

Sen Arevshatyan dies at 86

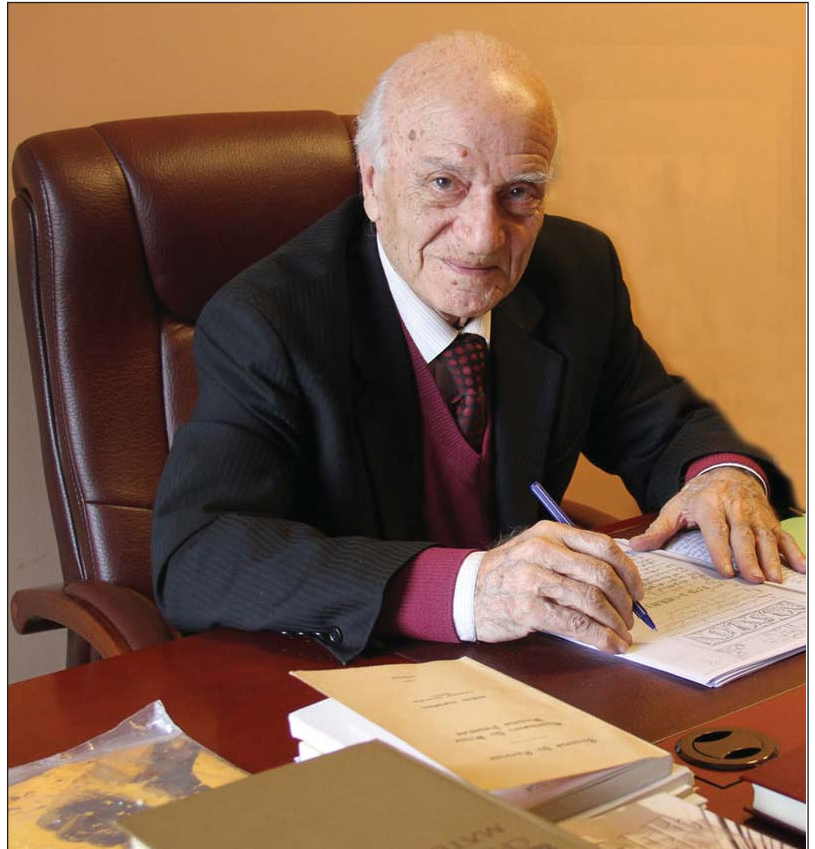
President Serzh Sargsyan sent a telegram of condolence to the Arevshatyan family on the occasion of the demise of the eminent Armenologist, the philosopher, the academician of the National Academy of Sciences of Armenia Sen Arevshatyan.

“Sen Arevshatyan made a significant contribution to the Armenian philosophical thought and source studies. Under his leadership, the Mesrop Mashtots Institute of Ancient Manuscripts embarked on the serious path of development and enrichment. By engaging in scientific and social activities, the patriotic intellectual built a great reputation not only among his colleagues, but also among the entire society.

I extend my deepest condolences to Sen Arevshatyan’s relatives, colleagues and friends,” reads the RA President’s telegram of condolence.

RA Prime Minister Hovik Abrahamyan sent a condolence letter to family members and relatives of renowned scholar, former director of the Institute of Ancient Manuscripts (Matenadaran) after Mesrop Mashtots, Academician, Sen Arevshatyan on his death.

“Sen Arevshatyan was one of prominent and most respected intellectuals and scholars of our times. He has made significant contributions in the studies of armenology and ancient and medieval philosophy. Being a director of Matenadaran for a quarter of a century, great was his investment in the development of this scientific and cultural institution, so important for the Armenian nation,” the condolence message of RA Prime Minister said.



Sen Arevshatyan, a famous Armenian scholar, philosopher and historian, former director of the Mesrop Mashtots Institute of Ancient Manuscripts -Matenadaran died on July 25 at the age of 86.

Mr Arevshatyan headed the Matenadaran for more than two decades (from 1982 and 2007).

Sen Arevshatyan has written more than 150 scientific works, including 30 monographs and numerous articles.

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President received EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus Herbert Salber

President Serzh Sargsyan received EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia Herbert Salber who has arrived in Armenia on a regional visit.

At the outset, the president congratulated Herbert Salber on the occasion of being appointed as EU Special Representative and expressed the hope that during his tenure he will make his personal contribution to enhancing the relations between Armenia and the European Union and at the same time, will utilize the experience gained while serving as Director of the OSCE Conflict Prevention Center to promote peace and security in our region. Serzh Sargsyan underscored that Armenia attaches great value to the position of EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus and assured that our country is ready to promote constructive cooperation.

Herbert Salber stressed that with his appointment the European Union wants to send a message that it is committed to engaging in the settlement of the existing conflicts and promoting cooperation. According to him, it is exactly what his visit to the three countries of the region shortly after the appointment is aimed at.

At the meeting, the RA President and the EU Special Representative touched upon the Armenia-European Union relations and the cooperation between them.

The interlocutors exchanged views on regional issues and challenges and the process of the negotiations over the peaceful resolution of the NKR conflict. The Armenian President highly appreciated the fact that the European Union has continuously expressed its support to the OSCE Minsk Group co-chairs' mediation efforts aimed at resolving the conflict through peaceful means and in compliance with the principles of international law.

Serzh Sargsyan reaffirmed the position of our country, accord-



ing to which the peaceful resolution of the NKR conflict is possible exclusively through peaceful means and within the negotiation format of the OSCE Minsk Group co-chairs. According to the president, such approach is based, among other things, upon the fact that over the last two decades that group has accumulated considerable experience and has built institutional memory. The Minsk Group has proposed principles which according to Serzh Sargsyan can become pivotal to the conflict resolution. The president noted that unfortunately, Azerbaijan does not endorse those principles, even though it says the opposite. According to Serzh Sargsyan, this is the reason Azerbaijan continues committing provocative acts, aggravating tensions along the line of contact and denying the implementation of confidence building measures. The Armenian President underscored that the conflict must be resolved by the efforts of Armenia, Azerbaijan and the Nagorno-Karabakh; the Minsk Group is just a mediator in that process which does its best within its power.

President received Canada's Minister of Employment and Social Development Jason Kenney



President Serzh Sargsyan received Canada's Minister of Employment and Social Development, the Secretary of State for Multiculturalism and Canadian Identity and the member of the Canadian House of Commons Jason Kenney.

The Armenian President welcomed the guest and underscored that Jason Kenney, an active politician who pays close attention to the vital concerns of Armenia and the Armenian people, has always been an anticipated and desired guest in Armenia. According to Serzh Sargsyan, with his honest and persistent work Minister Jason Kenney also makes his own contribution to the reinforcement of the Armenian-Canadian friendship for which the president expressed his gratitude to the dignitary and assured that Armenia is interested in enhancing and strengthening its relations with Canada both in bilateral and

multilateral formats.

At the meeting, the parties highly appreciated the current level of the Armenian-Canadian interstate relations which are based, inter alia, on the two peoples' common Christian value system.

Jason Kenney noted that he had accomplished his great desire to visit Armenia which is a wonderful opportunity not only to see the modern Republic of Armenia, but also to get familiarized with and discover the rich culture and the spiritual values of the Armenian people and Armenia, a country which has a centuries-old history. He stressed that this visit is the testimony to his commitment to reinforcing the bilateral relations, promoting cooperation in mutually beneficial spheres and stimulating the trade and economic ties.

At the meeting, President Serzh Sargsyan extended his gratitude to the Canadian authorities for recognizing the Armenian Genocide and taking a clear position on the issue which is of paramount importance to the Armenian people. Serzh Sargsyan also emphasized Jason Kenney's major personal contribution to this issue. Moreover, the president presented his appreciation for the sincere attitude which is showed toward the Armenian community in Canada.

During the meeting, regional issues and the current global developments, Armenia's foreign policy and our country's positions on a series of issues were touched upon.

Nagorno Karabakh is where Europe begins: Foreign Minister

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic is working hard at promoting an international recognition of the country's independence, peaceful settlement of the conflict between Azerbaijan and Nagorno Karabakh, attracting the foreign investments to the NKR economy, as well as promoting along with the strengthening of Artsakh-Armenia-Diaspora cooperation. Karen Mirzoyan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nagorno Karabakh, discusses the republic's foreign policy priorities with the European Times.

European Times: *What are the current priorities for the ministry?*

Karen Mirzoyan: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic was established on July 23, 1993.

Our current main goal is to achieve the settlement of the conflict between Azerbaijan and Nagorno Karabakh. The restoration of a full-fledged negotiation format with immediate and direct participation of the NKR in all its phases is very important: the absence of one of the main parties to the conflict at the negotiation table makes it difficult to achieve any real



progress.

The efforts of the NKR Ministry of Foreign Affairs are aimed also at reinstating the positive tendencies towards the recognition of the NKR.

Another key goal is to maintain good bilateral relations with other countries, especially those with Armenian Diaspora.

European Times: *How has Nagorno Karabakh recovered from the war to position itself as an investment target?*

Karen Mirzoyan: The Nagorno Karabakh economy was totally destroyed during the war and we started its restoration from zero.

Thanks to the tireless efforts of the Karabakh people, as well as to the support of our compatriots outside, the NKR economy gradually began to restore and

now it has strong potential for investments. Nagorno Karabakh has drawn major foreign investment in mining industry, ICT and agriculture.

The investors are attracted by our skilled working force and open, liberal investment environment.

European Times: *What are some of your current infrastructure projects?*

Karen Mirzoyan: We are building now strategically important highway, connecting the town of Martakert in Karabakh with the town of Vardenis in Armenia, which should be completed by the end of next year.

The rehabilitation of Stepanakert airport will also offer additional investment attractions and give a strong impetus for the tourism development in the country.

European Times: *What do you want potential investors and visitors to know about Nagorno Karabakh?*

Karen Mirzoyan: Karabakh is not only the name of the country. It is also the name of the people, living there, people who struggled for their freedom and independence.

Some say that Nagorno Karabakh is where Europe ends; we say it is where Europe begins.

Issues of Armenia-USA cooperation discussed in RA Government



RA Prime Minister Hovik Abrahamyan received Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Armenia John Heffern and the head of Armenian Office of U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID/Armenia), Karen Hilliard.

Stressing the importance of continued development of U.S. – Armenian relations, the Prime Minister highly valued

the U.S. Government's support for Armenia reforms and reiterated his government's willingness to further them ahead. In this context the Premier high-

lighted the reforms made in the sphere of Civil Aviation.

Ambassador John Heffern stressed, in turn, the importance of implementation of new projects aimed at extending the cooperation between the two countries. In this context, Karen Hilliard gave a detailed outline of the ongoing projects and upcoming assignments in the domains of justice, territorial management, health, labor and social affairs, tourism and other areas.

The interlocutors also made a reference to a number of issues related to Armenian-American cooperation.

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The Defense Ministers of RA and NKR gave instructions



Within the scope of cooperation of the Defense Ministries of Armenia and NKR, RA Defense Minister Seyran Ohanyan paid a working visit to the Defense Army, RA MOD Press Office informed.

Accompanied with NKR Defense Minister, the Commander of NKR Army, General Lieutenant, Movses Hakobyan, the RA Defense Minister toured several parts of the front line. The Ministers of the two Armenian countries met the leadership staff and military commanders, got familiarized with the works being done in systems engineering barriers on frontlines, monitoring, and maintenance of fire alarm systems.

With regard of the recent violation efforts experimented by the enemy, the Defense Ministers gave proper methodological instructions to the staff, as well as suggested appropriate problems.

John Heffern: Nagorno-Karabakh conflict can be resolved through peaceful negotiations only

The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict can be resolved only through peaceful talks, Ambassador of the United States to Armenia John Heffern stated.

The Ambassador reminded that the USA was an OSCE Minsk Group co-chair country, and as such, United States helps the parties to settle the conflict.

Heffern said that the OSCE MG condemns bellicose rhetoric and any steps to break the cease-fire regime and expressed support for those suffering from incidents on the contact line.

Heffern reaffirmed John Kerry's words that the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict must be settled peacefully and expressed hope that there will be one more presidential meeting soon.



The sabotage action resulted in 1 victim and 2 wounded from Armenian side

On July 26, Azerbaijan mounted another sabotage action in North and north-eastern directions of the Contact Line of Azerbaijani and Nagorno-Karabakh Armed Forces, the Nagorno-Karabakh Defense Army's Information Service reports.

According to the source, the Armenian side was able to rebuff the sabotage attack in the result of which Azeris suffered losses and left a great deal of military hardware and ammunition on the Line of Contact.

Unfortunately, the sabotage action resulted in 1 victim and 2 wounded from Armenian side. Investigation is underway. Armenian soldier Khachatur Basdasyan (born in 1994) was killed.

NKR Foreign Ministry shares the pain of this heavy loss, expressing deep condolences to Khachatur Badasyan's family members and relatives.

The investigation is under way.

Last week Azerbaijan violated ceasefire regime 550 times

Azerbaijani armed forces violated the ceasefire across the Line of Contact of Karabakh-Azerbaijan 550 times between July 20-26 during which the adversary released over 5,000 gunshots against Armenian defense positions from weapons of different calibers.

In the result of prompt operations handled by the frontline military units of the Armenian Armed Forces, the activeness of Azerbaijan was suppressed, the Nagorno-Karabakh Defense Army reports.



Oppositionist: Interests and viewpoints of Stepanakert do not necessarily coincide with those of Yerevan

The interests and viewpoints of Stepanakert do not necessarily coincide with those of Yerevan and in a number of cases they are absolutely different, Deputy Chairman of Heritage Party Armen Martirosyan told ArmInfo when commenting on the latest statement of Nagorno-Karabakh Prime Minister Ara Harutyunyan.

To recall, during an online press conference NKR Prime Minister Ara Harutyunyan officially claimed for the first time that even if Nagorno-Karabakh becomes a participant in the negotiations again, the Madrid Principles will be unacceptable to Stepanakert. "I do not think that if Artsakh becomes a party to the talks, the people or leadership of Artsakh will positively respond to the discussions around the principles", said Harutyunyan. When commenting on possible cession of the seven districts to Azerbaijan, the NKR Prime Minister said, "The liberated territories are Artsakh and there can be no other point of view".

"Artsakh has been against the Madrid Principles for a long time. Even the parliamentary factions of the NKR National Assembly made official statements on this. I think discrepancies between the residents of Karabakh and Armenia are possible at least because the first blows in the 1991-94 war were delivered on Karabakh. I am convinced the Armenians of Karabakh should decide what matters more to them in terms of security. Therefore, one cannot speak of a single viewpoint of Yerevan and Stepanakert", stressed the politician.

He also emphasized that not everybody in Armenia agrees to the viewpoint of the authorities in the context of the country's foreign policy, in particular, the expediency of using the Madrid principles. He said that many times the Heritage party came forward against these principles, saying about the non-legitimateness of the Armenian authorities ready to agree to the Karabakh conflict settlement on the basis of the Madrid principles. "The lat-



est presidential election 2013 were fully falsified and the people did not trust in their results. And the president determines foreign policy in Armenia", -he said.

The oppositionist recalled that the situation around Ukraine has demonstrated once again the true cost of the so-called international security guarantees. "In particular, 20 years ago in the Treaty on Kiev's joining the non-nuclear countries, Russia, the USA and the Great Britain in fact came forward as the guarantors of territorial integrity of Ukraine. And today we see how all of them fulfill their obligations. So, against such a background, the territories of Artsakh and its convenient geographical location are the best guarantees of its security", - Martirosyan concluded.

The OSCE Minsk Group (represented by Russian, U.S. and French Co-Chairs) has been engaged in the Karabakh peace process since 1992. The Madrid Principles were suggested by the OSCE Minsk Group in 2007 and updated in 2009.

Ashot Manucharyan: Armenia may face chaos or isolation at any moment

Armenia may face chaos or isolation at any moment, member of the Karabakh Committee, national security advisor of the former Armenian president Ashot Manucharyan told journalists on Wednesday.

He said that Russia can use any pretext to bring its peacekeeping forces to Nagorno-Karabakh and thereby to block the Caucasian corridor. "Sometimes governments act not for the sake of their peoples but on the instruction of some third forces, for example, a group of international oligarchs," Manucharyan said.

He said that today Armenia has nether own will nor ideology and is doing only what others tell it to do. "But things can change if our people start thinking and acting," Manucharyan said.



He believes that the Diaspora can help a lot in this matter. "Our Diaspora is our treasure and it can help us out of this situation," Manucharyan said.

New Sanctions on Russia 'Will Not Affect' VTB Bank Armenia

VTB Bank (Armenia), a subsidiary of Russia's second largest bank, VTB, said on Monday that the new Western sanctions targeting major sectors of the Russian economy, including VTB Bank, will have no impact on its customers.

The Armenia-based bank said in a statement that it will continue providing the full range of services and respecting its obligations in all currencies, with which it works.

The latest Western measures target major sectors of the Russian economy, including weapons, energy and finance. Three large banks – VTB Bank OAO, Bank of Moscow and the Russian Agricultural Bank – have been cut off from the US economy.

"In connection with the U.S. sanctions announced against a number of Russian banks, including VTB, we inform that VTB Bank (Armenia) operates in a normal mode providing the full range of services regarding deposit and loan contracts, money transfer operations and payments made by use of bank cards," VTB Bank (Armenia) said.

The statement says Visa and MasterCard international payment systems have already confirmed that the bank's cards can be used without limitation both in the territory of Armenia and



abroad.

In turn, VTB Group in a statement issued on July 30 accepted the decision of the U.S. authorities restricting the bank in raising capital with regret.

"In our opinion, it is absolutely inadequate, as VTB strictly fulfills all legislative norms, including the requirements of the U.S. regulatory bodies, which they are well aware. Thus, we consider this decision as purely politically motivated, unfair, contrary to the legal basis and inflicting mutual economic damage," the report said.

"VTB is a strong backbone Russian credit institution with broad international presence and strong financial position."

"Despite the U.S. discriminatory decision, the VTB will fulfill all its obligations before its shareholders, customers and investors," the Group said.

"The U.S. decision on the restriction of the VTB's access to the capital market will not affect the activities and the bank's creditworthiness. VTB enjoys a good reputation among global investors, it has excellent expertise in borrowing not only in Western markets. It is confident that it can attract resources in the case of necessity."

VTB Bank (Armenia) is fully owned by VTB Group. It runs 67 branches across Armenia, more than any other local bank.

Economist: The West's sanctions against Russia will affect the Armenian economy

The West's sanctions against Russia concern the fields of energy, technologies and finances and cannot but affect the Armenian economy, well-known Armenian economist, professor Tatul Manaseryan told ArmInfo on Wednesday.

He said that the Armenian economy strongly depends on Russia's transfers and energy. "Each year our joint projects are supposed to become more and more science intensive and to transit from extraction to processing, which will become impossible without western technologies. The sanctions will also affect Armenia's financial market as many projects in our country are financed by banks with Russian capital," Manaseryan said.

According to the expert, on the one

hand, western investments may ebb from Armenia in the coming years, but on the other hand, if Armenia joins the Customs Union and then the Eurasian Economic Union, it will get access to new sales markets and will become much more attractive for investors. "The key task for Armenia today is to diversify its foreign economic ties – its exports and investments flows. Heavy dependence on one country – even if it is a strategic partner – is fraught with serious risks. In the last years the Armenian economy has been diversified a bit, but this has been done not by the government but by individual businessmen who keep searching for new markets," Manaseryan said.



Former Glendale resident looks to revive Armenian winery tradition

The Glendale News-Press presents the story of Varuzhan Mouradian, who hopes to bring Western winemaking traditions to Armenia. Mouradian, a wine enthusiast, left his job as an accountant in Glendale to move to Armenia nearly three years ago.

Not far from Varuzhan Mouradian's Armenian vineyard, volcanic stones from thousands of years ago dot the landscape of an ancient winery.

Armenia is home to one of the oldest-known winemaking facilities, which researchers found in a cave a few years ago, but it's by no means a wine mecca.

That didn't stop Mouradian, a former Glendale resident and wine enthusiast, from buying open land in a valley there and planting grape vines.

He dreams of turning his rows of Areni and Kakhet grapes, varieties indigenous to Armenia, into a boutique winery fit with a Chateau façade and tasting room — a rarity in the country. He fell in love with boutique wineries in Napa and the Santa Ynez valleys when he lived in California and he wants to bring that same kind of ambience to his homeland, no matter the risks.

"One day, I went with my wife to an Italian restaurant, and I looked at all these nice bottles of wine, and I said, 'Look, one day, I will be marrying wine. I will marry to the vine,'" he said from his home in Yerevan, which is about 15 miles from his vineyard in the Ashtarak Valley. "I am married to the vine and the wine is born from that love."

There are about 20 winemaking enterprises in Armenia, according to a 2012 report written by an Armenian think tank



analyzing the potential growth for the country's wine sector. Comparatively, there are more than 3,700 bonded wineries in California, according to the Wine Institute, an advocacy group. Armenia and California are home to roughly 3 million and 38 million people, respectively.

Most Armenian winemakers buy their grapes from small farms rather than growing their own, according to EV Consulting's report. Between 1976 and 1980, Armenian wineries produced 88.4 million liters of wine, dropping to 6.8 million in 2011.

EV Consulting attributed the slide to Soviet rule. Some winemakers still use outdated Soviet equipment and value quantity over quality, the report states.

But Mouradian believes Armenia can

improve its wine reputation and export fine wines. The government is slowly creating tax incentives to encourage the sector's growth, he said, and a handful of vintners like him want to create a tourist draw.

"We don't have Armenia as a wine country on the map," Mouradian, 48, said. "I'm positive after five, six years, yes, Armenia will become one of the wine countries known by the world."

Mouradian was born in Armenia, but moved to Glendale when he was 24 in search of job and life opportunities. He met his wife and they later had four children. He had a successful career and invested some of his money in Armenian land and property, with hopes of one day selling it and making a profit once the Armenian economy improved.

But he became ill and could no longer take the stress of his job. He always admired his clients in the creative sector and yearned for a change of pace.

"I was missing something," he said. "I thought I needed to do something creative."

He and his family picked up and moved to Yerevan, but his eldest daughter, a student at UCLA, stayed behind. Soon after moving, Varuzhan reached out to his Armenian cousins to help him convert the open land he bought into a vineyard.

Mouradian has the land, the grapes and has made a few test batches of blended wines, but he doesn't have a name for his winery and he hasn't put any bottles on the market.

"We did a couple barrels just for testing purposes, that's all," he said. "I think they are good. They are perfect. Next year, I think we'll go a little further."





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- 1726.**Khorenatsi str.**, 4/4, 35sq.m., 1 bedroom, capitally repaired, heating system. Price: 55.000 USD.
- 1440.**Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 3rd floor, 110 sq.m., 1 bedroom, h-3m, euro repaired, heating system, furnished, parking. Price: 350.000 USD.
- 1715- **Sayat Nova Ave.**, 5/4, 70sq.m, stone bld, h-4m, 1 bedroom, capitally repaired, heating system. Price: 110.000 USD
- 1680- **Mashtots Ave.**, 5/4, 68sq.m, 1 bedroom, old repair, possibility of gas. Price: 86.000 USD.
- 1674. **Abovyan str.**, 2nd floor, 70sq.m., 1 bedroom, capitally repaired, heating system. Price: 135.000 USD
- 1698-**Aram str.**, Newly built, 14/5, 62sq.m, 1 bedroom, capitally repaired, AC, security system, parking. Price: 120.000 USD.

2 ROOMS

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- 2818.**Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 3rd floor, 120sq.m, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, Ac, furnished. Price: 400.000 USD
- 1156.**Komitas Ave.**, Hambardzumyan str. 5/3, 110sq.m, 2 bedrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, kitchen is furnished. Price: 150.000 USD negotiable..
- 2949.**Aram str.**, Newly built, 1st floor, 143 sq.m, 2 bedrooms, zero state, Price: 2000 USD per sq.m.
- 2300.**Northern ave.**, Newly built, 6/2, 130 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, parking. Price: 400.000 USD.

3 ROOMS

- 2682.**Aram Str.**, Newly built, 13/6 187sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 open balconies, capitally repaired, heating system, 2AC, 2 garages, view to garden. Price: 550.000 USD negotiable.
- 2958.**Pushkin str.**, 5/2, 140 sq.m., stone building, 4 bedrooms, capitally repaired, heating system. Price: Negotiable.
- 2895.**Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 3rd floor, 300sq.m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control, AC. Price: negotiable
- 2802.**Amiryan str.**, Newly built, 8/4, 166sq.m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, central heating, AC, security system. Price: 320.000 USD.
- 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.
- 2990.**North Ave.**, Newly built, 11th floor, 295sq.m, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control, parking. Price: Negotiable.

PREMISES

- 1789.**Charents str.** Land-1270sq.m, 5 storied building, each floor-400sq.m., basement, capitally repaired, parkings. Price: 4.000.000 USD nego-

tiable

- 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 Mkrtchyan 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, Barbyus str.** Land - 800 sq.m, 3 storied bld.-700 sq.m, 4bedrooms, 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, Barbyus str.**, Land-450 sq.m., 4 storied building-470sq.m., 3bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, garden. Price: 680.000 USD

- 3651.**Blur, Barbyus str.**, Land-900sq.m., 5 storied building-800sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, garden. Price: 1.700.000 USD.

- 3401.**Antarayin 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**. 3floors, 8 flats, each flat has 3 bedrooms, 210 sq.m., parking. Price: negotiable.

- 130.**Antarayin str.**, 34 flats, 110-275 sq.m., 4 penthouses-200-275sq.m, available services-car wash, cleaning service, garbage removal service, parking. Price: Negotiable

- 131.**Busand str.**, commercial, office and residential areas, penthouse, available services-car wash, cleaning service, garbage removal service, parking. Price: Negotiable



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1 ROOM

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

2 ROOMS

- ♦942. **Teryan str.** 4/3, 130 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, equipped. Price: 1500 USD.
- ♦1950. **Buzand/Mashtots area.** Newly built, 8th floor, 163 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control, furnished, open balcony. Price: 2500 USD.
- ♦1681. **Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 6/2, 130 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, parking. Price: 2000 USD.
- ♦1535. **Busand str.**, Newly built, 7/4, 82sq.m., 2 bedrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, parking, furnished, equipped. Price: Negotiable.
- ♦2089. **Northern ave.**, Newly built, 8/6, 120sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control, furnished, equipped. Price: 2500 USD
- ♦1738. **Amiryan str.**, 8/8, 159sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, parking. Price: Negotiable
- ♦1951. **Busand str.**, Newly built, 13th floor, 122sq.m, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, climate control. Price: 2500 USD
- ♦1406. **Sayat Nova ave.**, 7/3, 110sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, equipped. Price: Negotiable
- ♦2187. **Northern ave.**, Newly built, 9/5, 120 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, furnished, equipped. Price: 2.200 USD
- ♦2109. **Northern ave.**, Newly built, 10/4, 137sq.m, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, central heating, furnished, equipped, parking. Price: 2000 USD.
- ♦2243. **Buzand str.**, Newly built, 17/4, 125sq.m, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, furnished, equipped. Price: 2000 USD
- ♦ **Amiryan str.**, Newly built, 14/5, 120sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, partly furnished. Price 2000 USD
- ♦2267. **North Avenue** Newly built, 7th floor, 170sq.m, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, furnished equipped. Price: 2500 USD

3 ROOMS AND MORE

- ♦2257. **Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 17/16, 160 sq.m., 3 bedrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, parking. Price: Negotiable
- ♦2021. **Teryan Str.**, Newly built, 9/8, 9, 245 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished. Preliminary price: 3500 USD.

- ♦2005. **Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 8/8, 130 sq.m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, parking. Price: 2200 USD.
- ♦1723. **Northern Ave.**, Newly built, 8/4., 170 sq.m 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, open kitchen, capitally repaired, furnished, equipped. Price: 2000 USD.
- ♦1981. **Vardanants Str.**, Newly built, 14/14, 140 sq m, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, 3 open balconies, furnished, equipped, parking. Price: 2000 USD.



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

PRIVATE HOUSES

- ♦1248. **Aygedzor**, Land - 1021 sq m ,3 storied bld. - 501 sq.m., 5 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, study, capitally repaired, central heating, AC, sauna, boiler room garden, swimming pool, garage, alarming system, security system. Price: 8000 USD.
- ♦999. **Aygedzor**, Land -1000 sqm, basement + 2 floors- 310 sqm, capitally repaired, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, newly furnished, equipped, sauna, swimming-pool. Starting Price: 5000 USD.
- ♦1094. **Noy block**, Land-450sqm, 2 storied building - 220sq.m, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, equipped, swimming pool, garden. Price: 2000USD.
- ♦1195. **Nork, Armenakyan str.**, Land - 2000 sq.m, 4 storied bld.-520 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 4bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, sauna, gym, furnished, swimming-pool, garden. Price: 4.000 USD negotiable.
- ♦1142. **Djrevej**, Bagrevand community. Land-1000 sq.m., 3 storied bld.-700 sq.m., 5 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, pantry, playing room, capitally repaired, no furniture/ can be furnished, if necessary /garage for 2 cars. Price: 4 000 USD.

- ♦1293. **Nork-Marash**, Land-1100sq.m, 2 storied bld-520 sq.m, 6 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, swimming pool, garden. Price: 7.000 USD
- ♦327. **Nork-Marash**, Land-500sq.m., 4 storied building-600 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, equipped, swimming pool, garden, sauna, 2 car parking. Price: 4000 USD
- ♦1306. **Tsarav Akhbyur** /near Botanical garden/, Land-1000sq.m., 3 storied building-750sq.m., 6 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 2 kitchens, capitally repaired, heating system swimming pool, garden, sauna, 2 car parking, with or without furniture. Price: 6000-8000 USD negotiable
- ♦1288. **Tsarav Akhbyur** /near Botanical garden/, Land-560sq.m., 4 storied building-560 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 4bathrooms, a kitchen, office, capitally repaired, heating system, furnished, equipped, swimming pool, garden, 2 car parking. Price: 5000 USD
- ♦1197. **Blur**, Land-779sq.m., 2 storied building-720sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, study, capitally repaired, heating system, sauna swimming pool, garden. Price: 8000 USD
- ♦1312. **Blur, Barbysus str.**, Land-450sq.m., 4 storied building-470sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, garden. Price: Negotiable
- ♦1317. **Blur, Barbysus str.**, Land-900sq.m., 5 storied building-800sq.m., 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, garden. Price: Negotiable.
- ♦1323. **Monument, Babayan str**, Land - 400 sq.m, 3 storied bld-300sq.m, each floor-100sq.m, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, capitally repaired, heating system, AC, furnished, equipped. Price: Negotiable

PREMISES

- ♦1693. **Malatia-Sebastia** 4 storied building, 1200sq.m, each floor-300sq.m, 2 separate entrances, climate control, 2 elevators, basement, parking. Price: 15USD per sq.m.
- ♦1526. **Byuzand str.**, 5/semi-basement, 170 sqm., 4-5 degrees below zero level, window glasses, cellar - 50 sq.m., 6 rooms, the largest is 30 sq.m., 2 entrances, 2 lavatories. Price 2000 USD per month, negotiable.
- ♦1408. **Zarobyan str.**, /parallel to Baghramyan str./, 2 storied building, 600 sqm. ground floor-hall and kitchen, 1st floor 5 rooms, bathroom, open balcony, capitally repaired, gas, heating system, parking. Price: Negotiable.
- ♦1462. **Teryan str.**, 3 storied building, 800 sq.m., capitally repaired, AC, parking, Price: 10.000 USD.
- ♦1945. **Mashtots Ave.**, 5/1,2, 140sq.m., window glasses, capitally repaired, AC. Price: 8000 USD
- ♦1943. **Tumanyan str.**, Ground floor of the building, 265sq.m., 1st line, capitally repaired, heating system, cellar. Price: 7000 USD
- ♦1868. **Tumanyan str.**, Ground floor of the building, 220sq.m., 1st line, facade-55m, capitally repaired, h-5m., cellar. Price: 15.000 USD.
- ♦2087. **Northern ave.**, Ground floor of the building, 100sq.m, 1st line, zero level, capitally repaired, window glasses. Price: Negotiable.
- ♦2033. **Abovyan str**, 388sq.m, Ground floor of the building, 3 degrees above zero level, window glasses, h-3m., basement-235sq.m, capitally 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, capitally repaired. Price: 4.000 USD

Struggling On: Civic activists determined to continue fighting for rights in Armenia

By SARA KHOJOYAN

Armenia's civil society will continue to demand solutions to problems of vital concerns, but discussions about how to organize this continued struggle in the most effective way will also be added to its agenda, activists say.

During the past few years, Armenia's active, demanding citizens have managed to register a number of victories. In particular, they did not allow an increase in bus fares in capital Yerevan or that citizens be compelled to join the new pension system. But in some cases struggle is still on, such as in efforts to conserve a historical Yerevan building that belonged to Afrikyan brothers early last century.

Participant of numerous civil initiatives, member of the Civil Contract group Lena Nazaryan says struggle is needed always – be it in saving a building, a park or a tree from destruction or in solving social issues like pensions, electricity prices, transportation, etc.

“In short, there are lots of urgent issues, now I can even name them, but focusing on specific cases will not allow us to see the global issues that have a systemic nature. The historical building in Yerevan is being demolished because for many years it has not been renovated, controversial mining projects are started communities because for years no other investments have been made there,” she says.

In Nazaryan's opinion, however, the civil society is now facing a more conceptual problem.

“What should the civil society do? Raise questions and start negotiations with representatives of the government or establish that the government is unjust from the beginning, which would mean that coopera-



Civil activists celebrating their victory in Mashtots Park after saving the public area in downtown Yerevan from controversial redevelopment. For about three months the activists had struggled against the construction of trade pavilions and kiosks, which were then dismantled under their pressure. May, 2012

tion with it won't result in anything and that one needs to put an end to injustices and establish justice. One cannot avoid this question,” she adds.

The biggest success recorded by civil society this year was the fact that a movement managed to get a case against the new controversial pension reform to the Constitutional Court and see some of the provisions of the law ruled unconstitutional. But participants of the movement do not consider it to be a complete success, since only a few months later the government made changes in the law and turned mandatory contributions into mandatory social payments. For now, only public sector employees will have to make the payments, while the norm will become mandatory for all in three years' time.

Gevorg Hayrapetyan, a member of Dem.am, the group that has campaigned against the mandatory elements of the

reform, tells ArmeniaNow that some concessions had been made, but they were only formally adjusted to their demands, while essentially the mandatory norm has not been removed for certain groups of citizens.

“We will surely continue our struggle, but it will be clear in autumn how we do it. It will also depend on public sentiments and the level of determination of the government to make money,” he said.

According to the activist, the struggle will be continued if some of the public sector employees decide to stand up for their rights, “manage to overcome the atmosphere of fear and indifference among them.”

Hayrapetyan emphasized that while as a group Dem.am, which was formed for campaigning against the controversial reform, has become more passive, the civil activism of its members has remained as strong as before and in issues of priority for the public these people are as active as they were in opposing the pension law.

Despite certain achievements in certain areas, overall Armenia's civil society still finds it difficult to achieve consolidation in its general struggle against the authorities and become fully fledged because of being ‘disoriented’. This opinion has repeatedly been voiced in his public speeches by director of the Armenian Center for National and International Studies Manvel Sargsyan.

The political analyst suggests that in order to achieve success civil society should come out not only against the authorities, but also against all political forces and parties.

ArmeniaNow



IRFW, Strassler Center to Identify and Honor Muslim Rescuers of Armenians

The International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation (IRWF) and the Kaloosdian/Mugar Chair at the Strassler Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Clark University join forces in a major research effort under the supervision of Prof. Taner Akcam.

Eduardo Eurnekian, the chairman of the IRWF, announced the ambitious research project that aims to identify Turks and Kurds that reached out to the victims of the Armenian Genocide. “The main mission of the IRWF is to unveil untold stories of rescue and solidarity,” he said. “The issue of the Muslim rescuers who went out of their way to save Armenians at the beginning of the 20th century was not properly studied yet. This is an uncharted territory waiting to be discovered.”

“It is a great honor to join forces with Prof. Taner Akcam and his chair at the Strassler Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Clark University in an attempt to identify and honor the many Turks and Kurds that lent a hand to their Armenian neighbors in one of the darkest periods of mankind,” he continued. “We do the same concerning the Holocaust. Rather than focusing on the evil, we strive to highlight the spirit of solidarity of the women and men who, like Raoul Wallenberg, often-times risked their own lives to save others. This is our duty towards those saviors and, above all, our obligation to the young generations that should be aware of these role models.”

The research project will start in the next weeks, under the professional supervision of Akcam, a world-renowned Turkish historian and sociologist who has devoted his efforts to try and reconcile the narratives of the Armenian and Turks.

The investigation will be conducted by in-depth and painstaking research “on the ground,” in Muslim (Turkish and Kurdish) provinces where most of the killings occurred, and where most of these stories have been passed on verbally from generation to generation.

The project and its funding was approved by the Board of



the IRWF and is expected to last one year. Once concluded, the research will be published and the IRWF will pay tribute to the Muslim rescuers by incorporating their stories into its educational programs.

“Recognition of goodness is one of the pillars of our mission, and we are confident that this ambitious research will enable us to add more names to the list of rescuers,” Eurnekian stressed.

Obama Nominates Richard Mills for Ambassadorship to Armenia

President Barack Obama announced his intent to nominate Richard M. Mills, Jr. as Ambassador to Armenia, on July 10.

Mills will replace current Ambassador John Heffern if his nomination is confirmed.

“I am grateful that these impressive individuals have chosen to dedicate their talents to serving the American people at this important time for our country. I look forward to working with them in the months and years ahead,” President Obama was quoted as saying in regards to his nominees, Mills among them.

Richard M. Mills, Jr. Richard M. Mills, Jr.

Mills is a career member of the Foreign Service. He recently served as the Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon (2012-2014). Previous to

that post, he served as Deputy Chief of Mission and Charge d’Affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Valetta, Malta (2010-2012).

In the past, Mills served as Senior Democracy Advisor at the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, Iraq (2009-2010), Political Counselor at the U.S. Embassy in London (2006-2009), and Energy Attaché and Acting Economic Counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (2005-2006). He served as Deputy Political Counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan (2003-2004), Political Officer at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in New York (2001-2003), Economic Counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Dublin, Ireland (1999-2001), and Line Director in the Executive Secretariat at the Department of State (1996-1998).

Mills has also served in the Office of Legislative Affairs at the U.S. Consulate in Saint Petersburg, Russia, at the Bureau of Soviet Union Affairs— eventually becoming desk officer for the newly independent Armenia and Azerbaijan—and at the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

Prior to his Foreign Service career, Mills practiced law in Washington D.C.—as an Associate Attorney at Duncan, Allen and Mitchell and also at Wickwire, Gavin and Gibbs. Mills received a B.A. from Georgetown University’s School of Foreign Service, a J.D. from the University of Texas School of Law, and an M.S. in International Security Affairs from the National Defense University in 2005. He is married to Leigh Carter, a retired Foreign Service Officer.

U.S. Interests Relating To Armenia

By Igor Muradyan, Political Analyst

The attitude of the current U.S. administration to Armenia and the Armenian people has formed in a different way. Apparently, the Obama administration was personally offended by the position of the Armenian Diaspora, first of all the Armenian community of the United States on his hypocritical behavior and frustration of the hopes of the community for the recognition of the genocide of 1915. The ex-secretary H. Clinton also experiences analogical motives whose policy on Turkey and the Near East looks controversial, inconsistent and bewildered.

Currently the administration is ready to demonstrate to Armenia and the Armenian community of the United States its unfriendly attitude, as well as shed responsibility for the failure of Armenian-Turkish normalization on Armenia. In any case, accusations against the Armenian community from the side of the U.S. administration remain actual, which indicates Barack Obama's complexes.

Little has changed in the U.S. foreign policy with the arrival of John Kennedy in the State Department. Only the developments in Ukraine made the United States understand systemic changes in its foreign policy, which gives Armenia hope for restoring its sovereignty. Nevertheless, it is hard for the United States to combine its attitude to the Armenian community with its attitude to the political government of Armenia which has fulfilled all the commitments over the Turkish-Armenian normalization and transformation in Armenia.

The United States has appeared in a rather complicated situation over Armenia due to the controversy of the existing situation. The United States does not have any reason to blame Armenia for the failure of negotiations and normalization with Turkey. Armenia is going through a massive "personnel cleansing", fight with corrupt circles. Armenia is strengthening cooperation with NATO and the United States over defense and security.

In fact, the Armenian government fulfils the terms and conditions of relations with the United States over preparations for "honest" elections and is removing from political life the oligarchic groups which are related to Russian interests in one way or another. Armenia's policy has already been reflected in the political literature and named "a new course" (Russian politicians and experts are so wary about this process that they prefer not to cover it properly and not to use such wording as "a new course").

At the same time, the Americans are following Armenia as it continues to develop its relations with Russia, including in



CSTO, which appears to them as "unfair play" under extremely high pressure in international political relations.

The United States continues the policy of waiting over Karabakh which is related to the lack of any prospects for settlement beyond the methods of "use of force". The United States has failed to achieve any success over the Turkish-Armenian normalization. Furthermore, the relations in the region over the triangle Turkey-Armenia-Azerbaijan have become tenser and more threatening. Therefore, the United States would not like to pedal and accelerate this topic in the nearest future.

Not one high-ranking representative of the U.S. administration has indicated the growing risk of military actions between Azerbaijan and Armenia but apparently the United States is doing some work with Turkey and Russia to contain these risks. Azerbaijan has also received signals from the United States regarding impossibility of resumption of war.

At the same time, the United States, as well as Russia have done nothing to prevent Azerbaijan's "sluggish" aggression on the line of contact in the province of Karabakh. Most probably, the Americans and Russians see the "war of snipers" as a vent for Azerbaijan to let excess pressure out.

At the same time, this situation has become a means of pressure on Armenia which, ready for cooperation with Russia and the West, must be under certain external pressure. There is logic that the "war of snipers" is an argument for pressure on Azerbaijan as well because it is clear to everyone who the initiator of such resistance is.

The U.S. administration is constantly using such clichés as unacceptability of the status quo of the Karabakh issue but such statements are just wording while the United States remains interested in maintaining the status quo in the South Caucasus.

The United States is increasingly inter-

ested in containment of Russian influence in the South Caucasus and they are irritated by Russia's activity over Karabakh. Failures of the Russian policy over the Karabakh issue are welcome by the United States, and they do not see reasons for real activity over the settlement of the Karabakh issue. Besides, one should not cross out the circumstance that the Karabakh issue is a factor of containment of Turkish influence in the region.

This circumstance may not have been taken into account or was seen as tertiary but the importance of the factor of containment of Turkey to the U.S. policy on the South Caucasus will tend to grow.

According to Turkish experts working in Carnegie Centers, the U.S. influence on Turkey may be defined as a sequence of containment and initiative actions but it is impossible to mark it as "manual control". In regard to such interpretation of U.S.-Turkish relations it is impossible to see the U.S. policy on the South Caucasus as a more or less established, adjusted and smooth process.

The United States has to maneuver among the interests of different states in and outside the region, proposing different variants of coexistence and act as a containing force at critical times only or as an initiative force in terms of controllable conflicts. The game situation in the region is escalating but the United States is not interested in increasing the number of players, and Russia is on their side which does not hurry to let Turkey into the South Caucasus as an equal player and partner.

Recent failures of the Russian-Turkish relations were not related to the problems of Armenia and Azerbaijan. These states may ignore the interests of their partners, developing bilateral relations.

According to information relating to the activities and focus of the United States over Samtskhe-Javakheti, considering the visits of American diplomats to the region, operation of local NGOs, findings of interactions of Armenian NGOs with State Department and Congress officials in Washington, one may draw the conclusion that the United States is trying to use the "Javakhk-Armenian factor" to cope with Turkish expansion in Georgia and the South Caucasus.

The Americans and the British paid too much attention to the Armenian population of Javakhk to not affect Russia's interests and, according to some experts, a serious political provocation is being prepared in this province which will be not only the result of the Russian policy but the unjustified policy of Armenia over this area populated by Armenians.

Australia Must Dismiss Foreign Minister For Denying the Armenian Genocide



By Harut Sassounian

Publisher, The California Courier

The Turkish Sabah newspaper published last week the following disturbing news: “Australian FM: Armenian Case not Genocide.”

Sabah described the events that led to its nefarious headline. Gunay Evinch, board member and past president of the Assembly of Turkish American Associations (ATAA), had recently visited Australia to brief local Turkish groups on the Movsesian lawsuit. He told them that “the United States Supreme Court let stand a 9th Circuit Court of Appeals’ decision invalidating a California law that had defined the Armenian case as genocide, because it was US federal policy not to define the Armenian case as genocide.”

Sabah also reported that Evinch’s visit was “a part of a broader Anglo-Turkish Diaspora Cooperation Program in which Turks in the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Australia and New Jersey (sic) share best practices based on a common jurisprudential and political heritage.”

Following Evinch’s advice, Ertunc Ozen, President of Australian Turkish Advocacy Alliance, wrote to Australia’s Foreign Minister Julie Bishop on May 5, “expressing concern at motions passed by the parliament of New South Wales in May 2013 regarding Turkey and the fate of various communities of the Ottoman Empire during and after World War I.”

Foreign Minister Bishop wrote to Ozen on June 4: “The Australian Government acknowledges the devastating effects which the tragic events at the end of the Ottoman Empire have had on later generations, and on their identity, heritage and culture.” Astonishingly, she added: “We do not, however, recognize these events as ‘genocide.’ Australian states and territories have no constitutional role in the formulation of Australian foreign policy. While respecting the rights of individuals and groups to have strong views on the matter, the long-standing and clear approach of the Australian Government has been not to become involved in this sensitive debate.”

The Foreign Minister is wrong on three counts: 1) She erred in stating that Australia does not recognize the Armenian Genocide. While the Australian government prefers not to use the term genocide in order not to antagonize Turkey, no other official has ever stated that it was not genocide; 2) She incorrectly wrote that the Australian states that recog-

nized the Armenian Genocide were formulating foreign policy. These states had simply acknowledged a historical fact; and 3) She contradicted herself by stating that the Australian Government does not get involved “in this sensitive debate,” yet she did permit herself to get involved by stating that it was not genocide!

Vache Kahramanian, Executive Director of the Armenian National Committee of Australia, immediately dispatched a strongly-worded letter to the Foreign Minister, calling her ‘misguided statement’ ‘deeply insulting and hurtful to the Armenian-Australian community.’ He also characterized Bishop’s views as ‘intolerable,’ ‘inexcusable,’ ‘a grave offense,’ and ‘a disservice to all Australians.’ Kahramanian justifiably wondered, “How can Australia’s moral conscience become so corrupted?”


ANC-Australia’s Executive Director reminded the Foreign Minister that her statement was in stark contrast to “the views held by many senior ministers in the current government. As recently as April 2014, Australia’s Treasurer, the Hon. Joe Hockey MP, issued an official statement on the 99th anniversary commemoration of the Armenian Genocide marking April 24 as the day ‘we gather to remember the 1.5 million people who perished in the genocide.’ Ministers Turnbull, Morrison, along with ranking mem-

bers from Labor, the Greens, minor parties and Independents have called on the Australian Parliament to officially recognise the events of 1915 as genocide. Australia’s Prime Minister, Tony Abbott, during his years as Opposition Leader, issued an annual statement referring to the Armenian Genocide with no qualifiers or euphemisms.”


Kahramanian also told the Foreign Minister: “By denying the Armenian Genocide you are also denying Australia’s very own history. Located within Australia’s National Archives are countless numbers of testimonies by ANZAC prisoners of war who were held captive in the Ottoman Empire.... These testimonies vividly recall the suffering and annihilation of the Armenian people.”

ANC-Australia Chairman Greg Soghomonian urged the Foreign Minister to “immediately reverse this critical error of judgment,” and requested a meeting with her.



I suggest that Australian-Armenians ask Prime Minister Tony Abbott whether the Foreign Minister had cleared her deeply offensive letter with him beforehand. If she had not, the ANC-Australia should demand her immediate dismissal. ANC should ask all three Australian state parliaments that have recognized the Armenian Genocide to adopt a new resolution condemning Foreign Minister Bishop’s denialist stand and urging the Prime Minister to fire her!



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U.S. Ambassador Designate to Turkey: Ankara Taking Positive Steps to Expand Dialog with Armenians

Excerpts of testimony of John R. Bass, U.S. Ambassador-Designate to the Republic of Turkey (July 15, 2014, Senate Foreign Relations Committee)

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Johnson and all the Members of the Committee. I am honored to come before you to be considered for the position of Ambassador to the Republic of Turkey, and I am grateful for the confidence President Obama and Secretary Kerry have shown in me. If confirmed, I pledge to work with all of you to protect and advance our interests by promoting security, prosperity, democracy and human rights – both in Turkey and in the many places beyond its borders where we work together.

I have spent much of my career working to achieve a cornerstone of U.S. policy— completing the project of building a Europe whole, free and at peace.

I've watched Turkey's transformation into a modernized G20 economy and a confident partner of the United States in many new areas of the world.

Our partnership has never been more important – or more complex.

Our core security partnership has anchored our relationship for decades – and with good reason. A NATO ally for 62 years, Turkey has bordered potential or active conflicts for that entire period. In recent years, it has stood with us in Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Libya. It hosts key elements of NATO's missile defense architecture. Turkey has joined fellow allies in rejecting Russia's attempted annexation of Crimea and encouraging de-escalation of the ongoing crisis. It also is contributing military assets to reassurance activities in Central and Eastern Europe.

At the same time it supports collective security, Turkey faces very real challenges on its own borders. ISIL's gains in Iraq pose significant dangers for regional and international security, as the group's seizure of Turkish citizens and diplomats demonstrates; we continue to urge their immediate release. Turkey is working closely with us and other partners to help Iraqis achieve the objective of a federal, democratic, pluralistic and unified Iraq.



Even before ISIL's metastasis into Iraq, Turkey was grappling with the spillover of terrorism and violence from the war in Syria. Over 70 Turks have died as a result of cross-border fire or terrorism emanating from Syria. Just as the United States has provided more than \$2 billion in humanitarian assistance for Syrians affected by this conflict, Turkey has also borne a significant burden from hosting more than one million displaced Syrians.

Turkey has been a critical facilitator of U.S. assistance to Syrian people in need and to the moderate Syrian opposition. Turkey is a key member of the Friends of Syria Core Group, and we are working closely with Turkey to find a political solution to the conflict and reinforce support for the moderate opposition. Concurrently, we are working with the Turkish government to mitigate the risk posed by violent extremists and foreign fighters exploiting Turkey's geography. If confirmed, I will work closely with Turkey and other regional partners to stem the flow of fighters, money and expertise to and from Syria.

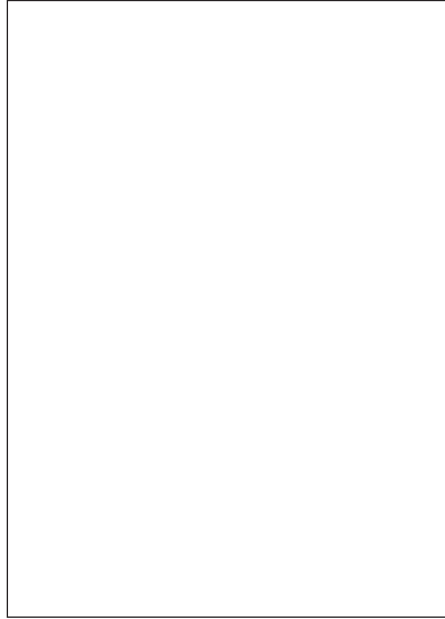
The instability along Turkey's southern border gives renewed urgency for Ankara to build stronger relationships with other neighbors – Israel, Armenia, and Cyprus.

One issue that confronts all democracies as they look to the future is how they deal with the past. We continue to encourage Turkey and Armenia to move towards normalization as a means of creating the peaceful, productive and prosperous relationship that the people of

both countries deserve. On this year's Remembrance Day, Prime Minister Erdogan expressed his condolences to the grandchildren of those Armenians killed during World War I. That gesture and other positive efforts by the Turkish government in recent months indicate that the space for dialogue is opening. But more can be done, and we encourage both sides to pursue a full, frank, and just acknowledgement of the facts surrounding the tragic events of 1915.

Turkey is one of the oldest democracies in the region. But as President Obama noted when visiting Ankara in 2009, "Democracies cannot be static – they must move forward. Freedom of religion and expression lead to a strong and vibrant civil society that only strengthens the state, which is why steps like reopening the Halki Seminary will send such an important signal inside Turkey and beyond." Five years later, events have led to questions – including from Members of this Committee – about the trajectory of Turkish democracy: whether media and online freedoms are adequately guaranteed; whether rule of law is sufficiently protected; whether citizens have the right to free assembly and expression; whether the judicial system is free from political interference; and whether the voices of all minorities are being heard.

These are ultimately questions Turks will answer through the choices they make, but we will continue to advocate – as we do around the world – for transparent and accountable government.



Fatih Akin Receives Award for Genocide Film



This year Filmfest Hamburg honored Hamburg-based film director Fatih Akin with the Douglas Sirk Award, according to the festival's website.

"By presenting the Douglas Sirk Award to Fatih Akin, we would like to recognize his work both as a director and as a producer. His films, which are strongly rooted in Hamburg, have put the city on the world map of cinema. He has set an example for a whole generation of filmmakers – both in Turkey and in Germany. His films were a starting point of a whole movement of German filmmakers of Turkish origin," says festival director Albert Wiederspiel about the reasons for this choice.

The award was presented at the occasion of the German premiere of Akin's new film "The Cut" on Saturday, July 27.

"The Cut" tells the story of an Armenian man, Nazareth Manoogian, who after surviving the Genocide learns that his twin daughters may be alive, and goes on a quest to find them.

Nazareth's journey takes him from his village Mardin to the deserts, to Cuba and finally North Dakota. Nazareth, who is a mute, is played by Tahar Rahim. Other cast members include Simon Abkarian, Arsinee Khanjian, Akin Gazi and George Georgiou. The script is written by Akin himself and Mardik Martin. The film is in English, and runs for 138 minutes.

"The Cut" completes Akin's "Love, Death and the Devil" trilogy which began extremely successfully in 2004 with "Gegen die Wand" ("Head-On") and was continued with "Auf der anderen Seite" ("The Edge of Heaven") in 2007.

The prestigious Douglas Sirk Award is presented annually since 1995 to a personality who has made outstanding achievements within film culture and film industry (previous award winners: Tilda Swinton 2013, Kim Ki-duk 2012, Andreas Dresen and Peter Rommel 2011).

Fatih Akin is one of the most successful film directors in Germany. Gangster films, family sagas, love stories or road movies — Akin's films defy any boundaries set between genres and stand for young, unconventional cinema.

Akin was born in Hamburg in 1973, son of Turkish immigrants. On completing high school, he studied Visual Communications at the Hamburger Hochschule für bildende Künste (HfbK). His debut as a film director was in 1998 with "Kurz und schmerzlos" ("Short Sharp Shock"). For his fourth film, "Head-On", Fatih Akin was awarded the Golden Bear at the Berlinale, the German Film Award and the European Film Award. In 2005, he was a member of the jury at Cannes International Film Festival, where he also celebrated the world premiere of his film "Auf der anderen Seite" ("The Edge of Heaven") in 2007. The film received the Best Screenplay Award.

TENDER NOTICE- Advertisement for sale of car

Embassy of India in Yerevan announces sale of its **Mercedes Benz E280 Sedan type** (2007) Care (Mileage **156393** Kms, Perfect condition) on "as it is where is" basis. Buyer pays local taxes and custom duties. Interested parties may submit their price offer in a sealed envelope (double cover) to Embassy of India, Yerevan, **by 1600 hrs, August, 13, 2014 at the Address:**

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The outer cover of the envelope should be subscribed with the matter "**TENDER-Quotation for the Car sale process**".

Bids should be accompanied by a security deposit of US \$ 600.00 (by Bank Cheque/Cash), which will be refundable in case the bid is not accepted.

Bids will be opened on 13th August, 2014 at 17:00 hrs in the Embassy of India. All the bidders are invited to attend the bid opening process. Successful bidder must make the full payment by 14th August, 2014.

For vehicle inspection, please contact Embassy on working days (Monday to Friday) from 1400 hrs until 1600 hrs by contacting at- 010 539 173, 539 174, 539 175 or emailing at hoc@embassyofindia.am and administration@embassyofindia.am).

This offer is not open to employees of the Embassy of India and members of their families. The Embassy reserves the right to cancel the bid, in case it is not found in the interest of the Government of India.

Cafesjian Center for the Arts launches Summer Sculpture Garden program

The Cafesjian Center for the Arts launched today a new educational creative program. The program is based on sculptures exhibited at the Cafesjian Sculpture Garden and is an exceptional opportunity to newly introduce the animalistic artworks of the Cafesjian Sculpture Garden to children and their parents in a joyful and creative museum setting.

Today six families participated in the first session of Summer Sculpture Garden program. In the first part of the program, the participants had a tour in the Cafesjian Sculpture Garden and got familiarized with presented artists and their animalistic works, artwork medium and execution techniques. The second part of the program continued at the Creative Hall of CCA, where participants made new works with provided materials. At the end of the program, families made groups and introduced their selected works with pantomime. As a gesture of acknowledgment the families gifted each other their created works.

“Summer Sculpture Garden gives a new creative stimulus to program participants, who not only get better acquainted with the selected artists and their artworks, but also have an opportunity to reproduce, introduce and gift their unique reproductions to fellow participant families. We thank Beeline for its continuous support to our educational programs,” stated Mr. Vahagn Marabyan, the Acting Executive Director of the Cafesjian Center for the Arts.



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- Other equipment by "Aesculap" and "Stainless" companies

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.

We are looking forward to see You in "KAAR-MED" Clinic and shall do our best to make You feel comfortable, safe and professionally treated here.

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Italy's Festival delle Nazioni to Honor Armenia's Musical Heritage



On the eve of the 100th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, the Festival delle Nazioni will pay homage to Armenia with a musical program running from August 27 to September 6 in Città di Castello, a town of some 40,000 inhabitants in the province of Perugia in Umbria, Italy.

The 47th edition of the Festival will feature Armenian symphonic and chamber music, folk and classic, sacred and profane, choral and curative, medieval hymns and premiere compositions.

"With the choice of Armenia, we go out of the European boundaries," says Festival President Giuliano Giubilei, the President, "but in a country which has had in its tormented history and strong relations with our continent."

"It was, for instance, the first country to convert to the Christian religion. But we did not choose it for that reason. First of all we did it because of its rich musical tradition and then, because we would like to focus on this

Country and its people, as we are getting close to the centenary of the "Genocide of the Armenian"; one of the greatest tragedies of the XX century," adds Giubilei.

"This land," says Festival Artistic Director Aldo Sisillo, "was for centuries the road linking East and West; and Armenian music is the proof of that; containing stylistic elements which belong to the Western culture as well as the Middle East ones. The homage to Armenia is a chance to discover the different aspects of this fascinating culture, from the classical music language to the traditional one, with its bards and duduk players."

On opening night the stage will host the Armenian Philharmonic Orchestra led by conductor Eduard Topchjan. The program will include the famous Concerto for violin and orchestra by Khachatryan, which Anush Nikoghosyan will perform as a soloist, and two masterpieces of the Russian music: A night on Bald Mountain by Mussorgsky and

Schéhérazade by Rimsky-Korsakov.

The duduk, the kamancha and the other traditional instruments will be featured in Armenian Spirit (August 28), a musical journey around classical and popular music with Jordi Savall, his ensemble Hespèrion XXI and the Armenian musicians Aram Movsisyan, Georgi Minassyan and Haig Sarikouyoumdjian.

For a complete listing of the Festival's performances please visit www.festivalnazioni.com

Tickets will be on sale from August 4 at the Box Office in Città di Castello (Corso Cavour, Podesta's Palace), or online from July, 1st at www.festivalnazioni.com.

Ticket prices are from 10 to 25 €; carnets cost from 8,00 to 51,00 €. Carnet holders will get the Festivalcard, which allows discounts for museums, restaurants and hotels. The full subscription to the Festival costs 150 €. For more ticket information: tel. +39 075 8522823, ticket@festivalnazioni.com.

Apartment for rent



A comfortable apartment in the center of Yerevan. It is on the second floor of a house, with separate entrance from the street. The apartment has a dining room, two bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and two balconies. It has a heating system, permanent cold and hot water, TV satellite, air conditioners and all other facilities. There is a nice view to Mount Ararat. The house has a nice garden and is close to Proshyan and Baghramyan streets. The price for long-time rent: \$1000 monthly, for short-time rent: \$ 50-70 daily.

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