Nork**, Armenakyan str., Land - 2000 sq.m,4 sto-

ried bld.-520 sq.m., capittaly repaired,ground floor-living room, study, kitchen, bathroom, sauna, 1st floor - 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2nd floor - open balcony, 1 bedroom, bathroom, gym, furnished, swimming-pool,garden. Price: negotiable.

♦1142.**Djrvej**, Bagrevand community. Land-1000 sq.m.,3 storied bld.-700 sq.m., ground floor-cellar, pantry, playing room, kitchen, lavatory,1st floor- a big hall, kitchen, dining room, 4 bedrooms, 2nd floor- lounge, 1 bedroom, each bedroom has its lavatory, capittaly 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-520sq.m,6 bedrooms,5 bathrooms, capittaly repaired,heating system, AC, swimming pool, garden.Price:8.000 USD

PREMISES

♦1693.**Malatia-Sebastia** 4storied building, 1200sq.m,each floor-300sq.m, 2 separate entrances, climate control, 2 elevators, basement, parking. Price: 15USD per sq.m.

w1525.**Hanrapetutyán str.**, Ground floor of the building, 3 degrees above zero level, h-3.20m, repaired, 1 large hall+3 rooms, 2 entrances, kithen, lavatory. Price 1400 USD per month, negotiable.

♦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.

♦1482.**North Avenue**, Ground floor of the building, 210 sq.m.,h=8m. Price 10.000 USD

♦1408.**Zarobyan street**, /parallel to Baghramyan str./, 2 storied building,600 sqm. ground floor- hall and kitchen,1st floor 5 rooms, bathroom, open balcony, capittaly repaired, gas, heating system, permanent hot and cold water,parking. Price: Negotiable.

♦1438.**Komitas str.**, 6 storied building,each floor-120 sq.m.,need for cosmetic repair,hanging ceilings, permanent hot and cold water, gas, parking for 15 cars. Price: Negotiable.

♦1462.**Teryan str.**, 3 storied building, 800 sq.m., capittaly repaired, AC, parking, Price: 10.000 USD.

Armenian physician honored by Israel for saving Jews during the Holocaust

Haroutyoun Khachatryan, a military physician during World War II, has been posthumously awarded the "Righteous among the Nations Award" by the Jewish "Yad Vashem" institute-museum.

During the event on 4th February Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Israel to Armenia Mr. Shmuel Mayrom and Honorary Consul of Israel in Armenia Ashot Shakhmuradyan handed the medal to Haroutyoun Khachatryan's granddaughter, Armenian singer Anna Khachatryan.

According to the Ambassador Shmuel Mayrom, the story of Haroutyoun Khachatryan was revealed due to The International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation, which awarded the Khachatryan family last year in the presence of Armenian President Serzh



Sargsyan.

The event was also attended by Director of Armenian Genocide Museum-Institute Hayk Demoyan, who mentioned in his speech, that this event is not only dedicated to the salvation of one person by another, but it is Armenian and Jewish genocide victims' commemoration ceremony as well:

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

The organizers of the Armenian Genocide remained unpunished as a result of indifferent approach of the powerful countries. This was followed by the Munich deal, toleration of fascism, then unleash of World War II and Holocaust - the black stain and shame of human History.

Quote: "Why are you so interested in Armenians? You are Jewish and they are Christian. Muslims and Jews have always had a good relationship with each other. We treat the Jews well. What you are complaining about? Why are you preventing us to do what we want with those Christians?"

During the last month while editing, I have had opportunity to reread this dialogue many times. This dialogue was between U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire Henry Morgenthau and Interior Minister of the Empire, one of the ringleaders of Young Turks - organizers of the Armenian Genocide - Talaat Pasha. Ambassador Morgenthau was not obliged to protect the rights of Western Armenians, but he did it, seriously spoiling his relationship with Young Turk criminals. In the years of Armenian Genocide, Henry Morgenthau was not the only Jew who raised his voice in the favor of the Armenians.

Today's event has really important meaning. Here we are for a

unique commemoration ceremony, which has deeper meaning and content than rescuing one person's life by another. Today we pay tribute to all the Armenians and the Jews, who became victims of the Genocide. We also remember those, who gave their lives to eradicate the evil of fascism. Next year, on 2015, various events will be organized all over the world in commemoration and remind of the Armenian Genocide and its consequences. At the same year, by celebrating the 70th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany in World War II, we are obliged to remember and commemorate all those who gave their lives fighting against evil.

The example of Dr. Haroutyoun Khachatryan is human, but how much better the world would be, if the humanity and moral transferred to the sphere of bilateral relations between nations. Unfortunately, we are all well aware, that the world is still very far from such a perspective.

It is impossible to forget the calamities of Holocaust. These stories are part of my family history too. My grandfather, whose name I proudly bear, escaped from captivity during World War II, three years in the forests of Belarus, struggled against fascism although he was seriously wounded, witnessing the horrors of the Holocaust.

Today's event has an important message. Venerating Dr.



Khachatryan and his family members, we affirm our collective struggle against Genocide evil, from which, unfortunately, humanity, even in the 21st century is not secured.

It is a great honor to be present at this ceremony today. Let us remember and commemorate Haroutyoun Khachatryan and Josef Mezes Kogan, those who fought against evil of fascism, and by their example, they left the feelings of humanity and moral as a precept."

During the event, the head of the Jewish community Mrs. Rima Varzhapetyan delivered a speech. The film "The Heavens Will Open for You - The story of Malka Rozental" about the people who survived the Holocaust, was also screened.

After 18 years of World War II, in 1963, Jewish organization "Yad Vashem" established a global program, named "Righteous Among the Nations Award" to honor all the non-Jews, who saved Jews by risking their lives during Holocaust. This project is the only one of its kind in the entire world. By May 2013, 24 811 individuals are recognized as "Righteous Among the Nations", from whom the 22 are from Armenia.

Railway Employees Protest Against Charging Mandatory Funded Pension Contributions



Employees of south Caucasian Railway have rallied in front of the company's headquarters to protest against charging the mandatory funded pension contributions from their salary which is hardly 100,000 AMD per month.

The employees of the company placed in different regions have come to Yerevan and demand a meeting with the managing director. They were promised a meeting with the director at 3pm but the meeting did not take place. The employees demand that either they all go upstairs to meet with the director and or the director come downstairs to meet with all of them outside.

The company's employees say that they receive a miserable salary, are not paid for overtime work. "They do not pay for extra hours, only for work on non-working days. Let them return the withheld money. We get 95,000, shall we support our families or give it away to them?" they say.

Dem.am Initiative has joined them who announce that the Constitutional Court's decision allows these people not to pay the mandatory pension payments.

ANCA challenges Genocide denial at Institute of Turkish Studies event



Institute of Turkish Studies (ITS) Treasurer Edward Erickson responded angrily to Armenian National Committee of America (ANCA) questions about his position on the Armenian Genocide and his organization's ties to the Turkish government, threatening to have ANCA Government Affairs Director Kate Nahapetian removed from a lecture he gave this afternoon at Georgetown University.

"Can we get her out of here?" was Dr. Erickson's response to Nahapetian's inquiry about whether he believed the murder of 1.5 million Armenians constituted genocide. "This is not Turkey," retorted Nahapetian, noting that those holding positions not shared by the lecturer cannot simply be silenced in the U.S.

The ITS had arranged for Dr. Erickson to lecture at the Georgetown University Center for Contemporary Arab Studies Boardroom on his latest book.

Referencing Dr. Erickson's opening assertion that history has an agenda, that "resources drive policy" and "resources determine policy," ANCA Executive Director Aram Hamparian asked Dr. Erickson to clarify the Institute of Turkish Studies ties to the Turkish government and its policy of genocide denial. Dr. Erickson acknowledged that the ITS was founded by a grant by the Turkish government but claimed that "the ITS has no strings attached, is not a puppet or an organ of the Turkish Government. It operates as a separate entity. It makes its own decisions and its agenda has nothing to do with anything Armenian or the denial of the genocide."

Nahapetian challenged that assertion, reminding Dr. Erickson and attendees that former ITS Chairman Donald Quataert felt compelled to relinquish his position with the organization following a meeting with then

Turkish Ambassador to the U.S. Nabi Sensoy, precipitated by an article Quataert had written acknowledging the Armenian Genocide. In a 2008 "Inside Higher Ed" article, Quataert told reporter Scott Jaschik that the Ambassador "made it clear that if I did not separate myself as chairman of the board that funding for the institute would be withdrawn by the Turkish government and the institute would be destroyed." Jaschik's complete article on the topic, titled "Is Turkey Muzzling U.S. Scholars?" is available at:

ITS ties with the Turkish government were explored extensively in the Spring, 1995, "Holocaust and Genocide Studies" journal article, titled "Professional Ethics and the Denial of Armenian Genocide" by Dr. Roger W. Smith, Dr. Eric Markusen and Dr. Robert Jay Lifton, the full text of which is available here:

Voice of America reporter Arsen Kharatyan and other attendees including Lee Jundanian and Dikran Dourian asked questions, expressed their concerns about Dr. Erickson's flawed scholarship and his ties to Turkey's international campaign of genocide denial. In what was perhaps the most puzzling moment of the talk, when questioned a second time on his position regarding the Armenian Genocide, this time by Kharatyan, Dr. Erickson replied, "There are days I wake up and I think 'It's probably genocide.' There are days I wake up and I think 'probably not.'"

Following the lecture, Hamparian commented, "We saw today yet another angry attempt by an Ankara-funded organization, this time the Institute of Turkish Studies, to enforce - right here in America - Turkey's shameful gag-rule on the Armenian Genocide."

German-Armenian Historian Warns 'Important Genocide Archival Material Is Being Destroyed in Aleppo'

By Sako Arian

Elke Hartmann:

"If we remove the topic of the Genocide, we have no need to dialogue with the Turks"

German historian Elke Hartmann's mother is Armenian. Elke has studied history and Middle Eastern/Islamic Studies in Berlin specializing in modern Ottoman history. Her MA thesis examined the German military mission to the Ottoman Empire during the reign of Abdulhamid II, while her PhD. dissertation analyzes conscription in the late Ottoman Empire in the context of modern state and nation building. In 2010, with her husband historian Vahé Tachjian, she established the Houshamadyan website.

From April to July she will be a visiting instructor at the Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany teaching the subject of "Christian minorities in the Ottoman Empire".

Why did you choose Ottoman studies as your specialization?

When I started to study history I observed that Ottoman history wasn't included in the general study European history. The history of the Ottoman Empire should be a component of European history at the academic level. Later, when I got involved in Middle Eastern studies, I noticed that Armenians were absent from Ottoman studies. I felt I needed to focus on Ottoman studies in order to better understand European history and the history of Armenians.

In 2010, you and your husband Vahé Tachjian established the Houshamadyan website. Can you tell us a bit about the site?

Yes, I established the site along with Vahe Tachjian. It was a product of the abovementioned concerns; i.e. to fill in the gaps in history I had observed. People can contribute to the website, which we describe as a project to reconstruct Ottoman Armenian town and village life, and fill in the gaps of history. If people have information, photos, memoirs, etc. of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire, they can send such material to us for inclusion in the site. Houshamadyan is also an interactive website and can serve as a bridge between various generations of Armenians and between Armenians and other peoples.

We have seen attempts in Europe to foster Armenian-Turkish dialogue. What do you have to say in this regard especially since you participated in one such meeting?

In fact, we have much to learn from the German experience in this regard. The Germans have faced up to their past. They know about the crimes and mistakes they committed in the past. Regarding your question, I should say that I participated in a program called "Speaking to One Another" that attempted to foster dialogue between Armenians and Turks. There were Armenians from Armenia, Istanbul, the Turkish provinces, and even Turkified and Islamized Armenians. (Also forcibly Islamized – S.A.) But what was surprising was the absence of any son or grandson of a Turkish executioner.

If we are to start some kind of dialogue, with whom should we dialogue with? If we are to talk about reconciliation at the core of any conversation must be the 1915-1916 genocide of Armenians. The program I attended always sought to divert attention and talk away from the past. Even reference to the genocide was given short shrift. But I believe that it is exactly the genocide issue that must bring Armenians and Turks around any forum tasked with dialogue.

If we take the genocide issue off the table, we have no need of dialogue with the Turks. Yes, meetings are very important, and we understand that it is very difficult for those living in Turkey to speak about the Genocide. As in regards to Germany, it is important that Germans do not adopt the opinions of those people living in Turkey. Germans must speak openly about the issue and call the massacres of Armenians by its real name.

Next year, we will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Genocide. Given this, can you speak about those archives containing important materials and what else needs to be done with them?

There is a huge amount of work to do. There is much material of historical significance. And there is much archival material in Armenian. Memoirs written by individuals are plenty and a significant portion of these archives are located in Armenia. With the research I have done to date, I have revealed that there is little written about



Armenians living in the Ottoman Empire of the 19th century. There is a huge archival inheritance and our main concentration must be on Armenians archives. In the end, we are the ones who speak and read Armenian. It's hard to imagine a non-Armenian scholar studying Armenian to do such research. There are also the Ottoman archives, but I believe the main archives are the Armenian language materials. We must study and cherish these archives and protect this history.

Where do these Armenian archives exist today?

The most important collections are the church archives. They exist in Armenia and Jerusalem. Let's also not forget Aleppo, which is going through some horrible times today.

Aleppo and the Armenian community are being destroyed right in front of our eyes, and we haven't been able to salvage enough of the archives there. There's a wealth of personal archives and photographs in Aleppo. The town is famous for such rich individual collections. It makes me sad to dwell on this.

And what about Armenia?

There is also a good amount of such archives in Armenia. There are personal memoirs and collections that are housed in museums but aren't well researched. Yes, some work is being made in this direction but tremendous work remains to be done.

You told me about your trip to Beirut to collect items for Houshamadyan that Genocide survivors had taken with them when fleeing the Ottoman Empire. One

man approached you and said that just the other day he had thrown away a large number of such items in the garbage. You chided him by saying that those gems shouldn't have been discarded but rather handed over to someone like Houshamdayn. What's the morale of this story?

Yes, such an incident happened. At the core of our problem is the following. Genocide survivors brought with them items that meant a lot to them on a personal level. They lovingly preserved those artifacts. One or two generations will hold on to them, but following generations will collect all of it and discard it as meaningless refuse. When old items lose the history associated with them, they turn mute and meaningless. This is why some people discard such items as junk. The memories linked to those pieces have faded.

So how do such items, so cherished by the original owners, lose their worth over time?

When an item loses the power of narration, of story-telling, it loses its value. When memories fade, the item no longer speaks to us. This is why, sadly, so many items of the past are discarded haphazardly. One of the aims of Houshamadyan is to protect and preserve these items that serve as the basis for our collective memories. We want to digitize them and, if possible, to record and digitize the personal stories they represent.

Western Armenia, the culture and society, bore the brunt of the Genocide. Today, its surviving fragments are scattered around the world. After all these years, it is evident that the diaspora hasn't crafted a serious plan of action to foster the aim of Genocide recognition and more importantly, to draft a vision of what needs to be done afterwards. As a historian what do you have to say in this context, especially since your views can serve as a factual basis for future action?

I would like to see us not only remember our death but also our life. We must learn to become the masters of our history. If we have lost much to date – our lands, monuments, churches and riches – we still have our memories in the face of all that loss.

What has survived and reached us from the lands of western Armenia are our memories. It is something we need to cherish and protect. I have nothing against expressing lament. It is natural to lament the losses incurred. But we must look optimistically towards the future. Along with the lament, we must remember the living. We must seek to revitalize our past.

European Court of Human Rights intervenes in Artsakh conflict

By *Harut Sassounian*
 Publisher, *The California Courier*

It is noteworthy that the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) is holding simultaneous hearings on two rival lawsuits filed by Armenians and Azerbaijanis. Is this a mere coincidence or an attempt by the Court to intervene in a thorny dispute that political leaders have failed to resolve for over 25 years?

This week, ECHR is hearing the case of "Sargsyan vs. Azerbaijan," dealing with Minas Sargsyan's complaint against the Republic of Azerbaijan, claiming that he was forced to flee his Gulistan home in the Shahumyan region, after his property was destroyed by Azeri armed forces in June 1992. The Sargsyan case was first filed with ECHR on August 11, 2006. Interestingly, the Court held hearings on both the Armenian and Azerbaijani complaints on the same day: it heard the "Chiragov and Others vs. Armenia" case in the morning of September 15, 2010, and later that afternoon, the "Sargsyan vs. Azerbaijan" case.

In a preliminary decision on December 14, 2011, ECHR found Sargsyan's complaint to be partly admissible. The Court rejected Azerbaijan's contention that the case should be dismissed because it covered events prior to Azerbaijan's ratification of the European Convention on Human Rights in 2002. Unfortunately, applicant Minas Sargsyan passed away in 2009, but his two children are continuing the complaint. ECHR will further probe the merits of the Sargsyan case during its February 5, 2014 hearing.

Two weeks earlier, ECHR heard the rival case of "Chiragov and Others vs. Armenia," in which six Azerbaijani Kurds had filed a complaint against the Republic of Armenia. They claimed to be unable to return to their homes and properties in the Lachin district since May 17, 1992, having been forced to flee because of the Karabagh (Artsakh) war.

The Azeri complaint against Armenia was first filed with ECHR on April 6, 2005. In a preliminary decision on December 14, 2011, ECHR agreed to take up the case, finding that the ongoing negotiations

between Armenia and Azerbaijan did not preclude the Court from dealing with this contentious situation. ECHR held a subsequent hearing on January 22, 2014, to consider the following questions:

- 1) does Armenia exercise effective control over the territory of Artsakh?
- 2) do the six Azeri citizens possess sufficient documentation proving their identity and ownership of the claimed properties?
- 3) should the Azeri applicants have exhausted all domestic remedies (ECHR requirement) by applying first to Artsakh courts prior to filing a complaint with ECHR, considering the further complication that Artsakh is not a recognized state?

Here are some thoughts about ECHR's crucial role in these two conflicting cases:

1) Both complaints were filed with ECHR almost 10 years ago and cover alleged human rights violations that had occurred over two decades earlier. Since the Armenian applicant and one of the six Azeris had died in the intervening years, neither one will ever see the justice that they had sought from the European Court. As the popular saying goes, "justice delayed is justice denied!"

2) ECHR's obvious effort to take simultaneous action on these two separate yet opposing cases indicates that the Court might be trying to resolve not only these two complaints, but also lay the groundwork for the resolution of the Artsakh conflict, at least the refugees' right to return to their homes.

ECHR's even-handed treatment of Armenian and Azerbaijani applicants thus far would lead one to believe that the Court would eventually rule in favor of both cases opening the door to thousands of additional complaints from refugees on both sides who suffered a similar fate during the Artsakh war. Since all member countries of the European Council are obliged to comply with ECHR's decisions, the Court may order that these refugees be allowed to return to their native homes, thereby imposing a partial humanitarian solution on an intractable conflict that the leaders of both countries and international mediators have been unable to resolve for over 25 years!

Noyan Tapan Press-Center

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Decision On Russia Seems To Have Been Made



By Igor Muradyan,
Political Analyst

Of course, the resignation of the U.S. Ambassador to Russia Michael McFaul may not indicate a radical change in policy. More importantly, who will be appointed ambassador. Our friends of Washington suggest that expected an interesting appointment of a rather non-standard person is expected.

Michael McFaul - a brilliant analyst and political designer – had a great influence on the president and the administration and, apparently, quite in line with the Obama policy on Russia. This policy consisted in "soft diplomacy" and reducing Russia to the state of a predictable partner for the United States.

Moscow took this delicate policy for submission and partial loss of sovereignty and chose a policy of expansion regardless its actual political, military and economic resources. After the failure of a rather absurd doctrine of "reload", the United States had to almost openly demonstrate that their true purpose regarding Russia is the latter's geopolitical isolation as only such a policy would allow a more or less clearly defined international status for Russia and its real functions at the global and regional levels.

Some American designers assumed (apparently out of their plainness) that Russia would choose the reasonable option and prefer this status. Perhaps, Barack Obama's aides were tasked to choose methods and techniques that are designed to demonstrate that only an isolation policy is acceptable with regard to Russia.

Most probably, the decision has been made. Americans are coming to Putin's rescue and have sent two military ships to the Black Sea, apparently to attack cruise missiles and terrorists in Sochi and Dagomys (apparently Armenians will suffer again). For example, in Loo lives our friend Arthur Runakovsky who has already set to build a bomb shelter. This proves that even such an expensive event as the Winter Olympics will not

allow ending the geopolitical blockade but will instead send Russia into isolation. A lot is happening in accordance with the methods of the Crimean War, and it can only be described as a relapse of the "reload".

What is the concern of the United States? The Americans gave Europeans the opportunity to implement the Eastern Partnership project which ended up in complete failure, as there is a big gap between what is written on Brussels papers and the actual policy of European countries. Meanwhile, the U.S. cannot prevent the giant gap in Eastern Europe that Russia intends to fill in. This would mean a geopolitical catastrophe for the United States leading to the most unpleasant consequences for the U.S. foreign policy - loss of influence in Europe – while Europe remains the main priority of American policy.

However, even such turns in policy are just a special case. The U.S. foreign policy elaborates the "values" held up by the Bush administration. There is nothing else the Americans could do.

Hence, even if the Republicans are not able to get to the White House in two years, their ideals in foreign policy will be nevertheless fulfilled with a more emphatic ideological stuffing. The U.S. believes that Russia has no body to rely on in Europe, all kinds of signals to Moscow sent by complaisant Europeans are nothing but a bluff. In fact, Russia does not need Europe as a political partner, and all the possible economic problems have been solved.

The main issue of the Anglo-Saxon bloc - dividing Germany and Russia – has been successfully resolved in a sovereign manner in Germany which outlined their interests of a European great power. One can suggest that having reached the ultimate stage of sovereignty Germany prefers to play a more ambiguous game between the West and Russia but there is a different argument. Germany will not be able to strengthen the status of a European great power without distancing itself from Russia. The German foreign minister may now state anything he wants. A great power is a great power to disregard manners of expression. Obviously, the United States has gained a Western partner in Europe which is more interested in the isolation

of Russia.

It should be noted that relevant recommendations and developments in Washington were already in place in October and November. There are some signs for such an assertion. In any case, the methods and approaches may not have been developed through but in general everything is quite clear. The United States set to implement its "classic" foreign policy, i.e. switched to offline mode in the Atlantic policy. This indicates the use of other techniques to incorporate the states of Eastern Europe in the sphere of Euro-Atlanticism.

Becoming the driving force in this process, the United States got strong arguments in dialogues with its main European partners. It is clear that Germany will act in tandem with the U.S., despite the wish of the Germans to demonstrate their sovereign status. The position of France remains somewhat problematic but in the general layout of the European interests France cannot take over an "original" position. One should take into account the objectives of the UK which was favored by the failure of the Eastern Partnership because it has arguments in the debate on Russia. The British policy is enabled to exert greater influence not only on the policies of the European Union but also the United States.

The question is not so much the use of new political practices but the page of the world politics that has been turned over. In this case, liberal approaches to Russia have been exhausted. Conditions arose when nobody may offer to treat Russia as a partner. A new and schematic perspective is seen on the horizon. The rocket and nuclear power is marginalized both in politics and in economy. Is this possible? At the same time, there have been precedents. This is sensitive so we will refrain from bringing examples.

Kiev's "Maidan" played a big role in settling a global latent conflict. Armenia is, apparently, expecting challenges from the United States, as well as its proven partners in Europe and Asia Minor. This is a very interesting situation, and, thank God, no longer depends on the will and preferences of the political leadership of Armenia.

Blood Drive in Armenia organized at the U.S. Embassy by the Hematology Center

A blood drive, "Have a Heart, Save a Life," was organized at the U.S. Embassy by the Hematology Center. Ambassador John A. Heffern, Deputy Minister of Health Sergey Khachatryan, and Director of the Hematology Center Smbat Daghbashyan took part in the event, offering congratulatory words.

"Giving blood is a normal part of life in the United States", the Ambassador said. "We are proud to partner with the Hematology Center so that Armenian organizations and businesses can also take part in giving the gift of life."

Volunteer donations of blood are not common in Armenia yet. Only 4% of blood donations are from volunteers. 51% of donations are from relatives, and 45% of donations are from people who are paid.

"This was a common practice in the United States until the 1960's", said Ellen Dempsey, Health Practitioner at the U.S. Embassy. "It eventually became clear that paying for blood was not a good use of resources. The volunteer movement started, and more resources were available for things like research, diagnosis and patient care," she said.

The current system of blood donation in Armenia involves asking a relative to donate when blood is needed. If a relative is unable to donate for some reasons, then a previous donor is contacted and asked to donate. These donors are paid.

The Hematology Center has sufficient supplies of blood, however the share of blood from voluntary donors is not enough, and they would like to see a significant increase in the number of voluntary donors. This is an approach practiced in all developed countries and is recommended by the Council of Europe and the World Health Organization.

The blood collected today will be set aside for use by children and the needy at no charge. If there is enough interest, the Hematology Center would be willing to organize blood drives for Armenian businesses and organizations on-site or at the Hematology Center.

"We are very happy to start this initiative in Armenia," said Professor Smbat Daghbashyan. "Our supply of volunteer blood is low, there is always need for blood and efforts should be made towards supplementing the supplies mostly through voluntary blood donations." Anyone interested in organizing a blood drive can call the center at 010 283823.

City Spa Yerevan is a local branch of an International Chain of Anti-ageing Centers, located on M.Baghranyan Ave. 1st Blind Alley, 2 Buliding, 2 floor



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First Armenian tablet officially launched

The first Armenian tablet -ArmTab - was officially launched today. The Ministry of Educational and Science and the Technology and Science Dynamics

Company signed a Memorandum of Understanding, under which the ArmTab will be introduced in the Armenian educational system from 2015.

The idea of ArmTab was presented at the DigiTech Expo in 2013, founder of the Technology and Science Dynamics Company Vahan Chakaryan said at the official ceremony. It won the "Best Multimedia Project" and "Software of the Year" awards at the GITI 2013 conference in Tbilisi. The mass production of the Armenian tabs will be launched in the coming months.

ArmTab Company actively cooperates with local organizations. In particular, the Arax operating system developed by Instigate Design Company, the educational applications of the Locator, Bitlis-MEN Companies and the Regional Mobile Application Laboratory will be installed in the tablet.

The ceremony was attended by Prime Minister Tigran Sargsyan. Welcoming the initiative, the Prime Minister noted that "a virtual revolution has taken place in the world, and we are a participant of it."



Apartment is for rent

A two room apartment is for rent on the M.Baghranyan Avenue. It is situated on the 2nd floor of a 4 storey stone residential building. During the whole period of staying you can use the furniture and technical equipment. It is being heated with central heating system. The kitchen is furnished with classic wooden and functional furniture. There is the Lovers' park one station down. A little far you can find a supermarket, underground station.

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Film Critique: 'There's a disconnect between cinema and viewer in Armenia'

By *Mary Mamyan, Hetq*

Film critic and historian Siranoush Galstyan has much to say about the state of Armenian cinema today. She shares some of her views and criticisms with Hetq in the following conversation.

If we were to observe our reality as a film, how would you characterize it?

There is much that is unbearable in reality today. One can focus in on that filth and say that I'm merely recording reality. But such unpleasantness can be photographed in different ways. It's all a question of presentation.

We see such contradictions in our daily reality. Poverty and opulence living side by side, extremities and contrasts as much as you want exist. One individual is struggling to eat, while another is only interested in acquiring the latest make of automobile. Reality is multilayered, but there is always an issue of choice. What's most important, however, is how to present it.

To what extent do the films being made today actually reflect our reality?

The most dramatic change that has occurred in our cinema has been the disconnect between film and the audience. The same issue even exists in a land of plenty like the United States. Our audiences today have practically no idea of what is being filmed. If you go out on the street and ask passersby what films they have watched in the past ten years, they'll remember very little.

I would think that in the main they would remember the films of Hratch Keshishyan, because his films mostly make it to the big screen and then get shown on television.

If we talk about his first work that successfully played on the big screen it was the film "Spanvatz Aghaviner" (Murdered Pigeons). It wasn't that bad as a TV movie or a mini-serial, but apart from that it had its shortcomings. When I went to see that film I was happy to see that the advertising had worked. Armenians had missed seeing their fellow countrymen on the screen. They had missed the classical works. The next film was "Khachagoghi Hishatakaranu" (Memoirs of a Cross-Thief). But I have certain objections with the selection. If he



wanted to make a film based on the works of Raffi, why didn't he choose "Kaytzer" (Lightning) or "Khentu" (The Fool)? He could have even combined the two to make something interesting. Then came "Garegin Nzhdeh". Yes, there was a real need for the film to be made, but nevertheless, I found it riddled with holes.

What holes are you referring to?

From a professional standpoint, there are holes in the approach to the material. I liked the performances of the two actors who played Garegin Nzhdeh, but the need for two actors to play the same role remained unclear for me. Now, there are movies where actors are changed during filming, but the director must explain why. Otherwise audiences might get confused. I also found problems with the script.

Why is it that the films of certain directors make it to the screen while the works of others remain inaccessible to audiences?

This usually is the case when the film disappears right after being premiered. I believe that television must be used to reconnect movies with moviegoers. There should be a short but focused weekly program or two on the movie scene in Armenia. People should be provided with some information about what films are being made and which ones will be coming to the screen. Instead, even the sporadic films made for TV have left a bad taste in the mouths of viewers. So much so, that people have been accustomed not to expect much of quality. Even without watching, people expect the film to be not worth the watch.

Of the films made in the last ten or fif-

teen years, which ones would you note as must-sees and films worthy of wide distribution?

Off the top of my head, I'd say Souren Babayan's "Zhanu" and "Mi Nayir Hayelou"; Vigen Tchaldryan's "Lrutyan Symphony" and "Dzayn Lrutyan"; Hovhannes Galstyan's "Khdjdvatz Zugaherner"; and "Yeteh Boloru" by Mikayel Poghosyan and Natalya Belyauskeny. It concerns me why we don't even know that these films have been made. But it's not the fault of the potential audience.

Let's take a look at the technical aspects of movie viewing. In Armenia there are only a handful of movie theaters and many watch films via the internet. Can anything be done to change this?

In the U.S., a country with the most advanced technologies, people line up to see a movie at the theater. It's tragic that there are so few movie houses in Armenia. We have to find ways to use what we have more effectively. Sure, movie houses have to make a profit to operate, but I believe that the films I've mentioned could pull in loads of viewers if the right policies were put into place. The oft heard opinion that what is being shown is really what viewers want is either an expression of naiveté or deliberate cunning.

Are you trying to tell me those viewers actually are demanding this junk? Such a view is an insult to the moviegoer. In reality, supply shapes demand.

In that case, what is the demand of the viewer? What would they like to see on the screen?

I don't think that we can guarantee a large variety in terms of genre given the scarcity of resources. But we have a big demand for quality comedy today.

That same reality which saddens and disillusion us must be presented through a comic lens. It must be done professionally and in good taste. Comedy, quality comedy, is a tough act. There's a dearth of good comedy as evidenced by what passes as comedy or humor on Armenian TV.

People have to be patient and sit through corny and crass jokes just to hear one example of actual comic fare.

Zodiac Weekly Forecast

ARMENIAN POETRY

SIAMANTO

(1878 - 1915)

THE YOUNG WIFE'S DREAM.

YEAR after year, sitting alone at my window,
I gaze on thy path, my pilgrim heart-mate,
And by this writing I wish once more to sing
The tremors of my body and mind, left with-
out aguardian.
Ah! dost thou not recall the sun on the day of
thy departure?
My tears were so plentiful and my kisses so
ardent,
Thy promises were so good and thy return
was to be so early!
Dost thou not recall the sun and my prayers
on the day of thy departure,
When I sprinkled water on the shadow of thy
steed from my water-jar,
That the seas might open before thee,
And the earth might bloom beneath thy feet?
Ah, the sun of the day of thy departure has
changed to black night,
And the tears of waiting, beneath the shower
of so many years,
Have poured from mine eyes like stars on my
cheeks,
And behold! their roses have withered.
It is enough. Through longing for thee, I feel
like plucking out my hair;
I am still under the influence of the wine of
thy cup,
And a mourner for thy absent superb stature;
And, wounding my knees with kneeling at
the church door,
I entreat for thee, turning towards the west.
Let the seas some day dry up from shore to
shore,
And let the two worlds approach each other
in an instant!
Then I should have no need of heaven or of
the sun.
Return! I am waiting for thy return on the
threshold of our cottage.
My hands empty of thy hands, I dream of
thee, in my black robes.
Return, like the sweet fruits of our garden!
My heart's love keeps my kiss for thee.
Oh, my milk-white hips have not yet known
motherhood,
And I have not yet been able to decorate a
swaddling cloth
With my wedding veil, wrought with golden
thread;
And I have not yet been able to sing, sitting
beside a cradle,
The pure, heavenly lullaby of Armenian
mothers.
Return! My longing has no end,
When the black night comes thus to unfold its
shrouds,
When the owls in the courtyard shriek with
one another.
When my sobs end and my tears become
bloody,
Lonely in my dreams of a despairing bride,
With my hands, like a demon, I begin
To sift upon my head the earth of my grave,
which is drawing near to me.

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

Memories from your life history may surface for examination at this time. Old friends or acquaintances who return for a short time could be the trigger for this life review. It is possible you may have a greater than normal need to reflect, to write, and otherwise give attention to your inner self. For that reason plans may not work out so well in your outer life.

Taurus (Apr. 20--May 19):

You are likely to find yourself thinking a lot about old friends and may want to get in touch with one or two of them. This is a time for nostalgia and reminiscence. Others are thinking about you, too, but you are a sign that keeps addresses and phone numbers beautifully. So pick up the telephone or send an email.

Gemini (May 20 -- June 20) :

Your ruling planet, Mercury, has altered directions in the house of career and life direction. This is really more of a tweaked change than a life change. However, if you happen to have applied for a job recently, you may find that you are changing your mind about that particular route. Now is the time to research the best possible choices, but don't take action yet.

Cancer (June 21--Jul y 21) :

You may be feeling stress related to your lover or a partner, maybe a child. Underneath it all, the issue is tied to your internalized sense of what a woman "should" do or be. Our culture has always struggled with images of the feminine. Is she a caretaker or a seductress?

Leo (July 22 --Aug. 21):

Mercury is retrograding in the territory of taxes, debt, and joint resources. You will likely experience a need to go back and review financial history. Some may be hesitating over whether or not to become sexually involved with a new lover. The answer for that one is to step back for now. Think again in March.

Virgo (Aug 22--Sep. 22) :

Mercury is retrograding in the territory of significant relationships, contracts, and clientele. These areas may be challenging right now because it is difficult to make decisions or finalize activities. Have patience with yourself and everyone else. It is temporary.

Libra (Sep. 23--Oct. 22)

You may find that your diet and exercise program are on hold or treading water. You have a desire to improve your everyday environment. Before you make big purchases, organize and sort closets, records, and files. Then you can see your space and define what you truly need.

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

Mercury will be retrograding in your territory of children, creative life, and romance. You may feel the need to reconsider recent relationship decisions. It is also possible that you will want to reconnect to former lovers, even if only to check in and say hello. You've been in a quandary about this one all winter. Issues with children may resurface to be handled once again.

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

The area of Mercury's focus is related to property, family, and issues of security. You are likely reworking things in one of these territories. Family members may be erratic or hard to pin down, making it difficult to conclude open agendas. Have patience. Mercury turns direct on Feb. 28.

Capricorn (Dec 21 -- Jan 19) :

The Mercury retrograde focus is specifically on communications, neighbors, siblings, and others who are in your daily environment. Concentrate as much as possible on clear communications. Double check what you think you heard. You may need to consider the needs of your vehicle now. Give it a checkup.

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

The probability is high that you will discover some error made in the past that must be rectified fairly soon. It may be as simple as finding a bill that was forgotten and left unpaid. Or it could be a little more complicated and involve a previous misunderstanding with a loved one.

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

Give attention to the lead paragraph on the "home" page. Mercury is turning retrograde in your sign and will be more likely to affect your daily affairs than many of the other signs. It isn't easy for you to make decisions in the first place, but don't even try to finalize anything while a retrograding Mercury is with you. Use the energy to research information and gather resources for better decisions later.

WHAT? WHEN? WHERE?**Enjoy your leisure****13 February**

19:00 Puccini: Tosca. Armenian Philharmonic Orchestra. Conductor: Eduard Topchjan. Aram Khachaturian Concert Hall
 19:00 Traviata G. Verdi Opera in 4 acts. Director: People's Artist of Armenia, Gegham Grigoryan Stage Designer: Honoured Painter of Armenia, Avetis Barseghyan Choir Masters: Zoya Karapetyan, Hrach Boryan Conductor: Honoured Worker of Art of Armenia, Ruben Asatryan Musical Director and Principal Conductor: Honoured Artist of Armenia, Karen Durgaryan National Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet after A. Spendiarian
 19:00 The Owners of Our House Comedy in 2 acts. Author: Zhirayr Ananyan Stage Director: Yervand Ghazanchyan. State Theater of Musical Comedy after H. Paronyan
 21:00 Jazz Trio (Soloist Aghvan) Malkhas Jazz Club

14 February

19:00 Suzanne, Suzette and Jacqueline + 3 men. Marc camoletti. Comedy in 2 acts H. Ghaplanyan Drama Theatre
 19:00 Love Confessions Participants: Kristine Pepelyan, Erik, Gevorg Martirosyan, Armo. Host: Gor Hakobyan (antiVirus) Aram Khachaturian Concert Hall
 19:00. Karine. Premiere. Tigran Chukhajian Operette in 2 acts Libretto: Tagvor Nalyan Staging: Yervand Ghazanchyan Conductor: Yuri Davtyan Director: Shushanik Gevorgyan Design Artist: Robert Elibekyan Choir Master: Shushan Hovhannisyan Choreography: Anna Karapetyan
 Artistic Director of Theater: People's Artist of Armenia, Laurate of State Award, Yervand Ghazanchyan. State Theater of Musical Comedy after H. Paronyan
 19:00. Goya Drama in 2 acts. Author: Antonio Buero Vallejo Staging: Tigran Gasparyan Time: National Academic Theater after G. Sundukyan

15 February

19:00 Liana Zurabyan: The Invincible Love Power. "The Invincible Love

Power" Love poetry dedicated to St. Sargis Day. Arno Babajanyan Concert Hall
 19:00. NCOA & Lusine Markosyan. Charity concert, all proceeds from which will be directed at the treatment of 6 y.o. Liza Poghosyan National Chamber Orchestra of Armenia Artistic Director and Principal Conductor: Vahan Mardirossian Soloist: Lusine Markosyan, soprano, laureate of international competitions Conductor: Sedrak Yerkeyan. Program: Handel, Vivaldi, D. Sakoyan. Chamber Music House after Komitas.
 19:00. Marriage. Genre: Comedy H. Malyan Theater of Film Actors
 19:00. Sale Author: V. Stepanyan. Hamazgayin State Theater
 19:00 The Caucasian Chalk Circle. Author: Bertolt Brecht Play in 2 acts Translation, staging and design: Tigran Gasparyan Time: National Academic Theater after G. Sundukyan.
 19:00 Sale. Tragicomedy. Director: Vigen Stepanyan Hamazgayin Theatre
 19:00 Hamlet. W. Shakespeare. Tragedy in 2 acts H. Ghaplanyan Drama Theatre
 19:00 Ballet Evening Sheherazade Choreography: Mikhail Fokine Music: N. Rimsky-Korsakov The Fairy Doll Choreography: Nicolai and Sergei Legat Music: Ricardo Drigo
 Pas de Deux from Flower Festival at Genzano Choreography: August Bournonville Music: H. S. Paulli, M. Strebinger Pas de Deux from The Swan Lake Choreography: Marius Petipa Music: P. I. Tchaikovsky La imavera Choreography: People's Artist of Armenia, Rudolf Kharatyan Music: Vivaldi Bolero Choreography: People's Artist of Armenia, Rudolf Kharatyan Music: Ravel National Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet after A. Spendiarian
 21:00 Group Fiesta (Soloist Sona) Malkhas Jazz Club

16 February

12:00. Madagascar Children's Musical-Tale Time: National Academic Theater after G. Sundukyan
 19:00 The Salvation island. W. Saroyan Hamazgayin Theatre
 21:00 Vahagn Hayrapetyan Jazz Trio Malkhas Jazz Club
 19:00 Kill for Love. A. Nicolai. Comedy in 2 acts H. Ghaplanyan Drama Theatre

18 February

19:00. Aleco S. Rakhmaninov Opera in 1 act Director: Irkin Gabitov Choreographer: Honoured Cultural Worker of Armenia, Hovhannes Khachikyan Choir Masters: Zoya Karapetyan, Hrach Boryan Artistic Director and Principal Conductor: Honoured Artist of Armenia, Karen Durgaryan
 Cast: Aleco: Honoured Artist of Armenia, Gevorg Hakobyan Zemfira: Lilit Soghomonyan Young gypsy man: Perch Karazyan Old gypsy man: Zohrab Zohrabyan Old gypsy woman: Lilit Hakobyan
 National Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet after A. Spendiarian
 19:00. Don Juans in Amrseille Based on the play by the 20th century French playwright Marc Camoletti./the continuation of the first "Don Juan"/
 Cast: Hrant Tokhatyan Narek Duryan Lala Mnatsakanyan. Staging and adaptation: Narek Duryan. Russian Drama Theater after K. Stanislavski
 21:00 Jazz quartet (Soloist Zara) Malkhas Jazz Club

19 February

19:00 Verdi: Requiem, in memory of Claudio Abbado. The Armenian Philharmonic Orchestra will perform Requiem by Verdi in memory of great conductor Claudio Abbado. The soloists will be announced later.
 Conductor: Eduard Topchjan. Aram Khachaturian Concert Hall
 21:00 Crossroads Blues Band (Soloist Amiryan Misho) Malkhas Jazz Club

20 February

19:00 C'est la vie. Comedy H. Tumanyan State Puppet Theatre
 21:00 Jazz Trio (Soloist Aghvan) Malkhas Jazz Club
 19:00. Nikolay Madoyan: Paganini. Paganini's all 6 violin concertos Symphony Orchestra of Opera and Ballet National Academic Theater Music Director and Principal Conductor: Honoured Artist of Armenia, Karen Durgaryan Soloist: Guinness World Records Applicant, Nikolay Madoyan National Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet after A. Spendiarian.



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