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HIGHLIGHTS

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Armenia records solid improvement in Doing Business



Armenia ranks as the 32nd country in the World Bank and International Financial Corporation's annual joint report, Doing Business 2013.

see below

HIGHLIGHT

Yerevan hosting Armenian-Iranian Intergovernmental Commission session

Eleventh session of the Armenian-Iranian Joint Intergovernmental Commission kicked off on October 24 in the Armenian capital city Yerevan. The event is jointly moderated by the Commission's Armenian Co-Chair, Energy and Natural Resources Minister Armen Movsisyan, and the Iranian Co-Chair, Energy Minister Majid Namjoo.

During the session the parties discussed issues on cooperation in trade-economic, energy, transport and communication, environmental, healthcare, agriculture, labor and social affairs, education spheres.

See on p.9

The proposal about alliance may be accepted

By David Petrosyan

On the evening of October 18 the coordinator of the opposition Armenian National Congress (ANC) Levon Zurabyan gave an interview about the situation in the country in the run-up to the presidential election due in February. In his interview during "Urvagits" ("Outline") program of Kentron Television Company (Kentron is under control of teammates of Gagik Tsarukyan, the leader of the extra-coalition Prosperous Armenia Party (PAP)), Levon Zurabyan has said that in Armenia a system has been created that those in power are also in possession of property, and for that reason "... those who will lose power will lose their property as well". Zurabyan also has declared that if Serzh Sargsyan wins

the upcoming election, he - before the end of his second term of office - will remove from the political arena those political figures and factors (namely, Gagik Tsarukian and the PAP, as well as second Armenian President Robert Kocharyan) who may prevent

him from transferring power to his son-in-law Mikael Minasyan (former first deputy head of the presidential staff) in 2018. L. Zurabyan said that these plans of S. Sargsyan are leading to a serious conflict of interests between the current authorities and the PAP.

In L. Zurabyan's opinion, today there are only two big political forces capable of challenging Serzh Sargsyan. These forces are the PAP and the ANC. According to ANC coordinator, these two forces may unite their resources in the struggle with the regime and field a single presidential candidate. When introducing the political platform of the ANC, Levon Zurabyan has presented the declaration of August 1, 2008, about the creation of a union, the essence of which is to restore constitutional order in the country. As regards the economic platform for the union, the ANC suggests considering "A Hundred Steps", a program developed by experts of the opposition union in 2010.

In the October 23 interview with Armenian Service of Radio Liberty,

continued on page 4

US ambassador congratulates Tigran Sargsyan for improvement in World Bank 'Doing Business' index

A telephone conversation took place between Armenia's Prime Minister of Armenia Tigran Sargsyan, and the U.S. Ambassador John A. Heffern at the latter's initiative, the government press office reported.

Ambassador Heffern congratulated the Prime Minister for the improvement of the World Bank "Doing Business" index and mentioned the significant progress (18 points) made by Armenia in this field.

He pointed out the particular importance of developing the business environment to maintain sustainable economic growth in Armenia. He also highly evaluated the Armenian Government's efforts aimed at reforming the public administration system of the country and its resolution to bring the process of reforms to its completion.

Mr. Prime Minister expressed



his gratitude to the American Ambassador and mentioned the importance of the technical assistance that the US Government has provided to Armenia in order to ensure progress in this area.

Mr. Heffern also mentioned the recorded positive developments in the paying of taxes and protecting investments, and emphasized that the measures taken in this regard should be continued.

At the end of the conversation,

Mr. Ambassador pointed out the readiness of the U.S. Government to continue providing technical assistance to the Armenian Government for the implementation of its reform agenda and in particular for the further development of the country's business environment. In response, Prime Minister Tigran Sargsyan expressed his appreciation and stated the willingness of the Armenian Government to continue the cooperation.

In Mexico, Nalbandian voices dismay about pro-Azeri positions

While on an official visit to Mexico, Armenian Foreign Minister Eduard Nalbandian on October 23 criticized the Mexican Senate for adopting pro-Azeri resolution and expressed dismay at the recent erection of a statue of Azeri dictator Haydar Aliyev in the nation's capital.

During a meeting with his Mexican counterpart Patricia Espinosa, Nalbandian expressed his dissatisfaction with the fact that the previous Mexican parliament had adopted resolutions that misrepresent the elements of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Earlier this year, the Mexican Senate passed a resolution commemorating the events at

voiced support for the peaceful resolution of the conflict under the auspices of the OSCE Minsk Group.

On the same day, Nalbandian also met with members of the Mexican Senate and admonished them for taking steps that hinder cooperation between Armenia and Mexico.

"By talking about the steps that harmed the relations I mean the resolutions adopted by the last sitting of the Chamber of the Parliament and Senate of Mexico on Nagorno-Karabakh, which are contrary to the positions of the international community and stimulate Azerbaijan's destructive behavior and aggressive activities," Nalbandian told the sen-



Khojalu calling the incident genocide.

Nalbandian stressed that the resolutions were flagrantly contrary to the international community's position and harm the ongoing conflict resolution process. He added that such measures also impact the regional security and adversely impact Armenian-Mexican relations.

Nalbandian also expressed dismay over the erection of Khojalu memorial and the Aliyev statue, both of which have prompted Mexican human rights activities to complain to the authorities.

Nalbandian told Espinosa that he shared the concerns voiced by Mexican human rights advocates that the erection of the statues is an insult to the memory of genocide victims, adding that he agreed with the international reaction against placing the former Azerbaijani president's statue in the Mexican capital.

According to the Armenian Foreign Ministry press service, Espinosa provided explanations and clarifications and acknowledged the public outrage these statues have created. There were no indications, however, that she proposed measures to rectify the situation.

During the talks, Nalbandian briefed Espinosa about the current state of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict resolution process. Espinosa

ators.

The senators underlined that the only way of the settlement of the issue is the negotiations, and they urged all parties of the conflict to take steps for reaching peace as soon as possible, which is in the interest of the region and people living there.

Nalbandian also spoke at the Matias Romero Institute for Diplomatic Studies, to an audience made up of Mexico's diplomatic corps and high-ranking government officials. He delivered a terse message regarding Azerbaijan and its leadership.

"Having rich experience in corruption, Baku is trying to bring that experience to inter-state level, using it as a tool to lay its own responsibility for distorted perceptions on others. Unfortunately, in some countries some politicians fall into the Azerbaijan's trap," said Nalbandian adding that those elements "are incapable of resisting temptations of corruption coming from Baku. Based on its domestic experience, Azerbaijan believes that everything can be bought and sold even on the international level."

"The banner of the Azeri former president's monument is propagating that the former head of the KGB is a bright example of international peace, who led Azerbaijan to democracy. The actual truth is that various human rights organizations listed that country among the most corrupt and anti-democratic countries and that it has become a world champion of provoking war and threatening to use force," added Nalbandian.

Armenian and NKR Presidents watched the main combat shoot stage held in "Tigranakert" military academy

President Serzh Sargsyan, who was in the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh on a working visit, together with the President of the NKR Bako Sahakian, Ministers of Defense of two Armenian states and high-ranking military staff on October 23 at the Tigranakert training ground observed the main, combat crossfire phase of the military exercises. After the conclusion of the exercises, the Presidents handed awards to the servicemen who brought active participation to the exercises.

The President of Armenia, Commander-in-Chief Serzh Sargsyan addressed the servicemen. The President congratulated them on the successful completion of the exercises and underscored with satisfaction that what the Armenian troops demonstrated today fills his heart and soul with pride and delight and said that it deserves appreciation and gratitude. "I can imagine pride of your parents, your brothers and sisters, your wives and girls who are waiting for you. You are the people who hold our Motherland's honor high, your teachers, and probably first of all your parents' honor," President Serzh Sargsyan said.

The President of Armenia noted that resolve and spirit of the troops, their skills and growth of combat readiness compel him personally to



make sure that the Armenian Army and the defense army in particular is never short of any material resources.

"Just as yesterday and today, tomorrow too you will have the most contemporary combat weapon, because we have no alternative. We are living in a region where we must take care of our security ourselves. Naturally, we have allies and friends but you should know that help is rendered to those who can defend their honor. My generation paid its duty when it was needed. I am sure that you will do it even better. I am sure because I see it. I see that your commanders are more prepared than we were. I see that you are much more prepared than our troops were. Today, you have accomplished your mission brilliantly. I can see consid-

erable growth which is very important and it must be continuous, I have no doubt. Every person has the opportunity for self-expression during the lifetime. And that self-expression should be appreciated by the Motherland, by the common people, by the officials. I am confident that your first and foremost appreciators are the people. You have emerged from the nation's bosom and need that nation's gratitude as well as appreciation. Things that you have demonstrated today truly deserve gratitude. You are becoming stronger, the defense army is acquiring not only experience, not only contemporary weaponry but it also rebuilds itself. And I am confident, if, God forbid that time comes, you will do whatever you have to do. You will do whatever you have been sworn to do," the President of Armenia, Commander-in-Chief Serzh Sargsyan said and assured that our peoples' rights have been and will be protected in the same way the troops have done their duty today.

Serzh Sargsyan and Bako Sahakian participated also at the opening ceremony of a new barracks in one of the military units.

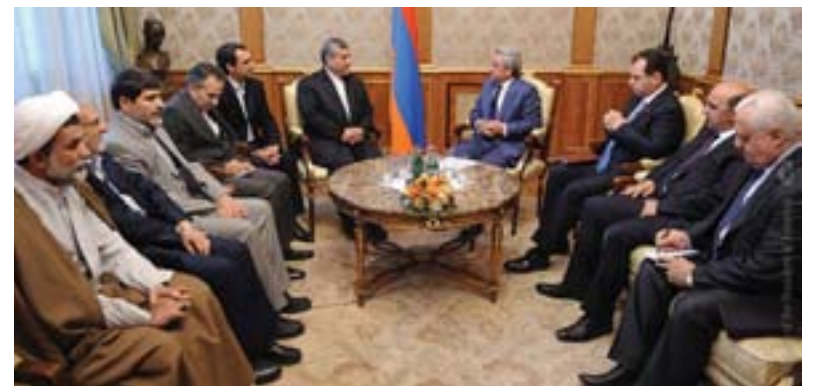
In the evening, the Commanders-in-Chief of two Armenian Republics participated at the extended meeting at the Ministry of Defense of Karabakh where they recapped the results of the military exercises.



Serzh Sargsyan hosts Iranian Energy Minister Majid Namjoo

On October 25 President Serzh Sargsyan received delegation headed by the Iranian Co-Chair of the Armenian-Iranian Inter-governmental Joint Commission, Minister of Energy of the Islamic Republic of Iran Majid Namjoo.

The President welcomed the visit of the delegation headed by Majid Namjoo which has arrived to Armenia to participate at the session of the Armenian-Iranian Intergovernmental Commission and underscored that in his deepest conviction, the Commission plays a significant role in the development of cooperation between the two countries in every area - political, economic, and cultural. Serzh Sargsyan noted that Armenia is interested in deepening relations with the neighboring Iran, in developing mutually beneficial cooperation which will boost the turnover between the two states. President Serzh Sargsyan expressed satisfaction with the fact



that the Armenian-Iranian economic relations register progress and the examples of the successful cooperation will soon be augmented by the groundbreaking ceremony for the construction of the Meghri hydropower station.

The Iranian Co-Chair of the Armenian-Iranian Intergovernmental Joint Commission, Minister of Energy of the Islamic Republic of Iran Majid Namjoo informed the President of Armenia that the Yerevan session of

the Commission has been a success and the parties have reached a number of agreements.

The interlocutors stressed in particular the importance of the successfully developing cooperation in the energy sector. Majid Namjoo assured that as the Co-Chair of the Intergovernmental Commission he would do his best to implement agreements reached by the Presidents of two friendly states, including key projects in the areas of energy and transportation.



Tsarukian still mum on presidential vote

Prosperous Armenia Party (PAP) leader Gagik Tsarukyan on October 24 again pointedly declined to clarify whom he and his influential political force will be supporting in the upcoming presidential elections.

"Mr. Tsarukyan will answer all questions at the right time," he told RFE/RL's Armenian service at the opening of a Russian-Armenian trade exhibition in Yerevan. The tycoon, who's Multi Group, co-organized the exhibition together with a Russian firm, refused to comment further.

Tsarukyan has kept politicians and observers guessing ever since effectively walking away, just over a year ago, from a 2011 agreement that committed the PAP to supporting President Serzh Sargsyan's reelection. That led to his growing tensions with Sargsyan culminating in the PAP's withdrawal from the governing coalition in June.

Chances of the PAP fielding its own candidate in the February 2013 presidential election appear to have increased after the Armenian authorities pressed controversial criminal charges against former Foreign Minister Vartan Oskanian earlier this month. The PAP, of which Oskanian is a senior member, has condemned the criminal case as "political persecution" of not only the ex-minister but also the entire party. Oskanian expressed



Prosperous Armenia Party leader Gagik Tsarukyan (R) at the opening of a Russian-Armenian trade exhibition in Yerevan, 24 Oct 2012.

readiness to run for president on the PAP ticket immediately after being formally charged with fraud on October 8.

The PAP is also being increasingly courted by the Armenian National Congress (PAP), one of the country's leading opposition groups. Levon Zurabyan, an ANC leader, said on October 23 that the bloc is ready to join forces with the PAP for defeating Sargsyan in the presidential ballot. Zurabyan claimed that both Tsarukyan and his reputed political sponsor, former President Robert Kocharyan, will risk losing their business assets if Sargsyan's secures reelection.

Commenting on that claim, the PAP spokesman Tigran

Urikhanyan said he was "glad that people have concerns and that those concerns can be related to the PAP." Asked about the possibility of an electoral alliance with the ANC, Urikhanyan said, "Nobody can tell yet what will happen, especially with regard to the PAP, because we are not talking about that yet."

The ANC's cooperation offer to Tsarukyan was condemned by Sargsyan's Republican Party of Armenia (RPA) in unusually strong terms. RPA spokesman Eduard Sharmazanov called Zurabyan's remarks a "complete disgrace" that testifies to the ANC's "imminent political demise."

Expert says ANC can't rival RPA alone

Armenian presidential election results will be highly predictable unless Prosperous Armenia party nominates a candidate for the February race, Caucasus Institute director, political analyst Alexander Iskandaryan said.

The expert believes the Prosperous Armenia's possible nomination of own candidate to be the greatest intrigue of the upcoming polls.

"Rather serious pressure is

exerted on both Prosperous Armenia leader Gagik Tsarukyan and party member Vartan Oskanian," he said.

"The Prosperous Armenia has two options: it will either nominate own candidate, party leader Gagik Tsarukyan in all probability, or it will back the ruling Republican Party of Armenia," Mr. Iskandaryan said, deeming Serzh Sargsyan to be the RPA's only presidential candidate.

As the expert noted, the RPA seeks to reach another agreement with the Prosperous Armenia Party to stave off the latter's nomination of own presidential candidate.

In this context, he noted the cooperation with the Armenian National Congress (ANC) opposition bloc less probable.

"The ANC won't be able to rival the RPA alone," the expert said.

ARF Dashnaktsutyun to clarify its position on presidential election in December

The ARF Dashnaktsutyun will clarify the issue of its participation in the upcoming presidential election in December, the ARFD member Armen Rustamyan said on October 26.

The party has an objective to investigate the current situation in the country on the occasion of upcoming presidential election. The assessment will be presented

at the December meeting of the supreme meeting. Then, the final decision will be made, Rustamyan told reporters.

The party will do its best to consolidate the opposition camp. In this context, Rustamyan noted that the ARFD intends to publish a 2009 platform and will try to consolidate the opposition around it.

"We should not focus on the issue of a single opposition candidate. This issue is not that important. The candidate can be a completely neutral person. He has to come to power and abandon the existing political system in favor of a parliamentary system of government," he emphasized.

Free Democrats won't represent the Heritage faction in the Parliament any more

The Board of the Free Democrats party decided that the representatives of the party Khachatur Kokobelyan and Alexander Arzumanyan won't represent the Heritage faction any more.

The statement dissemination by the party notes that the men-

tioned people will represent the Free Democrats party in the National Assembly remaining formally the member of the above mentioned faction and don't bear any responsibility for the actions of the Heritage faction, aren't limited to the decisions of the faction.

"The political processes going on between the Free Democrats and the Heritage over the past period are unacceptable for our political force and we are sorry for our all efforts toward maintaining the alliance were undermined", the statement reads.

Presidential elections will be important for further Armenia-EU relations, Head of EU Delegation states

The Head of the EU Delegation to Armenia Traian Hristea said on October 24 that the upcoming presidential elections due in February were important for further Armenia-EU relations.

During the meeting with journalists, he noted that the EU will continue using "more for more" principle.

"We hail the readiness of the authorities to continue the reforms. We have already made progress in the talks on Association Agreement, start talks on the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement and in fact, we finished negotiations on the Visa Facilitation and Readmission. We hope that the agreements won't only be signed on paper but will become agreements which bring a number of changes and transformations which will change the life of an ordinary citizen in case of proper implementation", said Traian Hristea.

In the context of the upcoming

presidential elections, the Head of the EU Delegation also pointed out that it was important that the country's authorities fully implemented all the recommendations of the OSCE/ODIHR.

The Head of the OSCE Yerevan Office Andrey Sorokin recalled in his turn that the Armenian President stressed during one of his recent speeches that the elections will be held in accord with the recommendations and notes of the OSCE/ODIHR.

"In fact, we got an assurance of from the senior official of Armenia regarding the holding of the elections", said Andrey Sorokin.

He assured that the OSCE Office will continue implementation of its projects on supporting democratic reforms in Armenia. The overall cost of the project makes EUR1.7mln and is implemented by the OSCE and EU Offices in Armenia.



Prosperous Armenia party rep comments on the ANC's coordinator's statements



The Secretary of the Prosperous Armenia party (PAP) faction Naira Zohrabyan stated that she was not commenting personal viewpoints but the official viewpoints of political forces.

She said so asked to comment on the viewpoint of the Armenian National Congress (ANC) faction's head Levon Zurabyan, who stated that in case of re-election Serzh Sargsyan will do everything to move away economically and financially powerful Gagik Tsarukyan and Robert Kocharyan from the political field.

Levon Zurabyan has stated about it in an interview to

Azattyun.am. He said it first of all means that Serzh Sargsyan continues withdrawing the factors having big economic and financial opportunities from the political field.

In an interview Zurabyan said that only two big political forces were able to challenge Serzh Sargsyan - the Prosperous Armenia party and the ANC, which he said may consolidate over a number of existing issues.

Asked about the possibility of backing the PAP candidate at the presidential polls by the ANC, Naira Zohrabyan said her party was not making analysis and was not searching for pre-contexts. She said the PAP would express its position over the presidential election after it made a relevant decision.

As to the other political forces, Naira Zohrabyan said she did know a political force that as of the moment had stated about its position at the presidential polls.

"We will comment after a political force, be it the ANC, the Republican Party of the Armenia, the Armenian Revolutionary Federation or the Heritage, states its position and nominates candidate," the PAP representative said.

Australia's largest state of NSW recognizes Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh

The Legislative Council of the New South Wales Parliament adopted a resolution recognizing the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh and the right to self-determination of its Armenian people, who declared independence from an oppressive Azerbaijan 20 years ago, the Armenian National Committee of Australia reported.

The motion, which was unanimously adopted on Thursday 25 October, comes after many months of advocacy from the Armenian National Committee of Australia (ANC Australia). It was introduced to the Chamber by the Hon. Marie Ficarra MLC, who was been a long-standing supporter of Armenian issues.

The motion acknowledges the 20th anniversary of independence for the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh, it supports the right to self-determination of its people, and it "calls on the Commonwealth Government [of Australia] to officially recognize the independence of the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh and strengthen Australia's relationship with Nagorno-Karabakh and its citizens."

ANC Australia Executive Director Vache Kahramanian and with Communications Director Haig Kayserian were present in the Gallery to witness the successful passage of this historic motion.

"Nagorno Karabakh has been at the forefront of ANC Australia's recent activities. Today's result is a victory for all those who continue to remain oppressed under brutal regimes," Kahramanian remarked.

"The NSW Parliament has always been, and continues to be, a beacon of hope in upholding human rights. We thank all members of the Legislative Council for taking a stance to uphold the basic human right to self-determination. In particular we thank Marie Ficarra for her courageous stance."

ANC Australia Honorary



Chairman, Greg Soghomonian welcomed this historic decision.

Soghomonian said: "The Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh is now receiving the status it has long deserved - an independent, democratic republic. This is a significant milestone for the Armenian-Australian community and the Armenian community at large.

He added: "This motion serves as a testament to the strength of the Armenian National Committee of Australia in ensuring the representation of all issues of importance to our community."

National Assembly of the NKR sent a message to the Parliament of the Australian State of New South Wales

"We learnt with a deep feeling of gratitude about the adoption of the resolution recognizing the right of people of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic to self-determination. For more than twenty years our people have been striving for international recognition of their state guided by universal democratic values, finding its deserved place among the free and sovereign peoples.

We are confident that the international recognition of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic will play an important and decisive role in the process of the settlement of the Karabakh conflict, will contribute to the establishment of lasting peace and stability in the region. The resolution adopted by you inspires hope that the

federal authorities of Australia will react to the initiative of New South Wealth and will also take similar steps to recognize the priority of the right of peoples to self-determination.

We welcome the resolution and voice hope that the inter-state relations will be established between the authorities of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Australia in the foreseeable future for the sake of establishment of justice in international relations and the unconditional realization of the right of peoples to self-determination."

The message was signed by the Motherland, Democracy and the ARF Dashnaksutyun factions of the National Assembly and the Artsakhatun Deputy Group.

7 Lessons of Cuban crisis for Karabakh conflict

By Simon Saradzhyan, Research fellow, Harvard's Belfer Center

The Cuban missile crisis of 1962 stands out as not only one of the most dangerous moments in human history, but also as the most thoroughly researched case of a confrontation between two great powers that ended up being peacefully resolved. The wealth of evidence and quality of analysis that have been produced by participants and scholars of the October 1962 crisis make the latter an indispensable case study for anyone interested in management of any inter-state conflict.

The current conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh is no exception. There are, of course, profound differences between the two conflicts - the absence of nuclear weapons in the Armenian and Azeri arsenals being the most obvious and important. And, yet, there are a number of valuable lessons that parties to the Karabakh conflict should learn from the 1962 crisis:

First, Armenian and Azeri leaders should review their militaries' routines to weed out those contingency SOPs that may lead to escalation of a crisis into a war against their orders. The 1962 crisis set in motion a number of such routines that almost plunged the USA and USSR into a war, including arming fighter aviation with nuclear missiles and permission granted to commanders to use nuclear weapons without approval by the head of state if under an attack that disrupts communications with superiors. In addition to review and revision of their own contingency routines, the parties to the Karabakh conflict should familiarize themselves with their opponent's SOPs.

Second, parties to the Karabakh

conflict should keep in mind that escalation can acquire its own logic. Had U.S. President John F. Kennedy ordered a ground invasion of Cuba, the Soviets could have retaliated by striking U.S. nuclear missiles in Turkey, thereby escalating the conflict to a nuclear war, according to Graham Allison, one of the most thoughtful scholars of the 1962 crisis. Armenian and Azeri leaders should consider directing strategic games specifically designed to identify points of no return in different escalation scenarios.

Third, a hotline should be established in Yerevan and Baku. In October 1962 Kennedy and the Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev made a number of urgent important decisions that had to be preceded by gauging the opponent's reaction, but they had no way to communicate directly and discreetly. Today, there is no publicly known hotline between the presidential offices in Yerevan and Baku, so the leaders may also be unable to communicate directly and candidly if a crisis ruptures peacetime channels of communications. This needs to be rectified.

Fourth, neither Azeri nor Armenian side should harbor hopes that the opponent will back down. Khrushchev knew about the American superiority in strategic nuclear weapons and backed down when the Cuban crisis peaked. Neither side in the Karabakh conflict enjoys overwhelming military superiority, and therefore, should not count on the opponent backing down in case of escalation.

Fifth, both sides should avoid cornering the opponent. That Khrushchev was able to back down during the crisis was partly a result of a deliberate strategy by Kennedy who built pressure, but left a face-saving way out. Armenian and

Azeri leaders should not only consider which of their actions may corner the opponent, but also how to avoid cornering themselves.

Sixth, Armenian and Azeri leaders also should factor in reaction of key stakeholders on both sides of the conflict just as the USSR and USA had to take into account interests of their allies in October 1962. For one, Baku should not assume that the self-proclaimed Nagorno-Karabakh Republic will blindly follow Republic of Armenia's lead. Karabakh Armenians -- whose representatives dominate Armenia's power establishment -- will not concede to any change that would threaten their survival.

Seventh, Azeri and Armenian leaders should avoid adventurist moves. If fully implemented, Khrushchev's decision to deploy nuclear missiles in Cuba would have narrowed the U.S.-Soviet nuclear gap. However, implementation of that decision was poorly planned and its failure contributed to Khrushchev's ouster in 1964. Azeri and Armenian leaders should avoid adventurism, keeping in mind that a failure may lead not only to ouster, but also to exile in addition to disastrous consequences for their countries.

A new war over Karabakh would be much more devastating than the one fought 20 years ago. In fact some of the weapons -- that the sides have acquired -- can wreak havoc that would be as disastrous for these small nations as a limited U.S.-Soviet nuclear exchange would have been for the American and Soviet peoples in 1962. Institutionalizing lessons of the Cuban missile crisis would help leaders on both sides of the Karabakh conflict to avert an 'accidental' devastating war. If, of course, they wish to avoid it.

The proposal about alliance may be accepted

from page 1

Zurabyan repeated his theses voiced in the abovementioned interview to Kentron.

It is noteworthy that since Kentron Television Company broadcasts on a decimeter frequency, the number of its viewers is limited to Yerevan and nearby regions.

Interestingly, the pro-government electronic and print media, which prevail in Armenia's media field for five days (!), neither reported the abovementioned statement of the ANC's leading functionary nor commented on it. Those who are familiar with the external control system of these media can safely assume that the media outlets received a respective command from the presidential palace to ignore that important event.

The impression is that the ANC proposal about an alliance with the PAP was as unexpected for the presidential palace as the first snow usually is for employees of public utilities - although everyone is aware of the approach of the winter by the calendar, nevertheless the first snow often takes the public utilities unawares and their staff does not know what to do.

At the end of the fifth day, Zurabyan's theses were reiterated by Aram Manukyan, who is a parliamentary deputy of the ANC faction and the Chairman of the Board of the Armenian National Movement party.

Eventually, on the sixth day following the mentioned statement by L. Zurabyan, the heavy artillery of the pro-president mass media, namely the "First Armenian Information" outlet released a series of articles against ex-president Levon Ter-Petrosyan and Gagik Tsarukyan (entitled "A Political Science Analysis: The Techniques of a Fraud" and "There Remains a Month for Gagik Tsarukyan to Beat about the Bush").

The aforesaid shows that such an alliance between the PAP and the ANC is highly undesirable not only for the presidential palace, but also for several

big foreign players. In particular, this alliance does not suit the Americans who would like ex-foreign minister Vartan Oskanian (who has neither impressive charisma nor popularity to become a serious rival to President Serzh Sargsyan) to be fielded as the PAP candidate in the upcoming presidential election. Moreover, V. Oskanian has an image of a man who is incapable of being the "number one". He would be a weak presidential candidate.

Those in the presidential palace want to see Vartan Oskanian as their rival in the upcoming presidential election to such a degree that they are trying to provoke the traditional Armenian party ARF-Dashnaksutyun into supporting Oskanian. It is hard to say whether they will succeed in doing it, but one needs to take into account the fact that the ARF-Dashnaksutyun has already made a statement to the effect that it will field its own candidate to run in the election. In this context V. Oskanian cannot be an "own person" for the ARF-Dashnaksutyun for two reasons: he is not a member of that traditional Armenian party, and, secondly, he holds views more similar to those of another traditional Armenian party - the Ramkavar Azatakan/Liberal Party. So there is little probability that the ARF-Dashnaksutyun will endorse the former foreign minister as a candidate in the upcoming election.

Unlike V. Oskanian, the PAP leader Gagik Tsarukyan has quite considerable resources and impressive rating (the surveys, even those conducted by pro-government sociologists, confirm this) in order to become a serious rival to the incumbent president. More than 450 thousand votes gained by the PAP and its leader in the last parliamentary elections bear evidence of this circumstance.

Based on tactical considerations, the PAP functionaries have so far given evasive answers to the reporters' questions about a possible alliance with the ANC and fielding a single presidential

continued on page 6



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FOR SALE

1 ROOMS

- ♦ **683. Argishti 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

- ♦ **1579** Krtu str, 17/11, 100 sq.m, newly built, 2 rooms, euro repaired, furnished, not inhabited, swimming-pool, tennis court, view to canyon.Price: 270.000 USD
- ♦ **1560** Northern Ave., 10/3 130 sq.m, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, climate control, parking, windows looking to the Northern Avenue, exploitation rent 28.000 AMD. Price: 400.000 USD
- ♦ **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 USD
- ♦ **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 str**. 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

- ♦ **2682** Aram Str. 13/6 187sq.m, newly built,4 rooms, 3 bedrooms, drywall, buckle, 2 open balconies, beautiful view, 2 garages, view to garden. Price: 1sq.m 574 000 AMD
- ♦ **2676** Amiryany Str. 16/12 259 sq.m. 4 rooms, 3 bedrooms.N-3 meters, capitally euro repaired,view to yard, concrete floor, heating system, water, gas, AC, underground parking, separate furnished kitchen Price: 550.000 AMD % included
- ♦ **2674** Qeru Str, 17/3 103 sq.m, 3 rooms, 2 bedrooms,N-3U meters, elite building , 2 bathrooms, swimming-pool, tennis court, parking(not included in the price) heating, gas, water, AC, sold with and without furniture Price: without furniture 160000 USD with furniture 175000 USD
- ♦ **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+foyyee, 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-2milion 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.
- ♦ **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 rampant. Price-5000 USD



- ♦ **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 cottage 4 flats, totall-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, bed-room 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. Amiryany 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

- ♦ **2037. Baghramyan str.**, 5/2, 60sqm, 1 bed-room, 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
- ♦ **1961. Tumanian street**, 4/2, 86sq.m., 1 bed-room, 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

- ♦ **2021** Teryan Str, building 8, 9/8,9 4 bedrooms, newly built, 245 sq.m, capitally repaired, euro doors and windows, not inhabited, 3 bathrooms, 2 halls, heating system. Preliminary price: 3500 USD
- ♦ **2043** Saryan Str., 24 appt 8/2 3 bedrooms,147 sq.m, 2 bathrooms, tiled floors, AC, heating system. Price: 1200 USD
- ♦ **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, Falcon 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. Amiryany str**, 12/11. 3 bedrooms, newly built, 180 sq.m, capitally repaired, furnished, 2 bathrooms, Baxi heating system installed, climate control. Price: 1700 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.
- ♦ **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, barn, 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. Djrvej**, 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 sq.m., 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. Zarobyan 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

Neither Obama nor Romney Deserve Armenian-American votes



By Harut Sassounian

During my recent trip to Armenia, journalists repeatedly asked me which U.S. presidential candidate I would support in the Nov. 6 elections. My answer was clear and unequivocal: I supported neither President Obama nor Governor Romney. Upon my return to the U.S., I was pleased to learn that the Armenian National Committee of America (ANCA) had made the same decision by not endorsing either candidate.

This was not a difficult decision. Both candidates have been disappointing. The president has not kept his word on many Armenian and non-Armenian issues, while his rival has not shown the slightest interest in the Armenian-American community and its issues.

Here is Obama's long list of unkept promises on Armenian issues:

1. During the 2008 presidential campaign, he repeatedly pledged to acknowledge the Armenian Genocide, and broke his promise after the election.

2. Furthermore, the Obama Administration opposed the adoption of a congressional resolution on the Armenian Genocide.

3. Obama significantly reduced the amount of foreign aid to Armenia and Artsakh (Karabagh). Moreover, his administration did not spend the full amount of aid Congress had allocated to Artsakh.

4. He pressured Armenia to sign the infamous "protocols" with Turkey in 2009.

5. He did not press Turkey to lift its blockade of Armenia.

6. He remained silent in the face of repeated saber-rattling by Azerbaijan's president against Armenia and Artsakh, and ignored his campaign pledge to support Artsakh's self-determination.

7. In late December 2010, circumventing the "hold" placed by U.S. Senators, Obama unilaterally appointed Matt Bryza as ambassador to Azerbaijan. Bryza's candidacy had been overwhelmingly opposed by the Armenian-American community.

8. Breaking another promise, Obama failed to promote trade with Armenia.

9. He and Secretary of State Hillary Clinton did not respond to repeated requests to meet with Armenian-American community leaders to address their concerns.

Armenian-Americans do not need to beg Obama to acknowledge the Armenian Genocide, since President Reagan issued such a statement in his Presidential Proclamation of April 22, 1981. By not acknowledging the Armenian Genocide, Obama simply undermined his own credibility. Most Armenian-Americans trusted him in 2008. They no longer trust him in 2012! As the popular saying goes, "Fool me once, shame on you; fool me twice,

shame on me!"

Those who think that such an assessment is too harsh and too narrowly focused on Armenian issues should be advised that Obama has not kept 86 other promises on national and international issues, according to politifact.com.

Romney has not fared any better with Armenian-Americans. He has avoided any contact with the community, making no attempt to seek their support and votes. The concern is that if he shows such callous disregard when he desperately needs every single vote to get elected, he will most definitely not pay any attention to Armenians and their issues after the election.

Clearly, it is unwise for both presidential candidates not to court the support of Armenian-American voters in crucial swing states, at a time when the race is so tight and a handful of votes could mean the difference between victory and defeat. However, it is still not too late for the two candidates to sit down with the leadership of the Armenian-American community and address their concerns. This will not be an easy conversation. As it would be practically impossible to trust Obama's

new promises, his only credible response would be to take a positive step on an important Armenian issue before Nov. 6! Romney, on the other hand, has more of an uphill battle. Being a candidate, he can only make promises that would not be taken too seriously at this late hour.

To avoid being fooled again by false promises, the Armenian-American community needs to adopt a new election strategy. Only those candidates who have fulfilled their campaign promises during their first term in office should be supported for re-election. Promises made by new candidates or those with no solid record of accomplishments on Armenian issues should be simply ignored.

Finally, not voting for either presidential candidate does not mean sitting out the elections. One third of the U.S. Senators are up for re-election, as well as all 435 House Members. Armenian-American voters should reward candidates supportive of their issues by voting them back into office, and should punish their opponents by voting them out of office! Please consult ANCA's ratings of all congressional candidates at www.anca.org.



French Senator wants new genocide bill to be submitted before April 24, 2013

A delegation of the Council of Coordination of Armenian Organizations of France (CCAF), headed by its co-chairs Mourad Papazian and Ara Toranian, had a meeting with the delegation of the France-Armenia Friendship Group of the French Senate, represented by its President Philippe Kaltenbach and Senators Luc Carvounas, Hervé Marseille and Bernard Piras.

The discussion focused on the future of the bill criminalizing the denial of the Armenian Genocide and the official visit of the President of Armenia to France.

Recalling the commitment of the French President to submit a new bill criminalizing the Genocide denial, the CCAF delegation stressed the importance of adopting it as soon as possible. The Co-Chairs reminded that a similar motion was voted by the National Assembly in 2006 and voted again by both Houses of Parliament less than a year ago.

Philippe Kaltenbach said the group wants to see a new bill submitted before 24 April, 2013, Nouvelles d'Armenia reported.



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There are so many places in the world where you can spend your money
Give us a chance to spend it on you
unforgettable trip!

The proposal about alliance may be accepted

From page 4

candidate. They have usually dodged such questions by importunate pro-government journalists, by saying that "We have not yet discussed that issue", "The decision will be taken after a comprehensive discussion", and so on.

In reality, decisions in that party are taken by one person - Gagik Tsarukyan. Apparently, while making his decisions, he will also be guided by the external political situation. It needs to be reminded that BHK is Armenia's only parliamentary party to support the participation of our country in the Eurasian Union project. The project will be implemented under the patronage of Russia.

In our judgment, a large-scale information and PR campaign aimed at discrediting the PAP leader Gagik Tsarukyan in the eyes of both the population and Moscow will be launched - on the tip from the presidential palace - in Armenia in the near future.

In conclusion, it should be noted that logically, the ANC's proposal regarding an alliance with the PAP in the upcoming presidential election is a continuation of the process that began at the meeting staged by the then extra-parliamentary opposition at Liberty Square of Yerevan on 25 November 2011. Let us remind that the meeting was held after the country's authorities ruined the dialogue between the ruling coalition and the extra-parliamentary opposition - ANC. During his speech at that meeting, the ANC leader, first

Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan made a "political science analysis" and called for "Armenia without Serzh". The gist of the analysis was that all the healthy forces of society should start a struggle against the Serzh Sargsyan regime. It was noted in the "political science analysis" that various forces, including those in power, might be allies of the ANC in that struggle. When speaking about such forces, L. Ter-Petrosyan pointed out the PAP and its leader Gagik Tsarukyan. At that time the first president called on G. Tsarukyan and the PAP to run in the upcoming parliamentary elections as a separate column as they were a self-reliant force.

We should remind the reader that following the "political science analysis" made by L. Ter-Petrosyan:

- the PAP ran as a separate political column in the parliamentary elections, despite the memorandum of 17 February 2011, in which it undertook an obligation to run in the upcoming elections by including its candidates in the single proportional list of candidates, together with the Republican Party of Armenia (RPA) and the Country of Law Party;

- during the last parliamentary elections, the PAP cooperated with the ANC and the ARF-Dashnaksutyun in the Inter-Party Center for Public Oversight of the Elections;

- based on the outcome of the 2012 parliamentary elections, the PAP refused to enter into the ruling coalition,

although it was persistently asked to do so;

- after refusing to become part of the government coalition, the PAP recalled all its appointees (ministers, deputy ministers, governors, and deputy governors) from executive bodies of Armenia;

- during the vote of confidence in the government, held in the parliament, BHK did not endorse the program of Prime Minister Tigran Sargsyan, i.e. the PAP refused to give credence to him;

- a number of prominent figures representing the PAP have been persecuted by law enforcement agencies. Independent observers qualify these persecutions as politically motivated, with the "Oskanian case" being singled out;

- the PAP has started acting as an independent and self-reliant political force both within the country and in the foreign political arena. The bills introduced by that party in the parliament can be assessed as socially oriented, including the bills aiming to improve the conditions of doing business at family-run, small and medium-sized enterprises. During the elections to local government bodies this autumn, the PAP ran as an alternative political force to the ANC.

The aforesaid shows that there is quite a strong probability of an alliance between the ANC and the PAP. Yet, in our opinion, the organizational manifestation of the alliance will become apparent in a month when all domestic and foreign prerequisites for its realization are in place.

Ruined city of Ani set for new excavations



Ani, a ruined and uninhabited Armenian city situated in the eastern Turkish province of Kars on the Armenian frontier, will be the subject of new academic work to better present site to visitors.

Archaeologists are planning renewed excavations next year in Ani, an ancient Armenian city in the eastern province of Kars, the Hurriyet Daily News reports.

The academics from

Pamukkale University in Denizli have applied to lead the excavation works and are currently conducting negotiations with the Culture and Tourism Ministry, according to Hakan Doganay, the Kars culture and tourism director.

There are two application programs and three projects for the ruins that are right on the border with Armenia, he said, noting that the work was expected to

finish by the end of 2013. The work will involve creating a detailed map of the site, which was once the center of a powerful Armenian empire and possessed a population of between 100,000 and 200,000 over a millennium ago, making it one of the biggest cities in the

tifications were among the most technically and artistically advanced structures in the world at the time, according to specialists. Unearthing the ruins at Ani would shed light on the past, Doganay said. Doganay said the site occupied 78 hectares of land and was

surrounded by 4,500-meter-long ramparts. In addition to its numerous churches, the site also features the remains of an inn, a public bath, a mosque and other buildings, Doganay said. The site was located on the historic Silk Road and formed the first gate connecting the Caucasus to Anatolia before a sea route was discovered. Ani is on the World Cultural Heritage List. “Ani is a city of universal religions. We call it a world city since people from all nations, cultures, and races live there,” Doganay said. “It is essential to bring this world city to light and give it to the world as soon as possible. Our workings are ongoing in a planned and systematic way,” Doganay said. In 2011, 21,460 people visited Ani. Sixty percent of them were foreign, while 40 percent were locals. “We think they were attracted since Ani is a world city,” the cultural official said, the Hurriyet Daily News says.



world at the time. Ani was once the capital of a medieval Armenian kingdom that covered much of present-day Armenia and Eastern Turkey. Ani is protected on its eastern side by a ravine formed by the Akhurian River and on its western side by the Bostanlar or Tzaghkotzadzor valley. The Akhurian is a branch of the Araks River and forms part of the current border between Turkey and Armenia. Dubbed the “City of 1001 Churches,” Ani stood on various trade routes, and its many religious buildings, palaces, and for-



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Meeting with Jerome Monahan

By Susanna Mkrtchyan

On October 25 in the Artbridge café the British Council organized a meeting-discussion for the journalists "Tea Drinking with Jerome Monahan", freelance journalist, teacher and writer. He has held courses of the English language through the studies of the media, theatrical art, painting and music. Since 1999 he had been a freelance journalist, teacher continuing at the same time to make up courses envisaged for the staff of the school and the pupils.

The main theme of the well-known journalist was Truth and Media. He has talked about yellow newspapers and their role on the everyday life of the society, noting about the "The Star" and "The Sun" and especially paying attention to

hates the BBC, as it is public media and he tries carry out activities in the private media. As there was a scandal around the abovementioned newspaper it was closed for a week. That was an unprecedented event in the history of media.

Jerome Monahan has told about Chomsky, who thinks that there are filters in the news, and media is flawed. This theory postulates five general classes of "filters" that determine the type of news that is presented in news media. These five are:

- Ownership of the medium
- Medium's funding sources
- Sourcing
- Flak
- All-communist ideology

Nick Davies, who is a reporter of The Guardian, used to say: "forget filters" with his Flat Earth

News. He has the following ten rules:

- Rule One: Rune Cheap Stories
- Rule Two: Select Safe Facts
- Rule Three: Avoid The Electric Fence
- Rule Four: Select Safe Ideas
- Rule Five: Always Give Both Sides of the Story
- Rule Six: Give Them What They Want
- Rule Seven: The Bias Against Truth
- Rule Eight: Give Them What They Want To Believe In
- Rule Nine: Go With The Moral Panic
- Rule Ten: The Ninja Turtle Syndrome

Jerome Monahan especially has talked about hackers who hack the phone. He has noted that a lot of information comes from the blogs. The problem is to get information through blogs. The journalists also deconstruct news, and the media is not consistent. He has opined about paparazzi, saying that he hates them.

Jerome Monahan has drawn attention of the journalists to the circumstance that when all politicians go on for holidays comes so-called "Silly Season" and they find extraordinary and absurd news, as the shape of a Christ in a tree, a story about a pussy cat, etc.

After presenting his views about the features of journalism Jerome Monahan answered the journalists' questions. The meeting was quite productive for local journalists, and noticing that the representatives of the British Council promised to organize such meetings in future.



the fact that the newspapers "Daily Telegraph" and "The Guardian" are still comparatively popular among the readers. But the newspapers are shrinking in the UK. He noted that the people mainly read online newspapers more than the printed ones. Jerome Monahan talked about Public and Private Sphere, the concept and the purpose of the media, and to whom are the media accountable, the blogs, social network sites how the audience is viewed and how success is measured in general.

He emphasized the role of the media, particularly, mentioning Rupert Murdoch (he owns the "News of the World" and a lot of newspapers in the world), who



Press conference of Rene Leonian and the presentation of the book "True Identity"

On October 23 press conference of Rene Leonian, the representative of Armenian Evangelical Union for Eurasia and former pastor of Evangelical Church of Armenia and the presentation of the book "True Identity" by Larisa Gevorgyan was held at "Noyan Tapan" News agency. The book speaks about the activities undertaken in Armenia and the Diaspora by René and Sylvie Leonian of Armenian origin. The author and the book was introduced by the President of Writers' Union of Armenia Levon Ananyan. The book was published by "Noyan Tapan" Holding.



Armenia ranks 32nd in Doing Business 2012 report



Armenia ranks as the 32nd country in the World Bank and International Financial Corporation's annual joint report, Doing Business 2012.

The country has improved its positions by 18 points compared to last year when it placed 50th in the list of the countries under study.

Singapore leads the ranking like in 2011, with Hong Kong and New Zealand being the next countries in the top three lists.

Georgia, Armenia's northern neighbor, has appeared among the top ten countries. It has risen to the 9th position from the 12th position in 2011.

Azerbaijan, the other neighbor of Armenia in the South Caucasus, has retreated by one position, ranking as the 67th country. As for

Russia, it has risen from the 121st position in 2011 to the 112 in 2012.

Doing Business 2012 is the ninth in a series of annual reports investigating the regulations that enhance business activity and those that constrain it. It covers regulations affecting 11 areas of the life of a business: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, resolving insolvency and employing workers. The latter area is missing from the 2012 ranking on the ease of doing business.

It is noteworthy that Bosnia Herzegovina's name is mentioned instead of Armenia in the map featured in this year's report.

Armenian-Iranian power plant construction 'set to start'



The repeatedly postponed construction of a big hydroelectric plant on the Araxriver marking Armenia's border with Iran will finally start next month, the energy ministers of the two neighboring states said on October 25.

Energy Minister Armen Movsisyan and his Iranian counterpart Majid Namjou made the announcement after wrapping up a two-day session of an Armenian-Iranian Intergovernmental Commission on economic cooperation in Yerevan.

"At Mr. Namjou's proposal, within the next 10-15 days we will hold the inauguration ceremony and the construction of the Meghri plant will get underway," Movsisyan told a joint news conference. He said Namjou has personally helped to speed up the implementation of the project estimated to cost at least \$330 million.

The Armenian and Iranian governments agreed to build the 130-megawatt facility about a decade ago but have not succeeded in getting the project off the drawing board until now. Movsisyan announced the impending start of its construction by Iranian firms in July 2010. He later blamed "situations in Iran" for the

delay.

The Armenian and Iranian officials announced a new date for the launch of the project -- late August -- after Namjou's previous trip to Yerevan in June this year.

According to Armenian Energy Ministry sources, an Iranian company will build the plant and use all electricity generated by it at will for 15 years. The facility will then become property of Armenia, the sources told.

Namjou complained about the repeated delays in the realization of this and other Armenian-Iranian energy deals, including the construction of a fuel pipeline, at the start of the commission meeting on Wednesday. He said on Thursday that he proposed that two sides set up a joint task force that would monitor the implementation of Armenian-Iranian agreements and quickly deal with emerging obstacles.

"I think that the creation of such a task force would greatly contribute to the implementation of those agreements," the Iranian minister told journalists. He said the Iranian government is ready to host the first meeting of that panel in Tehran soon.

IT Sector Maintains Sustained Develops Dynamics

<Chaired by Prime Minister Tigran Sargsyan, the Information Technology Development Support Council held a regular meeting at "Synopsis" headquarters.

EIF Director Bagrat Yengibaryan introduced the latest developments in the field of information technologies. In particular, the IT sector was said to have grown 25% this year as compared to 2011. Instead of last year's 281 operators there are currently 350 entities operational in this area. The annual turnover is expected to touch the mark of USD250mn against last year's 200 million.

In Mr. Yengibaryan's words, domestic and foreign companies have equal share in the overall turnover, which means that significant developments are taking place among local companies.

It was informed that at present about 60 per cent of IT products are exported to the U.S., North America. There is a rise in the level of exports to Europe. The sector involved 6,700 specialists last year. This figure is expected to go beyond the mark of 7,800 by this yearend, providing 15 per cent growth.

According to Mr. Yengibaryan, human resources, research and innovative programs, as well as the State's assistance are among Armenia's chief competitive assets in the IT field.

Serious developments are taking place in the provinces. The techno-park project is underway in Gyumri. Vanadzor, too, has serious development potential. Armenia has been attracting such world-renowned companies as Microsoft, De Link, National Instruments and others. The latter is working with the U.S. Agency for International Development and the government of



Armenia to launch the National Engineering Laboratory Project at the Polytechnic University," the Director of Enterprise Incubator Foundation advised.

Referring to the developments in Artsakh, Mr. Yengibaryan said that a third US-based organization has come to Artsakh. A corresponding site has been assigned for techno-park construction. Synopsis and Tumo centers are expected in Artsakh.

The meeting looked at some organizational matters concerning the holding of Armtech-2012 Congress due this December 10-11 in Silicon Valley. A special emphasis will be placed on the collaboration with world-famous companies and the development of new ideas. The Congress will be attended by guests from the U.S., Europe, some Asian countries and Australia:

Armenia's representative office is expected to be founded in Silicon Valley on the sidelines of the Congress. A memorandum of understanding will be signed with Intel on the establishment of the Company's Armenia center.

he meeting also discussed topical issues concerning the Council's ongoing activities.

The Prime Minister toured the premises of Synopsis getting acquainted with the development projects and educational programs.



It would be reasonable to have another posh hotel at Republic Square. Tigran Sargsyan

It would be reasonable to have another posh hotel at Republic Square. Tigran Sargsyan said.

The issue concerning the selling of 2nd building of Armenian government and the reconstruction of the city center were discussed two years ago. This was noted by Tigran Sargsyan during the interview with journalists.

"It is rational to have another posh hotel at the Republic Square; there is always a tension in the hotels when

more than two international events are taking place at the same time. And the best place for the investors is five - star hotels in the city center" said the Prime Minister.

According to him, Argentinian-Armenian businessman Eduardo Eurnekian made a beneficial proposal for the state.

"The bargain was of bilateral benefit and it will be purposeful to have another high-class hotel at the Square,

and what about Mr. Eurnekian, he declared that there would be some solutions to satisfy the cultural needs of civilians" said Prime Minister Tigran Sargsyan.

Mr. Sargsyan underlined that there would be no architectural changes in the building.

A discussion on the sale of the building will be held in the National Assembly.

More questions raised about Russian gas price for Armenia

Armenia is currently paying for Russian natural gas 35 percent more than is claimed by its government, according to the latest import data released by the Armenian customs service.

The information posted on the service's website on October 25 says the country imported 304.6 million cubic meters of Russian gas worth \$74.4 million in the third quarter of this year. This translates into a gas price of roughly \$244 per thousand cubic meters, compared with \$180 per thousand cubic meters declared by the Armenian government.

Similar customs data for the first half of this year suggested that Armenia paid Russia's Gazprom gas monopoly \$220 million per thousand cubic meters of gas imported through neighboring Georgia. This fuelled media speculation about a secret rise in the gas price.

Armen Alaverdyan, the first

deputy chief of the State Revenue Committee (SRC) told journalists on Thursday that he is "not prepared" to answer their questions regarding the customs data contradicting the government claims. But Alaverdyan also said that the customs service, subordinate to the SRC, determines the market value of imported commodities and goods on the basis of declarations filed by importers.

Some media outlets and opposition politicians claim that the government has secretly sold its 20 percent stake in the ArmRosGazprom (ARG) national gas distribution company to Gazprom to make sure that Armenian consumers are not affected by the price hike until next year's presidential election. Gazprom owns the remaining 80 percent of ARG.

Energy and Natural Resources Minister Armen Movsisyan was pressed on the matter by opposition

lawmakers in the parliament on Wednesday. Movsisyan insisted that the gas price stands at \$180 and that Russian-Armenian talks on a new tariff are continuing.

The ARG spokeswoman Shushan Sardaryan had "nothing to add" to the minister's statements when contacted by RFE/RL's Armenian service. For its part, Gazprom's press office in Moscow again refused to comment on the cost of the Russian gas supplied to Armenia, saying it is a commercial secret.

Earlier this year, Gazprom reportedly announced plans to drastically raise the tariff starting from 2013. President Serzh Sargsyan discussed the issue with his Russian counterpart Vladimir Putin when they met in Moscow on August 8. Sargsyan said after the meeting that they reached a "mutual understanding." But he did not elaborate.

VivaCell-MTS Supports Orran Again and Again: This Time in Building a 3-Floor Branch Premise in Vanadzor

During Orran Charity Dinner 2012 VivaCell-MTS donated AMD 90 million as well as an apartment for a needy family

On October 24 VivaCell-MTS, a leading Armenian telecom operator company informed on the opening solemn ceremony of the Orran-Krikorian new block in Vanadzor.

The new building is situated in the heart of the town and is to serve children of economically deprived families, as well as lonely and helpless elderly. The Center was built with the generous support of CIPS NGO (a winner of a grant program held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy), British-Armenian benefactors Krikor and Anna Krikorian, VivaCell-MTS, and other generous benefactors.

The Orran Vanadzor branch was established in October 2009 with the support of the Open Society Institute and VivaCell-MTS. Prior to the completion of the construction of the new center, Orran operated out of leased premises. Orran was able to realize its dream of having a comfortable center of its own because of the generosity and cooperation of a number of individuals and organizations. Currently there are 55 children embraced by the program. The new Center will allow the inclusion of many more beneficiaries.

"It is a priceless feeling to see happiness in people's eyes especially those that have endured the harshness of life. Children have all the right to be properly sheltered and covered, they should only experience love and warmth and above all this is our duty as adults to make this a reality," said VivaCell-MTS General Manager **Ralph Yirikian**.

In the mornings the Center will serve as a soup kitchen for the elderly. In the afternoon, the children will come to the Center at the completion of their classes. Here the children will receive a nutritious hot meal and help from Orran's experienced and skilled teachers. The Center will provide the children the opportunity to

MTS announced that the university implementing international programs in higher education was provided from now on with Internet access.

As reps of the Armenia's leading telecom operator said, the cooperation between VivaCell-MTS and the American University of Armenia started about 5 years ago. The students of the University regularly attend trainings held by the Company's specialists, have internships at the Company, and are

And below you might find brief info on the Company's novelties...

HTC Wildfire S smartphone is now available on better terms

From Oct.19 the HTC Wildfire S smartphone offered at the Company's service centers is now available for a new price - AMD 99000 (instead of AMD 135000 before).

Moreover, in case of purchasing



involved in professional exchange programs in the frame of the cooperation projects. The readiness to jointly implement various programs is based on the feeling of responsibility for the next generation.

According to them, " ...The leading telecommunications operator, VivaCell-MTS values quality human resources and encourages students' willingness to get quality education...". The two buildings of the University have almost full Internet coverage. VivaCell-MTS has provided the University with 10 "Home-Zone Turbo" package-based 3G routers, as well as devices of various capacities to provide Wi-Fi network. Once a perspective, the university now has free access to the network



the phone at VivaCell-MTS service centers, one can also participate in "Super Smart Bonus" program and get a bonus equal to 50% of the phone price (AMD 49500), which can be consumed within 6 months for using the following services of VivaCell-MTS: making on-net and off-net calls, sending SMS and MMS to all directions, browsing the Internet, activating Internet packages, making international calls, as well as using roaming services.

Surprise for VivaCell-MTS' "Dialect" tariff plan subscribers

And from October 18, 2012 till January 31, 2013, on Saturdays and Sundays subscribers of the "Dialect" tariff plan can make calls from



learn skills and trades, visit cultural sites, meet renowned people and spend their vacations at summer camp. The children are also provided with vocational training and assisted to find a job.

VivaCell-MTS supports Orran also by donations during the annual charity dinners. Today the organization hosted its 7th dinner during which VivaCell-MTS donated AMD 90 million as well as an apartment for a needy family.

Internet coverage on almost the whole territory of the American University of Armenia

VivaCell-MTS' technical support to the sphere of education aims at making best investment

And on October 25 VivaCell-

for the instructors to organize the learning process.

"The way learning is organized is as important as the willingness to learn. The contemporary world has its rules and wants more flexibility in getting quality education. We are ready to encourage re-searching students to strive for more in education," said VivaCell-MTS General Manager **Ralph Yirikian**.

VivaCell-MTS supports universities' commitment to prepare knowledgeable professionals to secure Armenia's competitiveness in the world market.



Yerevan for the same lower tariffs set for regions - AMD 7 per minute within the "Dialect" tariff plan and AMD 37 per minute within VivaCell-MTS network (instead of the AMD 77 before).

Minister of Emergency Situations Gen. Prof. Armen H. Yeritsyan Coordinates Rescue Works at the Crumbled Building Area in the Center of Yerevan



By Gourgen James Khazhakian
Chief correspondent

On October 25, at 13.10 they received an emergency call that in the nearby area of Khanjyan Str. #20 bld. in Yerevan an unfinished building crumbled which led to the people suffered, so firemen rescuers aid needed. Several squads of the Armenian Ministry of Emergency Situations Crises Management Center Emergency Situations Reaction, Special Rescue Detachment and six combat crews were there soon. The rescuers released under the ruins eleven people who were transferred by the ambulances to the hospital, "St.Gregory the Illuminator" Medical Center. Nine of them were identified - Kamo Ghahramanyan (50), Arman Ghazaryan (40), Arman Grigoryan (25), Arsen Hayrapetyan (30), Edik

Suqiasyan (30), Robert Araquelyan (53) and others. According to doctors, Arsen Hayrapetyan's state was of average heaviness, and the others' was quite heavy.

All the search-rescue works were coordinated by the Minister of Emergency Situations Gen.Prof. **Armen H. Yeritsyan** personally who was at the accident venue (See a pic above.).

After clarifying with management reps of the "Chilingaryan Design and Construction" LTD (contractor company) exact number of workers who worked at the unfinished building, and also making sure due to air surveillance that there were no more people under the ruins, the rescuers started, using special machinery, to provide security at the area of the crumbled building as the ruins became dangerous for the people around. The works lasted until deep night.



Doctor Roupen Boghossian: The Man Who Made Hay Dat Known to the World When Armenia Was Not Yet Independent



By **Gourgen James Khazhakian**
Chief correspondent

My young nephew and I were walking along American Avenue. Passing by the U.S. Embassy, we saw a red tuff monument with a one-meter tall date "1915" engraved on it...

It turned out that the monument symbolized the Armenian nation's gratitude to the Arab people for having provided hospitable shelter to many of our compatriots who had survived the 1915 Armenian Genocide.

Shortly afterwards, I happened to read the article "Varoujan Salatian passes away" by Dr **Roupen Boghossian**, in which the author expressed regret that Mr Salatian did not live to see his idea - to set up this monument - realized, and the best expression of love and respect for him would be to erect it on Armenian soil.

During a talk with a friend, a former resident of Aleppo, I learned that the author, Dr Roupen Boghossian, one of the most respected national and public figures among the Diasporan Armenians of the older generation, an international law expert who dedicated half a century of his life to the international recognition of *Hay Dat* (the Armenian Cause), and a polyglot fluent in Arabic, French, English, Russian, Turkish and Kurdish, - besides his native Armenian - was also one of the most active initiators of erecting the **Monument of Gratitude to the Arab People**, as well as organizer of the fund-raising and construction work.

When I once asked a friend of mine, a Syrian Armenian businessman **Hrach Boghossian** who settled in Yerevan a long time ago: "What is your father's name?", and he said: "Roupen", I noticed at once that he (especially in his eyes) had a close resemblance to his father, Dr Roupen Boghossian.

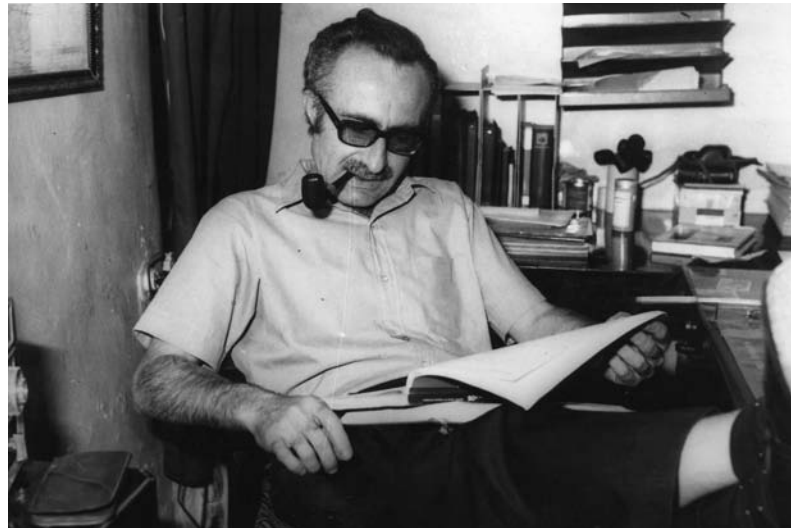
In the introduction to the article under the heading "Devoted Persons" in the January 5, 2010 issue of **Zartonk**, which is one of the oldest and most respectable Diaspora Armenian periodicals published in Beirut, there are the following words: "...We have for quite a long time cherished the idea that we need to present the works of our worthy national figures and intellectuals of the older generation to our society, to appreciate their services to the Armenian national life, and to pay tribute unconditionally to the devoted sons of the Armenian people. Among these intellectuals and national figures is the lawyer Roupen Boghossian, who has served Hay Dat with unflinching vigour for almost half a century, raising the Armenian Genocide problem in various foreign instances".

And here is another quotation, this time from the letter of reference signed by a number of authoritative persons who have known Dr Roupen Boghossian for many years and, in their own words, "had the good fortune and opportunity not only to work and cooperate with him, but also to be his friend". The letter of reference was signed by former Armenian Deputy Foreign Minister Gegham Gharibjanyan, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Armenia to the Syrian Arab Republic, Doctor of Science, Professor His Excellency **Levon A. Sargsyan**, and national-public figure **Romen Kozmoyan**. It reads as

follows: "... Apart from his professional services, Mr Boghossian is an active national figure. He is not affiliated with any party; his party is patriotism and the Homeland, whose development and progress have always been his priorities. He is well received in various circles of the Diaspora and he enjoys the respect of Arab scientists, especial-



Dr Roupen Boghossian at present...



...and when working in Congo as a UN-invited expert



Mr Boghossian (far left) and Mrs Boghossian (far right) meeting with William Saroyan



Maitre Roupen H. Boghossian

ly in the field of the law. Mr Roupen Boghossian has delivered speeches at conferences and forums held in Yerevan on a number of occasions, during which he has been noted as a knowledgeable expert, as a result of his speeches, objective proposals and patriotic ideas".

Our Weekly shares the opinion of our colleagues from Zartonk who believe that we should respect and cherish in every possible way the merited Armenians of the older generation, especially those who have made a great contribution to the major cause of preservation of the national identity and the introduction of Hay Dat to the world, by using well-founded arguments from the viewpoint of international law.

Maitre Roupen Boghossian was born in 1926 in Ras Al-Ayn settlement, the Syrian province of Djezireh. His parents were **Hovsep** and **Tsora Boghossian**, deported from (a Western Armenian city) Tigranakert. The Armenian refugees, who had narrowly escaped the Armenian Genocide and were just recovering from that terrible night-

managed to rent a house in the Azizie district of Aleppo.

Upon his graduation from the Haygazian College in Aleppo, the young Roupen in 1940 entered the French Mission Laique College where he earned a bachelor's degree.

It so happened that, as a youth, Roupen Boghossian, by his own

fighting in the Red (Soviet) Army, including the capture of Berlin.

In 1945, Roupen entered the Law Department of the French University in Beirut. As an external student, he would often travel by the Aleppo-Beirut route.

In 1949, he received a degree in law and started to work as a French teacher and an inspector at the Armenian Theological Seminary (*Dprevank*) in Antelias.

Among Roupen Boghossian's pupils in Antelias was the future Catholicos of All Armenians **Karekin I** (Sarkissian). Decades later the teacher and the student - this time in the capacity of the Supreme Patriarch - would meet again on the sacred soil of the Mother Homeland...

In 1950, Roupen Boghossian got his first higher education diploma from the French University in Beirut, after which he left for Paris to write a doctoral thesis "*Le Haut Djezireh*" dedicated to his birthplace, the Syrian province of Djezireh. In 1952, he defended the thesis, getting the "very good" mark. His work also won a Silver Medal of the French Academy of Agriculture.

On his return to Syria, Dr Roupen Boghossian began practising law.

In 1955-1956, he served as Principal of the newly-opened Lazar Nadjarian-Galust Gulbenkian Armenian Central High School of the **Armenian General Benevolent Union** (AGBU).

In 1960, Maitre Roupen Boghossian received an invitation from the United Nations to work as a judge and prosecutor in Congo. He spent three years there.

As a result of his activities in that African country, Dr Boghossian, in cooperation with Belgian lawyers, wrote a French-language work entitled "*Le Proces de Patrice Lumumba*" (in French) that contained the circumstances of the trial and conviction of that prominent African revolutionary leader.

It is worth mentioning that in the 1970s Dr Roupen Boghossian submitted to the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of (Soviet) Armenia a portfolio of documents related to the trial and assassination of Patrice Lumumba as well as Lumumba's handwritten letters to his defense lawyer, wife and children. Roupen Boghossian has visited the Mother Homeland 6-7 times, - in order to attend conferences dedicated to Hay Dat as well as the 700th anniversary of the Gladzor University. He has also appeared on Armenian television.

After being elected Chairman of the AGBU branch in Syria in 1974, Roupen Boghossian organized a trip of a group of representatives of all AGBU Syrian offices to Yerevan, Moscow and Leningrad (now St. Petersburg). Notably, Mr Boghossian has been elected Chairman of the AGBU branch in Syria several times.

There could be no doubt there that Roupen Boghossian's patriotic activities aimed at preserving the Armenian identity - be it his pedagogical work (in addition to lecturing in Armenian education institutions, Professor Boghossian has for many years taught the subjects "Agricultural Relations" and "International Affairs" (in English) at the Law Department of the Aleppo University), or the lectures delivered by Boghossian in Armenian communities throughout the world, or the hundreds of arti-

Cont. on page 12

mare, managed to turn a building in the village into a church and to use a room near the church as a school. It is noteworthy that the teenaged Roupen, his two brothers **Andranik** and **Vardges**, and their sister **Varsenik** (her name reminded the author of this article of his beloved grandmother, who also escaped from Ardivin, Western Armenia) were the best pupils in the elementary school.

Then the Boghossian family moved to Aleppo, where they had to share a room with other Armenian refugee families until Mr Hovsep Boghossian who, in order to cater for his family's needs, had worked in a variety of jobs, such as shoemaker, butcher and retailer,

account, knew absolutely nothing of Armenia. In an issue of the French-language periodical *Images* published in Cairo, Ruben first read an article about the Homeland.

By the way, as Roupen recalled, there was a map of Soviet Armenia on the last page of pupil notebooks at the Haygazian College, but none of them knew what was drawn on the map because no neighbouring country was on it, and Armenia looked like an island...

...In 1944, during World War II, Roupen began studying Russian; he bought a textbook for that purpose.

He was motivated by the desire to listen to the Soviet radio, so as to receive information about the victories of Armenian national units

Doctor Roupen Boghossian: The Man Who Made Hay Dat Known to the World When Armenia Was Not Yet Independent

From page 11

cles by him published in the press, most notably in Zartonk, under its editors, **Gersam Aharonian**, **Hakob Avedikian**, and **Paruyr Aghpashian** consequently - deserve deep respect and keen appreciation.

Yet, in our judgment, no less important (and, perhaps, even more important) is the fact that he has made his voice in defense of Hay Dat - a voice buttressed by scientifically substantiated arguments from the historical, moral and legal points of view - audible in the international arena, especially in the days when an independent Republic of Armenia had not yet been established.

It was thanks to Roupen Boghossian's authority and connections, in particular with Europe's pro-socialist circles, that the Italy-based **Lelio Basso** International Foundation for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples organized a conference entitled "*Les Armeniens, le visage d'un peuple*" in Venice, during which Dr Boghossian made an extensive report, and a resolution condemning the Armenian Genocide was adopted, - mostly thanks to his efforts.

We believe it would not be a mistake to say that "*The Armenian-Turkish Conflict*" ("*Le conflit Turco-Armenien*"), released in Beirut in 1987, is one of the focal works by Maître Boghossian.

At this point we would like to make another quotation from the above-mentioned article of Zartonk: "... *'The Armenian-Turkish Conflict'* is a valuable publication in line with scientific requirements, which is not only the best documentation of Dr Roupen Boghossian's merit, but also serves as undeniable evidence of the factuality of the Armenian Genocide - in terms of its content and the issues discussed, whilst the Turkish ruling circles have so far been inclined to deny the existence of the Armenian people's historical Homeland and centuries-old Armenian culture..."

This fundamental work begins with "*The Indictment Against Turkey*" in which Turkey is seen with its dual responsibility - as a member of the international community as well as the legal successor of the Ottoman Empire. The author Roupen Boghossian accuses Turkey of the 1896 Armenian massacres, the 1915-1920 Armenian Genocide, the execution of the annihilation programme, and the forced deportation of Armenians from the Armenian lands.

"The Indictment" brings an accusation not only against Turkey, but it also accuses its allies in World War I as well as the international community of complicity, and for this reason, in Dr Boghossian's opinion, they must compensate the Armenian people for their moral and material losses.

As our colleague from Zartonk, **Nvard Madoyan-Taragchian** rightly quotes, from Roupen Boghossian's above-mentioned book, "*the way of presenting international issues as well as the approaches the author uses in analyzing the national problems, are all based on*

historical data..."

According to her, Dr Roupen Boghossian "excavated" Armenian history, and in his numerous fundamental works "*he has succeeded in identifying the origin of the Armenian people, their ethnic and racial characteristics, the path followed by the Armenian language and culture, thus proving the existence of the Armenians on lands of historical Armenia*".

of international renown, suggests fighting the Turkish government's policy of denial and forgery from the position of international law, pointing to the activities of the above-mentioned Lelio Basso Foundation, which has often dealt with Hay Dat and, as was stated above, organized the international conference "*Les Armeniens, le visage d'un peuple*" in Venice in 1985, mostly thanks to Roupen

Turkey.

The author quotes Arab and other foreign political and cultural figures who raised their voices in defence of the Armenian people under Ottoman rule. Interestingly, Dr Boghossian does not hesitate to rank those Turkish intellectuals, who demand the Armenian Genocide's recognition by their authorities, among such figures.

Dr Ruben Boghossian made use

Boghossian, there are two main conditions for making our demands a reality: "*Either Turkey should admit its crime, start negotiations with our state, and find a compromise solution by returning Massis and the ruins of Ani to us, or Armenia should become so powerful as to be able to dictate its will...*".

Roupen Boghossian's works are notable for two major qualities so typical of him: patriotism and the willingness to protect the oppressed peoples, which reflect his broad outlook based on **humanism**.

"No doubt, his primary concern is a deep awareness of national duty that shall voice the intransigent of the legitimate rights of the Armenian people, prompting the generations to be consistent in our demands and to defend Hay Dat

with might and main, taking into account the terms and opportunities of international laws, to achieve the age-long Dream of the Armenians on the soil of a united and powerful Armenia", says the article in Zartonk.

...One can hardly find such words that would define exactly the long-range significance of the patriotic activity of Dr Boghossian, an expert and scholar of wide renown. Yet another, quite unusual "appreciation" of the 50-year-long painstaking and persistent activities of this worthy Armenian was the fact that quite recently Turkish hackers cracked Dr Boghossian's website...

No doubt, it is necessary to unite all Armenians around a Pan-Armenian political program, so that our dream of Armenia becoming "*so powerful as to be able to dictate its will...*" will come true one day.

In his article "*On the Development of a Pan-Armenian Political Program*" written as long ago as 1986, Dr Boghossian notes that in addition to two major objective obstacles to the implementation of such a program, i.e. the unfavourable geographical location of Armenia and, secondly, the complicity of international relations, there is also yet another problem - intra-Armenian contradictions. Nevertheless, he believes that it is quite possible to overcome these differences...

"We need to establish a lasting Pan-Armenian body and, after providing it with all kinds of facilities, to entrust our Cause to it," - this is the idea that runs all through numerous books and articles written by Dr Boghossian.

For our part, we believe that (as was already stated above) it is time to pay tribute to a man who has devoted many decades of his life to the Armenian people, both in Armenia and the Diaspora, for instance, by publishing a book (in the mother tongue) about Dr Roupen Hovsep Boghossian in his Homeland, so that we the Armenia residents, and first of all the younger generation, could learn of the unrelenting struggle for the recognition of Hay Dat that our distinguished compatriot waged in the world at a time when his beloved Homeland (*Hayreniq*) was not yet independent...



All life of Roupen Boghossian has been inseparable from the Armenian General Benevolent Union (AGBU)...



Roupen Boghossian writes that "*it is an irrefutable historical fact that the Armenians lived as statehood and as a human collectivity in the territory known as Asia Minor, on the lands washed by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers*".

He goes on to note that "... *underlining the circumstance that until 1000 AD there were no people called 'Turks' in our Armenia and in its vicinity. So if we live today on these lands, it happened because the wild bands from Asian prairies invaded the West, destroying peoples on their way, their religious structures and property - an action that continues until now...*".

The titles of works on the international recognition of the Armenian Genocide usually contain the word combination "Armenian Cause", but Dr Boghossian's estimable work is entitled somewhat unusually: "*The Armenian-Turkish Conflict*". Why?

The author provides the following explanation: "*There is a difference between the Armenian Cause and the conflict: the 'Armenian Cause' means a problem which will be either solved or not, depending on intervention and examination of others. Yet, we present Hay Dat as an international conflict, with the Armenian people representing one of the two sides, rather than a third party*".

And since the Turkish government continues to claim that there has never been an Armenian nationality until now, all this should be viewed as an "**international crime**".

In view of this, it is no accident that Roupen Boghossian, a lawyer

Boghossian's efforts. The Conference results were summed up in a work that Dr Boghossian released in cooperation with several foreign lawyers, including **Francois Rigaud** of Belgium, **Voe Verhoven** of the Netherlands, and **Salvatore Sense** of Italy. The Armenian scholar thwarts the Turkish government's efforts aimed at using the religious factor to deny the Armenian Genocide:

"... *the government of Turkey uses Islamism to present the acknowledgment of the Genocide as a discreditable phenomenon not only for Turkey, but also for Islamism, while everyone knows that Islamism has nothing to do with the Genocide committed by Turkey. Quite the opposite, Islamic countries helped and sheltered many exiled Armenians who were otherwise condemned to death*," Dr Boghossian wrote in his book, citing as the best example the three declarations issued by the Sharif and Emir of Mecca, King **Hussein bin Ali** of Jordan: in November 1916 that Arab leader was the first to condemn the Armenian Genocide at a state level.

The French periodical **Le Monde Diplomatique** referred to "The Armenian-Turkish Conflict" by Roupen Boghossian in order to explain the essence of the Armenian Cause to its readers. In the book "*Historical Forgery: An International Crime*" by Dr Boghossian, which was published by The Armenian Rights Council in Boston in 1994, the author puts forward historical arguments, revealing the motives behind that crime and exposing the perpetrator -

of various sources in Arabic that provide evidence of the Turks' atrocities against Armenians. And this is no coincidence, if we recall that the city of Adana, which witnessed Armenian massacres at the beginning of the 20th century, was part of the Aleppo Vilayet of the Ottoman Empire at that time. By the way, Dr Boghossian has written works in Arabic as well, in particular, a work entitled "*Pages from the History of Syrian Cities*". The work is a collection of articles (translated into Arabic) from the UN-published book "*The Armenian Genocide*". The articles include reports of the international press (1915-1920) about Armenian massacres, as well as accounts of our compatriots' sufferings in Syrian deserts. He also wrote the book "*The Arab Sources on the Armenian Genocide*".

The following idea runs through all works by Dr Boghossian: historical forgery is nothing less than an international crime; therefore the Armenian Cause is an issue of international law.

Roupen Boghossian the lawyer draws a remarkable parallel to substantiate the Armenian Cause:

"If a thief who has entered into someone's house is detained, he is punished, and the stolen property is returned to the owner," the author writes, proposing that this legal norm relating to everyday life be applied in international law as well: the lands and property belonging to Armenians should be returned to them. Dr Boghossian deems it necessary to file a lawsuit against Turkey to the International Criminal Court (Tribunal).

Finally, according to Roupen

Torkom Manoogian, Archbishop of Armenian Apostolic Church, dies at 93



By Paul Vitello

Archbishop Torkom Manoogian, the longtime leader of the Armenian Apostolic church in the United States and a savvy communicator who used his pulpit in New York to broaden public awareness of the Armenian Genocide, died on Oct. 12 in Jerusalem. He was 93.

He had been hospitalized since January with cardiac problems, church officials said in announcing his death.

From 1966 to 1990, Archbishop Manoogian was primate of the Eastern Diocese of the Armenian Church in America, the larger of two dioceses in this country, where most of about 700,000 church members live. (The Western Diocese comprises of Arizona and California.)

A skilled fund-raiser, the archbishop led the final phases of construction of St. Vartan's Cathedral, the first Armenian Cathedral in North America. A work in progress on the East Side of Manhattan (Second Avenue at 34th Street) since the 1950s, the cathedral, with a gilded 120-foot-tall dome, was consecrated in 1968 in a ceremony attended by the city's civic and religious leaders, including Mayor John V.

Lindsay.

In April 1975, to mark the 60th anniversary of the start of the Armenian blood bath, Archbishop Manoogian sponsored a series of public events, including one at Madison Square Garden, that brought new attention to the mass deaths and the Turkish government's continued refusal to accept responsibility for them as acts of genocide.

Like many ethnic Armenians in the United States, Archbishop Manoogian was a descendant of the large Christian population that was expelled from what is now Turkey in a campaign of ethnic cleansing undertaken by the Ottoman military between 1915 and 1923. An estimated one million Armenians were killed or starved to death. The archbishop was born in an Armenian refugee camp near Baghdad after his parents fled their Turkish town during the killings.

The Turkish government maintains that many died on both sides of an ethnic conflict between Armenians and Turks during World War I, but that Turkish authorities never adopted a program of genocide. Armenians have long demanded Turkish atonement for what most historians consider the first organized genocide of the century.

Archbishop Manoogian enlisted the American Catholic Conference, the American Jewish Committee and the Islamic Center of Washington to join in demanding that Turkey acknowledge the atrocities. Gov. Hugh L. Carey of New York signed a proclamation demanding the same.

The historian Barbara W. Tuchman, whose grandfather Henry Morgenthau Sr. was the United States ambassador to the Ottoman Empire in 1915, related his eyewitness account of the massacres before a standing-room-only crowd at the Felt Forum in Madison Square Garden.

Peter Balakian, author of "The Burning Tigris: The Armenian Genocide and America's Response," said the scale of the 1975 commemoration was groundbreaking and well timed.

"Holocaust studies and a new American human rights culture had emerged in the '60s and '70s," he said, and "the archbishop was astute in seizing that moment" to place the Armenian genocide "within the new arc of Americans' commemorative memory."

Several days of 60th-anniversary obser-

vances culminated in a march from St. Vartan's Cathedral past the United Nations and into St. Patrick's Cathedral. There, in his sermon, Archbishop Manoogian addressed an audience of survivors, their descendants and other supporters.

"We are here," he said. "And we were not supposed to be."

Many were involved in organizing the events, but Archbishop Manoogian was the survivors' spokesman, said Christopher Zakian, a diocese spokesman and editor of "The Torch Was Passed: The Centennial History of the Armenian Church of America."

"He was a witness to the genocide," Mr. Zakian said. "And - not saying this to diminish his dignity and stature in any way - he was also a P.R. genius."

Torkom Manoogian was born on Feb. 16, 1919, one of six children of Nargiz and Vahan Manoogian. His parents owned a photography studio in a southeastern Turkish town near the Iraqi border. He was sent to school in Jerusalem at 12 and ordained as a priest in 1939.

He arrived in the United States for the first of several church assignments in 1946, serving in California and Pennsylvania. He was primate of the Western Diocese in 1962 and named a bishop the same year. He became an archbishop in 1966, soon after he arrived in New York.

After the 1988 earthquake in Armenia, which killed more than 50,000 and left many more homeless, he spearheaded church relief efforts in the United States.

In 1990, Archbishop Manoogian was appointed patriarch of Jerusalem, a primarily diplomatic post that he held until his death.

Archbishop Manoogian was an authority on Armenian sacred music and on the work of the musician-priest Komitas, who became mentally ill during the Armenian genocide and is considered one of its martyrs. He died in 1935 in Paris. The archbishop also wrote poetry under the name ShenMah and completed an Armenian translation of Shakespeare's sonnets.

His survivors include a sister, Dzovig Devletian, and two brothers, Khachig and Sooren, all of whom live in the United States.

ARMENIAN POETRY

GOD IS MY UPSTAIRS NEIGHBOR

by Sona Van

God
is my upstairs
neighbor

I
often
knock on His door
and ask . . . for an onion

sometimes He gives
sometimes He doesn't

but when the final hour comes
I have decided
to save myself with instinct
like my cat

(you know, I simply
can't lean on
the natural
sympathy of
everyday God)

and yet
God
You are still my hope
of a resurrection

only please
ask me first
if
I want to . . .

[Translated by Shushan Avagyan]



Zodiac Weekly Forecast

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

You have a desire to break loose of routine now. You may be more forward and inventive than is your norm in personal relationships. Unusual twists may develop concerning artistic interests. For those technically inclined, a new high tech tool enters your field of vision.

Taurus (Apr. 20--May 19):

This is a good week to connect with an exercise buddy and create a fresh routine that will enliven your spirit. The same energy could also be used to begin a new work plan that you share with another person. There are a variety of social options, any of which would be good for you.

Gemini (May 20 -- June 20) :

You are in a reasonably good place with yourself through the weekend. Your heart and mind are flowing together. You have no conflict between your feelings and your thoughts about those feelings. After the weekend, you may have an episode of "brain fuzz", so hang onto keys, tickets, and ordinary, necessary items.

Cancer (June 21--Jul y 21) :

You have favorable aspects concerning romance, social life, and family life with husband and children. The Other in your life wants to run things and you don't mind turning over the responsibility, at least not this week. This is a good time to heal rifts in any relationship.

Leo (July 22 --Aug. 21):

Dealing with things or people who are old is still on your agenda. It is at times like these we realize we must do something serious about the home structure, i.e. adding a new roof. Whether or not your parents are older, they may need your help to accomplish life changes of their own. In the larger picture it is a time of focusing on your security. Many downsize in this cycle.

Virgo (Aug 22--Sep. 22) :

The week begins on a social note. Give special attention to those who are new in your life. They may become "teachers" for a time. Short distance travel may be prominent. Activities involving teaching/learning, relationships with siblings and roommates are favored. Give yourself some extra rest after the weekend.

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

Venus enters your sign this week and will be traveling "with you" through Nov. 20. Her presence gives you an air of poise and people will simply like how you look. Often when Venus is prominent we become more interested in anything which adds beauty to our lives. You are likely to be outspoken more than is usual.

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

This is a positive week and also busy. You are likely to make some good decisions that will help move you forward. There may also be someone who acts as a helper/teacher who can assist you if you need to organize. It is a good time to heal rifts in relationships.

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

Watch your tendency to be overbearing. You have an aspect that can tempt you into hubris and if you follow, others will want to block your actions. You have been physically active lately. However, this aspect can cause you to think you can handle more than you are able. Your back may not appreciate that.

Capricorn (Dec 21 -- Jan 19) :

Here it is. The spotlight is on you now. You can take this opportunity to improve your status in the world. It represents the beginning of a new stage in maturity as you demonstrate the wisdom you have accrued. You may be adding a new role as a mentor or teacher to your repertoire.

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

There is a part of you that wants to escape to anywhere-other-than-here this week. And yet the stronger voice calls for you to hold up the baton for proper ethics and etiquette. You may be starting a big project on your life journey now. But I think the Powers that Be should offer you a vacation before you dive straight into it.

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

Your feelings are easily injured right now. On the other hand, you may be the offender, hurting someone else. Try to stay on the planet and think carefully before you speak. If you feel "hurt", don't leap to a conclusion before you ask what the meaning is of a behavior or a comment.

HUMOR

Boss wants too much

For thirty years, Johnson had arrived at work at 9A.M. on the dot. He had never missed a day and was never late.

Consequently, when on one particular day 9 A.M. passed without Johnson's arrival, it caused a sensation. All work ceased, and the boss himself, looking at his watch and muttering, came out into the corridor.

Finally, precisely at ten, Johnson showed up, clothes dusty and torn, his face scratched and bruised, his glasses bent. He limped painfully to the time clock, punched in, and said, aware that all eyes were upon him, "I tripped and rolled down two flights of stairs in the subway. Nearly killed myself."

And the boss said, "And to roll down two flights of stairs took you a whole hour?"

Quote of the week

"The past has no power over the present moment."

Eckhart Tolle

WHAT? WHEN? WHERE?

Enjoy your leisure

MEZZO

classic house club

CLUBS

MEZZO CLASSIC HOUSE CLUB

28 Isahakyan

October 30 at 9:30 p.m.

Lupe y la Banda

October 31 at 9:30 p.m.

"NEW-YORK YEREVAN Project" jazz quartet

November 1 at 9:30 p.m.

Anushik Alaverdyan & Karen Mamikonyan BAND

THE CLUB

40 Tumanyan Street

Every Tuesday at 8 p.m.

Film Screening

Every Friday at 9 p.m.

Bard Club

Every Saturday at 7 p.m.

Tea Master invites to tasting Chinese teas

ARMENIAN NATIONAL SHOW

Republic Square,
Government House 2,
(Restaurant Ararat)

Every Day at 7:30 p.m.

CAFESJIAN CENTER FOR THE ARTS

Cascade Complex

October 31 at 20:00 p.m.

Armenian Jazz Band

Artistic Director:

Armen Hyusnunts

Vocalists: Emma Asatryan,

Aghvan Papoyan,

Marine Hakobyan

October 31 at 7:00 p.m.

Traditional Folk Dances at
the Cafesjian Center for the
Arts on August 31

November 2 at 7:00 p.m.

The Forty Days of Musa Dagh
Author: Franz Werfel
Heroic novel, 2 acts
Staging: Armen Elbakyan



THEATRES

G. SUNDUKIAN NATIONAL ACADEMIC THEATRE

Grigor Lusavorich st.,
house 6

H. TUMANIAN STATE PUPPET THEATRE

Sayat-Nova Ave., house 4

November 3 at 12:00 p.m.,

14:00 p.m., 16:00 p.m.

Alice in Wonderland

K. STANISLAVSKI RUSS-

IAN DRAMA THEATRE

7 Abovyan Str.

October 30 at 7 p.m.

Mea Culpa

October 31 at 7 p.m.

Mea Culpa

YEREVAN STATE CHAMBER THEATRE

Mashtots Ave., Building 58

November 1 at 7 p.m.

Scotch & Whiskey

November 2 at 7 p.m..

Original "Jan & Beatrice"
by Carol Freshett.

CONCERTS

ARAM KHACHATURIAN



CONCERT HALL

46 Mashtots Ave.,

October 30, at 7:00 p.m.
Anahit Sahakyan. The Voice
of My Heart...

November 2 at 7 p.m.

A benevolent concert featur-
ing Australian singer Lisa
Bell with APO

Program: Puccini, Caccini,
Mozart, Dvorak,
Delibes, Rossini, Porpora,
Bellini, Kanachian, Komitas
Special guest of the concert
Arax Mansurian

November 4, at 7:00 p.m.
Barekamutyun Armenian

State Dance Troupe

November 9, at 7:30 p.m.

ROYAL CONCERTGE-
BOUW ORCHESTRA

LORIN MAAZEL conductor

Program: Peter Anrooy

PIET HEIN RHAPSODY

Sergei Prokofiev

SUITE FROM ROMEO

AND JULIET

Pjotr Iljitsch Tschaikowsky
SYMPHONY NO. 4

KOMITAS CHAMBER MUSIC HOUSE

October 29 at 7 p.m.

Henrik Talalyan - 90

Komitas Quartet and

Svetlana Navasardyan

Program:

Handel /int. Aslamazyan/:

Passacaglia

E. Hayrapetyan: Sonata No.4
for viola and piano

Performed by Alexander
Kosemyan (viola), Marina
Hayrapetyan (piano)

R. Schumann: Piano Quintet
op. 44

Introduction by Armen
Budaghyan

October 30 at 7 p.m.

A concert in memory of the
Armenian Genocide victims

State Ensemble of Soloists
Artistic director and principal
conductor: Zaven Vardanyan
Program: A. Harutyunyan, T.
Mansurian, A. Mirzoyan, M.
Ulikhanyan, Komitas

STATE MUSICAL CHAMBER THEATER

October 30 at 7 p.m.

Sexual Chaos in the Hotel

November 4 at 7 p.m.
Cinderella

November 3 at 7 p.m.
Beauty and the Beast

November 16 at 7 p.m.
David of Sasun



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