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# ARPA INSTITUTE NEWSLETTER

## Analysis Research & Planning for Armenia

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Happy New Year!

Շնորհաւոր նոր Տարի եւ Սուրբ Ծնունդ

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## *President's Message*

Սիրելի ժողովուրդ հայոց, սրտի դառն կսկիծով է որ կը գրեմ այս տողերը: Վստահ եմ որ հայերու մեծամասնութիւնը շատ գիշերներ անքուն մնաց անցնող ամիսներուն: Դժբախտաբար 2020-ը սարսափելի եւ ահաւոր տարի մը եղաւ հայութեան համար: Մեր հերոս զինուորները 43 օր անընդհատ պաշտպանեցին Արցախը, նոյն իսկ ոմանք Քորոնայի ազդեցութեան տակ: Յարգանք եւ պատիւ բոլոր նահատակ եւ բարի ելլի ապաքինում վիրաւոր հերոսներուն: Եկէք միասնակա՛ն ոգիով վերակազմակերպուինք եւ Սփիւռք ու Հայաստան ուսուսի տուած զօրացնենք մեր հայրենիքին տնտեսութիւնը, առողջապահական համակարգը, գիտութեան եւ կրթութեան ոլորտը, արտաքին եւ ներքին քաղաքական վիճակը եւ ժողովուրդին բարեկեցիկ կեանք մը ապահովենք: Ժամանակն է որ ամէն մէկ խելամիտ հայ հանդարտի եւ մտածէ թէ ինչպէ՛ս կրնայ իր ամբողջ կարողականութիւնը տրամադրել մեր հայրենիքին՝ Արցախին եւ Հայաստանին որպէսզի կարենանք ոչ միայն գոյատեւել այլեւ զարգանալ,

զօրանալ, բազմանալ եւ, որպէս ազգ եւ երկրի տէր ժողովորդ փայլուն ապագայ մը կերտել: Միայն զօրաւորները բարեկամ կունենան եւ կը յաղթեն: Անօդաչու թռչող սարքերն էին գլխաւորաբար յաթողները: Հայաստան պէտք է աւելի լաւ ու մասնագիտակա՛ն օրէն կազմակերպուած եւ ամէն անհրաժեշտ սարքերով ու զինամթերքով յագեցած բանակ ունենայ, ինչպէս ԱԹՍ-ներ, յաղորդակցութեան ամէնաարդի միջոցներ ու աւելի արդիական դեկաւարութիւն, որպէսզի միեւնոյն կացութեան չի մատնուինք: Պէտք է ընդունինք որ այս համաձայնագիրը մեծ աղէտ է: Սակայն եւ այնպէս աւելի վատ կ'ըլլար եթէ ամբողջ Արցախը կորսնցնէինք: Ուստի, այժմ գործի ժամանակ է եւ եթէ իսկապէս հայրենասէր ես եւ կուզես որ հայաստան բարգաւաճ, զօրաւոր եւ յաջող երկիր մը դառնայ, ըրէ քու ամէնայ սուրբ պարտականութիւնդ եւ օգնէ ինչպէս որ կրնաս, նիւթապէս, մասնագիտութեամբդ եւ կամ այլ ինչ կերպ որ կարելի է: Անցեալը չէնք կրնար փոխել: Ժամանակն է որ արթննանք եւ վերանայինք մեր կարելիութիւններն ու առաջնահերթութիւնները եւ ըստ այնմ որոշենք մեր գալիք ապագան: Հանդարտեցէք եւ գործի անցէք: Կեցցէ՛ Հայաստանը եւ Արցախը! Կեցցէ՛ հայ ժողովորդը! Օն Յառաջ!

## ԱՐՓԱ Հիմնարկի Նորարարութեան Մրցումին Մասնակցող Յայտեր - 2020

1. Combined Device for Magnetization and Demagnetization of Products Made of Magnetic Materials, Hovhannisyan, Bareghamyan, Pitkevich, Khachatryan, Arzanyan, Azatyan, National Polytechnic University of Armenia (NPUA)

2. Maxwell Boltzmann Agent Based simulation, by R Poghosyan, Yerevan State University (YSU).

3. The preparation of the PdCl<sub>2</sub> complex of 1-substituted 3,5-dimethylpyrazole and study of its anticonvulsant activity, Khachatryan, Attaryan, Scientific Tech. Center of Organic Pharm. Chem., National Academy of Sciences, Republic of Armenia (NAS, RA).

1st- 4. A flat coil and low power tunnel diode activated oscillator system for studying the pulse waves of carotid artery, Gevorgyan, YSU, Tumanyan, Orbeli Inst. Of Physiology, NAS RA, Gurghinyan, YSU, Kachunts, YSU.

3ed - 5. «Multibar» liquid complexity fertilizer, Armen Hovhannisyan, Inst. Of Chem. Physics, NAS RA.

6. Զինվորական Զրահապատ Սաղավարտ, Naira Khachatryan, Gyumri branch of the NPAU.

7. A Modified Medical Mask Respirator, by Khachunts, YSU.

2ed - 8. Preparation of Ti-6Al-4V alloy by self-propagating high-temperature synthesis for 3D printing, by Kirakosyan, Nazaretyan, Aydinyan, Inst. Of Chemical Physics.

9. Smart photovoltaic (PV) booster, by Badalyan, Vardanyan, NPUA.

10. BioMetals Recovery of Value-added Metals from Secondary Raw Materials by Vardanyan, Scientific & Production Center, "Armbiotechnology", NAS RA.

4th - 11. Potential Usage of Silver Nanoparticles In The Field Of Medicine, Agriculture and Industry., by Hovhannisyan, Sahakyan, Hambardzumyan, Minasyan, YSU.

12. Synthesis and Activity Testing of Tartaric Acid New Derivatives Against The Multi-Drug Resistant Microorganisms, by Babayan, Baghdasaryan, Soghomonyan, NPUA.

## ARPA Institute Donations in 2020

Jackelin Krikorian	\$4000
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ARPA Institute Donations in 2020

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# 2020 ARPA Institute Lecture Series and Panel Discussions

ARPA Institute organizes lectures and panel discussions given by various experts on a myriad of topics related to Armenia or Armenians. *If you would like to make a presentation, we invite you to contact us at [info@arpainstitute.org](mailto:info@arpainstitute.org)*

## 1. *“Health Care in Armenia: My Personal Journey” by Dr. Garo Tertzakian*

**Abstract:** Discussed ways in which Diasporan medical experts could assist in the development of standards for health care within the Republic of Armenia. Discussed how a free on-line membership to the American Urological Association for urology residents in training in Armenia could help bring better patient care, as well as providing educational materials, including curriculum, videos and journals. The presentation highlighted various ways to assist the Republic of Armenia in advancing health care, especially urologic training and practice standards and how to bring about new and advanced urologic techniques to the people of Armenia. The overarching theme of the presentation was the various methods available to impart knowledge and skills to young medical professionals, through organizing training courses, cooperation with various medical centers and contributing to the advancement of health care system in Armenia and Artsakh.



**YouTube Video Link:** <https://youtu.be/4RR0pgJ8aps>

**Dr. Garo Tertzakian:** Completed his residency in urology in 1980 and started private practice in urology and renal transplantation, directing the program at the Western Medical Center in CA. He taught medical students and residents at the UCI medical center and other local hospitals. He was the first urologist in private practice in Orange County to perform laparoscopic urological surgery and also pioneered the use of lasers and cryoablation in the treatment of urological diseases. Since 1987, Dr. Tertzakian has traveled regularly to Armenia as a visiting professor, to establish academic and clinical relationships, lecturing, operating and donating medical equipment and supplies to various hospitals in Armenia and establishing a urological audio-visual learning center and a library in Yerevan. He has also sponsored young Armenian urologists to come to the US for additional urological training. In 1993, in recognition of his efforts to modernize the practice of urology in Armenia, the Ministry of Health named the urology floor of the Mikaelyan Surgical Institute, the “Garo M. Tertzakian Urological Division”. In December 1997, he was elected as a founding member of the Academy of Surgical Sciences of Armenia. Dr. Tertzakian has received numerous awards, such as the “Mkhitar Heratsi”, “Sourp Sahag and Mesrob”, “Ellis Island” and many other Medals of Honor. Garo continues his relentless efforts for the betterment of urologic practices in Armenia.

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2020 ARPA Institute Lecture Series and Panel Discussions continued...

## *2. Joint ARPA Institute-UCLA Naregatsy Chair Presentation by Nora Bairamian, Ani Der Grigorian and Arif Japan*



**Topics Presented (a) “Beyond the Iron Ladle: Education, Gender and Economic Independence in the Work of Mkrtych Khrimian”, (b) “Spontaneous and Unorganized? Reconceptualizing Formal and Informal Activism in the Armenian Women’s Movement” and (c) “Narratological Analysis of Two Turkish Novels”**

**Abstract a: Mkrtych Khrimian** is considered a “larger-than-life” figure in Armenian history whose image has frequently been condensed to only include select moments of his career. This narrow understanding of much of his work has resulted in a skewed interpretation of his influence, which often fails to analyze how he fits within the broader discourse of Ottoman history and the turbulent changes occurring in the empire in the 19th century. Herein reassessed was the legacy of Khrimian in how his image has changed over time to fit certain political, academic or institutional narratives, the

constricting appraisal by examining his publications and writings and dissecting lesser-discussed themes in his work, including his emphasis on education, his thoughts on gender equality and the importance he placed on economic development in the Ottoman borderlands. Removing Khrimian from the revered realm he is often relegated to enriches the conversation surrounding him while simultaneously extricating him from the artificial silo he has been placed in as a character important in Armenian history alone. In positioning him within the larger conversation as a figure who informed the intellectual evolution of the empire’s borderlands, Khrimian becomes as much a transformative agent in Ottoman history as he is in the Armenian national narrative.

**Abstract b:** Dominant social movement theories, particularly Tarrow’s Contentious Politics paradigm, suggest that the ability for movements to achieve change is linked with the extent to which they institutionalize within formal politics. However, the literature is inadequate for understanding movement development within a post-Soviet context, where movements do not follow the linear informal-to-formal transition when trying to create change. In Armenia, institutionalized forms of activism, particularly non-governmental organizations, have been working within the formal political sphere to address social issues since the 1990s, while more informal initiatives have only just emerged in the last decade but present new opportunities to exert agency and influence change from the margins of formal institutions. The purpose of this discussion is to explore the dynamics within the Armenian women’s movement in order to understand formal and informal avenues used by women in Armenia to achieve gender equality and social change. It analyzes the various approaches used by movement actors to achieve their goals. Drawing from a dozen interviews conducted between March and April 2018 (days before the Velvet Revolution) with the movement’s main actors, this research presents emerging trends that begin to explain the formal and informal dynamics of Armenia’s women’s movement. This study argues that alternative forms of contention underscore the tactics used by the women’s movement. It further argues that context specific challenges have blurred the boundaries between formal and informal activism leading to innovation of approaches used to achieve change. The study concludes by situating the women’s movement’s efforts within wider calls for equality.

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2020 ARPA Institute Lecture Series and Panel Discussions continued...

**Abstract c.** Two Armeno-Turkish novels, Akabi Hikayesi (Ազապի Հիքեայէսի [The Story of Akabi]), published in 1851, by Hovsep Vartanian (Vartan Pasha) and Bir Sefil Zevce (Պիր Սէֆիլ Զէվճէ [A Miserable Wife]), published in 1868, by Hovsep Maruş were analyzed narratologically. The novels were discussed in terms of narrator(s), focalization, time and space. The aim is to question the positions of Akabi Hikayesi and Bir Sefil Zevce within the context of nineteenth-century modern Ottoman novel (or Tanzimat-period novel) and to fill the gaps in the interpretations. The objective is to problematize the sufficiency of reading the novels through the most common themes of the nineteenth-century Ottoman novels and to, narratological ensure that the narrative structures of the novels are correctly identified and to reinforce their literary position. It is hoped that this will enrich the existing literary analyses of both nineteenth-century Armeno-Turkish and modern Ottoman novels.

**YouTube Video Links:** (a) [https://youtu.be/U-i-NG\\_e130](https://youtu.be/U-i-NG_e130) (b) <https://youtu.be/0AUWxSAz7k8> (c) [https://youtu.be/U-i-NG\\_e130](https://youtu.be/U-i-NG_e130)

- A. **Nora Bairamian** received her B.A. from the University of California, Irvine in History. She moved to Armenia for four years where she worked at the TUMO Center for Creative Technologies. She moved back to the States to work toward her second graduate degree at Columbia University in the Middle Eastern, South Asian and African Studies department where she completed her thesis on Mkrtich Khrimian “Hayrik”.
- B. **Ani Der Grigorian** has an M.A. from the London School of Economics and Political Science in 2018 in Social Policy and Development with a focus on NGOs. Prior to studying at LSE, Ani earned her bachelor’s degree in Anthropology and International Development from the University of California, Los Angeles. In 2016-17 she spent a year living in Armenia interning at two women’s rights NGOs—Women’s Resource Center Armenia and Society Without Violence. Since graduating from LSE, Ani returned to Armenia as an International Fellow at the Caucasus Research Resource Center. Her research interests include gender and development, civil society-state relationship, and social movements.
- C. **Arif Tapan** received his BA in Turkish Language and Literature from Boğaziçi University, his MA in Cultural Studies from İstanbul Şehir University. At present he is a research assistant and Ph.D. candidate at Boğaziçi University, at the Department of Turkish Language and Literature. His research and publications focus on 19th century modern Ottoman literature(s), and he is especially interested in 19th century Armeno-Turkish novels and periodicals.

### *3. “Faith in Artsakh: Protecting the Borders of the West” Joint ARPA Institute-Ararat Foundation and Christians in Need Foundation by Siobhan Nash-Marshall*

**Abstract:** Christians In Need Foundation (CINF) began to operate in Artsakh in response to the request of the government of Artsakh. CINF is a grassroots educational foundation. Since 2017, CINF instructors – trained by CINF Board members – have taught English, Logic, and Ethics courses in Artsakh. In 2019, CINF had more than 400 enrolled students and that year invited Italian artisans to visit with 3 of CINF Board Members, beginning a new “vocational program.” In the Fall, 3 Artsakh delegations went to Italy at the behest of CINF to begin to establish a long-lasting educational partnership with Italian artisans. CINF has sent more than \$30,000 worth of woodworking and sartorial equipment to Artsakh for this endeavor. The government of Artsakh is building the wing of one of its technical schools for the artisans to begin instruction there in March 2020. The presentation addressed all planned and executed activities of CINF.

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2020 ARPA Institute Lecture Series and Panel Discussions continued...



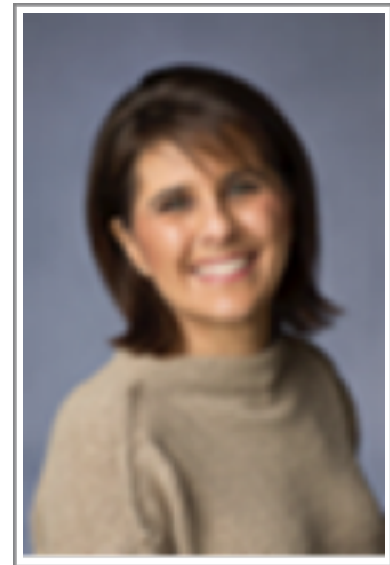
**Siobhan Nash-Marshall** holds the Mary T. Clark Chair of Christian Philosophy at Manhattanville College. Authored several academic books and articles on metaphysics and the problem of evil, she has also written books and articles for the general public. In recent years, Nash-Marshall has devoted a lot of attention to genocide and genocide negationism. Her recent book, *The Sins of the Fathers: Turkish Denialism and the Armenian Genocide* released in Italy and in Armenia is her first book-length treatment of the topic. After the breakout of the war in Syria, Nash-Marshall co-founded the Christians In Need Foundation (CINF) USA, through which they attempt to help the ancient Christian cultures of the world which are presently in peril.

#### 4. *“The British Empire and the Armenian Genocide”, By Michelle Tusan, Professor of History.*

**Abstract:** The presentation explored the history of the response to the Armenian Genocide. A leading power in the region and the world at the time, Britain and its empire played a key role in determining the global response to events as they unfolded in the Ottoman Empire. Newly uncovered archival material on imperial policy dating back to the nineteenth century and war crimes trials held after WWI to punish perpetrators shows why it proved impossible to stop the violence and prosecute those responsible for the atrocities. This happened despite the emergence of the category of ‘crimes against humanity’ and one of the first ever international humanitarian campaigns. From Gladstonian idealism to Churchill’s imperial realpolitik, the British response to the Armenian Genocide reveals the high stakes and legacies of the failure of a global hegemonic power to lead the prosecution of the architects of one of the classic cases of genocide in the modern period.

**YouTube Video Link:** <https://youtu.be/QDVhZInVeVY>

**Michelle Tusan** is Professor of History at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. She received her PhD from the University of California at Berkeley and was a Fellow in the Humanities at Stanford University. Her research has been supported by the Dolores Zohrab Liebmann Fund, the Mellon Foundation, the Huntington Library, the Hoover Institute and by Fulbright Scholar Program. Her latest book is *The British Empire and the Armenian Genocide: Humanitarianism and Imperial Politics from Gladstone to Churchill*. Other publications include: *Smyrna’s Ashes: Humanitarianism, Genocide and the Birth of the Middle East*; “Crimes against Humanity’: Human Rights, the British Empire, and the Origins of the Response to the Armenian Genocide,” in the *American Historical Review*; “Humanitarianism, Genocide and Liberalism,” in the *Journal of Genocide Research*; “James Bryce’s Blue Book as Evidence,” in the *Journal of Levantine Studies*, and “Genocide, Famine and Refugees on Film,” in *Past and Present*.



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2020 ARPA Institute Lecture Series and Panel Discussions continued...

## 5. “Հայոց լեզուի հնդեւրոպական ծագումն ու պատմական զարգացումը”, Հրաչ Մարտիրոսյան.

**Ամփոփում՝** Դասախօսութիւնը նուիրուած էր հայոց լեզուի պատմութեանը իր ողջ կտրուածքով՝ հնդեւրոպական ակունքներից մինչեւ գրաբար, միջին հայերէն, ապա աշխարհաբար ու բարբառներ: Դասախօսութիւնն ուղեկցուեց ցուցադրական նիւթերով՝ քարտեզներ, լուսանկարներ, աղիւսակներ եւ այլն: Յատուկ ուշադրութիւն յատկացուեց լեզուն ու մշակոյթը միաւորող իրողութիւններին, ինչպէս օրինակ՝ ժողովրդական ստուգաբանութիւն, տաբու/բառարգելում, մշակութային բառապաշարի ստուգաբանական ուսումնասիրութիւն եւ այլն:

**YouTube Video Link:** [https://youtu.be/OaV6x9\\_p7nU](https://youtu.be/OaV6x9_p7nU)

**Հրաչ Մարտիրոսյան՝** Լեզուաբան-համեմատաբան (PhD, 2008, Լեյդենի համալսարան): 1991-ին աւարտել է Վանաձորի մանկավարժական ինստիտուտի բանասիրական ֆակուլտետը (դիպլոմային աշխատանք՝ «Հնդեւրոպական կոկորդայինների արտացոլումը հայերէնում»), իսկ 2008-ին Լեյդենի համալսարանում պաշտպանել է «Հայերէնի բնիկ բառամթերքի ստուգաբանական բառարան» թեմայով PhD ատենախօսութիւնը, որի վերամշակուած ու ընդլայնուած տարբերակը հրատարակուեց «Etymological dictionary of the Armenian inherited lexicon» (Leiden, Boston: Brill, 2010) վերնագրով: Գիտական հետաքրքրութիւնների շրջանակն ընդգրկում է հայոց լեզուի պատմութիւնը իր ողջ ընթացքով՝ հնդեւրոպական ակունքներից մինչեւ բարբառներ ու աշխարհաբար: Հրատարակել է շուրջ երեք տասնեակ գիտական յօդուածներ հայոց լեզուի պատմութեան, բարբառների, ստուգաբանական եւ այլ թեմաներով: Մասնակցել է հանրապետական ու միջազգային բազում գիտաժողովների: Դասընթացներ ու դասախօսութիւններ է ներկայացրել Լեյդենում, Միչիգանում, Օքսֆորդում, Քեմբրիջում, Սորբոնում, Պավիայում, Մոսկուայում, Հայաստանում եւ այլուր: Լեզուի պատմութեան բազում հարցերի շուրջ ակնարկներ ու մեկնաբանութիւններ է հրատարակում համացանցում: 2008-ից սկսած ամառները կազմակերպում է հայագիտական արշաւային դասընթացներ: Հրատարակութեան է պատրաստում Աւստրիական գիտութիւնների ակադեմիայի երկամեայ նախագծի ընթացքում գրած իր աշխատութիւնը, որ նուիրուած է հայկական աղբիւրներում վկայուած իրանական անձնանուններին: Պատրաստում է նաեւ «Հին հայերէնի պատմական հնչիւնաբանութիւն եւ ձեւաբանութիւն» վերնագրով աշխատութիւն: 2019 թ. սեպտեմբերից արեւելահայերէն ու գրաբար է դասաւանդում UCLA համալսարանում:



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## 6. *“What If The Republic Of Armenia Was Part Of The Diaspora? Reshaping the Paradigm In Diaspora-Armenia Relations”, By Nerses Kopalyan*

**Abstract:** Defining Diaspora-Armenia relations and putting in place a mechanism which would be mutually beneficial to both the Republic of Armenia and the Armenian Diaspora has been a challenge since Armenia's independence. Dr. Nerses Kopalyan, author of the Policy Paper, “Changing the Paradigm in Armenia-Diaspora Relations: State-Centered Institutions and Transnational Governance,” addressed the multilayered factors that can enhance and develop Diaspora-Armenia relations. Proposing a paradigm shift in Armenia-Diaspora relations, Dr. Kopalyan conceptualized three main areas: alignment of interests; state-centric institutions, and transnational governance. Noting the complexities of intra-Diaspora configurations, the recommendation is that the interests of Diaspora structures, institutions, and cultural organizations become aligned with the Armenian Republic. This state-centric alignment also addressed the re-articulation of the Armenian identity within the Diaspora through the concept of constituency, where the Diasporan Armenian self-identifies and perceives one's self as a constituent of the Armenian Republic. The collective realignment of interests, the author demonstrated, allows for a more effective restructuring of Armenia-Diaspora relations, giving the Diaspora agency in influencing change in the Republic of Armenia.

**YouTube Video Link:** <https://youtu.be/9Emi1yGCbT0>



**Dr. Nerses Kopalyan** is an Assistant Professor-in-Residence of Political Science at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. His field/s of inquiry include international relations, geopolitics, political theory, and philosophy of science. He has conducted extensive research on polarity, superpower relations, and security studies. He is the author of *World Political Systems After Polarity* (Routledge, 2017) and the co-author of *Sex, Power, And Politics* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2016). He also authored two policy papers for the Republic of Armenia, "Transitional Justice Agenda for the Republic of Armenia" (Ministry of Justice) and "Changing the Paradigm in Armenia-Diaspora Relations" (Office of the High Commissioner for Diaspora Affairs). He serves as an advisor to the Office of the High Commissioner for Diaspora Affairs. His current research concentrates on geopolitical and great power relations with an emphasis on Eurasia. He has also done extensive work

on political developments in Armenia prior and subsequent to the Velvet Revolution, articles of which are published with EVN Report.

## 7. «Պատմութեան փոփոխականութիւնը. օրինակներ հայոց անցեալէն» հայերէնով պիտի ներկայացնէ՝ Արա Սանճեան

**Ամփոփում:** Ինչո՞ւ անհնարին եղած է ունենալ պատմութեան՝ վերջնական համարուող շարադրանք մը, որ բոլոր ժամանակներու համար ընդունելի ըլլայ: Ինչո՞ւ յաճախ կը փոխուին պատմագիտական մեկնաբանութիւններն ու արժեւորումները: Որո՞նք են այն տարբեր

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Regenerative Medicine

ազդակները, որոնցմէ կախեալ են պատմաբանին յանգելիք եզրակացութիւնները: Զանոնք ներկայացուեցան ու բացատրուեցան հայոց հին, միջնադարեան ու նոր պատմութենէն օրինակներով՝ անգամ մը եւս հաւաստելու համար, որ «պատմութիւնը անվերջ բանավէճ մըն է»:

**YouTube Video Link:** <https://youtu.be/FQaoMa90lpI>

**ԱՐԱ ՍԱՆՃԵԱՆԸ** պատմութեան դասախօս է Միշիկընի Համալսարանի Տիրպորնի մասնաճիւղէն ներս եւ նոյն հաստատութեան Հայագիտական հետազոտութիւններու կեդրոնի վարիչը: Անոր հետազոտական հետաքրքրութիւնները կը կեդրոնանան Հայաստանի, Թուրքիոյ եւ Արեւմտեան Ասիոյ արաբական պետութիւններու՝ Առաջին համաշխարհային պատերազմին յաջորդած տասնամեակներու պատմութեան վրայ: Ան հեղինակած է *Turkey and Her Arab Neighbors, 1953-1958: A Study in the Origins and Failure of the Baghdad Pact* (2001) հատորը, ինչպէս նաեւ երկու այլ մենագրութիւն եւ շարք մը գիտական յօդուածներ ու գիրքերու գլուխներ, որոնք լոյս տեսած են անգլերէնով, հայերէնով, ռուսերէնով եւ ֆրանսերէնով:



*8. «Turkey and Azerbaijan strategic partnership: Implications for Armenia»,  
By Benjamin Poghosyan*

**Abstract:** Azerbaijan perceives its alliance with Turkey as its most significant asset in its multi-prong strategy to bring back Nagorno-Karabakh under its control. Two states have institutionalized their relations in August 2010, by signing an agreement of strategic partnership and mutual support. Both states were at the roots of the establishment of the Cooperation Council of Turkic speaking states, an intergovernmental organization created in 2009 and uniting Azerbaijan, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan as full members and Hungary as an observer state. This organization is an embodiment of Turkey’s desire to gain strategic influence in Central Asia and unite Turkic speaking states’ capacities. Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh are the main obstacles for the implementation of these projects. Thus, the minimum goal of the joint Azerbaijan – Turkey strategy is the annihilation of Nagorno-Karabakh and annexation of some parts of the Syunik region of Armenia. The maximum-goal is to end the existence of the Republic of Armenia.



**YouTube Video Link:** <https://youtu.be/ubEd9n5Kb1w>

**Dr. Benjamin Poghosyan** is the Executive Director of the Political Science Association of Armenia and has been since early 2011. He is also the Founder and Chairman of the Center for Political and Economic Strategic Studies. Benjamin was Vice President for Research – Head of the Institute for National Strategic Studies at the National Defense Research University in Armenia from 2016 to 2019. He joined the Institute for National Strategic

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Studies in March 2009 as a Research Fellow and was appointed Deputy Director for research in November 2010. During his 10 years at the only Armenian state think tank dealing with Armenian foreign policy, as well as regional and international security issues, Dr. Poghosyan has prepared over 100 policy papers. These were presented to the political and military leadership of Armenia, including the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Since 2009 Poghosyan has participated and presented in more than 50 international conferences and workshops on regional and international security dynamics.

### *9. “Woodrow Wilson’s Arbitral Award as the Legal Basis for the Territorial Claims of the Republic of Armenia”, by Ara Papyan*

**Abstract:** The presentation was a disciplined analysis of President Woodrow Wilson’s Arbitral Award, in-light of international law in general and the United Nation’s official methodology in particular. The focus was on the historical background of the period and the legal framework under which it was developed. The Arbitration Award was officially signed on November 22, 1920, with the title: “Decision of the President of the United States of America respecting the Frontier between Turkey and Armenia, Access for Armenia to the Sea, and the Demilitarization of Turkish Territory adjacent to the Armenian Frontier.” The study of this Arbitration has significance beyond Armenian-Turkish and Armenian-US relations. Due to the detailed and extensive participation of the United States in the Armenian-Turkish relations through Wilson’s Arbitral Award, this is a logical starting point for a stronger historical, political and legal understanding of the conflict-prone region.

**YouTube Video Link:** <https://youtu.be/RMUaJFCqPmU>

**Ara Papyan** is the founder and Director of Modus Vivendi Research Center in Yerevan, Armenia. Born in Yerevan, he graduated from the Department of Oriental Studies of the Yerevan State University in and completed his postgraduate degree studies in Armenian History. Ara then graduated from the Moscow Diplomatic Academy and then from the NATO Defense College in Rome. Since then he has also completed a course in Public Diplomacy in Oxford, United Kingdom. Mr. Papyan was the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Armenia in Canada (2000-2006). Prior to that, he was the spokesman and Head of the Public Affairs Department. He has served as a second secretary of the US and Canada Division of the American Department (1991-92), as Head of Iran Division of the Middle East Department (1994-95), and as Head of Security Cooperation Division of the Security Issues and Arms Control Department (1997-99). Mr. Papyan previously served in the Armenian Embassy in Tehran, Iran (1992-1993, as second secretary) and the Armenian Embassy in Bucharest, Romania (1995-1996, as second secretary; in 1997, as Charge d' Affaires). Prior to joining the Armenian Foreign Ministry, Mr. Papyan was a Professor of Armenian language and literature at the Melkonian Educational Institute in Nicosia, Cyprus. Mr. Papyan has also served as a military interpreter/translator in Afghanistan.



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### *10. «Collective and State Violence in Turkey» Using ZOOM, By Stephan Astourian*

**Abstract:** Turkey has gone through significant transformations over the last century—from the Ottoman Empire and Young Turk era to the Republic of today—but throughout it has demonstrated troubling continuities in its encouragement and deployment of mass violence. In particular, the construction of a Muslim-Turkish identity has been achieved in part by designating “internal enemies” at whom public hatred can be directed. The volume that was presented provides a wide range of case studies and historiographical reflections on the alarming recurrence of such violence in Turkish history, as atrocities against varied ethnic-religious groups from the nineteenth century to today have propelled the nation’s very sense of itself. The presentation was based on the book that the presenter has co-edited with Dr. Raymond Kevorkian, entitled *Collective and State Violence in Turkey: The Construction of a National Identity from Empire to Nation-State*, published in August 2020.

**YouTube Video Link:** <https://youtu.be/96FjeWApHPI>

**Dr. Stephan Astourian** is the William Saroyan Director of the Armenian Studies Program at the University of California, Berkeley. He is also an Associate Adjunct Professor in Armenian and Caucasian history in its Department of History. Professor Astourian received his Licence (B.A.), Maîtrise (M.A.) and Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies (D.E.A) from the University of Paris I (Sorbonne), both of the latter summa cum laude. He earned a second M.A. and completed his Ph.D. in Modern Armenian and Caucasian History in 1996 at UCLA. He is currently serving on the Academic Board of the Zoryan Institute; on the Executive Council of the Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies at U.C. Berkeley; and on the Scientific Council of the Armenian Genocide Museum Institute (Yerevan). He is also a member of the Editorial Board of the *Armenian Review* and of the *Journal of the Society for Armenian Studies*. Astourian served as editor-in-chief of *Jusur: The UCLA Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* (1988-1990), edited *Memorikon*, and has authored numerous articles and essays on modern Armenian, Ottoman, and Azerbaijani history and on post-Soviet Caucasian politics. A monograph of his on various facets of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict will also be published by the end of this year.



### *11. On “Calouste Gulbenkian: Nowhere Man?”, By Dr. Jonathan Conlin*

**Abstract:** Kayseri, London, Paris, Beirut, Lisbon: the Ottoman-Armenian oil magnate, art collector and philanthropist Calouste Gulbenkian (1869-1955) was a man in constant motion, and seems to epitomize the rootless “citizen of nowhere” demonized by today’s populist leaders. The companies he created (Shell, Total) are widely blamed for destroying the planet. Even within the Armenian diaspora, Gulbenkian is critiqued as much as celebrated: a “great Armenian”, it would seem, but not a “good Armenian”. Who was this “nowhere man”, who had “the world at his command”?

**YouTube Video Link:** <https://youtu.be/220h5KtMpCI>

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**Jonathan Conlin** was born and raised in New York, and studied History at Oxford, Cambridge, and London universities. Senior Lecturer in History at the University of Southampton since 2006, his books include a biography of Adam Smith and a comparative history of Paris and London. His biography of Gulbenkian, *Mr Five Per Cent*, has been translated into Armenian, Turkish, Russian and Portuguese.



**12. «Թուրքական եւ ադրբեջանական հնքնութիւնների կառուցման ճարտարապետութիւնը 1920-80ական թթ.», Հրանուշ Խառատեան**

**Ամփոփում.** Թուրք էթնոսի կառուցումը նախ Օսմանեան կայսրութեան, ապա Թուրքիայի հանրապետութեան օրակարգ մտաւ 20-րդ դարասկիզբին եւ գործնական ծրագրի վերածուեց Մուստաֆա Քեմալի կողմից, նախ՝ քեմալական ապստամբութեան, ապա՝ քեմալիզմի կառուցման շրջանում: Հիմքում դրուել է այլատեսացութիւնը, նախ՝ հայերի, ապա՝ յոյների եւ ալբանների նկատմամբ:

Հայերին եւ յոյներին կոտորելով եւ հայրենագրկելով՝ Լոզանի պայմանագրից յետոյ «հայր» եւ «յոյնը» Թուրքիա պետութիւնում երբեք չդադարեցին մնալ թուրքական քաղաքականութեան առարկայ: Նոյնիսկ «հայ» բառը չգործածելով՝ թէ Թուրքիայի գաւառներում մնացած կիսաթաքնուած, թէ Պոլսում/Ստամբուլում ապրող հայութիւնը, եւ թէ «հայ» էթնանունը, այդ թուում իսլամացած հայր ողջ 20րդ դարի ընթացքում, միշտ եղել է իշխանութիւնների սեւեռուն ուշադրութեան կենտրոնում եւ ենթարկուել է իշխանութիւնների թիրախաւորուած քաղաքական ծրագրերին: Թուրքիա պետութեան էթնո-մահմեդական միատարրութեան քաղաքականութեան բոլոր ճեղքերի ժամանակ «օգնութեան է կանչուել» եւ շարունակում է կանչուել հայկական թեման՝ հայերի կողմից «թուրք-մահմեդականութեանը» պառակտելու սպառնալիքը, հայկական գոյքի թալանը վերադարձնելու վախը եւայլն: Պետութեան տարածքում մնացած հայերը միշտ իրենց վրայ կրել են այդ քաղաքականութեան ծանր բեռը:

Զուգահեռաբար կառուցում էր Ադրբեջանի թրքալեզուների հնքնութիւնը: Մինչ 1936թ. այն «թուրքական» էր, 1936թ.-ից 1980-ականները՝ երկատած, պաշտօնապէս «կովկասա-աղուանական», ոչ պաշտօնապէս՝ շիա - թուրքական:

**YouTube Video Link:** [https://youtu.be/TLC64\\_xKhvw](https://youtu.be/TLC64_xKhvw)

**Հրանուշ Խառատեանը** Պատմական Գիտութիւնների թեկնածու է եւ ՀՀ ԳԱԱ Հնագիտութեան եւ ազգագրութեան ինստիտուտի առաջատար գիտաշխատող: Նրա գիտական վերլուծութիւններն առնչում են չերքեզահայերին (1984 թ. գիրք է հրատարակել



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«Չերքեզահայեր, պատմա-ազգագրական հետազոտութիւն» (ռուսերեն), Կովկասեան Աղուանքի վաղ միջնադարի, Կովկասեան Աղուանքից քրիստոնէայ միակ մնացած էթնիկական միավորի՝ ուղիների, աղբրեջանի ժամանակակից էթնա-ժողովրդագրական խնդիրներին, առանձին գրքով փաստաթղթեր է հրատարակել 1988-89թթ. Կիրովաբադի ջարդերի մասին: Հետաքրքրութեան այլ ոլորտ է Թուրքիայի Հանրապետութեան տարածքում, այդ թւում Արեւմտյան Հայաստանում Ցեղասպանութիւնից մնացած հայերի գոյատեւման խնդիրները, Դերսիմի (Մեծ Հայքի Ծոփքի հիւսիս, Բարձր Հայքի հարաւ) բնակչութեան ինքնութեան հարցերը 19-20-րդ դդ., Ստալինիզմի շրջանը Խորհրդային Հայաստանում («Ստալինեան բռնաճնշումները Հայաստանում. պատմութիւն, յիշողութիւն, առօրեայ, Երեւան, «Գիտութիւն», էջ 11-26 եւ 27-153» եւ մի շարք յօդուածներ): Գրքեր ունի հայ ժողովրդական տօների մասին: Վերջին հրատարակութիւններից է «Խառատեան Հ., Հայաստեացութիւնը որպէս թուրքական ինքնութեան կառուցման գործօն: Գաւառահայերը Թուրքիայի Հանրապետութիւնում 20րդ դարի միջնադարում, Երեւան, ՀՀ ԳԱԱ ՀԱԻ հրատարակչութիւն, 2018, 712 էջ», «Խորհրդային կեանքը բանաւոր պատմութիւններում, Նիւթերի ժողովածու, կազմումը, ծանօթագրութիւնները, խմբագրումը, նախաբանը՝ Հ. Խառատեանի; – Եր., ՀԱԻ հրատ., 2019. – 671 էջ»:

### *13. Panel Discussion: Anna Ohanyan, Nerses Kopalyan, Arman Grigoryan.*

*Moderator: Armen Baibourtian, Consul General of Armenia in LA.*

#### *“Assessment of the Military Offensive by Azerbaijan and Turkey”*

**Abstract:** The panel provided a comprehensive assessment of the military offensive from Azerbaijan and Turkey in Nagorno Karabagh. Examining the domestic and international sources of the conflict, the panelists evaluated and discussed the geopolitical fall-out in the Eurasian security system. Factors that were covered included but were not limited to regime dynamics in Azerbaijan, authoritarian resurgence in Turkish foreign policy, and the geopolitical impact from the Velvet Revolution.

**YouTube Video Link:** [https://youtu.be/cJX\\_V6oesFY](https://youtu.be/cJX_V6oesFY)

**Dr. Anna Ohanyan** is the Richard B. Finnegan Distinguished Professor of Political Science and International Relations at Stonehill College, and two-time Fulbright Scholar to South Caucasus. Her latest three books are *Russia Abroad: Driving Regional Fracture in Post-Communist Eurasia and Beyond*, edited (Georgetown University Press, 2018), *Networked Regionalism as Conflict Management* (Stanford University Press, 2015), and *Armenia’s Velvet Revolution*, co-edited with Laurence Broers (I.B. Tauris, 2020). She has also published numerous articles in journals and contributed to the *Washington Post*, *Foreign Policy* magazine, *The National Interest*, *Al Jazeera*, and *Wilson Quarterly* and others. Prof. Ohanyan served as a doctoral fellow at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. Her research has been supported by IREX, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, the German Marshall Fund, the U.S. State Department and Eurasia Foundation. She has consulted for numerous organizations such as the United Nations Foundation, the World Bank, the National Intelligence Council Project, the U.S. Department of State, the Carter Center, and USAID. Her fieldwork has taken her to Russia, Northern Ireland, the South Caucasus, and the Balkans.

**Dr. Nerses Kopalyan** is an assistant professor-in-residence of Political Science at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. His fields of specialization include international relations, geopolitics, political theory, and philosophy of science. He has conducted extensive research on polarity, superpower relations, and security

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studies. He is the author of *World Political Systems After Polarity* (Routledge, 2017) and the co-author of *Sex, Power, And Politics* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2016). He also authored two policy papers for the Republic of Armenia, "Transitional Justice Agenda for the Republic of Armenia" (Ministry of Justice) and "Changing the Paradigm in Armenia-Diaspora Relations" (Office of the High Commissioner for Diaspora Affairs). He serves as an advisor to the Office of the High Commissioner for Diaspora Affairs. His current research concentrates on geopolitical and great power relations with an emphasis on Eurasia. He has also done extensive work on political developments in Armenia prior and subsequent to the Velvet Revolution, articles of which are published with EVN Report.

**Dr. Arman Grigoryan** is Associate Professor in the International Relations Department at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, PA. He specializes in the study of conflict and international relations theory. Professor Grigoryan holds a Ph.D. in political science from Columbia University, an MA in International Relations from the University of Chicago, and an undergraduate degree with a major in Turkish studies from the Yerevan State University. His publications have appeared in *International Security*, *International Studies Quarterly*, *International Political Science Review*, *Nationalities Papers*, and *Ethnopolitics*. He edited and provided the foreword for the English language publication of Levon Ter-Petrosyan’s articles, speeches, and interviews by Palgrave. Arman Grigoryan is currently working on a book about third-party interventions in conflicts between states and minorities.

**Ambassador Armen Baibourtian** is the Consul General of Armenia in Los Angeles since September 2018. This is his second tour of duty in California. He proudly holds the title of the first Armenian Consul General in Los Angeles (1995-1997). He has the top diplomatic rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

**Dr. Armen Baibourtian** is a career diplomat and scholar. He was Professor of Political Science at University of Massachusetts Amherst for 5 years (2014-2018). He worked earlier at the United Nations in capacity of Senior Adviser to the United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Armenia (2008-2013). He became the first in Armenia to hold the prestigious Jean Monnet Chair of European Union Studies when teaching at the Center for European Studies at Yerevan State University. Ambassador Baibourtian served twice as the Armenian Deputy Foreign Minister (1997-2000 and 2004-2008), simultaneously being the Chief Negotiator with the European Union. Along with the U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, he co-chaired the U.S.-Armenia Security Dialogue (1999-2000). In 2006-2008, he co-chaired Armenia’s bilateral Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Technological, Cultural, and Educational Cooperation with China and India. Dr. Baibourtian became the first Ambassador of Armenia in India and, concurrently, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia (2000-2004). Ambassador Baibourtian had frequent diplomatic assignments in Singapore, Thailand, and Australia. He was also the Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN in New York (1993-1995) dealing with international peace and security issues at the UN Headquarters. Dr. Baibourtian holds two PhDs - in International Studies from Jawaharlal Nehru University (2010) and Modern World History from Yerevan State University (1990). He has also received graduate certification from Harvard



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#### 14. «Armenia in 2600 Years of World Cartographic Heritage», By Rouben Galchian

Abstract: Illustrated presentation of maps of the past 2600 years, which indicate that the country called Armenia existed even in those ancient times. Even when for 6-7 centuries Armenia did not have a state, the name ARMENIA appears on almost all maps of the region covering from the banks of the Euphrates River, Mush, west of Lake Van to the confluence of the Kura and Arax rivers in the east, which is Artsakh. Being a Christian country surrounded by mostly Turkish speaking tribes, for the Pan-Turkists, Armenia was a thorn in their midst, not allowing the Turkic tribes of the Ottoman Empire to connect with their ancestors in Central Asia. The maps that were shown are from the cartographic collections of various countries in the West, as well as the Middle East and constitute part of the world cartographic heritage. Also discussed was the creation of the country of “Azerbaijan”, the claims made by their leadership, as well as the history of the past wars with their dire consequences to both Armenia and “Azerbaijan”.

**YouTube Video Link:** [https://youtu.be/Gq7\\_0Bd4pFs](https://youtu.be/Gq7_0Bd4pFs)

**Rouben Galichian (Galchian)** was born in Tabriz, Iran, to a family of immigrant Armenians who had fled Van in 1915. Escaping the Genocide they arrived in Iran via Armenia, Georgia and France. Rouben attended the Armenian school in Tehran and continued his education in the UK receiving a BS in Electronics Engineering from the University of Aston in Birmingham in 1963. Since 1960s he has been active in Iran and then in



Britain in various Armenian cultural organizations, while also studying cartography in British and European libraries. He moved to London with his family in 1980. He has had leading roles in Armenian organizations, such as The Institute of Armenian Music (1975-79), Aid Armenia (1988-2019), Friends of Armenia (since 2000) and as the Head of the Executive of the Armenian Community of Britain and Hamazgayin. He was instrumental in the establishment of the first Armenian Embassy in London, where he served as the Honorary Consul for eight years. In 2007, in memory of their son Levon, he and his wife established an arts and crafts school in the village of Myasnikian, near Armevir. Rouben’s first book entitled Historic Maps of Armenia: The Cartographic Heritage was published in 2004, followed by its Russian and Armenian translations in 2005. Since then he has published over twenty books on cartographic and ethno-cultural subjects in Armenian, English, Russian and Persian, one of which was published in Turkish in Istanbul and the Persian translation is under print in Tehran. Rouben was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the National Academy of Sciences of Armenia in 2008, and the Movses Khorenatsi Presidential Medal for outstanding achievements in the sphere of culture in 2013 for his services to Armenian

historical cartography.

#### 15. «Արցախի պատերազմը եւ հետեւանքները», Արման Գրիգորեան

**Ամփոփում՝** Հայաստանը ծանր պարտութիւն է կրել: Որեւէ պարտութիւն պատերազմում կարօտ է բացատրութեան, որովհետեւ միշտ հարց է առաջանում, թէ ինչնու պարտուող կողմն

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անհրաժեշտ զիջումներ չարեց պատերազմից խուսափելու համար: Յաճախ, ի հարկէ, դժուար է պատերազմի ելքը կանխատեսելը եւ դա է պատճառը, որ պարտուողը երբեմն գերազնահատում է իր հնարաւորութիւնները ռազմի դաշտում: Հայաստանի կառավարութեան վարքագիծն այս առնչութեամբ յատկապէս առեղծուածային էր, քանի որ պատերազմի ընթացքն ու ելքը ցոյց տուցին, որ դա պէտք է հեշտօրէն կանխատեսուէր: Սակայն կառավարութեան ու նրա ղեկավարի դիւանագիտական վարքագիծը ոչ միայն հակուած չէր զիջումների, այլ պարունակում էր քայլեր, որոնք կարելի է ասել անխուսափելի դարձրեցին պատերազմը: Ի՞նչ էր այս ամենի պատճառը: Ինչո՞ւ Հայաստանի իշխանութիւնները չէին կանխատեսել պատերազմի արդիւնքը: Եթէ կանխատեսել էին, ինչո՞ւ նրանց վարքագիծը չյարմարեցուց այդ կանխատեսմանը: Զեկոյցը փորձ կը լինի պատասխանելու այս եւ մի քանի այլ յարակից հարցերի:

**Արման Գրիգորեանը** դասախօս է Լիհայ համալսարանի Միջազգային

Յարաբերութիւններու բաժինը, Փենսիլվանիայի Պէթլեհէմ քաղաքը:

Հակամարտութիւններու եւ միջազգային յարաբերութիւններու տեսութեան մասնագէտ, փրոֆէսոր Գրիգորեան ստացած է Ph.D. քաղաքական գիտութիւններու մէջ Քոլումպիա համալսարանէն եւ Մագիստրոսի վկայական Շիքակոյի համալսարանէն, ինչպէս նաեւ



պաքալարիայի վկայական Երեւանի Պետական համալսարանէն՝ թրքագիտութեան մէջ: Իր յօդուածները կարելի է գտնել *International Security*, *International Studies Quarterly*, *International Political Science Review*, *Nationalities Papers* եւ *Ethnopolitics* պարբերականներուն մէջ: Դոկտ. Գրիգորեան խմբագրեց եւ յառաջաբանը գրեց *L. Տէր Պետրոսեանի յուշագրութեան անգլերէն թարգմանութեան* եւ այժմ կը գրէ Երրորդ կողմի միջամտութիւնը երկիրներու միջեւ հակամարտութիւններու եւ փոքրամասնութիւնները վերնագրով գիրք:

*16. «Consequences of the War in Artsakh and its Implications», by Eric Hacopian.*

*Moderator: Ani Shabazian*

**Abstract:** The discussion focused on the Azerbaijan-Turkey-Jihadists war perpetrated against the Artsakh people, its consequences and implications. Outlined were: 1) The the potential benefits to Russia, Turkey, and Azerbaijan; 2) The steps that are necessary for Armenia to revamp its military and political status in the Caucasus; 3) Whether or not Moscow will opt to

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2020 ARPA Institute Lecture Series and Panel Discussions continued...

recommit to its Armenian security guarantee as a bulwark against further projection of Turkish power in the region. Further, the discussion also addressed possible outcomes for Armenia, future political and economic problems that may arise, as well as the status of the current Government of Armenia and the future of the ruling political party.

**YouTube Video Link:** <https://youtu.be/-k0X5SN-UOo>

**Eric Hacopian** was born in Iran and graduated from UCLA, specializing in political science. Hacopian is a 30-year veteran of American politics, having worked on campaigns from the local to the presidential level. For the past 22 years, he has been the principle at EDH & Associates, a Southern California-based Democratic consulting firm. He has analyzed and explained existing political phenomena and is an expert in breaking down details of potential outcomes of political agreements and conflicts. Eric has been living in Armenia since 2017 and continues to provide his deep analyses to the public.



**Ani N. Shabazian** Ed.M., Ph.D. is a Professor in the School of Education and the Director Children's Center in the Loyola Marymount University. Ani attended UCLA receiving her B.A. degrees in History and Psychology. She continued her studies at Harvard University attaining her first Master's degree and then returned to UCLA to obtain an MA/PhD in Education. Ani has trained internationally in Budapest, Hungary and Reggio Emilia, Italy and has pursued a passion in becoming a committed global educator helping elevate the lives of vulnerable children globally. Ani has authored several texts and peer-reviewed articles and presents at conferences regularly both nationally and internationally.

## Organizing Science Fairs in Schools in Armenia

Since 2017, the ARPA Institute has been working diligently with the Ministry of Education of Armenia to help launch the first ever science fair organized by and held at the National Academy of Sciences headquarters on Baghramian Ave. Prior to that, a teacher-training program was implemented in the Heratsy school facilities, where around 80 teachers were in attendance who were further divided into teams of four and guided to carry out a science project, by experimenting on paper airplanes with each team optimizing a parameter, while all the other parameters were kept constant. The objective was to have them understand the real picture of a science project and guide their students. At the science fair, 24 projects from various schools in Yerevan and the neighboring regions were presented. A select group of judges were trained and asked to interview the students and the best 4 were selected and awarded.

Since then, ARPA has been working with the current Ministry, holding regular virtual meetings with Deputy Minister Zhanna Andreasyan and her associates, Artashes

or similar and expanded teacher-training programs in the various regions of Armenia. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, however, the training was cancelled as was, the planned Science Fair in March 2020. In August 2019, ARPA sponsored the trip of two representatives from Armenia, the Director of the Science Fairs of Armenia and a teacher from the Heratsi School attended the International Science and Engineering Fair in Phoenix, Arizona to learn about the way ISEF is organized and see the vast range of science projects presented from numerous countries. The expenses of their trip were covered by the ARPA Institute and so was the Affiliation fee for Armenia to participate as an observer. Moreover, the ARPA Executive Director, Barkev Iskikian, working with our members Hrachoohi Boghossian, organized a teacher training session in the Ministry of ESCS in November, 2019, to guide the teachers in organizing science fairs in their schools. The plan was to have students from Armenia participate in the 2020 ISEF, which was to be held virtually. However, since the Armenia science fair was cancelled due to COVID, there was no participation this year.

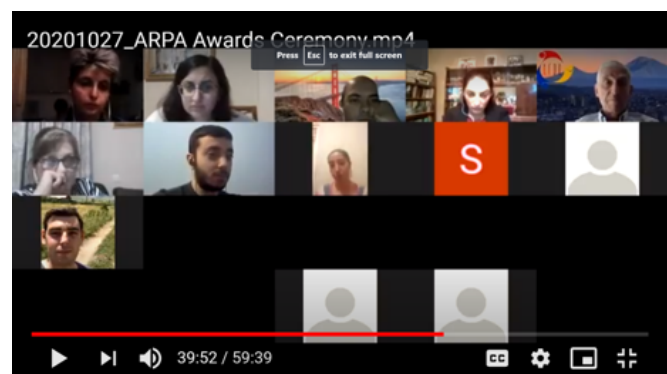


## On-Line Armenian Educational Forum

The ARPA Institute was asked to participate in a virtual “Armenian Educational Forum” organized by the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of Armenia in August 2020. Recognizing the overarching needs of the current higher education system in the era of COVID-19, the ARPA Institute recruited Dr. Crista Copp, the Senior Academic Director of Research and Educational Technology of Loyola Marymount University, to present a Keynote lecture entitled “The Frontline Support Team in Moving a University Fully Online”. The Forum was attended by nearly one thousand educators from across the globe and in order effectively reach all the listeners ARPA Board Member Sarkis Sedrakyan provided a seamless simultaneous translation of the presentation in Armenian. This lecture was so impactful that shortly thereafter, the ARPA Institute was contacted by the Ministry and asked ARPA to make a customized expanded version for the Ministry staff. Consequently, on September 19, 2020, once again Dr. Copp shared her expertise of on-line education with Deputy Minister Zhanna Andreasyan and around 25 Ministry staff members. During the presentation, the Deputy Minister expressed her gratitude to the ARPA Institute for the timely guidance that this talk provided and, in addition remarked that the Ministry has been working with ARPA on several projects, including the organizing of science fairs in schools of Armenia, creation of Nano-Technology Research and Development Center, as well as providing technical and instrumentation assistance to universities and various Institutes of the National Academy of Sciences of Armenia.

## ARPA Institute Annual Invention Competition for Young Scientists of Armenia

The ARPA Institute Invention Competition Awards Ceremony was virtually held on October 27, 2020. Originally scheduled for October 2, it was postponed because of the unexpected war on Artsakh. In attendance were 17 of the 21 participating young scientists. Present from the Board were Maro Aghazarian, Hrachoohi Boghossian and Dr. Hagop Panossian. The participating students and young scientists were all enthusiastic and thanks to Maro, the ZOOM connection was perfect, Each invention was presented by one of the authors and questions were asked to clarify the work and its applications. The winners were announced at the conclusion and they were all told to try to make practical products out of their inventions and informed that ARPA would be happy to help inform them. The event concluded by thanking everyone for their participation and participants were asked to encourage others to also innovate.



# Cooperation with Yerevan State University Microbial Biotechnological and Biofuel Innovation Center

Professor Karen Trchounian, Chairman of the Department of Biology.

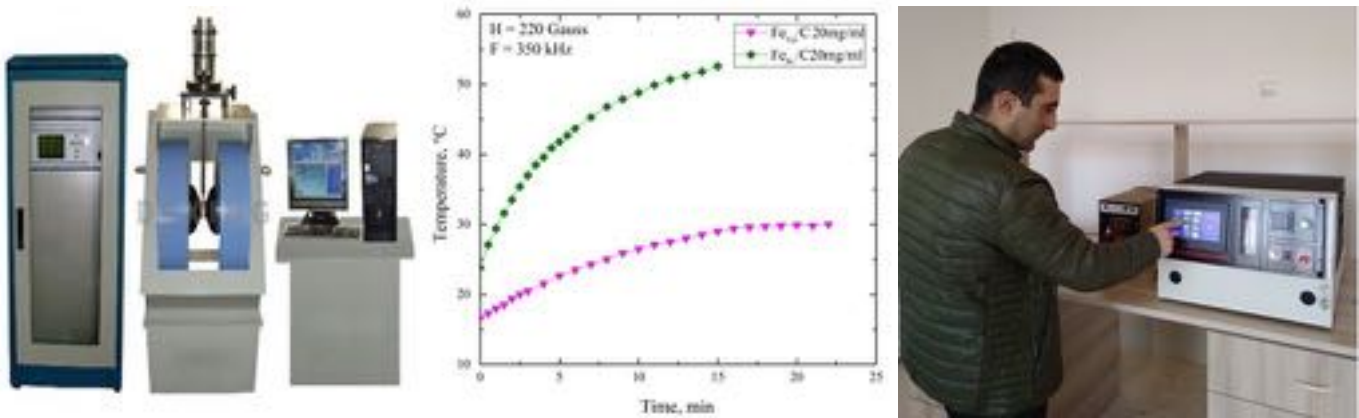
**T**he Microbial Biotechnological and Biofuel Innovation Center was recently equipped with the two-channel Benchtop pH/mV/ISE Meter with electrodes and accessories thanks to the ARPA Institute. This device gives new opportunities to implement academic and scientific research. The equipment is used for measurements of specific ions, pH, ORP in the medium with use of the ion selective, pH or ORP electrodes. Appropriate methods for electrodes have already been tested, so the device is in active exploitation. Simultaneous usage of two channels is an advantage to achieve good results in a short time. With this device it is possible to accomplish the thus far incomplete data and to have a final picture of our research. Benchtop pH/mV/ISE Meter is applicable not only for scientific experiments, but also for the implementation of educational practice for students. For them, this is a good opportunity to experiment with innovative ideas. These are a very powerful addition for the Microbial Biotechnological and Biofuel Innovation Center, and their use will allow meaningful outcomes in the near future, in particular, it is being applied in Applied Microbiology Master program laboratory courses.



# Cooperation with Institute of Physical Research of the NAS Armenia in Ashtarag

By Harutyun Gyulasaryan

Մագնիսական տաքացման չափումները մագնիսական հիպերտերմիայի համակարգի միջոցով ԱՐՓԱ ինստիտուտի օժանդակութեամբ Ֆիզիկական հետազոտությունների ինստիտուտի Պինդ մարմնի ֆիզիկայի լաբորատորիա ն ձեռք է բերել «Magnetic Hyperthermia System» (MHS) սարքը, որը անհրաժեշտ է սինթեզած մագնիսական նանոմասնիկների տաքացման համար: Մագնիսական նանոմասնիկները լայն կիրառություն ունեն քաղցկեղային բջիջների մագնիսական գերտաքացման փորձարարական չափումներում: Այդ նպատակով պատրաստուել են երկաթի հիմքով մագնիսական նանոմասնիկներ տարբեր ածխածնային մատրիցներում, այնուհետև ուսումնասիրուել պատրաստուած նմուշների մագնիսական տաքացման հատկությունները MHS սարքի միջոցով: Նկար 1-ում ներկայացուած են MHS համակարգի լուսանկարը աշխատանքային վիճակում, ինչպես նաև բերուած են երկաթի նանոմասնիկների հիմքով պատրաստուած լուծույթների մագնիսական տաքացման կորորը մագնիսական դաշտի 350 կԸց հաճախության և 220 Գաուս մեծության համար:



Նկար 1 ա) Magnetic Hyperthermia System փորձարարական չափումների համակարգը,

բ) Երկաթի հիմքով պատրաստուած լուծույթների մագնիսական տաքացման կորերը:

Նկ.2 «Vibrating Sample Magnetometer» մագնիսաչափ:

continued on next page

Cooperation with Institute of Physical Research of the NAS Armenia in Ashtarag continued...

ԱՐՓԱ ինստիտուտի և Հայ-ռուսական սլավոնական համալսարանի հետ ԳԱԱ ՖՀԻ ի համագործակցութեան

չնորհի նախատեսուած է ձեռք բերել մագնիսոմետր (Vibrating Sample Magnetometer նկ. 2): Այն

համապատասխանում է արդի գիտական խնդիրները լուծելու չափանիշներին և թոյլ է տալիս չափումների միջոցով ուսումնասիրել սինթեզուած նանոկառուցուածքային նմուշների մագնիսական յատկութիւնները:

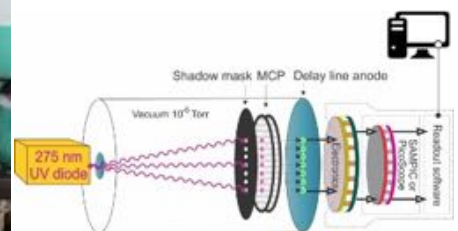
## Cooperation with Institute of Alikhanyan National Science Laboratory of Armenia

The Radio Frequency Timer (RFT) group at the Alikhanyan National Science Laboratory (ANSL) in collaboration with the ARPA Institute and the Yerevan Telecommunication Research Institute (YTRI), has developed, built and tested a RF synthesizer which has been successfully used for spiral scanning of 2.5 keV electrons. Currently, in collaboration with YTRI, an advanced version of the device is being developed, which will play a crucial role in the RF timing field. ANSL has won a grant from the Science Committee of Armenia in the amount of 20000000 AMD. This was supplemented by ARPA with an additional \$20,000 to construct the second prototype of the Radio Frequency Photo-Multiplier Tube (RFPMT) at Photek Ltd., UK. To date, we have spent about 6000000 AMD (other than the salaries) to purchase a Micro-Chanel Plates (MCP) detector with a position-sensitive anode and some electronics from RoentDek. However, RoentDek provided the MCP detector without MCP plates because of the German government restrictions. The remaining funds (about 11000000 AMD) will be used to purchase MCP plates, electronics and an advanced oscilloscope. Meanwhile, our studies are progressing successfully. We have developed, constructed and tested the other parts of the demountable RFPMT and soon will test the device at ANSL.



General view of the Test Setup

Young Scientists Working in the Lab



Schematic of the Test Experimental Setup



## Letter from Ani Aprahamian Frank M. Freimann Professor of Physics University of Notre Dame

Dear Dr. Panossian,

As you know, ANLA is the national science laboratory of Armenia since 2011. There are seven research divisions at ANLA including: Cosmic Ray Division, Experimental Division, Isotope Research and Production Division, Cosmology and Astrophysics, Matinyan Theory Division, Experimental Division, and the Applied Physics Division. The desire and formulation of a proposal for a clean room at ANLA came from the challenges of 2020. The year, 2020, brought many challenges for the world in general and for Armenia in particular, from the COVID pandemic, EU-equal participation in proposals, followed by the war. We realize that science and technology are not at the levels that we hoped for and that they are our only hope for the future survival of our country. Science and technology jobs are economic security paths for all nations and for Armenia in particular. However, to have competitive global science and technology requires infrastructure and instrumentation. That is the motivation and vision for the creation of an ISO-6 or 1000 Class clean room at AANL that is open for collaboration and use by all the universities and scientific institutes of Armenia as well as technology companies as needed. ANLA came to assistance of the citizens of Armenia in numerous ways in 2020 and initiated for the first time collaborations between the various science institutes in Armenia.

The challenges of COVID-19, enabled ANLA to develop/test/construct/donate 20 ozonators to the Ministry of Health for sterilization. This was done by the revision, redesign, and construction of devices to produce ozone for sterilization of large rooms, sterilization of

surgical equipment, and during the war for water supplies. ANLA scientists and engineers designed 3-D printed re-usable masks with basalt nanowire filters that could exclude viruses and bacteria. We collaborated with the Institute of Physical Research in Ashtarak to make filters with graphene nano-spherules. We produced/ tested the most effective admixtures of copper and silver nano-particles to kill viruses and bacteria that were then sewn in the inner layers of two-sided cotton masks that could be washed and reused. These layers of metallic nano-particles were produced, applied to a cotton layer between two other layers and tested for the elimination of bacteria and viruses (tested with live viruses from the virology department of the Molecular Biology Institute, as well as robustness and reuse for a minimum of 30 washes.

During the period of Covid-19 shutdown, period stayed open and working towards providing solutions while taking care against sterilization. Some years ago, Armenia was admitted as equal partner to apply for EU grants. We prepared the ARARAT proposal with a consortium of 10 universities, institutes, and companies in Europe and USA to build on a technology developed by ANLA scientists on the most precise measurement of time. The project was called ARARAT and it involved an international network of 9 organizations in fundamental research, in industry, and in innovation from 6 countries. The successful implementation of Radio Frequency timers of unsurpassed precision with huge potential in fundamental sciences and industrial applications with billions of EUR valuation in international markets. The consortium was to be led by Armenia with each collaborator bringing their expertise to the project. The concept is Armenia's but the infrastructure for showing such precision measurements does not exist at ANLA or anywhere else in Armenia. The experimental rooms for the project have not been

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Letter from Ani Aprahamian, University of Notre Dame continued...

renovated in 50 yrs. We were not successful in getting the EU grant but the consortium continues and has high potential for success if we can provide the clean environment in which to make further developments. Armenia was competing with EU countries such as Germany and France. Having the right infrastructure, will allow Armenia to successfully compete in the future.

Finally, during the war, there were many attempts to develop thin films to be blind to IR light but the time was not long enough to deliver results and the rapid solutions needed during the war. Hence the benefits of a clean room at ANLA and its potential benefits to Armenian Science and the defense of the homeland could be significant.

We envision a clean room that allows both fundamental research and applied work to be carried out in an ISO-6 1000 class clean room that can enable science to be done better than present conditions, to enable future projects that could not be addressed, and to allow collaboration between scientific institutes and private companies. We already have letters of intent to use the clean room by the director of the Institute of Physical Research of Ashtarak, the Nalbandyan Institute of Chemical Physics, the Head of Solid State Physics program at Yerevan State University, Head of the Physics Faculty at Yerevan State University, and the Chair of Physics and Head of the Laboratory of New Materials for Quantum Electronics, and a private company "CIPR- Center for Innovation Promotion and Research". These are only the existing users for a clean room, we are certain that new users and ideas with broader exploitation of the facility will take place once it is created.

ANLA is looking forward and grateful to the ARPA Institute for agreeing to create this important infrastructure for Armenian Science and Technology. The ANLA Director, Dr. Ani Aprahamian is now preparing, with several stake holders a proposal to the World Bank to establish an innovation and technology hub in

Yerevan at ANLA. This clean room will be important for the near and far future of Armenian Science and Technology.

Ani Aprahamian

Frank M. Freimann Professor of Physics

University of Notre Dame

Notre Dame, IN 46556



## One Significant Achievement as a Result of the ARPA Institute Annual Invention Competition for Young Scientists

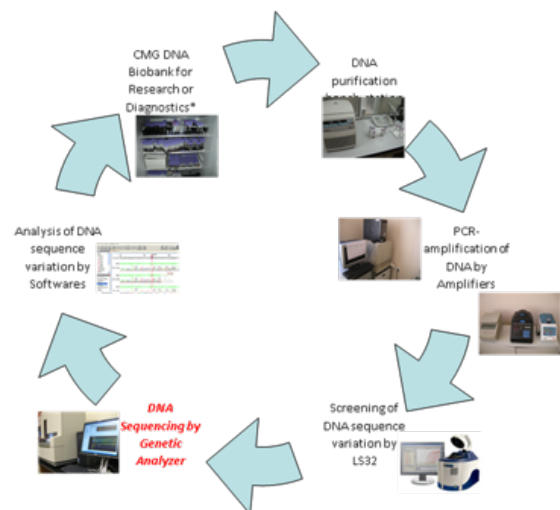
Arsen Arakelyan, Ph.D., Director of the MBI & Lilit Nersisyan, PhD, Researcher, Bioinformatics Group, Molecular Biology Institute, NAS RA 7, Hasratyan str., 0014, Yerevan, Armenia

The cells of our body have a limited ability to divide and regenerate the tissues and organs. As regeneration slows down, the process of aging begins. Among the mysterious factors that limit the cell's ability to divide are the ends of our chromosomes, the telomeres that become shorter with each cell division. Some tissues, however, manage to escape this division barrier by recovering their telomeres to grow into tumors. This makes telomeres important targets for aging and cancer research.

Telomeres have attracted our attention while Lilit was doing her PhD in Dr. Arsen Arakelyan's Group of Bioinformatics in the Institute of Molecular Biology. We had noticed that by that time people were only studying telomeres using time- and resource- consuming laboratory tools. This was considerably slowing down the telomere research. We aimed at leveraging the revolutionary next-generation sequencing technologies to boost telomere research. We came up with the idea of using available DNA sequencing datasets to measure the length of telomeres without going to the lab. We developed a software package, COMPUTEL, which is now used by multiple laboratories worldwide and has already been cited in 40 research papers.

Arsen and I were more than thrilled to get the ARPA Institute Invention Competition award in 2015 for COMPUTEL – in the same year we published a paper on it. This was a great motivation to continue the work. Even though we are now doing studies in another field, we and our colleagues continue studying telomeres with COMPUTEL and other tools that we have developed since.

Collaboration between the ARPA and our institutes is not just limited to this award. Thanks to a donation of the ARPA Institute the Institute has a modern sequencer machine and other equipment for molecular biology experiments that are being actively used to study molecular bases of disease development and drug discovery.



# There Is Much To Do For Armenia

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To learn more about our projects and how you can possibly contribute to innovative economic growth in Armenia, please visit our website at: <http://www.ARPAINstitute.org>. You can also make a tax-deductible donation to the ARPA Institute through the website or by sending a check made payable to the ARPA Institute address: 18106 Miranda St., Tarzana, CA 91356.

Armenia current needs entail developing cutting edge technologies, such as quantum and nanotechnologies, and creating the means necessary for the production and distribution of complex products needed to remain competitive in the global market.

**ARPA is in need of individuals with some knowledge of developing and implementing “Science Fairs” to help us work with schools in Armenia. If you can help in this area, please contact us at [info@arpainstitute.org](mailto:info@arpainstitute.org).**

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**Thank you!**  
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