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Human Rights Watch Slams Armenian Police For 'Excessive Use of Force'

NEW YORK -- The Armenian authorities used "excessive" force to suppress last year's post-election protests in Yerevan and failed to conduct an impartial investigation into the unrest, a leading international human rights organization said on Wednesday.

In a 64-page report, New York-based Human Rights Watch (HRW) detailed the deadly clashes between security forces and opposition protesters that occurred on March 1, 2008 and the ensuing arrests and trials of opposition members and supporters.

"It is clear from multiple accounts that at various times police deployed excessive use of force, beating demonstrators who were not behaving aggressively, and some of the police use of firearms appears to have been indiscriminate or disproportionate," said the report. "The fact that police were themselves under attack at times does not excuse those incidents where their own use of force was excessive."

The HRW was particularly critical of the "overly aggressive" police actions against thousands of opposition supporters who barricaded themselves outside the Yerevan mayor's office on March 1 hours after the opposition tent camp in the city's Liberty Square.

"While the main demonstration continued peacefully behind the barricades, a group of protesters began attacking the police, and a number of the fatalities seem to have occurred as a result," read its report. "Whereas some shootings appear to have occurred when the police were under direct attack, it appears police also shot at protesters deliberately and in-



Armenian police beating protesters during March 1, 2008 rally

discriminately in circumstances where there is no evidence that lethal force was justified."

"The Armenian authorities' response to the March 1 events has been one-sided," added the report. "While they have investigated, prosecuted, and convicted dozens of opposition members, sometimes in flawed and politically motivated trials, for organizing the demonstration and participating in violent disorder, they have not prosecuted a single representative of the authorities for excessive use of force."

The respected watchdog urged Armenia's Office of the Prosecutor-General to launch a credible inquiry and determine "whether law enforcement officials acted within limits set in national and international law for crowd control." "This investigation should also cover the allegations of ill-treatment of people detained in connection with their participation in the March 1 events," it said.

"The full picture of what happened almost a year ago in Yerevan has yet to emerge," said Giorgi Gogia, researcher at Human Rights Watch and author of the report. "This much is clear: at various times on March 1, security forces used excessive force against demonstrators."

2008 Seen As 'Worst Year' For Armenian Media

YEREVAN -- Press freedom in Armenia slumped in 2008 to the lowest level observed since the country's independence, a Yerevan-based media watchdog said in a annual report released on Tuesday.

"Whenever the political situation in the country escalates, as a rule, attacks on mass media become more frequent," read the report by the Committee to Protect Freedom of Speech said. "But 2008 was unprecedented not only in terms of the number of violations of the rights of journalists and media outlets but also the imposition of censorship on mass media."

The report referred to an effective government ban on independent reporting that was part of a three-week

state of emergency imposed in Yerevan following the March 1, 2008 deadly clashes between opposition protesters and security forces. Most Armenian newspapers chose to suspend publication, refusing to agree to a government censorship of their content.

The report denounced the censorship as illegal and unprecedented. "Never before had there been such strict censorship in this country," said Mesrop Harutiunian, a Committee to Protect Freedom of Speech expert. He cited this as a key reason why he considers 2008 the "worst year" for the local media.

The Committee also reported a sharp rise in violent attacks on Armenian journalists. It registered 18 such incidents in 2008.

Armenian Activists Protest Over Screening of Racist Documentary in Turkey

ISTANBUL (AFP) -- Armenian and other rights groups called for action Saturday over Turkish school screenings of a controversial documentary on the Ottoman mass killings of Armenians, charging that the film incited racism and enmity. The call follows an outcry in the small Armenian community following reports last week that the education ministry had asked school teachers to show the documentary to students and file reports on the result of the screenings.

The documentary, called "Blonde Bride - The True Face of the Armenian Question," has come under fire for taking Turkey's official line that Armenians were not the victims of genocide at the hands of Ottoman Turks in 1915-1917.

The film has also been criticized for violent images of Armenian gangs attacking Turks and piles of corpses it says were of Turks killed by Armenians.

"This documentary is a propaganda film ... It is not only biased and hostile but also provocative and openly racist," said a declaration signed by seven rights organizations, among them Armenian foundations and the Helsinki Citizens' Assembly. The film "has been made to poison people's souls and to turn Turks and Armenians into enemies," it said.

It called on the education ministry to launch an internal investigation and "expose and punish" those behind the order for school screenings.

Turkish Nationalist Charged Over 'No Jews, No Armenians' Placard



"No Jews or Armenians are allowed through this door. Dogs are free to enter"

ANKARA -- The head of a Turkish nationalist group could face up to a year in jail after being charged over a placard he put in his office barring Jews and Armenians from entering, the Dogan news agency reported this week.

"No Jews or Armenians are allowed through this door. Dogs are free to enter," read the sign that Niyazi Capa, general manager of the Osman Gazi Culture Federation, placed in the window of his office of the central Anatolian city of Eskisehir in January just after the Israeli military began its three-week operation in Gaza.

Prosecutors have now charged Capa with "discrimination on the basis of race or religion", a crime punishable by between six months and one year

imprisonment.

Dogan said that Capa had denied the charges, telling prosecutors investigating the case that he was not a racist and that he had no problem with Armenian or Jewish people.

Capa said that the sign's reference to Armenians was in response to a recent campaign by Turkish intellectuals to apologize for the massacres of Armenians by Ottoman Turks during the First World War. Capa defended his sign saying it was similar to one posted at the door of a concert in France by the American rock band "System of a Down". Members of the band have in the past denied ever having posted such a sign.

Capa's trial will start at an Eskisehir magistrates court later this year.

Azerbaijan Says 3 Soldiers Killed Near Karabakh

BAKU -- Three Azeri soldiers have been killed and one wounded since Friday in incidents near Nagorno-Karabakh, the Azeri Defense Ministry said on Monday.

Two were killed by a landmine on Friday. Another died and one was wounded in weekend clashes with Armenian soldiers over their tense front line.

"As a result of violations of the ceasefire by the Armenian side, from February 19 to 22 three Azeri soldiers died," an Azeri Defense Ministry spokesman told Reuters. Azeri ANS television reported four had died and one was wounded.

Nagorno-Karabakh's authorities reported "ceasefire violations", including sniper fire, through Saturday, saying its soldiers had been forced to return fire. There were no Armenian casualties.

Commentary on Thomas De Vall's Report: "The Karabakh Trap: Threats and Dilemmas of the Nagorno Karabakh Conflict"

In the middle of January Thomas de Vaal's report "The Karabakh Trap: Threats and Dilemmas of the Nagorno Karabakh Conflict" was published in a number of Azerbaijani internet resources (as it was mentioned in the foreword to the report, it is the rough draft for discussion).

The report covers the force majeur scenarios of the development of the Azerbaijani-Karabakh conflict and gives a number of recommendations both to the Armenian and Azerbaijani parties, as well as to the mediators. According to the author himself, his work aimed at persuading the parties that "neither of them can completely "win" in the NK conflict".



In a wider context, the author's aim was to convince all the actors, involved in the Azerbaijani-Karabakh conflict settlement process, of the necessity to change the present status-quo. The author's task was complicated by the fact that the current state of affairs, to this or that extent, suits both the parties directly involved in the conflict and the main centers of power. This circumstance influenced the arguments and theses brought by the author, which in most cases were of declarative character, were not corroborated with real facts and very often contradicted one other.

The author had chosen the "scare tactics" as a means of persuading the Armenian party. In particular, in the part "The situation in the region: the Armenian party" the author tried to describe the development prospects of Armenia in the darkest colors by using the following formulations: "Isolation of Armenia", "Armenia's vulnerability within its closed borders", "global economic crisis presents a real threat for Armenia", "Russia stops subsidizing the gas exported to Armenia", "ten-year development "boom" comes to an end", etc.

Meanwhile the situation in Azerbaijan is described in a rather different way: "Azerbaijan is changing due to its rich oil reserves", "the international reputation of the country is today much more influential", "today Azerbaijan has 50 embassies abroad", "a grandiose military parade took place in Baku", "Azerbaijan demonstrates its newly-acquired military

might to the world". The author compared the military potential of Azerbaijan and Armenia in the analogous manner.

Speaking about Azerbaijan the author has used such assertions as: "in 2008 the military budget of Azerbaijan exceeds the military budget of Armenia three times", "Azerbaijan buys a great number of new equipment", "American and Turkish instructors train the personnel", etc.

Whereas Armenia was favored with only one positive evaluation – "deeper martial traditions exist in the Armenian Armed Forces, and they continue playing a leading role in the Armenian society". However, it was immediately leveled with the statement

In a region that has only recently witnessed a war between Russia and Georgia, defense and security issues remain priority concerns. But over the past few years, the increase in defense spending among the countries of the region has raised new concerns over the implications from such an arms race.

In addition, there is a related worry over the long-term impact from such a militarization of the region, especially for Armenia, as Azerbaijan has been using its oil wealth to fuel ever-larger defense budgets. Most worrying for Armenia, the constant drone of Azerbaijan's militant rhetoric to "solve" the Nagorno Karabagh conflict by force has been bolstered by several years of billion-dollar-plus defense budgets. That combination of militant rhetoric and military spending now poses one of the most serious threats to regional security and stability.

Shared Concerns

For Armenia, the continued threats of war and sizable defense spending by Azerbaijan loom large in the minds of Armenian defense planners. Faced with the possibility for renewed war, some Armenian officials welcomed the 4 February decision during the Moscow summit of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) — a body to which Armenia belongs — to create new "Collective Rapid Response Forces," aimed at becoming "an effective tool in providing security" within the CSTO, in the words of Russian President Dmitry Medvedev.

According to General Haik Kotanjian, the head of the Armenian Defense Ministry's Institute for National Strategic Studies, the decision "creates a solid political, treaty-legal and military foundation" for the collective defense of CSTO members, including Armenia (see "Summit in Moscow" February 13 2009). According to Kotanjian, the planned formation of new rapid reaction forces will offer "a real mechanism of resisting aggression," hinting at the threat to Armenia from Azerbaijan.

And for Nagorno Karabagh, which after Russia's recognition of the independence of Abkhazia and South Ossetia from Georgia, is now the sole remaining "frozen" conflict in the region, the threats posed by a re-armed and re-assertive Azerbaijan can not be ignored.

But Armenia should not be the only one concerned over such a threat to regional security. The international community should also be worried, especially since the August 2008 war in Georgia only demonstrated the vulnerability of the region's oil and gas pipelines from renewed hostilities.

In addition to the fragility of the regional energy infrastructure, there are also several broader economic considerations, of even greater and longer lasting concern.

The Fallacy of Economic Deterrence

First, it is now clear, as the war in

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Weathering the Storm: A Commentary on Armenia and the Economics of Defense

By Richard Giragosian
Armenianow.com

Georgia revealed, the flow of oil and gas from the Caspian through the region is hostage to the inherent insecurity of the countries of the South Caucasus. But such vulnerability is certainly not a new development, as Western attempts to develop Iraq's oil sector have failed repeatedly in the face of incessant instability, for only one example. What was different in the Georgian case was the utter failure of the "economic deterrent" that was presumed to underscore Western commitments to security in the region.

More specifically, although the war in Georgia interrupted the flow of oil and gas from the Caspian and halted pipeline operations, the response was surprising. Prior to the August war, many analysts expected that by virtue of the sizable Western investments in the regional energy sector, which included the massive Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline, Western oil companies would do all in their power to pressure their governments to take immediate steps to end the conflict. Yet there was no concerted pressure, neither from the Western oil companies nor the states often thought to act on their behalf.

The lesson of such empty "economic deterrence" suggests that in the event of a future conflict in the region, such as a war initiated by Azerbaijan, there should be no real expectation of an immediate or effective Western response. So much for the fallacy of British Petroleum exercising its influence over Azerbaijan to prevent war in order to maintain the flow of its oil supplies.

The Risk of Hostilities & the "Hostilities of Risk"

The second factor of defense economics is the relationship between the risk of hostilities and the "hostilities of risk." Notably, there is an inverse relationship between an increasing level of the risk of hostilities and an increasingly hostile level of risk, affirmed by the fact that international capital may pull out of a region once it becomes too dangerous to operate or too unstable to protect investments.

Ironically, this rather basic business maxim poses more of a threat to Azerbaijan than to Armenia. It also means that by aspiring to replace Armenia as the region's dominant military power and threatening to retake Karabakh by force, Azerbaijan may soon face a worried group of investors who may decide that the risk outweighs the profit in Azerbaijan. And Azerbaijan is especially vulnerable to any downturn in investor confidence because of its over-reliance on foreign capital amid falling oil prices and due to a lack of industry beyond its energy sector.

Richard Giragosian is the director of the Yerevan-based Armenian Center for National and International Studies (ACNIS), and has worked as a consultant for various international organizations including the OSCE, World Bank, and regularly contributes to Jane's, RFE/RL, and Newsweek International, among other publications. Giragosian is a former professional staff member of the US Congress.

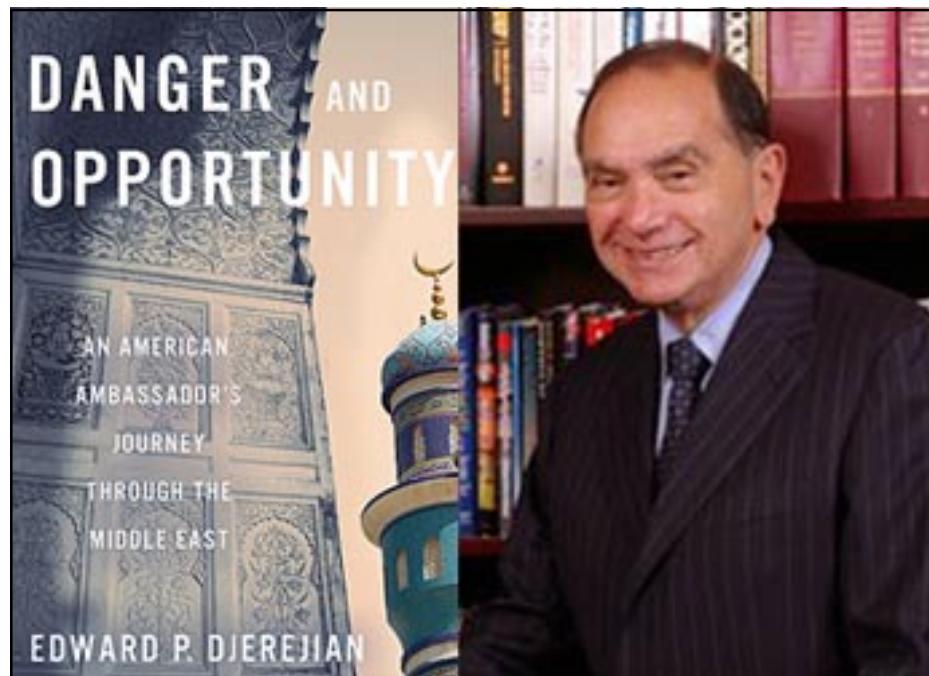
New Book:**Former Amb. Edward Djerejian Outlines Solution to Crisis in Middle East**

HOUSTON, TX -- In his new book, "Danger and Opportunity: An American Ambassador's Journey Through the Middle East" (Threshold Editions), former Ambassador Edward Djerejian, the only person to serve as ambassador to both Israel and Syria, outlines the numerous conflicts and possible solutions in the Middle East. He also criticizes U.S. strategy regarding this volatile region.

One example of this criticism is with regard to the United States' relationship with Afghanistan. He notes that after the U.S. helped expel Russian troops from Afghanistan, we lost focus and "outsourced our policy to our Pakistani and Saudi allies who facilitated the rise of Islamist radicals and the creation of al-Qaeda."

A career diplomat, Amb. Djerejian served eight presidents, both Democrat and Republican, from John F. Kennedy to Ronald Reagan to Bill Clinton. He is also the Founding Director of the James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy at Rice University and recently served as an advisor to Secretary of State Colin Powell.

Djerejian wisely predicted as far back as 1992, that with the end of Communism, the next worldwide threat would be terrorism. He argued that "extremism and terrorism, wearing either a secular or religious cloak, would continue to threaten national security and world peace. The critical struggle of ideas between the forces of moderation and extremism in the Muslim World is a generational challenge, one



the U.S. can influence, but not decide," writes Ambassador Djerejian. "Terrorism is a lethal subset of the larger struggle of ideas between the forces of extremism and moderation and we must combat it with all means available to us."

"The struggle to determine the balance between tradition and the forces of modernity and change in the Muslim world will have to come from within a framework of their own culture and societies. This will take a strong political will and determination to get the job done. Our public diplomacy has lacked strategic direction since the end of the Cold War. The task now is to reinvent this role in an effective manner within the govern-

ment."

"We must learn from the successes and failures of the past and humility and courage to recognize where we have gone to restore the power and standing of the United States of America in the world as a unique experiment in democracy, liberty, and freedom. The stakes are simply too high."

In addition to serving as an ambassador, Edward P. Djerejian was Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs under Presidents Bush and Clinton, special assistant to Ronald Reagan and deputy press secretary for foreign affairs. Amb. Djerejian served as senior policy advisor for the "Baker-Hamilton" Iraq Study Group.

**Georgian FM in Armenia:
"There is no Problem of Javakheti"**

YEREVAN -- During his two days visit to Armenia Georgia's Foreign Minister Grigol Vashadze has stated that "There is no problem of Javakheti, there is a socioeconomic problem in Javakheti, as well as other regions of Georgia". He insisted that the administration of President Mikheil Saakashvili has done a lot to alleviate the plight of the impoverished region's population in recent years.

"If somebody in Armenia thinks that people are better off in [Georgia's second largest city of] Kutaisi than in Samtskhe-Javakheti, then they are deeply deluded," Vashadze said. "I am ready to pay for your trip and take you [to Georgia] and show that."

"The problem is that the integration of Georgian Armenians into Georgia's public life is not going on at a pace desired by Georgia's Armenian community and government," he added.

Vashadze denied any political motives behind the recent controversial arrest of two Armenian activists in the regional capital Akhaltsikhe on espionage charges. "Their rights are protected," he said. "Lawyers are working for them."

Armenia's Foreign Minister Nalbandian said the Armenian government is monitoring the high-profile case and has already received relevant explanations from the Georgian side. "The matter is being investigated and as Mr. Vashadze said, things will probably clear up after the investigation is over," he said.

To See Vanadzor Come Alive**Special from Arthur Hagopian**

The sprawling house is long gone, along with the dairy that his father ran in the Armenian Quarter of the Old City, but the memories (and tastes) Sarkis Bedevian has of his childhood in Jerusalem no doubt still linger. The sprawling house, a stone's throw from the 500-year-old walls of the Old

that used to ferry the fresh milk from the Mount of Olives.

"Miger," as the Bedevian patriarch, Megerditch, was popularly known, ran his empire almost single-handed, but Sarkis and his brother Khatchig were there to lend a hand. The discipline helped define the future course his life would take, and planted in him the seeds of the spirit of sharing



Sarkis and Ruth Bedevian in Vanadzor

City's Zion Gate (one of seven that punctuate the walls), has been bulldozed and replaced by a block of flats. And there is not the slightest trace left of the dairy. Gone are the vats and the fridges, the dairy stalwarts Mariam and her son, Dahdah. And the donkey

that has blossomed into grand philanthropy.

With his equally dedicated and devoted wife, Ruth, by his side, Sarkis now shuttles back and forth between the US, where he currently lives, and his Armenian homeland, seeking av-



The new church St Gregory of Narek in Vanadzor

enues of contribution.

One of their greatest joys and accomplishments has been the construction of a church, St Gregory of Narek, in picturesque Vanadzor, a picture postcard town nestling between two mountain chains in northern Armenia.

"Basically, we chose the city of Vanadzor because there was one small church (built sometime in the 1800's) that accommodated about 50 people," Ruth explains.

Vanadzor's population expanded rapidly during the 70 years of Soviet rule because the Soviets built a large chemical factory and workers were needed. "Therefore, the population was quite deprived of any traditional exposure to the national church," Ruth

notes.

"On our frequent visits, we felt the 'Russification' of the populace in the northern part of Armenia. Being the third largest city with a population of about 120,000 Vanadzor was deserving of its own large church. Sarkis and I agreed that it was vitally necessary now that Armenia is free and independent," she says.

"For 70 years these people had been denied religious freedom - now they are able to return to their spiritual roots and blossom," she adds. Sarkis and Ruth had decided to build the church some years ago when they met the Catholicos of all Armenians (the Vehapar) informally in New York

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California State University, Fresno Armenian Studies Program Dr. George Bournoutian to Give Three Public Lectures

FRESNO -- Dr. George Bournoutian, Henry S. Khanzadian Kazan Visiting Professor of Armenian Studies at Fresno State, will be giving three public lectures on "The Armenian Church Under Foreign Rule," during the Spring 2009 semester.

All of the lectures will be held in Room 191 of the University Business Center on the Fresno State campus. Admission to all lectures is free.

The first lecture on "The Armenian Church Under Persian Rule: 1600-1800" will be held at 7:30PM on Tuesday, March 3, 2009. A welcoming reception will be held for Dr. Bournoutian from 6:30PM-7:30PM in the University Business Center.

Dr. Bournoutian will discuss the role of Etchmiadzin vis-à-vis the various Persian rulers after Erevan was conquered by Persia from the Ottomans. The political, social, and economic dealings of the Church with the Persian shahs and governors will be examined. The lecture is co-sponsored by the National Association for Armenian Studies and Research.

A vital source for the information of this period is Jambr, a volume compiled by Catholicos Siméon of Erevan. Dr. Bournoutian has just published the first English translation, with extensive annotations, of this important

work, as part of the Armenian Studies Series of Mazda Press. Jambr will be available for purchase at the March 3 lecture.

Dr. Bournoutian's second lecture will be held Tuesday, March 24, and the third lecture will be held on Tuesday, April 21. Details on these lectures will follow in a future article.

Dr. Bournoutian has extensive teaching experience, having taught Eastern European and Middle Eastern history at Iona College since 1989. He has taught as a visiting professor at Columbia University, New York University, the University of Connecticut (Stamford, Storrs, Hartford), Rutgers University, Tufts University, and Ramapo College.

Dr. Bournoutian is the author of seventeen books, and dozens of peer-reviewed articles in journals and encyclopedias, including the Journal for Iranian Studies, Encyclopedia Iranica, and the Journal for the Society for Armenian Studies. His latest books include Tigranes II and Rome (2007), The Travel Accounts of Simeon of Poland (2006), and a Concise History of the Armenian People (revised and enlarged 5th edition) (2006).

Contact the Armenian Studies Program, 278-2669, for more information.

To See Vanadzor Come Alive

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City to discuss what they could do to help the people of Armenia. "It happened that it was the day of our 39th wedding anniversary," Ruth recalls.

Part of the entire project at Vanadzor was the setting up of a youth centre, designed to accommodate up to 1,000 young people and help them hone their skills in art, music, gymnastics and sports. "It will be supervised under the Holy See of Etchmiadzin and it will join the network of Armenian General Benevolent Union (AGBU) sponsored youth centres that have emerged under the Vehapar's watchful eyes in Yerevan since Independence," Sarkis says. But the centre will also house a kitchen and dining room for seniors to "enjoy fellowship and a hot meal will also be provided for those in need."

"I have always been aware that one is remembered after death by what one does and has given while alive, but I don't want to wait for that day," Sarkis notes. "I want to give during my lifetime as my way of thanking God for what I have been blessed with and to also see the fruits of my labor," he adds.

To see Vanadzor come alive spiritually, will be the culmination of another of his and his wife's philanthropic efforts in the Motherland. Vanadzor had originally been known as Gharakilisa (Black Church), in memory of the 13th century church of

black stone that existed upon a hilly terrain on the site.

"In 1826, during the Russo-Persian War, the city was totally destroyed. It enjoyed some renewal when the railroad to Tbilisi was opened in 1899, but it wasn't until the Soviets brought industry to the area with the building of a large chemical plant and textile manufacturing that the population began to rapidly increase," Ruth adds.

In 1935, the Soviets renamed the city Kirovagan after the Russian Soviet leader Sergei Mironovich Kirov but following the collapse of the USSR and the establishment of the Republic of Armenia, it re-assumed its historic appellation. Sarkis has also been instrumental in helping restore the museum in Etchmiadzin that was built in the days of the great Armenian Vehapar, known as Khrimian Hayrig, a century ago and never put to use. The site will now house some of the Arshile Gorky collections and be open to the public.

But perhaps the crowning moment of Sarkis Bedevian's life came when he was invited by the Vehapar last September to act as Godfather during the blessing of the Holy Muron, in the enactment of one of the Armenian church's most sanctified ceremonies.

The memory will be with him every time he sits down to ponder what new endeavour he could launch to help his struggling countrymen.

NAASR to Present East Cost Premiere of J. Michael Hagopian's "The River Ran Red"

BELMONT, MA -- The National Association for Armenian Studies and Research (NAASR) will present the East Coast premiere of award-winning filmmaker J. Michael Hagopian's documentary The River Ran Red on Sunday, March 22, at 4:00 p.m., at the Mosesian Theater at the Watertown Arsenal Center for the Arts, 321 Arsenal St., Watertown, MA. This special event is made possible through a generous contribution by Peter and Minou Palandjian.

Culminating more than forty years of interviews with more than four hundred eyewitnesses to the Armenian Genocide of 1915, The River Ran Red is the final film of documentarian Dr. J. Michael Hagopian's trilogy "The Witnesses."

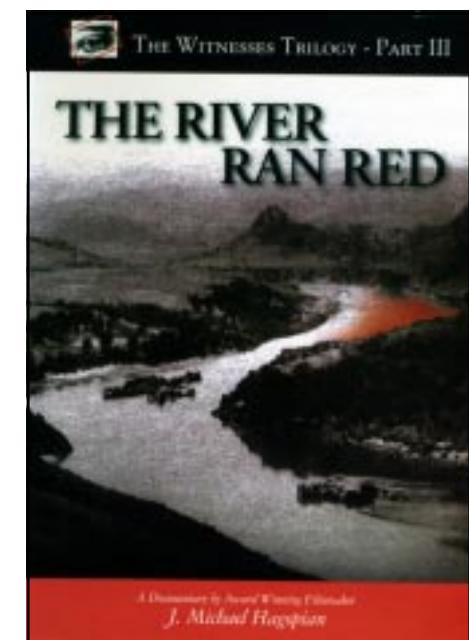
The River Ran Red is about Hagopian's epic search for survivors of the Genocide who were sent to their fate along the Euphrates River to the Syrian Desert and Der Zor. Footage from many interviews with survivors carried out over several decades gives the film tremendous power and immediacy.

J. Michael Hagopian is a pioneer in the effort to document the Armenian Genocide through films such as The Forgotten Genocide, The Armenian Case, Where Are My People, Voices from the Lake, and Germany and the Secret Genocide.

A post-screening panel discussion will include Dr. Hagopian joined by Prof. Taner Akçam, Kaloosdian/Mugar Chair in Armenian Genocide Studies and Modern Armenian History at Clark University, Dr. Bedross Der Matossian, Dept. of History, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Marc A. Mamigonian, NAASR Director of Academic Affairs.

Acclaimed and Pioneering Filmmaker

Born in Kharpert-Mezreh in Historic Armenia, Hagopian has explored his roots and the history of his people through the medium of film and won critical acclaim, including two Emmys for the writing and production of The Forgotten Genocide, the first full-length



feature on the Armenian Genocide. In all, Hagopian's work encompasses nearly 400 "witness" interviews and twenty years of research.

In 1979, Hagopian founded the non-profit Armenian Film Foundation to document Armenian culture and instill pride in Armenian youth worldwide. Since then, he has been leading the effort to raise funds and create the "Witnesses" trilogy on the Armenian Genocide.

Hagopian holds a doctorate in international relations from Harvard University and an undergraduate degree from University of California, Berkeley. Having left Armenia as an infant, he grew up in Fresno, California, before moving to Los Angeles as a teenager.

Admission to the event is \$10.00 (\$6.00 for students with valid i.d.'s). Tickets are available in advance at the NAASR Headquarters and will be on sale at the Mosesian Theater on the day of the screening. Advance purchase is recommended. Free parking is available in the adjacent Arsenal on the Charles parking garage.

More information about the film showing is available by calling 617-489-1610, faxing 617-484-1759, emailing hq@naasr.org, or writing to NAASR, 395 Concord Ave., Belmont, MA 02478.

"The Karabakh Trap: Threats and Dilemmas of the Nagorno Karabakh Conflict"

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Azerbaijan, the author of the report warns against hasty conclusions: "To conclude with I would like to say that there is not any real military solution of the conflict for Azerbaijan and that the military aggression may lead to a catastrophe for the country".

Three possible scenarios of war have also been covered in the report. From the military viewpoint, the given modeling may hardly present

any interest, as it is of superficial character and contains general phrases.

On the whole, Thomas de Vaal, justifying his surname, under the cover of an expert-peacemaker practically calls Azerbaijan to unleash a new big war in the South Caucasus. Meanwhile, it seems to him that he and his like will not be responsible for anything. But he is mistaken...

The Analytical Service of the NKR MFA

www.HayastanInfo.net

**Armenian-English-German
News . Information . Comments**

ՆԱԽԱՐԱՐ ԺԱՆ ՕՂԱՍԱՊԵԱՆԻ ՔԱԼԻՖՈՐՆԻԱ ԱՅՑԵԼՈՒԹԻՒՆԸ ՆԿԱՐՆԵՐՈՎ



Նախարար Ժան Օղասապեան, «Մուսթաֆալ» կազմակերութեան ատենապետ Ֆէտիշ Դալային եւ Ա.Դ. Կ. Կեդրոնական վարչութեան ատենապետ ընկ. Մելքոն Աճեմեան



Լիրանանի Պետական Նախարար Ժան Օղասապեան Փաստինայի Հ.Բ.Ը.Մ.ի երկրորդական վարժարան եւ Հ.Բ.Ը.Մ.ի տեղական պատասխանատուներուն հետո



Լիրանանի Պետական Նախարար Ժան Օղասապեան եւ ՄԴԿ-ի Արեւմտեան Ամերիկայի Վարիչ Մարմնի կազմը



Նախարար Ժան Օղասապեան Սահակ-Մեսրոպ Քրիստոնեայ Հայ վարժարանի եւ Հիւսիսային Ամերիկայի Հայ Աւետարանական Միութեան պատասխանատուներուն հետո



Նախարար Ժան Օղասապեանի ի պատիւ Ա.Դ. Կ.-ի կազմակերպած ընդունելութեան ներկայի հիւրերը



Նախարար Ժան Օղասապեան «Մուսթաֆալ» կազմակերութեան Գալիֆորնիոյ շրջարի պատասխանատուներուն հետո



Հայաստանի աւագ հիւպատոս Գրիգոր Թովհաննեսեան,



Լիրանանի աւագ հիւպատոս Հիւսամ Միասյ



ՌԱԿԻ Շրջանային Վարչութեան ատենապետ Յակոբ Նազիրեան

Photos by
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