

The Noah's Ark

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Putin, Sargsyan To Discuss 'Eurasian Integration' In Moscow



Armenian media speculates that Yerevan is under growing pressure from Moscow to promise Armenia's accession to the future Eurasian Union

HIGHLIGHT

Leonid Yengibaryan statue to be erected

Armenian legendary clown Leonid Yengibaryan soon will "welcome" our compatriots as well as our guests arrived from around the world. In the central square of Tsaghkadzor Central Square the famous clown statue is scheduled to be erected on August 13.

Bronze statue will be placed on one meter height granite pedestal: the overall height will make four meters.

In the words of the author , sculpture Davit Minasyan while working on the statue he encountered many challenges: it is too difficult to create a statue of a person who symbolizes plasticity. " And you should present in the static form a man who is has always been in movement" Davit Minasyan came forth with.

Mime Festival after Leonid Yengibaryan is scheduled to be held in Tsaghkadzor , August 10-15 . The event is organized by Ministry of Culture, Yerevan State Pantomime Theater, National theatrical creativity union and the administrative unit of Tsakhkadzor.

Individuals from different countries as well as mime theatrical groups are set to take part in then festival.

Yerevan and Eurasian Union

by David Petrosian

In July the leaders of Armenia and Russia twice discussed the subject of the Eurasian Union, the concept of which was put forward by the current master of the Kremlin Vladimir Putin in early 2012 (actually, the permanent President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Mazarbayev was the idea's author. He first suggested that idea as far back as the 1990s).

The chairman of the lower chamber of the Russian parliament was on a visit to Yerevan on July 23-24. During the visit he was actively probing the idea of the Eurasian Union not only at the highest level, but also when making a speech in the National Academy of Sciences.

In this connection we have a number of remarkable points to make:

- The State Duma chairman's public statement about what Armenia "thinks about the ratification of the agreement on the free trade zone". For some reason the Armenian side was modestly silent about what it really thinks of that;
- during his speech in the National Academy of Sciences of Armenia, Sergey Naryshkin stated that the European Union is vitally concerned with the combination of technologies and resources with mineral wealth, as well as with scientific potential of the

Eurasian Union and the whole Eurasian space. "Thereby the participation of CIS countries, including Armenia, in the Eurasian Union will, in my opinion, strengthen their European orientation".

Most probably, the second statement was made because in a part of the post-Soviet space, there is a rival project to the Kremlin's project - namely, the European Union's rival project within the framework of the Eastern Partnership Program. The statement of S. Naryshkin shows that at least outwardly, Moscow would not like to oppose those two projects.

Another interesting point is noteworthy: at the time of S. Naryshkin's visit to Yerevan, Armenian Foreign Minister Edward Nalbandyan was in Brussels where he made a notable statement to the effect that 28 out of the 29 clauses of the Armenia-EU Association Agreement have been agreed on. He also declared that official Yerevan hopes to make progress in the negotiations on the establishment of a Comprehensive Free Trade Zone. "Our objective is to reach the final stage prior to the Vilnius summit (in the autumn of 2013)," the Armenian foreign minister stated in the capital city of Belgium. Such are the realities of the priority foreign-policy course of the Serzh Sargsyan

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Paul Craig Roberts: "No one will ever be safe again in Syria"

Paul Craig Roberts was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during President Reagan's first term.

He has held numerous academic appointments, including the William E. Simon Chair, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University, and Senior Research Fellow, Hoover Institution, Stanford University.

He is the author of "Supply-Side Revolution: An Insider's Account of Policymaking in Washington"; "Alienation and the Soviet Economy and Meltdown: Inside the Soviet Economy", and is the co-author with Lawrence M. Stratton of "The Tyranny of Good Intentions : How Prosecutors and Bureaucrats Are Trampling the Constitution in the Name of Justice".



- Dr. Roberts, what's the main reason why Syria has come under such a fierce campaign by the West, Washington's Arab allies and Turkey?

- The Syrian crisis is orchestrated by Washington and Israel. Overthrowing the Syrian government achieves several purposes important to Washington and Israel. It extends Washington's and Israel's hegemony over the Middle East and dissolves Syria into sectarian conflict. It removes Syrian support for Hizbollah, thus furthering Israel's designs on the water resources of southern Lebanon. It removes Russia from its only base in the Mediterranean. Additionally, the overthrow of Syria is a step toward the overthrow of Iran.

- Will Iran, Russia and China play further role in resolving the Syria conflict?

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Armenians Worldwide Constitute Armenia's Development Potential

Prime Minister Tigran Sargsyan: called at AYB high school to deliver a lecture for "Luys" Foundation-supported students, entitled "The Armenian World." The head of government spoke about the changes taking place in the world and, in this context, about development trends in Armenia and regional processes.

Tigran Sargsyan said that Armenians worldwide constitute Armenia's development potential. Therefore, the State should create new tools for mobilization of all Armenians. In his opinion, the rapid changes taking place across the globe will enhance the role of the Armenian world, compelling us to become more united as a nation.

"In this respect, there are a number of important tools, including "Luys" Foundation, the principle of public-private sector partnership and the National Competitiveness Council, which is made up of successful Armenian businessmen from different countries. The Council seeks to increase our national competitiveness under the aegis of the Armenian world," Tigran Sargsyan said.

According to the PM, the implementation of the project of the Armenian world has highlighted the diversity of the modern world, the IT-development-conditioned global shrinking trends and so on.

The Prime Minister noted that currently there are very few countries in such a difficult situation as Armenia with no sea, no diplomatic relations with two neighboring countries, Azerbaijan and Turkey. The international sanctions against Iran are complicating the situation in

Armenia. "It is clear that this situation creates difficult economic conditions, increases political risks etc. In other words, we must take into account our economic model to discuss the trends of this objective," Tigran Sargsyan noted.

The head of government said Armenia could develop faster



through integration and market expansion. The country should use all its assets in order to achieve maximum integration with Georgia, Azerbaijan, Turkey and Iran. "However, considering that the normalization of relations with Turkey and Azerbaijan is quite a difficult problem, we will have to rely on internal resources and the Armenian world," the Prime Minister emphasized.

Since July, 2012, 150 students from "Luys" Foundation have been volunteering in 10 communities of Armenia and Artsakh under the "Develop Armenia" program. They took the opportunity to brief the Premier on the activities and programs underway in different rural and urban settlements.

Armenia abstained from voting UN General Assembly Resolution on Syria

Armenia abstained from vetoing the resolution submitted from UN General Assembly on Syria issue. Armenian Foreign Affairs press secretary Tigran Balayan informed

Russia qualified UN General Assembly's new resolution unbalanced and voted against it. 133 countries voted in favor, 12 against, 31 abstained. Started from February 2012 the number of the countries abstaining grew from 17 to 31.

The resolution initiated by Saudi Arabia has undergone significant changes in elaboration stages: Arab League calls for applications of sanctions against Syria and President Bashar al-Assad on removal from office were withdrawn from the resolution.

The resolution itself composed of provisions condemning Syrian authorities and not the armed opposition, which aims at overthrow of



the incumbent Government. UN General Assembly resolution, unlike the Security Council resolution, is of advisory and not of declarative nature.

In particular, U.N.-Arab League permanent representative for Syria in a mission to build a democratic civil society and state is asked to focus on the peaceful mechanisms. Earlier Russian called it as permanent representative's "mandate elaboration", whose mission was to establish a dialogue between Syrian authorities and opposition and not to assure the change of power in official Damascus.

Currently Kofi Annan held the office of U.N.-Arab League peace envoy for Syria. Kofi Annan resigned on August 2, 2012 though mandate expires on August 31.

100th anniversary of the Genocide will become "a critical" date

The President who was on a working visit in London in the evening of July 28 participated in the reception organized by the Armenian community and church council of Britain.

Address by President

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Compatriots,

I am very happy to welcome the representatives of the British-Armenian community in such a warm environment. I believe it is very enjoyable and constructive that we have met today to converse and exchange views.

Each member of the world-spread Armenian nation is a maker of our national unity. Each of you, without exception, is the sower of our common future. We will become stronger through our unity, our togetherness, our resolve to solve national issues together, conquering all challenges that come our way. We simply have to forge our will, have trust in ourselves, and act doggedly.

Armenia and Spyurq are strong only when they stand shoulder by shoulder. In Armenia, we feel stronger because we know our Spyurq's power. I am confident that you feel in the same way the presence of the Republic of Armenia.

Your organized and relentless community has been standing by us at every critical moment of the independent Republic's 20-year existence. In Artsakh war, during the earthquake, calamities and hardships you supported and stood by Armenia. You contributed to the maturing of the state, assisted in the country's economic and political development. Today too, many children of the Armenian nation support our Motherland with their knowledge and skills, ideas and financial investments.

The Armenian-British friendship goes back centuries. Back in Cilicia, the Armenian kings maintained warm friendly relations with the kings of England. They even carried out a peacekeeping mission between France and England. Some centuries later, in India the British trade companies, admired with the services provided by the Armenian merchants, through the royal decision endowed them with the status of the Free Citizens of England.

Your community is the legal successor to that glorious legacy. We are grateful to all those devotees whose unremitting work and persistent efforts made possible functioning in this relatively small community of numerous Armenian organizations and structures, churches and educational centers, youth and sport, charitable and women's associations, centers of the Armenian studies. You preserve and develop the community with Armenian fervor and British meticulousness, lend a helping hand to Artsakh and Armenia. Numerous Armenians have achieved exceptional heights in the areas of science, culture, health care



and many others, sticking at the same time to their Armenian roots, holding our nation's honor high.

Dear Friends,

We are unable to forget the heartache of the Armenian nation. I trust your community has great potential, whose full and efficient utilization will also allow to achieve new success in attaining recognition and condemnation of the Armenian Genocide, development of the Armenian-British relations, and in addressing the all-national problems. We will continue our joint activities aimed at the international recognition of the Armenian Genocide. I have no doubt that with this regard the 100th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide will be remarkable.

The Armenian community of Great Britain has a great experience and ability of overcoming hardships jointly and steadfastly. I am confident that carrying on with and further developing traditions of the forefathers, the new generation will realize that a share of the heavy load of supporting the Motherland and partaking in the resolution of the national problems is also on their shoulders.

We should be able to keep pace with times and should be able to create in the present time the Armenian future of our generations, and in that future the Motherland and Spyurq are united - one soul and one body.

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

Today, the Armenia-Spyurq cooperation has acquired a new form and a new content; it has become one of the most critical strategic directions for the Republic of Armenia. Spyurq is present in every area. All the achievements of our independent statehood are the results of the ten million Armenian people's toil, struggle, investment and effort.

Today our state offers the Armenians of Diaspora a partnership. We are ready to create opportunities for investments; we create mechanisms so that Armenians from

Diaspora can make a profitable business in Armenia. Our task is to move from charity to a mutually beneficial partnership.

I have said on many occasions and repeat it now: come to the Motherland, invest in the Motherland. Make your profit and at the same time build the country of our common dream. By creating jobs, you will help to prevent the immigration which is a matter of concern for us all. After all, the Armenian is happy and strong on his own land, and the country is strong and invincible with its children.

Dear Compatriots,

Your prominent professional, economic and human abilities have already made you the participants of the great Armenian march. However today you have a new opportunity - dual citizenship. I don't know how many of you in this hall hold a dual citizenship. I urge you to become citizens of the Republic of Armenia too and directly participate in all processes of the Motherland building.

Armenia is the pledge of our national identity. Armenia is inseparable from the Armenians' vision of the future. Its past is interred in the native land as a sacred relic. Its present is attached to the Motherland by all possible ties.

Our individual strength and prominence are directly proportional to the power and prosperity of the Motherland. Each and every one of us must participate in its empowerment. Have no doubt that this is the only formula for the Armenian nation's vitality, the key to its eternity.

The powerful and potent Armenia is the promise of a proud and well-organized Spyurq.

I thank you for this reception, warm atmosphere and your efforts. I thank you for remaining Armenian and for maintaining your identity. Being a citizen of the United Kingdom is a high honor whereas being Armenian is happiness.

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The Syrian Armenian Dilemma: Community Preservation or Migration

By Nanore Barsoumian

Nanore Barsoumian is the assistant editor of the Armenian Weekly. She earned her B.A. degree in Political Science and English from the University of Massachusetts (Boston)

In recent days, as violence continues to rage in Syria, various steps have been taken in Armenia to address the rather tenuous situation of the Armenian community there. After much controversy over Armavia's rising airfare prices, which prompted critics to accuse the company of taking advantage of the Syrian Armenians' marked vulnerability, Armavia announced that it would provide low-cost flights from Aleppo to Yerevan, reported Armenian news sources. The Armenian government, meanwhile, introduced an amendment to existing citizenship laws on July 26 that will allow Syrian and Lebanese citizens of Armenian descent to receive passports from consulates and embassies.

Syrian Armenian journalist HaroutEkmanian, who is currently working for CivilNet in Yerevan, believes such steps are a matter of duty-not choice. "I won't thank Armavia because of this. They must do this," he told the Armenian Weekly, although he has reservations about how the national conversation on emigration and aid is conducted.

The issue of immigrating to Armenia is not as simple as one might imagine. First, many in the community are not willing to abandon the country-Syria-that they have called home for decades. Even if the will is there, abandoning homes and properties-temporarily or otherwise-has proven to be an impediment. The real estate market in Syria at the moment is suffering, and without financial security, surviving in Armenia will have its share of challenges.

"Do most Syrian Armenians want to leave the country? Can they? Is it right to leave?" asked Ekmanian. "In many cases, those who left their homes saw them looted and burned. We have the example of what happened to an Armenian

photographer's home in Damascus. Of course lives are more important than property, but most Armenians are below middle class..." he told the Armenian Weekly.

Armenia and the Diaspora

Historian AraSanjian at the University of Michigan-Dearborn believes Armenians worldwide must provide moral and financial support to the Armenians in Syria, "especially if and when schools reopen in the fall." Already, the Armenian Relief Society (ARS) has set up a fund to assist Syrian Armenian Schools.

Armenia and Armenians worldwide should "use every moment of peace to send writers and artistic groups to Aleppo and elsewhere to raise the morale of the people as much as possible," said Sanjian. "[Some might] remember how [during the civil war] in Lebanon, artists and scholars used to come from Armenia and elsewhere and their events used to change the mood within the Lebanese-Armenian community, at least for a while."

As to the efforts of the Armenian government, Sanjian believes that while they are well intentioned, the officials' poor understanding of diasporan communities has handicapped them to some extent. "The Armenian government can do very little because of the situation on the ground in Syria, the poor economy in Armenia, and more importantly, because there is very little hard knowledge among the government officials and pundits in the media about the realities of diasporan life. The persistent lack of serious interest in analyzing the diaspora in the past has now shown its consequences. I hope that, in the aftermath of the Syrian crisis, more effort will be spent in academia and the media in Armenia to study the diaspora in depth and with realism," he said.

Ekmanian, too, is critical of the Armenian government's stance, and considers their efforts-"declaring some special treatments for Syrian Armenians, reducing flight costs, a few sentimental announcements by a minister or an administrative [official]"-insufficient. He believes that the government should instead be engaged in "serious dialogue with all the parties involved...to guarantee

the wellbeing of Syrian-Armenians inside Syria... The Armenian government must include this issue in its foreign affairs priorities. None of this is happening and the Armenians are left to the mercy of the conflicting sides. Luckily, so far the Armenians haven't been targeted, but are we waiting for that to happen to start acting?" he told the Weekly.

In an opinion piece published in Hetq, Ekmanian questioned the figures tossed around when talking about Syrian Armenian immigration to Armenia. He argued that many Syrian Armenians are not immigrating; rather, they're seeking alternate destinations for tourism, because vacationing in Syrian summer spots, such as Kessab, may no longer be an option. He also argued that Syrian Armenians residing outside of Syria are more likely to vacation in Armenia rather than in Syria. "For the government of Armenia, it remains that they provide aid to only those who ask for it-be they Armenians from Syria or elsewhere. After all, Armenia must figure out whether it will be home to all Armenians, or just their tourism destination."

The Armenian Revolutionary Federation (ARF) is also cautious on the matter of immigration, arguing that Armenians must not be encouraged to abandon Syria. "People willing to come here must be helped, but we must not initiate their relocation," ARF spokesperson GiroManoyan told reporters in Yerevan.

In an interview with Yerkir Media, ARF Bureau representative HrantMarkarian noted that Armenians are an integral part of Syrian society, and as such it's expected that instead of fleeing, Armenians remain and weather these difficult times with their neighbors. He stressed, however, that in no way does he blame those Syrian Armenians who wish to immigrate to Armenia. Markarian, too, was skeptical about reports of a large influx of Syrian Armenian immigrants, considering it a temporary move or tourism, not permanent out-migration. He also criticized media reports of Syrian Armenian immigration, and warned against inadver-



tently encouraging it or creating panic.

"Let's be fair and recognize that unfortunately our country is not the sort of country that can handle a large number of refugees," said Markarian, adding that currently Armenia is not able to house or support financially needy refugees, given that the current poorer segments of Armenia are not receiving such treatment.

On the ground

Since the beginning of the current crisis in the spring of 2011, Iran, Russia, and China have consistently maintained their support of the Assad government; the Gulf States, along with Turkey, the U.S., and Western European governments like France and the U.K., have sided with the opposition. Most members of the small Armenian community, including the leadership, seem to be hoping for victory for Assad's government, weary of the uncertainty the alternative might bring in the future, said Sanjian. He characterized the situation on the ground as "fluid." "Nobody really knows who has the upper hand," he said. The government, however, seems to still have control in Damascus, where it squashed an uprising last week after the bombing of security headquarters.

There is a minority within the Armenian community in Syria that is increasingly critical of the govern-

ment's handling of the crisis, although these Armenians are still not as vocal in their criticism as are opposition supporters in other communities, Sanjian said. "The current opposition and its various backers are united only because Assad is still in power in Damascus. If he gets out of the picture, the opposition and its backers may fall out amongst themselves for the spoils. However, this is still a hypothetical situation," he added.

Sanjian believes foreign powers will have a major influence on how the crisis ends, which is now almost at the point of a full-blown civil war. "The stakes are high internationally, and that's why there is so much foreign involvement. Perhaps, the outcome is no longer in the hands of Syrians... At the moment, Assad has no readiness to go. He probably still believes that he can crush his opponents. I do not think there are serious negotiations on the international level to secure a peaceful solution. Both Assad and his Syrian opponents are still for an 'either-or' outcome," he explained.

Between 60,000-70,000 Armenians call Syria home, constituting less than 0.5 percent of the country's total population. More than half of them live in Aleppo, with the other half scattered in such cities as Latakia, Homs, Qamishli, Hasakeh, Yaqubiye, Raqqa, Kessab, and the capital Damascus.

Armenia's local government election candidates to be announced on August 10-15

The local government elections in Armenia's Ararat, Armavir, Shirak, Lori, and Syunik regions will be held on September 9. And all candidates' registration documents must be submitted to the electoral district commission between August 5 and 10, the Central Electoral Commission website informs.

The candidates will be registered from August 10 to 15, and the local government election campaigns in these regions will be held between August 22 and September 7.

To note, the Prosperous Armenia Party already announced that it will nominate its MP

SamvelBalasanyan's candidacy for the mayoral elections in Gyumri and former Deputy Governor EdikKarakhanyan of Lori Region, for the mayoral elections in Vanadzor city.

The opposition ARF Dashnaksutyun Party will nominate Deputy Head HovsepSimonyan of the Department of Finance of the Shirak Regional Hall in Gyumri.

Gyumri's serving Mayor VardanGhukasyan has not yet announced whether he will run in the mayoral race, but he had stated on numerous occasions that he will nominate.

Eurasian Union could become insurmountable obstacle for Armenia - political opposition party

Armenia's opposition Free Democrats Party released a statement which specifically reads:

"In the current political context, Armenia is obligated to maintain equal relations with other states, international political, economic and security systems, which will contribute to our state's democratization, economic growth, and the raising of its international standing.

In this case, Armenia's membership in the Eurasian Union could become an insurmountable obstacle before Armenia's liberal develop-

ment and identity.

Greatly underscoring the further necessity to expand friendly relations with the [Russian Federation] RF, at the same time the Free Democrats Party is hopeful that these relations will develop under mutually beneficial conditions for the two states.

At present, Armenia's independent, liberal and democratic development is a reliable guarantee for the sustainable development of the region. In this context, we are convinced that Armenia's further politi-

cal and economic growth is possible solely in the case of becoming a full member of the European family."



Armenian opposition bloc may disappear as political factor - Heritage

Opposition Armenian National Congress (ANC) leader, Armenia's First President Levon Ter-Petrosyan's statements in the recent year and a half have shown the obvious softening of the ANC position and its strong remoteness from the initial radical-opposition intentions, opposition Heritage Party member Stepan Safaryan told Armenian News-NEWS.am. According to him, the ANC faces serious controversies on its political course, however, dispositions of this bloc is dictated by its leader, who obviously has softened his approaches.

This is also based on the possible cooperation between the ANC and the Prosperous Armenia Party (PAP), which brings forward dissatisfaction of a group of politicians,



involved in the bloc.

In response to possible cooperation between the ANC and Heritage, Safaryan said that it mostly depends on the ANC.

"If it does not review its policy in fall, it will cease being a significant factor in Armenia's political arena. However, I do not foresee the ANC's actual collapse yet," Safaryan added.

Settlement of NK conflict will remain among political priorities of Putin

From OSCE Co-Chair countries Russia understands the issue of Nagorno-Karabakh conflict best of all. Armenpress reports that, calling Azerbaijani media that such declaration made ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Russian federation to Azerbaijan Vladimir Dorokhin.

"The conflict is very difficult and has very old roots. The positions of the sides are very different and because of it the settlement of the issue becomes more difficult but there are some results. Both in framework of the meetings of Presidents which were organized by Dmitry Medvedev and during meetings of Foreign ministers there are

many materials. It means that it will not be right to say that there have not been results during these twenty years. Sides should continue in this direction. There is not alternative to peaceful settlement" said Dorokhin.

In his words Armenia and Azerbaijan will always be neighbors and they should continue searching the solution of the conflict.

Russian President Vladimir Putin is well aware of NK conflict, understands both opportunities and responsibility of Russia in this issue. Russian ambassador assured that Nagorno-Karabakh conflict will be among political priorities of Vladimir Putin.

Attempt to resolve NK conflict by force will face the resistance of CSTO, Russia and USA: Russian expert

Azerbaijani attempt to resolve Nagorno-Karabakh conflict by force will face the resistance of USA, Russia and CSTO. Such opinion expressed famous Russian military specialist Victor Litovkin when commenting the analysis of "Nezavisimayagazta" Russian news agency on Gabala radar station. Armenpress reports that Litovkin particularly mentioned: "Azerbaijani all activities are directed to supporting USA in Iran issue. Placing of seven radar stations in its territory which must control the situation in the south, the arrests of Iranian spies have one simple aim - to receive from USA special support in order to solve the problems concerning Nagorno-Karabakh".

In his words in Baku they understand very well that Armenian Diaspora has strong lobby in White



house, Congress and Senate but Azerbaijan ignores that fact. Its attempts to resolve NK conflict by force will not only force the resistance of Russia and CSTO but also USA and naturally its allies. "And in order it will not take place, the authorities of the country go to any sacrifice even worsening their relations with Tehran and Moscow. Despite implemented various efforts they can not manage anything yet" finished Victor Litovkin.

Yerevan and Eurasian Union

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administration.

Finally, a meeting of President Serzh Sargsyan and Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev took place in London on July 28. If reports of news agencies and Armenia's pro-government print media are to be trusted, the crisis in Syria and Armenia's membership in the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) were discussed during the London meeting. The pro-government press ("Zhoghovurd" ("The People") newspaper) reported that President Sargsyan was vague about the issue of EurAsEC, but, according to some sources, he noted that Armenia needs investment and that the country's membership in EurAsEC can only be discussed after investments have been made.

Let's examine what is going on.

Based on the example of the European Union and other integration unions (NAFTA, MERCOSUR, etc.), let's try to develop a classical sequence of integration moves in such regional unions. These moves are:

- Free trade zone;
- Customs Union;
- Common market;
- Economic Union (in the most mature form, an Economic and Monetary Union);
- Full economic and political integration.

In the post-Soviet space, we have the following project and its implementation:

- Free trade zone of the CIS;
- Eurasian Economic Community;
- Customs Union;
- Common economic space;
- Eurasian Economic Union;
- Eurasian Union.

It can be observed that in the post-Soviet space, the integration is proceeding according to a non-classical scheme. Most likely, the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) and the Common Economic Space (CES) shall correspond to the Common Market. This scheme has apparently formed as a result of the implementation of various projects envisaging integration in the post-Soviet space to be carried out at different speeds, as well as due to the reluctance of this or that state to participate in these projects.

Speaking about Armenia's participation in the abovementioned non-classical integration scheme in the post-Soviet space, we should note that:

-i) today Yerevan does not participate fully in any of the six above-listed

organizations in the territory of CIS;

-ii) Yerevan fully participates in the CIS, but at the same time it has for a long time declared openly its priority - admission to the European Union;

-iii) Yerevan has no common borders with the countries intending to join the Customs Union, but it is interested in close bilateral economic cooperation with Russia, Ukraine, and, partially, with Belarus;

-iv) it is the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), rather than the Customs Union or the Eurasian Union, which is the most attractive structure for Armenia in the post-Soviet space, because CSTO is an essential component for ensuring the country's national security.

It should be noted that in the 1990s, after the end of the war in Nagorno Karabakh, Armenia's government and public opinion actively supported the acceleration of economic integration processes in the post-Soviet space, particularly the creation of a Free Trade Zone (FTZ). It is so very understandable: at that time the country still had serious technological potential which was interested in those processes. On the other hand, Moscow, which - for a variety of reasons - was unwilling to open its market to CIS partners, delayed creating a FTZ. In the autumn of 2011 Armenian Prime Minister Tigran Sargsyan finally signed the Agreement on Free Trade Zone, which is quite advantageous to Armenia. The agreement has not been yet ratified by the parliament.

What might have been realized in the 1990s has become a serious problem for Armenia in 2012 as the country is currently separated from the borders of the Customs Union (Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan) by Georgia, hostile to Russia, and by Azerbaijan, hostile to Armenia itself.

Some Moscow-based experts and publications pay attention to the circumstance that while sabotaging the integration processes in the abovementioned non-classical scheme, Yerevan points out the absence of a common border with the Customs Union. Yet, Armenia has no common border with the European Union either, but it seeks admission to the EU. The point is that Georgia, which neighbors Armenia and has the common Black Sea with some EU countries (Romania and Bulgaria), seeks to integrate into that organization. Therefore, geopolitically, Yerevan has to follow Georgia as it is through this country that Armenia's exit to the outside world lies. Besides, Brussels has experience of using vari-

ous flexible association schemes aimed at expanding its ranks and enhancing its influence.

For that reason, if Moscow shows flexibility, it has a chance to attract Armenia into the Eurasian Union.

For the time being the dialog between Moscow and Yerevan resembles the haggle "the money in the morning - the chairs in the evening", an episode between the fitter Mechnikov on the one hand and Kisa Vorobyandinov and Ostap Bender on the other, described in the cult Soviet novel "The Twelve Chairs".

The only issue that President Serzh Sargsyan is currently interested in is his reelection for a second term in February 2013. He needs political support of Moscow in the upcoming presidential election as well as profitable Russian loans in order to keep the complex socioeconomic situation in Armenia afloat. Only after receiving firm political support and loans, he is allegedly ready to discuss Yerevan's participation in EurAsEC structures and other integration schemes. It is not surprising that he conducts the dialog with Moscow in this context. Another thing is surprising in this situation: how long will Moscow agree to this content and form of the dialog?

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Paul Craig Roberts: "No one will ever be safe again in Syria"

From page 1

- Neither Iran, Russia or China can play a role in solving the crisis, as Washington does not want the crisis solved except by the overthrow of the Syrian government.

- A few days ago the new head of the opposition Syrian National Council Abdel Basset Sayda announced that the Syria's national minorities on the consequences of a possible fall of the Assad regime will be protected. Do you really see this as a trustworthy announcement for the national minorities of Syria?

- The Syrian National Council is a CIA orchestration. Any statements made by SNC are propaganda to advance the overthrow of the Syrian government. The purpose of this is

to make minorities feel secure and accept regime change. The overthrow of the Syrian government will bring to Syria the same continuing bloodshed that characterizes Libya and Iraq. No one will ever be safe again in Syria.

- How do you rate the Western media coverage of Syria?

- The Western media coverage of the Syrian crisis is propaganda in behalf of the Washington/Israeli effort to overthrow the government.

- If Syria is attacked, what will be its impact on the region?

- Syria is already being attacked. The so-called "rebels" are being supplied from outside with military weapons. The Assad government will fall if enough Syrians conclude that Washington will prevail and realign with Washington.



What is happening is that Washington is removing all governments of countries of strategic importance that are not US puppets. If Syria falls, it will make clear to Russia and China that Iran is next and then Russia and China. The most likely outcome is WW III.



YOUR DEAL IS OUR DEAL

MREALTY

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FOR SALE

1 ROOMS

- ♦ **683. Argisht street**, Glendel Hills, 14/10, 35.4sqm, newly built, euro repaired, gas in the building, permanent water, beautiful view of ravine. Price 45.000USD
- ♦ **667. Nalbandyan street**, 7/5, 48sqm, 1room changed into two, excellent state, euro repaired, AC, lift. Price-86.000USD
- ♦ **684. Mashtoc avenue**, 5/4, 37.4 sq.m., 1 room, stone building, a need to repair, old tiles, no water and gas, balcony looks at the avenue. Price: 70.000 USD
- ♦ **69. Khajaznuni street**. 9/2, habituated. 50.6 sq.m, 1 room, capitally repaired, euro windows, Ariston, permanent hot and cold water, no balcony. Price: 52.000 USD
- ♦ **645. Baghramyan Street**, 5/1, 48 sq/m, newly repaired, iron door, euro windows, doors, AC, cabin, water tank. Price: 72.000USD

2 ROOMS

- ♦ **1445. Sayat-Nova street**. 5/4, 73 sq.m. 2 rooms, stone building, capitally repaired, furnished, h-3 m. Price: 150 000 USD
- ♦ **1467. Mashtoc av.** 8/5 81sq.m.2 made 3 , stone , special project , old but repaired, always running hot and cold water, looking at the Sun. Price 125.000\$
- ♦ **1440. North Avenue**, 3rd floor, 110sqm, 1 bedroom, newly built, euro repaired, furniture, parking, h-3m, spanish tiles, permanent hot and cold water, heating system. Price 350.000USD
- ♦ **1459. Baghramyan Avenue**. 5/3, 55 sq.m., 2 rooms, capitally repaired, h-3.8 m, balcony, iron door, permanent hot and cold water, telephone, furniture and techniques. Price: 49. 000.000 AMD
- ♦ **1458. Bryusov street**. 9/8, 68 sq.m., 2 rooms, normal state, Baxi system, Czech tiles, showcases, wood doors and parquet. Price 75.000 USD
- ♦ **1469 Tumanyan st.** 4/3 50sq.m. 2 rooms, repaired, furnished. Price 47.5mln. AM dram
- ♦ **1357. Pushkin street**, 8/6 floor, 77 sq.m., 2 rooms, newly built, furniture, techniques. Price 165000\$

3 ROOMS

- ♦ **2474. Koryun Street**. 5/3, 100 sq.m., 3 turned into 4, euro repair , euro windows, permanent gas, balcony, 2 AC, opportunity. Price 160.000 USD
- ♦ **2454. Moskovyan str.**, 5/2, 180sqm, normal state, 3 bedrooms, lavatory, permanent water, gas. Price 370.000USD
- ♦ **2453. Koryun str.**, 6/4, 100sqm, 4 rooms, euro repaired, 2 lavatories. Price negotiable
- ♦ **2429. Ekmalyan street**, 10/9, 178sqm, 3bedrooms, 3lavatories, capitally repaired, AC, parking. Price-360.000USD
- ♦ **2393. Moskovyan street**, 5/3. 110 sq.m., euro repair, logha balcony 17 sq.m., permanent hot and cold water, cube 700 l, electric heating system, natural gas, Ariston, 2AC, satellite. Price: 400 000 USD
- ♦ **2335. Mashtots Avenue**. 4/4, 95 sq.m., 3 rooms, 2 bedrooms, stone building, euro repaire, euro doors and windows, open balcony, permanent hot and cold water, concrete cover, beech parquetry, h 3 m, closed attic. Price 125000 USD
- ♦ **2348. Abovyan Street**, 4/2, 177.8 sq/m, euro repaired, concreted, laminate furniture in the bedroom, cupboards in the kitchen, tiled, Baxi system, Price: 250000 USD preliminary
- ♦ **2395. North Avenue**. 130 sq.m., newly built, h-3 m, a view to Abovyan street. Price: 1 sq.m.-1600 USD

PREMISES

- ♦ **1710. Sayat - Nova str.**, 1st floor, 420sqm, 2 rooms, 2 lavatories, entrance from street. Price 1.000.000USD
- ♦ **1727. Baghramyan str.**, 2 storied, 230sqm, capitally repaired, entrance from street, garage. Price 350.000USD
- ♦ **1725. Hanrapetutyan str.**, 1storied, 171sqm, 2 entrances, capitally repaired, permanent hot and cold water. Price 500.000USD
- ♦ **1703. Northern Avenue**, 9/7, 66sqm, capitally repaired, heating, lavatory, 30000AMD service rent, view to Teryan street. Price 220,000USD
- ♦ **1553. Kasyan street**. 170sq.m., working fashion saloon, large windows, facade-15m, 1room+foye, h=2.80 m, cellar 30 sq.m. Price 500 000 USD preliminary
- ♦ **1598. Nairy Zaryan street**, 180 sq.m., 1st floor, a working restaurant, hall-100 sq.m. 1st line, repaired, tonir. Price: negotiable
- ♦ **1383. Nalbandian St**, cellar + 1 story, 30 sq. m. cellar, 90 sq. m. story, Euro repair, hall, kitchen, lavatory, 24-hour hot and cols water, gas supply, suitable for a bar or restaurant. Price: 512.000USD
- ♦ **1603. North avenue**, 159 sq.m., 1st floor. Entrance on ground floor also, construction is in process, suitable for a shop. Price: 1 sq.m. 10 000 USD
- ♦ **1588. Tigran Mec street**, 256 sq.m, 5/1.2 ,

trade area, stone building, euro repair, 1st floor trade area - 210 sq.m., 2nd floor 46 sq.m. residential Area. Price: 600 000 USD

LANDS

- ♦ **1756 H. Qochar str.** 1000 sq m, 2-storey brick building - 1200 sq m, old repaired. Price: 1.200.000 preliminary
- ♦ **2122. Davitashen**, 1800sqm, water, gas, electricity, possible to sell separately 600sqm, 1200sqm. Price-150USD per sqm.
- ♦ **1869. Cascade**. 720 sq.m. 1st line, permission for construction, suitable for a new building or a business. Price: negotiable
- ♦ **2121. Centre**, land-1338sqm, 1100 sqm has permission for building. Price-2million USD
- ♦ **2107 Monument**, 2400sqm, permission for building, 2 projects to build 3 storied building, possibility of water, gas, electricity, beautiful view of city and Ararat. Price-500USD per sqm.
- ♦ **2033. Tsakhkadzor**, New Quarter, 600 sq.m., 1st line, asphalted road, premises, designed for construction of residential house, with all communal conveniences. Price: 120 USD for 1 sq.m.
- ♦ **1939. Kotayk region**, Aghavnadzor district. Land 5000 sq.m., suitable for building a resort place. Price negotiable
- ♦ **2011. Proshyan street**. Land 400 sq.m. for building a house, privatized, 2nd line/ near the garden/. Price 1 sq.m. beginning from 700 USD
- ♦ **2013. Cascade**. Land 1000 sq.m. For public construction needs, First line, gas, water and electricity possibilities. Price for 1 sq.m. 580 USD
- ♦ **2028. District of Erebuni**, Arin-Berd street. Land 2 acr. With a 2 storied partially built building, water, electricity plastered.h=4.20m. Price 1 sq.m, 50 USD
- ♦ **1402. Hr. Kochar St**, 1,100 sq. m, personal plot, front -25 m, privatized, empty, possibility for building communications. Price negotiable.
- ♦ **1351. Monument**, 2,000 sq. m, privatized, front - 17 m, APZ permission, for social purposes: suitable for a restaurant, hotel. Price negotiable.

PRIVATE HOUSES

- ♦ **2725. Nork-Marash**, building - 733.25sqm, land-620sqm, semi-basement +2floors, euro repaired, semi-basement is sport room, sauna, summer room, pool, fireplace, 1st floor- sitting room, 1 bedroom, cabinet, kitchen, lavatory, 2nd floor - 4 bedrooms, permanent hot and cold water, gas, Spanish tiles, 2 AC. Price - 500.000USD
- ♦ **3348. Blur, Barbyusi**. 3 floors, land - 800 sq.m, building-700 sq.m, capitally repaired, climate control. Price: 1.5 million USD
- ♦ **3059. Vahagni community**, total-1500sqm, building-280sqm, 2.5 storied, newly built, not lived in, 1st floor-living room-44sqm, kitchen, family room-24sqm, 2nd floor-3bedrooms, 3 lavatories, garage for 2 cars, cellar, security system, possible to sell with furniture. Price 490.000\$.
- ♦ **3210 Aygestan community**. 2 stories, land: 480 sq.m, building: 310 sq.m, 1st floor is not repaired, garage, 2nd floor: repaired, kitchen, lavatory-tiled, permanent hot and cold water, Baxi system, a place for barbeque, garden, trees Price: 270.000 USD
- ♦ **3292. Arabkir**, 2 floors, land - 1200 sq.m, building - 340 sq.m, 4 rooms, newly built, repaired, euro windows and doors, sauna, 2 swimming-pools, 5 bathrooms, permanent hot and cold water, heating system, Jacuzzi, fireplace, laundry room, cameras, 2 satellites, garage for 2 cars, basement, fruitful garden, brick fence. Price: 1.2 million USD
- ♦ **3313 Blur, H. Emin**, 3 floors, land - 550 sq.m, building - 450 sq.m, capitally repaired, furnished, 6 bedrooms. Price: 1 600 000 USD
- ♦ **2916. Ashtarak highway**, village Nazrvan. 3 storied building. Land 3500 sq.m., building 760 sq.m., euro repair, 3 tiled lavatories, a sauna, billiard, permanent hot and cold water, gas, heating system, garden, pool, garage.The building is ramparted. Price 50000 USD

NEWLY BUILT

- ♦ **74. Cascade, Verin Antarayin**. electricity, water, gas, euro window, drywall, no exploitation fees, parking - 15.000 USD. 136-315 sq m. 1 sq m - 1200 USD
- ♦ **107. Monument, Verin Antarayin**. inhabited, 8th floor cockloft, gas, window, street view - 1 sq m -1000 USD, city looking - 1 sq m -1500 USD, parking - 4 million preliminary, price: started from 40 sq m
- ♦ **100. Leo str.** half basement parking, 1st floor - shops, 2nd floor - office spaces, elevator, equipped kitchen, central heating, water, height - 2.80 m, beautiful view, will be ready to for use at the end of 2013. 60-300 sq m. 16 floors
- ♦ **87. Sayat-Nova street**, newly built building Given to the operation in December 2012. Climate control, gas, the fasad sector has 3 bedrooms-188 sq.m, 199 sq.m, 1 sq.m- 1900 USD, 2 bedrooms have a beautiful sight- 117 sq.m, 120 sq.m, 124 sq.m, 1 sq.m-1700 USD Price: 1 sq.m- 1900-1700 USD
- ♦ **93. Kievyan street**, newly built building Given to the operation in October 2011, gajats,

windows, exterior doors, h -3, 15 m, gas supply, the second floor has a parking lot, parking is



possible for sale. Price 12 000 USD

- ♦ possible with mortgage, for 13 years term
- ♦ **94. Masiv**. Newly built, , coupling, 8 flats, in each cottege 4 flats, total-2000 sq.m, each flat has 2 stories, 3 bedrooms, 210 sq.m., parking: 80 sq.m. Price: 160 000 USD

FOR RENT

1 ROOMS

- ♦ **1109 Teryan Str.**, 4/2 1 room transformed into 2, 47 sq.m, newly euro repaired, euro windows and doors, furnished, equipped, security camera, Ariston. Price: 500 USD
- ♦ **1009. Teryan str.**, 4/3, 1room changed into 2, 50sqm, euro repaired, furnished, permanent hot and cold water, gas, AC, spanish tiles, technique, ariston heating system. Price 800USD per month, 60USD per day
- ♦ **1096. City Centre, Heratsu Str.**, 5/3, 1 room, newly repaired, furnished, equipped, bedroom sheets and dishes, heating, satellite. Price: 400 USD, 15.000 AMD per day.
- ♦ **1005. Lalayanc str.**, 11/5, 1room changed into 2, euro repaired, furniture, permanent hot and cold water, gas, AC, spanish tiles, technique. Price 600USD per month, 40USD per day
- ♦ **853. Amiryan street**, 10/7. 1 turned into 2, 50 sq.m., euro repair, Italian furniture, bed, utensil, techniques, permanent water, gas, antenna, Baxy system. Price 700 USD, 50 USD per day

2 ROOMS

- ♦ **2064. Aygedzor**, 7/1. 2 rooms, 60 sq .m, capital repair, euro windows, Baxi system, AC, heating floor, camera, cabin. Price 800 USD
- ♦ **2037. Baghramyan str.**, 5/2, 60sqm, 1 bedroom, euro repaired, modern furniture, spanish tiles, permanent hot and cold water, gas, baxi, AC, technique. Price 100USD per day
- ♦ **2189 Vardanants str**, 24/12, 1 bedroom, newly built, 90 sqm, repaired, furnished, with elevator. Price: 450 000 AMD
- ♦ **2057. Sayat-Nova**. 11/4, 2 turned into 3, 78 sq.m., capitally repaired, Baxi system, furniture, techniques, AC, satellite. Price: 1 day- 80 USD, a month- 900 USD
- ♦ **1961. Tumanian street**, 4/2, 86sq.m., 1 bedroom, Euro repair, Euro windows, Furnished, permanent hot and cold water. Price: 1200 USD, 1day: 70USD
- ♦ **2186 Buzand str**, 7th floor, 2 rooms, newly built, euro repaired, furnished, equipped, internet, security system, permanent hot and cold water, gas, heating system, underground parking, beautiful view. Price: 900 USD, 20 000 AMD per day.
- ♦ **2099. Sayat-Nova Ave.**, 12/6, 2 rooms, all the conveniences, repaired, furnished, water, gas, Baxi heating system, AC, washing machine. Price: 220.000 AMD, per day - 50\$

3 ROOMS AND MORE

- ♦ **2005. Northern Ave.**, 8/8, 3 bedrooms, newly built, 130 sq.m, repaired, furnished, parking. Price: 2200 USD
- ♦ **1998 Buzand Str.**, 9/6 3 bedrooms, newly built, 130 sq.m, repaired, furnished, equipped, AC, water, gas, heating, view to Republic Square, parking, no service fee. Price: 2500 USD
- ♦ **2008 Komitas, Vagharshyan Str.**, 7/3, 3 bedrooms, newly built, capitally repaired, furnished, heating, 2 bathrooms. Price: 2000 USD
- ♦ **1739. Pushkin str.** 6/5, 3 bedrooms, newly built, capitally repaired-2 bathrooms, parking, price: 1600 USD
- ♦ **1723. Northern Ave**. 8/4. 3 bedrooms, 170 sq.m., 3 bedrooms,3 bathrooms, newly built, repaired, furnished , open kitchen, Falkon system. Price: 2000 USD
- ♦ **1942. Teryan str.**, 4/2. 3 bedrooms, 120 sq.m, repaired, furnished kitchen, washing machine, AC, 2 bathrooms, open balcony. Price: 1200 USD
- ♦ **942. Teryan str**. 4/3. 2 bedrooms, 130 sq.m, concrete, Hgt. 3.50, loggia-2, tile/ital., renovation. Price: 1500 USD
- ♦ **1969. Amiryan str**, 12/11. 3 bedrooms, newly built, 180 sq.m, capitally repaired, furnished, 2 bathrooms, Baxi heating system

installed, climate control. Price: 1700 USD

- ♦ **1970. Vazgen Sargsyan str.**, 10/8. 2 bedrooms, newly built,, 150 sq.m, capitally repaired, furnished, 2 bathrooms, climate control. Price: 2500 USD
- ♦ **1967. Pushkin str.**, 8/6. 2 bedrooms, newly built, 130 sq.m, capitally repaired, furnished. Price: 2000 USD
- ♦ **1966. Ekmalyan str.**, 10/5. 3 bedrooms, newly built, 170 sq.m, capitally repaired, furnished, 2 bathrooms, Baxi heating system installed. Price: 1300 USD
- ♦ **1951. Buzand/Mashtots crossroad**. /13, 2 bedrooms, newly built, 122 sq.m, capitally repaired, 2 bathrooms, furnished, heating system, climate control, usage fee included. Price: 2000 USD
- ♦ **1950. Buzand/Mashtots crossroad**. /8, 2 bedrooms, newly built, 163 sq.m, capitally repaired, 2 bathrooms, furnished, heating system, climate control, open balcony, view to the garden, usage fee included. Price: 2500 USD
- ♦ **1137. Moskovyan str.**, 6/1, 2 bedrooms, lavatory, pool, normal state, furnished, technique, DVD, AC, permanent hot and cold water. Price 1100USD, possible daily rent.
- ♦ **1790. Byuzand street**, close to Abovyan st., 7/5, newly built, 2bedrooms, euro repaired, 2 balconies, furnished, baxi, technique, 2 lavatories, garage. Price 1600USD per month.
- ♦ **1787. Koghbaci street**, 13/6, 2bedrooms, newly built, euro repaired, furnished, 2 lavatories, central heating. Price 1700USD per month, 100USD per day.
- ♦ **1793. Teryan street**. 260 sq.m, 3 bedrooms, 3 lavatories, capital repair, climat control, parking, unfurnished (possible to furnish), newly built Price: 3500 USD
- ♦ **1564. Tumanyan street**, 7/4. 110 sq.m.,



euro repaire, 2 lavatories, Spanish tyles, permanent hot and cold water, gas, Baxi system, satellite, modern furniture, techniques, garage. Price 1200 USD.

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

PRIVATE HOUSES

- ♦ **1191 Aygestan**, 2 floors, land 350-400 sqm, building - 270 sqm, 1sr floor - living-room, kitchen, study. 2-nd floor - 4 bedrooms, bathroom, storage room, partly furnished, summer garden, garage, swimming- pool. Starting Price: 3500 USD.
- ♦ **1218. Cascade, freeway**. 3700 sq m, 3 floors brick building - 1490 sq m, capitally repaired, walls - otto cento, 5 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, heating, gas. Price: 12.00 USD
- ♦ **999. Aygedzor 1st lane, Land** -1000 sqm, basement + 2 floors` 310 sqm, capitally repaired, 4 bedrooms, living room, hall, 4 bathrooms, new furniture, equipped, 3 AC, Baxi, sauna, swimming-pool, house garden, barbeque equipment. Starting Price: 5000 USD
- ♦ **1094. Noy block**, 2 storied building - 400sqm, garden, permanent hot and cold water, furniture, technique, 1 lavatory, gas. Price 2000USD
- ♦ **1095. Aygestan**, 1 storied building - 105sqm, 3bedrooms newly built repaired, furniture, technique 1 lavatory, garden. Price 1000USD per month, 100USD per day.
- ♦ **1096. Blur**, 4 storied building, each floor-160sqm, total-400sqm, euro repaired, 1st floor- garage, sport room, swimming pool, 4 bedrooms, summer kitchen, 3 lavatories, capitally repaired, furnished, gas, permanent hot and cold water. Price 4000USD
- ♦ **1152. Baghramyan**, 3 floors, land - 800 sq.m, each floor - 200 sq.m, 10 rooms, 7 bathrooms, newly capitally repaired, furnished, equipped, AC, 3 TV, heating system, garage. Price: 3000 USD
- ♦ **1197. Blur str**, 2 floors, land -779 sqm, building-720 sqm, first floor from the yard, basement on the street side, swimming-pool, sauna, living room, 1st floor - hall, study, dining room, 2 bathrooms, 2ond floor -4 bedrooms, 1 study, 4 bathrooms, bam, no furniture. Price 8000 USD
- ♦ **1096. Blur**, Qeru, 5 floors, each floor 160 sqm, land-400 sqm, euro repaired,1st floor-gym, garage, 3rd floor-4 bedrooms, open balcony, nice view, summer kitchen, fireplace, swimming-pool, 5 bathrooms, Jacuzzi. Price: 4000 USD
- ♦ **211. Ajgedzor**. 2 storied, 3 bedrooms, permanent water, capitally repaired, beutfull view. Price: 1300-1500 USD
- ♦ **721. Blur Qery street**, land 150 sq.m., 2 stories+ a cellar, 200 sq.m., newly built, tele-

phone, refrigerator, washing machine, 3 bedrooms, garage, 2 lavatories, a pool, camin, permanent hot and cold water, a cellar is used as a sport hall. Price : 3000 USD

- ♦ **1117. Aygestan**, land-420 sq.m., building 646 sq.m., 3 storied, 4 bedrooms, open kitchen, euro repair, new tiles, furnished, techniques. Price" 5000 USD
- ♦ **1195. Nork**, Armenakyan str, 4 floors, land - 2000 sqm, building-520 sqm, capitally repaired, furnished, basement, 1st floor-1 living room, study, kitchen, bathroom, living room, swimming-pool, sauna, 2nd floor - 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3rd floor - open balcony, 1 bedroom, bathroom, gym, garden. Price: negotiable
- ♦ **1142. Dirvej**, Bagrevand community. 3 storied, land-1000 sq.m., building-700 sq.m., 1st floor-cellar, pantry, playing room, kitchen, lavatory, 2nd floor- a big hall, kitchen, dining room, 4 bedrooms, 3rd floor- resting room, 1 bedroom repaired, each bedroom has its lavatory, no furniture/ can be furnished, if necessary/garage for 2 cars, parquet, Spanish tiles. Price: 4 000 USD.
- ♦ **1114. Gulakyan Str. in parallel with Baghramyan Str.** 3 storied building 500 sq.m., euro repair, 1st floor: sauna, a pool, kitchen, 2nd floor: kitchen, dining room, 3rd floor 3 bedrooms, lavatories in each floor. Price: 3300 USD
- ♦ **1190. Aygestan str**, 3 floors, capitally repaired, furnished. Starting Price: 5000 USD
- ♦ **1203. Blur**, H. Emin str, 3 floors, land - 550 sqm, building-450 sqm, capitally repaired, furnished. Starting Price: 6000 USD.
- ♦ **1219. Monument**, Aram Cholakyan str, 3 floors, land - 800 sqm, building - 300 sqm, newly capitally repaired, partly furnished, euro windows and doors, 1st floor - 2 rooms, garage, 2nd floor - 1 bedroom, 2 rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 bathroom, 3rd floor- 5 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, water, gas, heating system. Starting Price: 5000 USD
- ♦ **1085. Aygestan district**. 2 storied stone building, land 500 sq.m., each floor 12 X 14, 3 bedrooms, a cabinet, 3 lavatories, a cellar, a sauna, kitchen with cupboards, Baxi system, AC. Price 3000 USD
- ♦ **1139. Komitas, Sundukyan street**, 2 stories, stone building, land : 700 sqm, each floor 185 sq.m, 4 bedrooms, cellar 185 sq.m, , capital repair, Baxi system, swimming pool, a place for barbeque, 2 lavatories, garden, 1 cabinet. Price: 3000 USD
- ♦ **333. Nork**, 3 storied, 250sq.m, euro repair, 4 bedrooms,7 lavatory, permanent hot and cold water, central heating, natural gas, garden, pool. Price negotiable.
- ♦ **1014. Norq Marash district**. 2 storied, a cellar, capitally repaired, land 567sq.m., building 551 sq.m., 3 bedrooms, 1 cabinet, furnished, a heating system. Price 2500 USD primary.
- ♦ **1076. Nork**, 2 storied, 220 sq.m., euro repair, in the 1st floor 2 rooms, kitchen, lavatory, in the second floor, separate entrance, open kitchen, 3 bedrooms, lavatory, furnished, view to city, garage, garden. Price: 2000USD
- ♦ **990. In Monument, Papazian street**, 2 storied stone building + half-cellar, has mansard,5bedrooms, 2 kitchens, 2bathrooms, laundry, permanent hot and cold water, gas, plot of land 250sq.m, the size of whole construction is 370 sq.m. Price 2500USD

PREMISES

- ♦ **1694. Komitas, H. Qochar str**, newly built, vitrines, front 20 m, 196 sq m, Price: 3500 USD
- ♦ **1693. Malatia-Sebastia**, 4rh floor., repaired, stone building, 2 entries, no artificial walls separating the territory, climate control, 2 elevators, storage space at the ground floor, parking, two-sided parking in the street. 1200 sq.m. Price: 10.000 USD
- ♦ **1525. Hanrapetutyan street**, 1st floor, 3steps up, h-3.20m, repaired, 1 large hall+3 rooms, 2 entrances, kithen, lavatory. Price 1400USD per month, negotiable.
- ♦ **1526. Byuzand street**, 5/semi-basement, 170sqm, 4-5 step down. cellar-50sqm, has 6 rooms, the largest is 30sqm, 2 entrances, 2 lavatories, 6 windows from street side. Price 2000USD per month, negotiable.
- ♦ **1528. North Avenue**, 9/1, 2 floors, total area 159sqm, 1st floor-66sqm, 2nd floor 93sqm, newly built, euro repaired, has the entrance from the street, security system, heating system. Price 7500USD per month.
- ♦ **1482. North Avenue**, 210 sq.m., 1st floor, with 2 floors, h=8m. Price 10.000 USD
- ♦ **1408. Zarobyany street**, parallel to Baghramyan, 2 storied, 300sq.m.construction, 600 sq.m. land, in a first floor hall and kitchen, in a second floor 5 rooms, bathroom, open balcony, capital euro repair, gas, baxi system, permanent hot and cold water, telephone, garage, fruit garden. Price: Negotiable.
- ♦ **1438. Komitas**, 6 floors, cellar, mansard. Each floor is 120 sq.m., hasa need for cosmetic repair, walls are plastered, floor is leveled, hanging ceilings, permanent hot and cold water, gas, parking for 15 cars. Price: Negotiable
- ♦ **1462. Teryan street**, 3 stored, capital repaired, AC, capital repaired, parking, 800sq. Price: 10.000USD

Gul is disappointed with the failure of initiative to normalize relations with Armenia

Chief adviser of Turkish President on media issues Ahmed Sever declared that the President Abdullah Gul is very disappointed the failure of initiative directed to normalization of relations with Armenia. Armenpress reports that Sever declared about this during the interview given to Turkish Vatan newspaper.

Reverberating to the question concerning which issues had disappointed Turkish President during five years of his presidency Sever said: "There are some key issues in Turkey

and the most important of them are Kurdish and Armenian issues. In both issues President implemented serious steps. One of his steps in Armenian issue was his visit to Yerevan. After it many diplomatic steps were implemented. Gul performed with optimism in both Armenian and Kurdish issues but the reality disappointed him". Do not wanting comment the main reasons of failure in those two important issues he only said that the President of Turkey considers great miscarriage the "failure" of those processes.

NKR has one of highest level of democracy in South Caucasus - Uruguayan daily

In its article, the 180 daily of Uruguay reflected on Azerbaijani FM Elmar Mammadyarov's visit to this country, and pointed to the current concerns of Uruguayan Armenians.

Also, the article made a thorough retrospect to the history of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, and noted that the ceasefire is maintained to this day and the peace talks are conducted within the framework of the OSCE Minsk Group-under the co-chairmanship of France, US, and Russia.

"At present, the talks are unproductive because of the threats of

using force being voiced from the Azerbaijani side. In the talks, Azerbaijan does not recognize the authorities of Nagorno-Karabakh, since it considers it a part of its territory.

At the same time, the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic [NKR] is statehood with already twenty-year independence, where regular presidential elections took place this month. The NKR has a formed parliament and one of the highest indicators for the level of democracy in the entire South Caucasus," the 180 daily of Uruguay concludes.

The documentary Orphans of the Genocide to be screened in Watertown

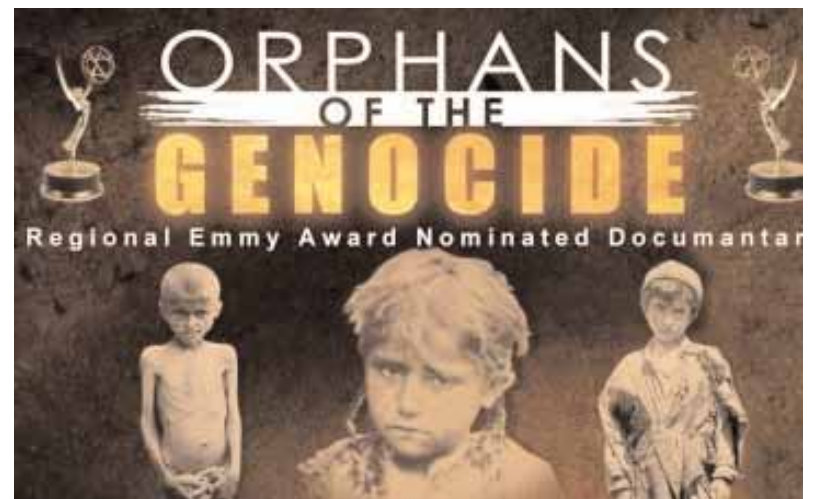
The documentary "Orphans of the Genocide" will be screened in Watertown on Aug. 1. Four-time regional Emmy Award-winning filmmaker Bared Maronian will present the film to the public, The Armenian Weekly reports.

In an interview with Weekly editor Khatchig Mouradian, Maronian said, " 'Orphans of the Genocide' tells the story of hundreds of thousands of Armenian Genocide orphans. It is a posthumous tribute to the memory of those Armenian children victimized by the horrors of a systematic, concerted process of annihilation and a celebration of their survival against all odds."

Talking about the sources and resources he tapped into, Maronian said, "The stories of these genocide orphans are told by the orphans themselves, backed by expert opinion from scholars like Deborah Dwork and Keith Watenpaugh."

Maronian has made use of archival photos and documents from the Rockefeller Archive Center, Das Bundesarchiv (German National Archives), Statens Arkiver (Danish National Archives), the Library of Congress, U.S. National Archives, the Armenian Genocide Museum-Institute, AGBU Archives, Noubarian Library, Houshamadyan Archives, ARS Archives, and other private archival collections.

In an exclusive camera interview, 105 year old Almas Boghossian of Whitensville, Mass., tells how she became a genocide orphan, walked from Husseinig to Der Zor on foot and how she was adopted by an Arab family, then admitted to an Armenian orphanage in Aleppo and eventually claimed by a relative in the States. Almas's grand-



son, Bruce Boghossian, the current president of American University of Armenia, continued Almas's story from where she left off.

In turn, the late Dr. Jack Kevorkian, a pioneer American, tells us the story of his Genocide orphan mother, whose foot was deformed while walking barefoot on the hot desert sand on her way to Der Zor. The documentary also depicts how doctor Kevorkian's artwork was directly impacted by the Genocide.

"Besides personal accounts, the documentary also examines one of the largest orphan relief efforts of mankind that was spearheaded by American Near East Relief Society. Robert Wirt, US Special Forces Green Beret, based on his great grandfather, Loyal Lincoln Wirt's memoirs, tells us how Loyal witnessed the herculean task of NER in establishing 212 orphanages for 200,000 orphans scattered from Constantinople to Aleppo," explains Maronian.

A special segment is dedicated to Alexandrapole, currently Gumri, Armenia, where once stood an orphanage housing 22,000 Armenian Genocide Orphans. Another special segment of the documentary deals with the Antoura Orphanage in

Lebanon, where 1,000 Armenian orphans were stripped of their identity and were being Turkified.

Independent researcher Missak Kelechian and world renowned journalist Robert Fisk delve into the details of this operation masterminded by Jemal Pasha.

In 2010, the short version of "Orphans of the Genocide" was nominated for a Regional Emmy Award, won a Telly Award, and was screened at the NYC Filmmaker's Festival. The long version is at its final post production stage and the producers are in negotiations with a number of TV stations for possible broadcast dates as early as October 2012.

The documentary is written by Maronian and Jackie Abramian and Directed by Maronian. It is a production of Armenoid Productions Inc.

Maronian notes, "Our extensive research of the topic that extended over two years lead us to believe that we could not fit everything we found in an hour and a half documentary, so we decided to publish a 120 page companion book called 'Orphans of the Genocide' featuring 175 uncirculated or rarely seen photos depicting the daily lives of Armenian Genocide Orphans."

Who could replace Bashar al-Assad? - Armenian analyst

A compromise figure who will replace Bashar al-Assad at the helm of power is found in Syria, and that person is the former Defense Minister's son, Manaf Tlass, Arab Studies specialist Suren Manukyan said during a press conference on July 31.

In his words, Tlass is al-Assad's childhood friend and they are connected with each other through very strong ties. At the same time Manukyan noted that it seems there is consensus with respect to Tlass, but this is difficult to carry out simply because many are involved in this matter.

Against the backdrop of the developments in Syria, Suren Manukyan also pointed to the Kurdish issue because the Kurds, whose number reaches tens of millions, do not have statehood and they need to materialize this somewhere.

The Arab Studies specialist also reflected on the foreign pressure regarding this matter.

"It is not a domestic conflict issue in Syria. Otherwise, this problem would have been resolved in one week. The [Persian] Gulf monarchies are losing patience and they can ask their main ally, the United States, to no longer follow-at least formally-the norms of international law.



But Russia is full of determination to defend Syria. We should also note that the Russians have remained as the Syrians' only hope. Iran itself is in a very bad condition. [And] China will never go against the US and other superpowers on its own. Furthermore, if the Russians allow for a little chance to doubt their determination, there will be a foreign invasion to Syria," the Arab Studies specialist noted.



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About the Astronomical Role of "Qarahunge" Monument



By Vachagan Vahradyan,
Marine Vahradyan

The already well known megalithic construction situated not far from the town of Sisian, Syunik province, Republic of Armenia, is mysterious in all its manifestations. Its structure, functional significance are mysterious and are subject to many disputes, up till recently mysterious and disputed was even its name...

As far as the latter, the name of the construction goes, seemingly here an end has been put to disputes. The ancient Armenian name of similar constructions has been proved to be Qarahunge and there are at least several such constructions in the current territory of the Republic of Armenia. The name Anghi Qarahunge (Vulture Qarahunge) has been suggested as a special name for the construction under survey [1].

In this article we will cover one of the main significant functions of the construction – the astronomical one.

To give a complete picture of the functional significance of the construction, we will present its main structural peculiarities in short, in accordance with the structure-functional unity principle. So:

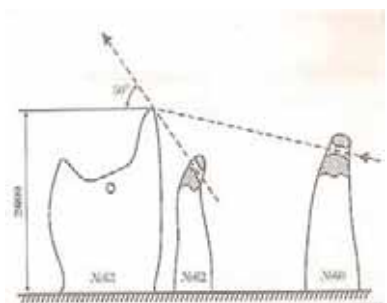
- The monument is situated in a plateau at an altitude of about 1770 meters from the sea level and spreads on a territorial area of approximately 70,000 m² (pic. 1).
- The construction counts 223 stones (according to research by Paris Heruni [2]), with huge stones foreseen to stand vertically mostly.
- Evidently, the stones are constructed ovaly at the center.
- Stone ranges of different shapes and measures stretch from the center to the north and the south. The stones are 0,5-3 m tall.
- There are about half-a-meter-tall stones placed in circles of different diameters.
- There are rectangular holes similar to the central dolmen, though these are of smaller sizes.
- Some stones have 6-8 cm-diameter holes directed to different points of the sky (pic. 2). The holes are made from both sides of the



Picture 1. Angghi Qarahunge view from a helicopter



Picture 2. The holes are directed to definite points of the sky and they make a target system.



Picture 3. This group of stones is viewed as an astronomical tool



Picture 4. Was taken on 22.06.2009 from inside the hole at the sunrise.

stones and they get narrower and narrower until they intersect. This makes this construction different from all the other similar megalithic constructions existing in the world.

- When jointly studied, some groups of stones make a target system in terms of their allocation or at least remind of one (pic. 2).

• Academician Heruni has observed the following stone group during the research he carried out. (pic. 3) [2].

- The stones ovaly located at the center have no holes.



Picture 5a. The arrow points at the 200th stone.

Picture 5b. The arrow points at the heel stone of the Stonehenge.

- At the center of this stone group there is a big rectangular pit. From inside, the pit is covered with pieces of stones. From above, the pit had been covered with flagstones. Now some of them have fallen into the pit.

- There is a huge stone to the east from the pit, with a hole at the edge. The hole is directed to the very point of the horizon from where the sun rises on the summer solstice day. This is the only stone with a hole in the center. (pic. 4).

- About 50 meters to the north-west from the central oval stone group, one can find the second largest pit (5x10 m) with a huge stone lying on its western side. This is the 200th stone and it had been foreseen to be standing vertically. (pic. 5a.).

As to why the stone had been located in this very place none could explain. It had been alleged that this could have the same role and significance as the heel stone of the British Stonehenge. [2] According to Hawkins, this very heel stone can help you find out the day of the summer solstice. (pic. 5b.) [3]. However, the mentioned stone of Qarahunge is situated to the north-west from the central oval construction and it could in no

way serve for the same role. Later we will refer to the role of this stone as per our version.

- At the brink of these and other pits situated were specially hacked, quite huge stones (some of them are missing, some of them are still in their places). Grouped together the stones make a half-roof (pic. 6a.). The scheme can be viewed in picture 6b.

- One can see also traces of destroyed walls.



The abovementioned has been presented in details to help make an idea about the functional role of the construction.

Some Armenian archaeologists are inclined to thinking this is a cemetery field, note however, they

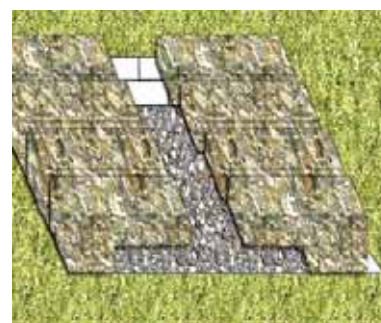


Picture 7. The scheme of Vulture Qarahunge monument According to acad. Heruni (on the left), it repeats the scheme of Cygnus (Vulture) constellations (on the right). Stellarium used.

have no basis which can prove this version. Half-roofed pits covered with flagstones from inside are viewed as cemeteries. As a rule, the flagstones are missing or they can be seen fallen into the cemetery pits, Onik Khnkiyan writes [4]. However, the detailed survey showed that there are no flagstones



Picture 6a. Stones making a half-roof on one of the pits.



Picture 6b. The scheme of the pits.

(preserved or at least half-preserved) and, actually, they have never been. We assume this since it had been no difficulty to get into the pits (for robbers, let's say) and practically, it would be senseless to destroy and take away all the stones. The disappearance of the stones missing from the places they are supposed to have once been, could not have been caused by earthquakes either, since one can neither find them in the pit where they could have found shel-



ter providing such a disaster had occurred (pic. 6b.).

Consequently, we get to be inclined to thinking the pits with specific roofs have had quite another functional role.

continued on page 8

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About the Astronomical Role of "Qarahunge" Monument

From page 7

Hypothesis: These could have served as observatories and a person sitting inside could observe some little part of the sky. In this very part they could see this or that constellation and, thus, make conclusions about the calendar.

Anyway, this version also needs precision.

We should note that it was Onik Khnkiyan who first wrote about the possible astronomical role of the construction [4]. He expressed disagreement over the existing version as if the only role of the construction was serve as a cemetery. Basing on the holes made on the stones with those being directed to specific points of the sky, he introduced the version on the possible astronomical role of the monument. Khnkiyan was also first to try to decide on the exact age of the construction, claiming it to be 4000 ± 200 years.

However, the ethnologists K. Kushnaryova and St. Lisitsyan tried to explain that the holes had

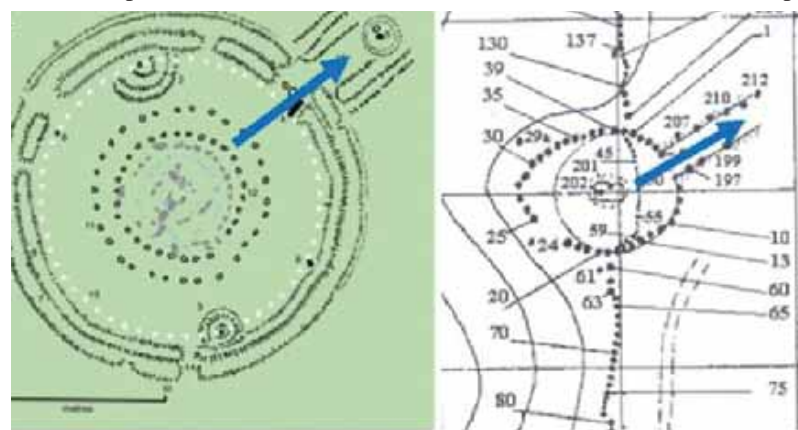


Picture 10. Angeghakot village coincides with Deneb, the monument – with the central star Sadr. Brun village overlaps with the second brightest star Albireo, the ritual site Portasar with h star. h Cygni (from the left) is a double star. One of them is essentially bigger, the other one is smaller in dimension. The double-top structure of Portaqar actually repeats the double nature of h star.

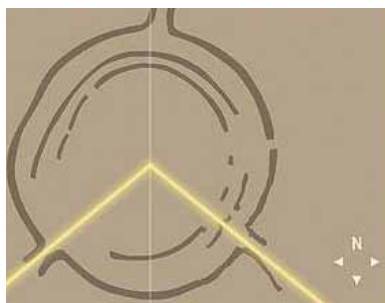
served for technological purpose. According to them, the holes were made to tie them with ropes so that these could be carried with the help

interested in the construction in 1990ies. He headed several expeditions (including ones with participation of foreign scientists) during which the coordinates of the main stones of the monument have been specified, the stones have been numbered and classified, as well as they measured the angles of the holes on the stones which they made above the horizon. Through, astrological methods they have calculated the possible age of the monument – about 7500 years.

Studying the joint arrangement of some stones, several astronomical hypotheses have been put for-



Picture 8. Both monuments have corridors directed to the north-east. And these allowed to decide the summer solstice day in the past.



Picture 9. The scheme of Goseck construction calculations made by academician Heruni, it was in this very corridor where the sun rose on the day of the summer solstice 7500 years ago [2]. Now the sunrise point has changed due to the earth procession. The same is also true for the Stonehenge. The similarity of astronomical skills of the constructors of both monuments and that of the ritual-religious traditions is indeed remarkable (pic.8).

of animals [7]. Khnkiyan slammed this version as well [4]. Despite this, the majority of archaeologists still stick to this incomplete view. Some archaeologists think, the holes were made to tie horses. Even the fact the holes were made two meters high and made some angles above the horizon did in no way make them change their view.

The arrangement of some stones and the possibility to precisely decide the sides of the earth through the sunrise of vernal and autumnal equinox was discovered by astrologist E. Parsamyan in 1985 and, thus, he also supported the hypothesis on the astronomical role of the construction [5].

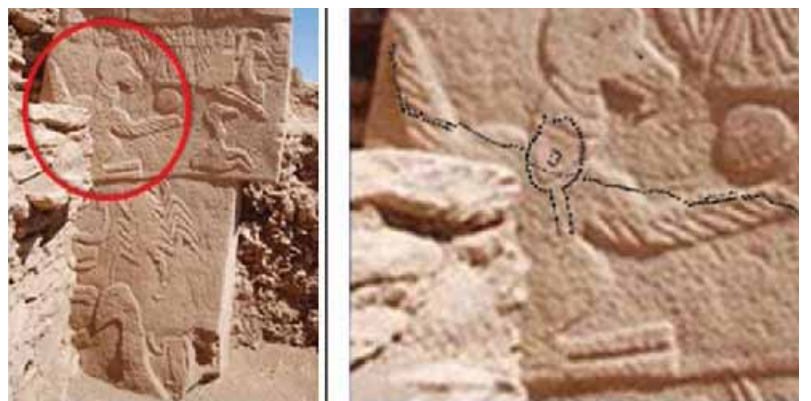
Academician Paris Heruni got



Picture 11. In the centre of the famous stone of Portasar near the image of vulture an egg is carved. We suppose a fragment of the starry sky is depicted on this stone. We'll illustrate that later.



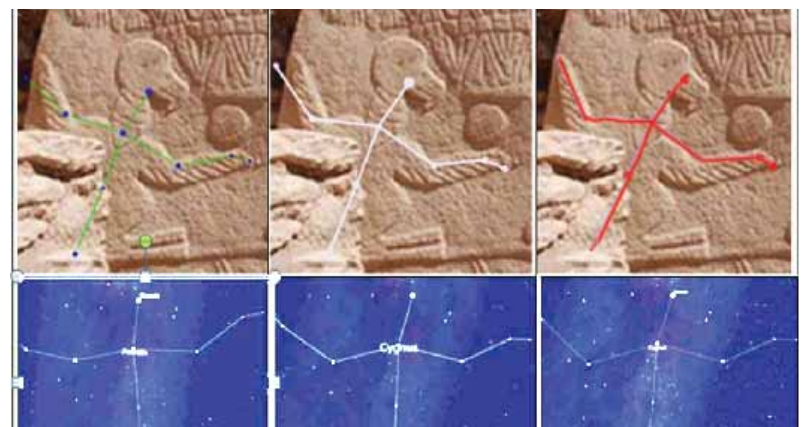
Picture 12. The parallelogram of Angeghakot, Brun, Qarahunge and Brnakot.



Picture 13. The image taken into a circle is a vulture. In case we place on it the outline of the 'Vulture Qarahunge', it will entirely overlap with the image of the vulture.



Picture 14. The starry sky is depicted on this stone divided into constellations. To the right it is the part of the sky we are interested in, which we received via STELLARIUM program.



Picture 15.a. The Cygnus constellation in 2010

Picture 15.b. The Cygnus constellation 12000 years ago; the age pointed by Schmidt

Picture 16.c. The Cygnus constellation 18500 years ago in the age of Scorpio

ward. According to one of the hypothesis, the monument has also been used as an educational center.

We launched the survey of the monument in 2006. What first cap-

tured our attention, was the unusual construction of the stones. It is a construction with asymmetric wings stretching to the north and

continued on page 11

Inspection Reform Coordination Council Holds Meeting



Chaired by Prime Minister Tigran Sargsyan, the Inspection Reform Coordination Council held its sixth meeting at the Office of Government.

In line with the established agenda, the meeting discussed two draft government decrees as developed by the Ministry of Economy-affiliated Inspection Reform Secretariat, referred to as "On approval of imported food control methodology and general description of risk determination criteria" and "On approval of risk-based inspection methodology for State Food Safety Service."

The first decision was adopted in

a bid to address possible threats in the activities of economic entities, as well as to ensure effective control at border checkpoints. The second decision will help introduce a risk-based inspection system in the food safety and quality control inspectorate. Taking note of the proposals voiced during the exchange of opinions that followed, the council approved the drafts.

The meeting next approved a draft government decree entitled "On approval of risk-based inspection methodology for State Inspectorate of Environmental Protection." There was also discussed a draft decree

referred to as "On approval of risk-based inspection methodology for State Subsoil Inspectorate." The head of government commissioned the inspection reform task force to finalize the draft and table an amended version for further discussion.

The council approved two draft laws entitled "On market surveillance" and "On overall non-food product safety control" respectively, which define the legal bases for safe circulation of non-food products in Armenia, as well as provide a legal and organizational framework for market surveillance and risk management.

The meeting heard a report on the testing of State Fire and Technical Safety Inspectorate's control forms. In particular, it was noted that the questions featuring on the form are not consistent with the modern requirements and should be cut down.

In this connection, the Prime Minister charged the Ministry of Emergency Situations to set up a working group involving representatives from the private sector in order to prepare a shortened version of the form.

Armenia and Switzerland are among exclusive countries which recorded deflation



In 27 member-states of European Union, CIS and several other countries of the world the consumer prices have been restrain in

the first half of 2012. Inflation does not almost record two-digit numbers in world market: variations begin from 0.1 only in exclusive cases

reaching 10.5 percent.

According to the information from National statistical service of the Republic of Armenia that in June of current year in comparison with December of last year among several tens of countries only Armenia and Switzerland have recorded deflation, correspondingly 0.4 and 0.1 percent.

The highest rate of inflation is in Belarus by 10.5 percent, and the lowest in Norway - 0.1 percent. Relatively high inflation has been recorded in Malta, Hungary, and Estonia. Neighbor Turkey has recorded inflation of 2.1 percent. The results of several countries, including Georgia, Azerbaijan, United Kingdom, Tajikistan and Japan have not been summed up yet.

Vegetable and potato prices considerably decreased

Compared to June of 2012 in July 1.5% deflation is recorded in the Armenian consumer market, the Armenian National Statistical Service informs this. At the same period the price of food products (including alcoholic beverages and tobacco) decreased by 2.8% and in non-food goods market and services accordingly 0.4% and 0.1% growth of prices and rates is recorded.

Compared to last year in July of 2012 consumer price index is 102.3%: food products (including alcoholic beverages and tobacco) 101.8%, non-food products 104.4%, service rates 102.3%.

Compared to 2010 in July of 2012 the consumer price index is 107.0%, including food products

(alcoholic beverages and tobacco inclusive) 107.4%, non-food products 107.5%, service rates 106.0%.

In all the cities of the country in 2012 July 2.3-1.0% decrease in consumer prices is recorded compared to June. The capital's consumer prices fell by 1.5%. The highest deflation is recorded in the city of Yerevan.

In this July 3.2% deflation is noticed in food products compared to June. In July of 2012 in vegetable and potato products 8.6% deflation is recorded in comparison with July of 2011, and 24.4% deflation compared to 2012 June. In dairy products 0.4% inflation is registered in July 2012 compared to June 2011, and 0.9% deflation compared to June 2012. In meat products 5.7%

inflation is recorded in July 2012 compared to July 2011, and 0.7% inflation compared to June 2012.

0.4% inflation is recorded in non-food products market. In the republic 2.0% and 1.0% deflation accordingly in petrol and diesel fuel is recorded in July 2012 in comparison to June. In 2012 July petrol and diesel fuel prices have increased accordingly by 4.3% and 3.1% compared to July of 2011.

0.1% growth is registered in the services rendered to population. The rates of legal and banking services for the mentioned period decreased by 0.5%, while the tariffs of flat-utilities, medical care and communication services remained unchanged compared to the previous month.

EDB recorded an industrial production growth decline in all the CIS countries, besides Armenia and Tajikistan



"CIS Macro Monitor" quarterly report published by the Analytical Department of the Eurasian Development Bank. The economic growth amounted to 4.65% in January-March of last year in comparison with the same period of 4.67% in 2011. At the same time the rate of the development of the global economy was 0.1% report reads.

The experts mention that such a rate is explained by the accelerated economic growth of Russia, which reached from 4.1% to 4.9%. A serious decline of growth (6.9% to 3%) is noticed in the countries exporting industrial products-Ukraine, Belarus, Uzbekistan; and a sharp economic decline (6.8%) in Kirgizstan. Industrial production growth retardation was observed in all the countries of the region, with the exception of Armenia and Tajikistan. At the same time a certain activation is noticed in the trade, services, construction, and industrial export sectors, which talks about the consumer and investment activity.

In the first quarter of the year, as well as the preceding period, despite the retardation of the growth rates, oil international prices growth in foreign trade provided the profit for Russia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan. Energy resources importing countries, particularly Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Armenia, balance their trade negative balance through the money transfers received from Abroad.

One of the specifications of the period was the low inflation rate.

Totally the inflation in the region was 2.4% (except for Belarus).

Records on individual countries' economic development were also included in the "CIS macromonitor". It is particularly mentioned that Azerbaijani GDP index increased by only 0.5% in the first quarter of the year in comparison with the same period of last year. Despite the annual 7.7% increase in oil and gas sector the decrease in economic growth had some influence on the index of economic growth. In Armenia GDP maintained the 2011 second term dynamics. This indicator of last year has exceeded the level of 4.9%.

Metallurgical industry (16.6%) was foundational. At the same time the inflation continued to fall reaching the lowest index in the last six years annually 0.5%. Significant progress was recorded in reducing the budget deficit process reaching 0.2%. However, the experts mention that in case of the steady decline in metal prices, the country will be deprived of growth factors which can make the country's economy more vulnerable to external negative factors.

The Eurasian Development Bank is an international financial organization founded in 2006 by Russia and Kazakhstan.

Turkey and Norway are the competitors to Armenia in fish export

Armenian fish-breeders are feeding the fish not with hormonal but special food imported from abroad. Armenian fish breeding union" NGO Executive Director Artur Atoyán told at the briefing with the journalists on July 31 "I can guarantee on behalf of our organization and other fish breeding companies that we do not use hormonal food", Armenpress reports.



was ordered by PM Sargsyan.

On the state level appropriate events were launched for the prohibition of imports of such food," said the director.

By official data 234 enterprises have permission to be engaged in fish breeding, many of which currently do not operate by various causes. By the request of Armenian fish breeders, an interdepartmental commission was established to carry out the tasks pertain to the existing issues. The Commission

There are also problems concerning export, particularly to the direction of Russian Federation. "Our competitor countries in this context are Turkey and Norway, who sell their product by lower prices, reportedly our" valuable" market remains Russia" Artur Atoyán noted.

The Commission already commissions works aimed at eliminating both that obstacle, and creating conditions for Armenian fish product to be exported to European countries.

Turkey: A Permanent Threat to Armenia

By David Boyajian



David Boyajian is a freelance journalist. Many of his articles are archived on Armeniapedia.org.

If Turkey were to open its border with Armenia, and the two established diplomatic and trade relations, Turkey would still be a threat to Armenia.

Turkey would be a threat even if it were to acknowledge the Armenian genocide, pay reparations, and return stolen Armenian property. And the threat to Armenia would remain even if it someday regains its homeland which now lies in eastern Turkey.

Why? Because Turkey's belligerent policies towards Armenians, its pan-Turkic goals in the Caucasus and Central Asia, and its neo-Ottoman ambitions pose essentially the same dangers today as at the time of the genocide. And they show no sign of ever changing.

Aside from a general awareness of the genocide and present-day Turkish hostility, however, many Armenians and others are unfamiliar with key details of past and present Turkish policies. Consequently, they underestimate the dangers that Armenia faces.

Even the commonly held view that "in 1915 the Young Turk regime committed genocide against Armenians in Turkey" is dangerously misleading.

The genocide actually lasted through 1923, five years after Turkey's defeat in WWI. Two regimes conducted the genocide: Ottoman Young Turk and Kemalist. The latter, of course, founded today's allegedly "modern" Turkey. And the genocide took place not only in "Turkey" but also, ominously, on what was and is today the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

Endless Genocide

Turkifying and Islamizing the remnants of its empire was a key reason that Turkey destroyed its indigenous Armenian, Assyrian, and Greek Christians during WWI (1914-18). But Armenians and Armenian soil also lay just across the border, in the Caucasus region of the Russian empire, directly in the path of Turkey's genocidal pan-Turkic jihad. Turkey committed genocide against those Armenians too, and ripped large chunks of territory from the new Armenian Republic, which had just been reborn from Russian Armenia.

Azeris -- Turkey's blood brothers then and now -- also conducted large-scale massacres of Armenians in the Caucasus in WWI and through 1920.

After Turkey's defeat in 1918, Turkish forces under Kemal (known later as Atatürk) continued the genocide in the Armenian Republic through 1920 and in Turkey through

1923.

Like Turkish leaders today who lie and deceive, Kemal publicly professed peaceful intentions toward Armenia. Secretly, however, he told his commanders that it is "of the utmost necessity that Armenia be both politically and physically eliminated." Kemal, too, lopped off chunks of Armenia. Though it resisted heroically, only a Soviet takeover in December of 1920 saved Armenia from annihilation.

These facts are relevant to the perils that Armenia faces today because of Turkey's pan-Turkic and neo-Ottoman foreign policies.

Pan-Turkism

Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Turkey has



established ongoing relationships with Azerbaijan and Central Asia's new "Turkic-speaking" countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Turkey has invested billions of dollars and established Turkish schools and universities in these countries. Turkey's President Gül declared that "Kyrgyzstan is our ancestral homeland" while visiting that country's International Atatürk-Alatoo University.

Turkey hosts major gas and oil pipelines originating in Baku, coproduces weapons with Azerbaijan, and trains Azeri troops. In Turkic solidarity with Azerbaijan, Turkey has injected itself into the Artsakh/Karabagh conflict by closing its border with Armenia for two decades. The Turkish-Azeri axis -- termed "one nation, two states" -- harks back to its assault on Armenia during the genocide. One hundred years has changed nothing. Turkey remains enamored of Turkic blood bonds.

In the former Armenian province of Nakhichevan -- now part of Azerbaijan and emptied of its Armenians -- Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan recently signed a treaty creating the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States.

Let's be clear. Only Soviet control of the Caucasus and Central Asia from the 1920's to 1991, and Russian and Chinese dominance since then, have thwarted Turkey's pan-Turkic goals.

For several decades, of course, Russia and China have possessed nuclear weapons. Turkey has not. Imagine what an arrogant, genocidal Turkey would have perpetrated by now had it possessed nuclear weapons. Turkey could still, unfortunately, acquire nuclear weapons or other WMDs.

Turkey's dangerous imperial goals today also include "neo-Ottomanism."

Neo-Ottomanism

Turkey regards itself as the leader of not only its former colonies in the Middle East and Balkans but also the entire Muslim world. Turkey is investing heavily in those regions.

Its Education Ministry recently released multi-media material that shows Armenia, Cyprus, and parts of Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Iraq, and Syria as being part of Turkey. Turkey claimed it was just a mistake.

"You are the grandchildren of the Ottomans. It will be the Ottomans who will make the world tremble again. If the Ottomans do not come

having "reformed." That's absurd and a serious mistake.

An acknowledgment, which would almost certainly be incomplete, insincere, or reversible, could psychologically disarm Armenians into letting down their guard. By not owning up to the genocide, therefore, Turkey may unwittingly be doing Armenians a favor.

Turkey's actual record is one of repression, followed by mass violence, and other national groups -- was followed by the 1909 Adana massacres, the 1915-23 extermination, and genocidal attacks on Russian Armenia and the Republic of Armenia.

In the 19th century, large-scale massacres of Armenians, particularly those of the 1890s, followed Ottoman "reforms" such as the Tanzimat (anti-discrimination decrees). The Young Turk "reform" revolution of 1908 -- cheered in the beginning by Armenians, Greeks, and other national groups -- was followed by the 1909 Adana massacres, the 1915-23 extermination, and genocidal attacks on Russian Armenia and the Republic of Armenia.

Then along came the new "reformed, modern" Turkey of 1923. It confiscated Armenian property, destroyed Armenian churches, and Turkified Armenian city and village names. In 1943, Turkey unleashed its malicious Capital Tax program against Armenians, Greeks, and Jews.

Later came the devastating Istanbul riots of 1955. Did we mention Turkey's massacre of Greek Cypriot civilians and ongoing occupation of northern Cyprus? The death squads and torture chambers? The repression, deportation, and massacre of Kurds and other minorities, and the jailing of dissidents and journalists?

All the while, we are told that Turkey is "reforming."

Turkish Syndrome

In addition to Turkey's policies, its political leaders pose a danger because of what one may term Turkish Political Personality Syndrome.

This syndrome is on full display today in "modern" Turkey's constant threats, chest-beating, belligerence, malignant narcissism, hypocrisy, extortion, despotism, cruelty, crudeness, lies, broken pledges, and, of course, the use of violence. One cannot think of even one positive Turkish political quality.

The countless victims of Turkish violence down through the centuries are proof of Turkish leaders' disordered state of mind.

There is little indication that either Turkey's policies toward Armenians or their leaders' disorder will ever change. Indeed, they may grow more threatening.

Yet, Armenians still hope that Turkey will change. How to make them aware that the Turkish threat is here to stay? Education.

Education

Young people will, of course, become the adults who conduct the political, economic, cultural, and military affairs of Armenia. They must be equipped intellectually and psychologically to deal with Turkey.

From a young age, Armenian students must study -- but not in Turkish schools -- Turkish history, geo-politics, and language, and their application to present-day

Armenian-Turkish relations.

The Turkish political personality and its violent and deceitful tendencies must be dissected and understood.

This is not easy, for two reasons. First, Armenians are bombarded by pro-Turkish and "reconciliation" propaganda from around the world and even by some Armenians. Second, we Armenians are unlike Turks and often have difficulty understanding their political culture.

Ultimately, future generations of Armenians will have to choose whom to believe. Will it be the allegedly "reformed, modern" Turkey? The international media that kowtows to Turkey? Countries that historically have betrayed Armenia?

Or will Armenians learn from the past and the hard-earned wisdom of their forebears?

Their decision may determine whether Armenia lives or dies.

Yerevan getting ready for the second session of the Armenian-Russian Inter-Regional cooperation

The Armenian first Deputy Minister of Territorial Administration Vache Terteryan hosted Yuri Muradov, the advisor of the Russian Presidential Administration of the department of the inter-regional and cultural connections with foreign countries.

As "Armenpress" was briefed by the public relations department of the Armenian Ministry of Territorial Administration, the meeting aimed to clarify issues on organizing the inter-regional cooperation of the Armenian-Russian second session. The interlocutors touched upon the issues on the Armenian-Russian second session term and format, the second inter-regional exhibition organization, active cooperation between the two countries' conference coordinators.

The second conference will be focused on the establishment of business connections between the Armenian regions and Russian provinces. In this sense the necessity of developing an action plan arising from the cooperation agreements is highlighted. The first Deputy Minister of the Armenian Ministry of Territorial Administration Vache Terteryan informed that the Armenian Deputy Prime-Minister, Minister of Territorial Administration Armen Gevorgyan sent his instructions to the Armenian Governors on presenting suggestions in cooperation between the Armenian regions and the Russian provinces. The interlocutors expressed hope that the conference will contribute to the establishment of mutually beneficial connections between the interested institutions and organizations.

About the Astronomical Role of "Qarahunge" Monument

from page 8

the south from the central oval stone range.

We tried to check whether the amazing and specific architecture of the monument actually reflects the arrangement of the stars in the sky. As we could notice, the stars of the Cygnus (the Swan-Vulture) constellation have the same asymmetric arrangement. Comparison allowed us to put forward a hypothesis which proved to be very efficient for further survey (pic. 7).

Hypothesis: The architecture of Qarahunge monument reflects the arrangement of the stars of Cygnus (the Swan-Vulture) constellation (ancient Armenian name Vulture).

The stones of the monument which coincide with the stars of Cygnus (Vulture) constellation, are placed on a pedestal and can be moved. All the other stones are half-buried into the soil. Here we should mention that the 200th stone overlaps with Alfa (Deneb) of Cygnus (Vulture) constellation. This comes to prove that when constructing Qarahunge the constructors of the monument already knew the sky is divided into star constellations. That is to say, they had good astronomical skills. The general construction of the monument allows to make several astronomical observations. These include:

- Decide the day of the summer solstice. This is proved by the existence of the corridor to the northeast from the central oval construction. According to the

Let's bring the round, 75-meter-diameter wooden construction found in Goseck (Germany) as a proof of another kind of approach. The age of the construction counts 6000 years and according to German archaeologists, it used to have an astrological role [6]. The yellow lines on picture 9 illustrate the directions of the sunrise and the sunset on the winter solstice day.

- Follow the motion of stars. There are some holes made on a number of stones a few of which are directed to certain points of the sky, the rest with their adjacent stone constitutes a target system (pic. 2). It obviously gives us some reason to think that when any luminary appeared on the top of the mentioned stone it allowed to make inferences about time.

The Angghi qarahunge monument has special astronomical-geographical features. The geographical position of the structure is correlated with the sanctuary-cemetery in Angeghakot village, the ancient church of the villages Brun-Verishen (at the place of the former heathen temple), and the ritual site called "Portaqar" in such a way that the set reflects on the Earth the main "vertical" line of the stars constituting the cross of the Cygnus (Vulture) constellation (pic. 10).

The abovementioned correlation is also expressed in the names of the mentioned points on Earth.

Thus,

- The name of Angeghakot village signifies "Vulture's big" and corresponds to Deneb, the brightest star of the Vulture (Cygnus) constellation.

- The village of Brun corresponds to b Cygni, the star Albireo. Though the word sounds Arabic, its root 'bireo' is not of Arabic origin. The correspondence is evident – Al-Bir-eo, where 'eo' is obviously a suffix.

- The central star called Sadr corresponds to the monument itself. The word 'Sadr' in Arabic means chest of a bird. It is related to the oval structure located in the centre of the monument indicating the worship of egg in ancient times. The latter is also supported by the evidence that in sanctuary Portasar (mostly known by its turkified name Gobekli tepe) situated at the other end of the Armenian plateau one can see an image of vulture next to which in the centre of the whole image an egg is carved (pic. 11). We'll revert to this stone later.

- As regards the correspondence between the ritual site called "Portaqar" and h Cygni, at a first glance it has merely a structural nature (pic. 10.): However, a more thorough observation gave an unexpected result. In case we compare the Cygnus constellation with the image of vulture in Portasar (pic. 15.a), h star will overlap with the abdomen of the bird. In most Indo-European languages, particularly in Romance-Germanic and Slavonic languages, the second meaning of the word "port" is linked with the stomach of a bird. Thus, presumably the name of "Portaqar" has some kind of connection with the correspondence between h star and the stomach of the vulture. We'll discuss this correspondence later.

If we draw straight lines between the four villages of Angeghakot, Brun, Qarahunge and Brnakot having semantic or other kinds of similarities on a map, we'll get a nearly accurate parallelogram. On the big diagonal of the latter the Vulture Qarahunge monument is located, dividing the diagonal into ¼ and ¾ parts (pic. 12.).

And at the point at which the diagonals of a parallelogram intersect there is a tomb field. This amazing parallelogram still lacks an explanation.

The relation between the "Vulture Qarahunge" monument and the monument of Portasar in Western Armenia has been revealed (pic. 13.): This stone is covered with more carvings. The image taken into a circle is obviously a vulture. If we place on it the outline of the "Vulture Qarahunge", it will entirely overlap with the image of the vulture.

It is illustrated that on this stone of the monument of Portasar the starry sky divided into constellations is depicted around the Cygnus constellation (pic. 14). Since it is known that the Cygnus constellation in ancient Armenia

and in Sumer was also called the Vulture constellation, it is evident that the vulture carved on the stone represents the constellation Vulture (Cygnus, the Swan). There is a little bird to the right of the vulture. In our opinion it corresponds to the small Lyra constellation located to the right of the Cygnus. Most probably the latter had another name in the past. Below the Cygnus the constellation Vulpecula (the Fox) is located and below the vulture a fox is depicted in an unnatural vertical position on the stone. To the right and below the Vulpecula we have the rather big Aquila (the Eagle) constellation and at the same place on the stone a big eagle is carved. It means that in the Armenian plateau the starry sky was divided into constellations still 12 thousand years ago, according to Schmidt's chronology.

There are also some discrepancies. For instance, among the Cygnus, Aquila, Vulpecula and Lyra constellations in a free space a scorio is depicted. It is accounted for by the following:

At different periods of the Cygnus constellation different degrees of correlation are observed with the image of Vulture in Portasar. Thus, in our times (pic. 15.a) the correspondence is in general lines and the left wings of both images form a comparatively big angle towards each other. 12000 years ago (that is the age of the structure of Portasar according to archaeologist Schmidt) the angle was getting considerably small (pic. 15.b): And the angle approached zero 18500 years ago (pic. 15.c.): This gives us a ground to suppose that through the animals carved on the abovementioned stone of Portasar a portion of the starry sky is introduced as of 18500 years ago. That corresponds to the beginning of the age of Scorpio and the scorpio itself is depicted in the centre of the composition.

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Cascade and "Cafesjian" Arts Center decorate new sculptures



Throughout the summer, tourists and residents of Yerevan will enjoy the installation of a remarkable group of new sculptures at the Cafesjian Center for the Arts, including the Cafesjian Sculpture Garden, Cascade Complex and the green above Monument Terrace. These sensational sculptures are additions to the Gerard L. Cafesjian Collection and are arriving by sea, land and air from London, Paris, Amsterdam, New York, Miami and Hong Kong.

Armenpress was informed about this from the responsible person for public relations and marketing of the center Lilit Sokhachyan. Included are major works by Fernando Botero, Barry Flanagan, Jim Unsworth and Peter Hill Jones, among others.

Some are already in place to the delight of tourists and residents alike. The massive sculpture, Circus, by British artist Jim Unsworth, on the green above Monument terrace, features three balancing elephants performing in a circus ring. The circus theme has inspired the artist for some time and the elephant in particular is featured in most of his recent works.

Also on the monument green is The little House, a charming and delightful creation by Peter Hill Jones. Constructed of real building materials, the work is site specific with the green itself becoming part of the sculpture; forming the lawn and gar-

den surrounding this diminutive bit of architectural whimsy. A covey of exotic bird sculptures will soon grace another part of the green as well.

One of the Colombian artist Fernando Botero's most important works, Mujer Fumando, will be installed in the Cafesjian Sculpture Garden. Two wonderful works by British artist Barry Flanagan will join the array of other Flanagan works already in the Garden. Atop the head of the two elephants, hares perform with typical Flanagan aplomb.

Following a long engagement on Broadway, Verdi Square in New York City, where it delighted New Yorkers, American artist Peter Woytuk's big blue Kiwi will find a home in the Cafesjian Sculpture Garden. It is sure to delight children and visitors of all ages.

A cool, white marble Polar Bear by Chinese artist Zhaozhui Liu, has already joined Lion 2, by Korean artist Ji Yong-Ho, on the Cascade in reminding visitors that art can also convey concerns about nature and the manmade environment, as well as please the eye.

The Cafesjian Center for the Arts cordially invites tourists and residents to enjoy summer in Yerevan discovering all the new artwork; a part of the Center's mission to present contemporary art in keeping with the Cafesjian legacy for Armenia.



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Construction of Gyumri N 6 music school to start in 15 days

The construction of Gyumri N 6 music school will be realized by "Kanaka" Company.

The relevant agreement was signed with the company today, Mediamax reports.

The program for reconstruction of Gyumri N6 music school is implemented by Mediamax, Fund for Armenian Relief (FAR) and Australian Do Something organization.

"Kanaka" will start the preparations within coming days and the construction will start on August 15. The building is scheduled to be ready in July 2013.

"Kanaka" OJSC has a history of more than 15 years of operation on the market. Over the past years, the company has been building several schools. In particular, the company realized the construction of GyumriOyunjyan school-college and capital repairs of the secondary school of the Myasnikyan community of Armavirmarz.

The story started 23 years ago.

invited Ian Gillan from Deep Purple, Tony Iommi from Black Sabbath, Geoff Downes from Yes/Asia and Jon Dee to Armenia. Under the Armenian President's decree, they were awarded an Order of Honor. It was later that Brian May from Queen and David Gilmour from Pink Floyd were given their Orders of Honors by the Armenian Embassy in London.

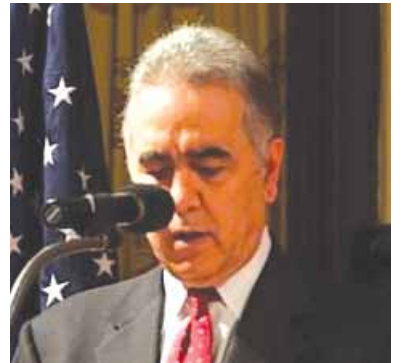
Ian Gillan, Tony Iommi, Geoff Downes and Jon Dee visited the Octet Music School in Gyumri during their trip to Armenia. If there has ever existed a painful blend of poverty and talent, then it was vividly exposed at the Gyumri Octet School of Music. Many of the students come from underprivileged families in Gyumri. Their music school has been made up of "domiks" (metal sheet dwellings) that were left over from the 1988 earthquake. The promise to rebuild these temporary premises with a proper building has not happened. Despite their dilapidated premises,

itable concerts by Ian Gillan with the Armenian Symphonic Orchestra in Yerevan and raised 45.000 USD. Over the past 2 years, a total of USD 110.000 has been raised for rebuilding the school - the Armenian Government, Geoff Downes, EMI Records and Orange Armenia also made contributions. Armenian President Serzh Sargsian pledged to support the project with AMD10mln (or 25.000 USD). This money will soon be transferred to the school account.

In 2010, Ian Gillan and Tony Iommi set up the WhoCares ad-hoc super-group to raise funds for the Octet school. In May 2011, Edel Music released the first single by WhoCares with 2 brand new songs - Out of My Mind and Holy Water. In July 2012, Edel Music released the WhoCares album that comprises the 2 songs from the single and unreleased and rare material from Gillan and Iommi's back catalogue. Gillan and Iommi will make an advance payment of 15.000 USD

Armenia should retaliate against Turkish ban on buying real estate

By Harut Sassounian
Publisher, The California
Courier



Turkey's Cabinet is in the process of finalizing a law adopted by Parliament last May which bans citizens of six countries - Armenia, Cuba, Nigeria, North Korea, Syria and Yemen - from buying real estate in Turkey, according to Sabah newspaper. No reason was given for blacklisting these countries.

The law demonstrates the persistent hostility of Turkish officials, contradicting their sugarcoated announcements about wanting to normalize relations with Armenia. After reviewing the restriction placed on its citizens, the Armenian Parliament should consider adopting retaliatory measures against citizens of Turkey interested in purchasing Armenian properties.

The proposed Turkish law is doubly provocative since it places a ban on citizens of Armenia, while expanding from 53 to 129 the list of countries authorized to invest in Turkey, and allows citizens of another 52 countries to invest with some limitations. The new law even permits nationals whose governments ban Turkish investments to purchase property in Turkey. Relaxing restrictions on foreign investments in the Turkish real estate market would bring an additional \$300 billion of revenue over the next 10 years, Sabah wrote.

Here are the restrictions that the new law places on certain countries: Citizens of China, Denmark, East Timor, Fiji and Israel may only purchase a single residence in Turkey. Jordanians, on the other hand, may purchase two houses and one place of business. Russians and Ukrainians may buy real estate anywhere in Turkey, except on the Black Sea coast, while Georgians cannot buy real estate in the coastal and border regions. Greek citizens are not permitted to purchase property near the Aegean Sea and the border areas, except for those who are of Turkish origin. Citizens of Afghanistan, Egypt, Latvia, Morocco and some other African countries are not allowed to buy agricultural land, vineyards or orchards. Albanians can purchase a residence or a business, but not land.

Citizens of another 16 countries, including Iran, Palestine and India, need permission from the Ministry of Interior before acquiring real estate in Turkey. Iraqis, on the other hand, need a permit issued by the Turkish Foreign Ministry. A foreign individual or firm cannot purchase more than 10% of the land in a particular district or a total of 30 hectares in all of Turkey. The law also bans foreigners from purchasing or leasing real estate in military and security zones.

Among the 129 countries allowed to purchase property in Turkey without conditions or restrictions are: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh,

Belarus, Brunei, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, and Uzbekistan.

What steps Armenia should take in retaliation for this new Turkish law? Article 31 of the constitution of the Republic of Armenia states: "foreign citizens and stateless persons shall not enjoy the right to land ownership except for cases prescribed by the law." According to a report submitted by the Armenian government to the World Trade Organization (WTO): "foreigners are allowed to use land through lease contracts with an Armenian counterpart. Furthermore, foreigners have the right to own real estate properties built on Armenian land, and to exploit renewable and non-renewable natural resources on the basis of concession contracts granted by the Government." Armenia's report to the WTO also stated that "the legislation grants the Government the power to limit and prohibit foreign investment for national security concerns."

It would be important to know the number of foreign individuals and companies that lease land or own buildings and businesses in Armenia, their names, citizenship, locations, sizes, and market value. How many of these leases are held by Turkish citizens? Raising these questions is relevant because in the past Armenian officials have stated that there is no need to restrict foreigners who are interested in investing in Armenian real estate.

While it is understandable that Armenia would encourage foreign investments, it is not known if certain sensitive border areas are exempt from leasing to foreigners such as Azeris and Turks for national security reasons. There are also lands that contain strategic reserves of certain precious metals and minerals. They too should not be leased to foreigners who are citizens of hostile nations.

In retaliation for the new Turkish law banning citizens of Armenia from purchasing real estate in Turkey, Armenia should immediately pass a law banning Turkish citizens from all purchases or leases of real estate. No exceptions should be made!

Armenians should not be too worried that they cannot buy land in Turkey. Hopefully, they will get their lands back someday without paying for it!



A few months after the devastating Spitak earthquake that killed 25 thousand Armenians and left hundreds of thousands homeless, 24 year old Jon Dee organized the Rock Aid Armenia project in London. British rock stars recorded a top 40 cover version of Deep Purple's Smoke on the Water and helped to release the special "Earthquake Album". Revenue from the single and album sales was contributed as aid to Armenia.

In 2009, the Armenian Mediamax media company decided to honor the participants of Rock Aid Armenia and contacted Jon Dee who lives in Australia and heads the Do Something organization that he set up with tennis star and former Wimbledon champion Pat Cash. As Jon was planning to re-release Rock Aid Armenia's Smoke on the Water to raise additional funds for Armenia, Mediamax and Do Something joined forces to implement the Armenia Grateful 2 Rock / Rock Aid Armenia project.

In October 2009, Mediamax

the Octet Music School has kept producing talent year after year.

The Fund for Armenian Relief (FAR) has been sponsoring the underprivileged students of the School for many years. A hint of hope came to the school about 5 years ago when a very special couple from the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Edward and Janet Mardigian visited the students, accompanied by the FAR Board of Directors. "I would never forget those children, tears were coming to my eyes every time I recalled their beautiful musical performance" - said Mrs. Janet Mardigian. They have never stopped thinking about the ways that they could help the children.

The children's performance also struck the rock heroes Ian Gillan, Tony Iommi and Geoff Downes. Together with Jon Dee, they announced that they would help to rebuild the school. By the end of 2009, FAR, Mediamax and Do Something signed a trilateral agreement to achieve this outcome.

In March 2010, Mediamax and Do Something organized two char-

for the school and the rest will be transferred after the album sales. A fundraising dinner in Sydney is currently being organized by Jon Dee and the Mayor of Ryde, Councilor ArtinEtmekdjian, under the auspices of Archbishop AghanBaliozian and the Armenian Apostolic Church.

The FAR Board recently briefed the Mardigian Family Foundation about these extensive fundraising efforts. The following day, their Foundation informed FAR that it will almost triple the funds raised so far. This generous donation is extremely important and it allows FAR, Mediamax and Do Something to launch the construction of the school.

The dream of having a new Octet Music School is now very close to becoming a reality. Ian Gillan once called the Octet school a "great symbol". Indeed, this cause that started 23 years ago is a great combination of Philanthropy and Art that are coming together to support these talented young children.

Sunday Times attached Armenian roots to Princess Diana



COLOMBO. - Shri Lanka newspaper Sunday Times attached Armenian roots to Princess Diana in an article about Armenia (Armenia - Where Life Began).

"What is common between the following famous people:

Princess Diana (no need of introduction), Garry Kasparov (Former world chess champion), Kim Kardashian (Socialite, model, sex-symbol) Andre Agassi (former world no.1 tennis player), Ivan Aivazovsky (world famous painter), Charles Aznavour (Singer, Actor), Arthur Abraham (current IBF middle weight-world boxing champion), Hasmik Papian (world famous opera singer). The question seems to be difficult. But the answer is simple. The common thing among the above celebrities is their roots. They are all Armenians. It is surprising that Armenian connection is so strong and work wonders. Perhaps Armenia is the only country whose Diaspora is more than the resident natives of the country. Armenia has a resident population of 3 million with a world-wide Diaspora population of around 7 million," says the article.

Armenian roots of Princess Diana have been brought up earlier. Different sources indicate that the great-grandmother of Diana's maternal line in the second lap was Armenian from India, named Eliza Kyurk (Kevorkian).

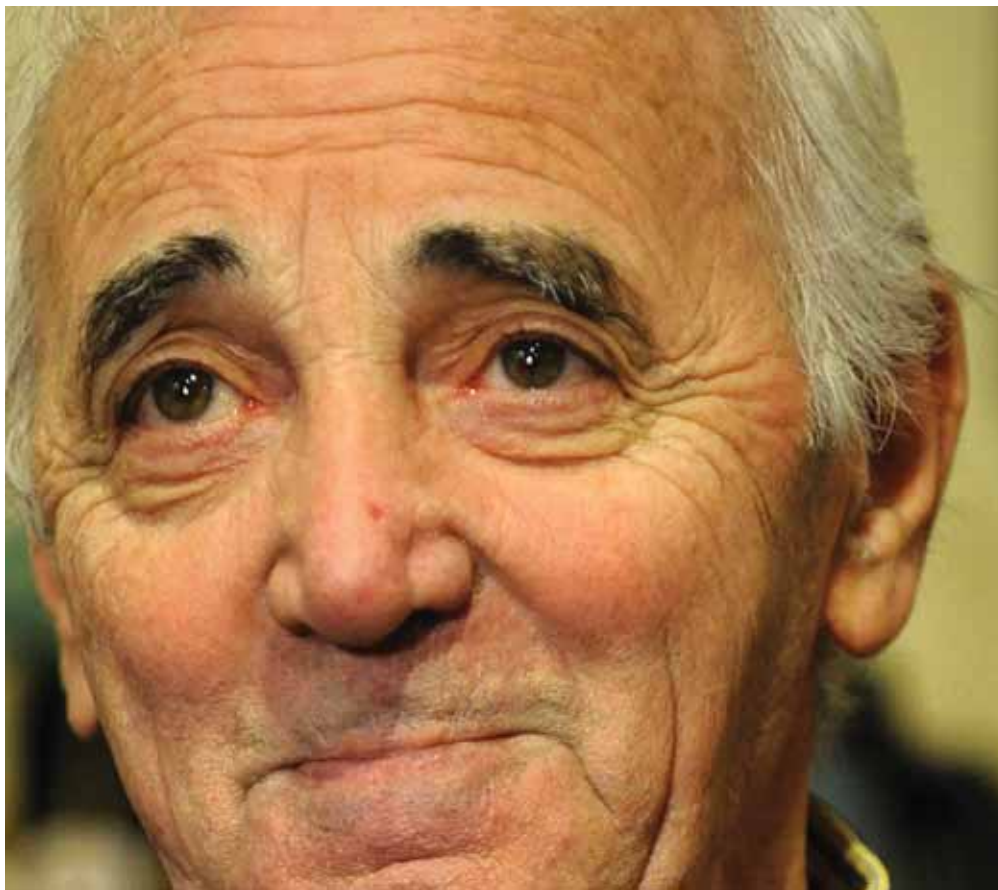
After a short outline the article mentions that a great number of students from Asian countries come to Armenia to continue their education. The reason for this attraction is low education fee in Armenia. At present there are more than 1,300 foreign students studying in Armenia.

Charles Aznavour to have a concert in Akhaltsikhe

World famous French Armenian singer Charles Aznavour on August 16 will have a concert during the opening ceremony of restored "Rabat" castle in Akhaltsikhe. As Georgia online informs, Aznavour with a music group consisting of 25 people will take part in the concert which will last an hour and a half.

"Rabat" castle which turned into ruins was reconstructed by Georgian authorities during 10 months. The fact of giving a concert in Akhaltsikhe is not accidental as the father of the singer was born there. His parents migrated to France and intended to leave for USA but not receiving visa had to stay in France. So Charles Aznavour became French citizen.

The songs of Aznavour (which are more than 1000) have been performed by such singers as Ray Charles, Bob Dylan and etc. Being legend Aznavour is a real patriot. He had formed charitable fund "Aznavour to Armenia" and has organized several actions to help his compatriots.



ARMENIAN POETRY

Hovhannes Toumanian

English translation by Alice Stone Blackwell

The Crane (1896)

The Crane has lost his way across the heaven,
From yonder stormy cloud I hear him cry,
A traveler a'er an unknown pathway driven,
In a cold world unheeded he doth fly.

Ah, whither leads this pathway long and dark,
My God, where ends it, thus with fears obsessed?
When shall night end this day's last glimmering spark?
Where shall my weary feet to-night find rest?

Farewell, beloved bird, where'er thou roam
Spring shall return and bring thee back once more,
With thy sweet mate and young ones, to thy home
Thy last year's nest upon the sycamore.

But I am exiled from my ruined nest,
And roam with faltering steps from hill to hill,
Like to the fowls of heaven in my unrest
Envy the boulders motionless and still.

Each boulder unassailed stands in its place,
But I from mine must wander tempest tossed
And every bird its homeward way can trace,
But I must roam in darkness, lone and lost.

Ah, whither leads this pathway long and dark,
My God, where ends it, thus with fears obsessed?
When shall night end this day's last glimmering spark?
Where shall my weary feet to-night find rest ?



Zodiac Weekly Forecast

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

Circumstances are falling together to create a really challenging week ahead. On the physical level, you may have a load of heavy lifting or other chores to manage. This occurs at a time when your mind may not be altogether attentive. Use special care when managing tools or unusual projects

Taurus (Apr. 20--May 19):

Relationships may feel intense and complicated at this time. You may sense some negative force at work. It is also possible that spending may get out of hand. Leave the credit cards at home. For some, you may experience bill collectors at the door.

Gemini (May 20 -- June 20) :

This is a good time to take an in depth survey of your most important relationship. (This could also include observing yourself in relation to clientele.) Study yourself first and determine whether any harbored anger is causing you to sabotage the connection. Tackle whatever problems exist in a healthy, direct way.

Cancer (June 21--Jul y 21) :

News from afar may be dragging you down during this period. It's possible that you are too distracted to attend to routine life. Do yourself a favor and disconnect from the media. You need a break. It isn't mandatory that you follow everything that is happening.

Leo (July 22 --Aug. 21):

Next week, on Aug. 8, Mercury will turn direct. Decisions that you may have set aside in recent weeks will be easier to settle. Your sense of stability will return. This week your attitude is hopeful and friends will be very helpful.

Virgo (Aug 22--Sep. 22) :

It is likely you will have fortunate developments related to your home, family, and security this week. Those who are spiritually inclined will find encouraging feedback for your studies. You and your partner may not connect well this week. Don't worry. This is brief. It will change by next week.

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

It appears that your attention will be needed in multiple arenas. Work/career is competing with your need to keep the peace with home and family. Use good stress relieving techniques or your temper may get the best of you now.

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

It may require a Herculean effort, but step aside from arguments or bickering this week. You may not know all the facts of the matter. Be cautious of entering into new involvements at this time because you may be acting from an unconscious place. Attractions could wind up badly.

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

It is possible you will experience a time of heaviness, due to the dawning awareness that something you have believed may not be true at all. This might have been developing all summer. For this week travel and relationship experiences should be positive.

Capricorn (Dec 21 -- Jan 19) :

Your issues with the Powers That Be could be disturbing your state of mind. It may be that there is a jumble of small threads that are tying you up in a knot. The tension may be showing itself in physical discomfort as well. Give yourself extra rest and take your vitamins during this challenging time.

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

You are moving toward the finish line on the end of a project that began roughly 2.5 years ago. It appears there is one major piece of the pie left to complete and that has begun this summer. By the end of October you must finalize and move on.

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

The Fish are prone to be connected to the collective. Right now the unrest and general angst on the planet could cause you a personal sense of foreboding. If this is so, then it is time to disconnect from the world at large and give yourself a breather from the news.

HUMOR

There are no dogs allowed here

A man goes to a bar with his dog. He goes up to the bar and asks for a drink. The bartender says "You can't bring that dog in here!" The guy, without missing a beat, says "This is my seeing-eye dog." "Oh man," the bartender says, "I'm sorry, here, the first one's on me." The man takes his drink and goes to a table near the door. Another guy walks in the bar with a Chihuahua. The first guys sees him, stops him and says "You can't bring that dog in here unless you tell him it's a seeing-eye dog." The second man graciously thanks the first man and continues to the bar. He asks for a drink. The bartender says "Hey, you can't bring that dog in here!" The second man replies "This is my seeing-eye dog." The bartender says, "No, I don't think so. They do not have Chihuauas as seeing-eye dogs." The man pauses for a half-second and replies "What?!?! They gave me a Chihuahua?!?"

Quote of the week



Whenever you find yourself on the side of the majority, it is time to pause and reflect.

Mark Twain

Enjoy your leisure

6 August #30 (927) ♦ 2012