

DEC. 31
1994

For Six Month Period Ending _____
(Insert date)

Name of Registrant

Registration No.

4139

The Jefferson Group, Inc.

Business Address of Registrant

1341 G St. N.W. S#1100

Washington, DC 20005

I-REGISTRANT

1. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

(a) If an individual:

n/a

- (1) Residence address Yes No
- (2) Citizenship Yes No
- (3) Occupation Yes No

(b) If an organization:

- (1) Name Yes No
- (2) Ownership or control Yes No
- (3) Branch offices Yes No

2. Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in item 1.

- Closed California office on 9/30/94
- Relocated office in Puerto Rico on 11/1/94
New address: 1719 Ponce de Leon Avenue
Santruce, PR 00909

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4, and 5.

3. Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name

Position

Date Connection Ended

Roger J. Whyte

CEO, TJ Search, Inc.

10/31/94

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REGISTRATION UNIT

4. Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period?
 Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Date Assumed</i>
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5. Has any person named in Item 4 rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal?
 Yes No

If yes, identify each such person and describe his services.

6. Have any employees or individuals other than officials, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date terminated</i>
Kathy Clues	Sr. Acct. Exec.	5/31/94

7. During this 6 month reporting period, have any persons been hired as employees or in any other capacity by the registrant who rendered services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date connection began</i>
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II—FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

8. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of Termination

9. Have you acquired any new foreign principal¹ during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

10. In addition to those named in Items 8 and 9, if any, list the foreign principals¹ whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Embassy of the Republic of Armenia

III—ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9, and 10 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

See attachment ^{"A"} Activity Related to Representation of the Republic of Armenia

¹The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in section 1(b) of the Act, an individual or organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a)(9)).

A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those foreign principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity² as defined below?
Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

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13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes No

If yes, describe fully.

²The term "political activities" means the dissemination of political propaganda and any other activity which the person engaging therein believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, persuade, or in any other way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting, or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14. (a) RECEIPTS—MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes No

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies.³

Date	From Whom	Purpose	Amount
5/19/94	Armenia	Fees/Expenses Inv. #2355	\$8,058.98
6/21/94	Armenia	Fees/Expenses Inv. # 2424	\$ 7,580.02
7/21/94	Armenia	Fees/Expenses Inv # 3924	\$ 10,181.61
8/31/94	Armenia	Fees/Expenses Inv # 4199	\$ 10,624.70
9/21/94	Armenia	Fees/Expenses Inv. # 4346	\$ 10,264.00
10/18/94	Armenia	Fees/Expenses Inv # 4493	\$ 10,110.98
Total \$			56,820.35

(b) RECEIPTS—THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁴ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal	Date received	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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³A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. See Rule 201(e).
⁴Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) DISBURSEMENTS—MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement? Yes No (2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes No

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To Whom	Purpose	Amount
Rec'd 5/94	Expenses	due for Republic of Armenia photocopying, postage + delivery, telephone + facsimile, local travel + related expenses	\$ 558.98
Rec'd 6/94	Expenses	due for Republic of Armenia (same as noted previously 'above')	\$ 80.02
Rec'd 7/94	Expenses	due for Republic of Armenia	\$ 181.61
Rec'd 8/94	Expenses	due for Republic of Armenia	\$ 624.70
Rec'd 9/94	Expenses	due for Republic of Armenia	\$ 264.06
Rec'd 10/94	Expenses	due for Republic of Armenia	\$ 110.98

 Total

15. (b) DISBURSEMENTS—THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value⁵ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date disposed</i>	<i>Name of person to whom given</i>	<i>On behalf of what foreign principal</i>	<i>Description of thing of value</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
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(c) DISBURSEMENTS—POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value⁵ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount or thing of value</i>	<i>Name of political organization</i>	<i>Name of candidate</i>
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See Attachment "B"

V—POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

(Section 1(j) of the Act defines "political propaganda" as including any oral, visual, graphic, written, pictorial, or other communication or expression by any person (1) which is reasonably adapted to, or which the person disseminating the same believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, or in any other way influence a recipient or any section of the public within the United States with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party or with reference to the foreign policies of the United States or promote in the United States racial, religious, or social dissensions, or (2) which advocates, advises, instigates, or promotes any racial, social, political, or religious disorder, civil riot, or other conflict involving the use of force or violence in any other American republic or the overthrow of any government or political subdivision of any other American republic by any means involving the use of force or violence.)

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any political propaganda as defined above? Yes No

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN THIS SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

On behalf of Republic of Armenia - did not consider

⁵Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

Correspondence to be "propaganda"

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating political propaganda? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of political propaganda include the use of any of the following:

- Radio or TV broadcasts
- Magazine or newspaper articles
- Motion picture films
- Letters or telegrams
- Advertising campaigns
- Press releases
- Pamphlets or other publications
- Lectures or speeches
- Other (specify) _____

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated political propaganda among any of the following groups:

- Public Officials
- Newspapers
- Libraries
- Legislators
- Editors
- Educational institutions
- Government agencies
- Civic groups or associations
- Nationality groups
- Other (specify) _____

21. What language was used in this political propaganda:

- English
- Other (specify) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Section, U.S. Department of Justice, two copies of each item of political propaganda material disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No See 17

23. Did you label each item of such political propaganda material with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes No See 17

24. Did you file with the Registration Section, U.S. Department of Justice, a Dissemination Report for each item of such political propaganda material as required by Rule 401 under the Act? Yes No See 17

VI-EXHIBITS AND ATTACHMENTS

25. EXHIBITS A AND B

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 9 the following:

- Exhibit A⁶ Yes No n/a
- Exhibit B⁷ Yes No

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during this six month period? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

⁶The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form CRM-157 (Formerly OBD-67) sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

⁷The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form CRM-155 (Formerly OBD-65) sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

26. EXHIBIT C

If you have previously filed an Exhibit C⁸, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period. Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

27. SHORT FORM REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5 and / of the supplemental statement?

Yes No *Na*

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

The undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) that he has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in attached Short Form Registration Statement, if any, insofar as such information is not within his (their) personal knowledge.

(Type or print name under each signature)

(Both copies of this statement shall be signed and sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths by the agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions who are in the United States, if the registrant is an organization.)

Carolyn M. Cuppernull
CAROLYN M. CUPPERNULL

Subscribed and sworn to before me at THE JEFFERSON GROUP
1341 G. STREET, NW SUITE 1100
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

this 2nd day of March, 19 95

Clifford Dawson
(Signature of notary or other officer)

**My Commission Expires
February 14, 1999**

⁸The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, constitution, and bylaws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Internal Security Section, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.)

III--ACTIVITIES

Attachment A for Question #11

During the six-month period ending December 31, 1994, our firm engaged in the following activities on behalf of the Embassy of the Republic of Armenia:

- The firm contacted, in person or by telephone, members of Congress and their personal staff, or the staff of relevant House and Senate Committees, as noted further in Attachment B, to discuss legislation and related issues concerning the foreign aid, defense, or trade interests of the foreign Principal.
- The firm contacted, in person or by telephone, members of the Administration, as noted further in Attachment B, on matters relating to the foreign aid, defense, or trade interests of the Foreign Principal.
- The firm provided advice and counsel to the Foreign Principal with reference to the political activity described below, including:
 - Reporting orally and in writing on all legislative and Administration actions of concern or interest to the Foreign Principal, as deemed appropriate.
 - Drafting talking points, position papers, substantive analyses, amendments, letters to the editor, and op-eds, as needed, or requested, to promote the objectives of the Foreign Principal, including documents for use with Members of Congress, the Executive Branch, and the press.
 - Advising the Foreign Principal on actions to take in support of its goals and interests, including 1) the identification of appropriate Legislative and Executive Branch personnel to meet with, 2) appropriate visits to Washington by officials of the Foreign Principal, 3) appropriate US officials, Members of Congress and their staffs, or members of the press to invite to the Embassy or to the country, as well as itineraries and meetings for those visits, and 4) recommendations of items of discussion and agendas for these meetings.
 - Assisting, when requested, in the setting up of meetings between the Foreign Principal and Members of Congress and their staffs, officials of the Executive Branch, and the press, and in their preparation of visits described above.

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III -- ACTIVITIES

Attachment A for Question #11 (MWR additions)

- Maintained regular contact with reporters and editors assigned to cover international issues in the United States for the print and broadcast media. Also maintained contact with editors in charge of editorial and opinion sections at newspapers across the country, as well as opinion leading columnists.
- Media lists are attached.

FARA/Armenia

III--ACTIVITIES
Attachment B for Question #12

During the period ending December 31, 1994, our firm engaged in political and/or trade activities on behalf of the Embassy of the Republic of Armenia:

A. The firm contacted, in person or by telephone, members of Congress and their personal staff, or the staff of relevant House and Senate Committees as indicated below, at least one time but not more than three times on issues relating to the foreign aid, defense, or trade interests of the Foreign Principal during this period.

Representative John Porter
Representative Anna Eshoo
Representative Lee Hamilton
Representative Barney Frank
Representative Frank Pallone
Representative Joseph Kennedy
Representative Robert E. Andrews
Representative Vic Fazio
Representative Nancy Pelosi
Michael A. Rigdon, Ph.D., House Science Space & Technology Committee
Nick Fuhrman, House Science Space & Technology Committee
Brian McKeon, Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Peter Kovar, Office of Representative Barney Frank
Kris Kolluri, Office of Representative Robert E. Andrews
Elizabeth Murtha, Senate Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee
Marianne Baker, Office of Senator Joseph Biden
Mark Koyanagi, Office of Representative David Bonior
Lisa Corbisiero, Office of Senator Al D'Amato
Mira Birata, Office of Senator Robert Dole
Christine Wormuth, Office of Representative Lee Hamilton
Nora Coulter, Office of Representative Lee Hamilton
Bill Spenser, Office of Representative Joseph Kennedy
Erik Bell, Office of Representative Joseph Kennedy

B. The firm contacted, in person or by telephone, members of Congress and their personal staff, or the staff of relevant House and Senate Committees as indicated below, at least three times but not more than seven times on legislation relating to the foreign aid, defense, or trade interests of the Foreign Principal during this period.

**Randy Scheunemann, Office of Senator Robert Dole
Rosalie Chorbajian, Office of Representative Frank Pallone
Ted Loud, Office of Representative Frank Pallone
Michael Powell, Office of Representative Joseph Kennedy
Fred Kenney, Senate Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee
Sandra Mason, Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Michelle Maynard, Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Mr. Marty Sletzinger, House Foreign Affairs Committee
Mr. Michael Van Dusen, House Foreign Affairs Committee
Elizabeth Daoust, House Foreign Affairs Committee
Donna Needham, House Foreign Affairs Committee
Mike Poloyac, House Foreign Affairs Committee
Gerry Christiansen, Senate Foreign Relations Committee**

D. The firm contacted, in person or by telephone, officials of the Executive Branch as indicated below, at least one time but not more than three times on issues relating to the foreign aid, defense, or trade interests of the Foreign Principal during this period.

Thomas A. Dine, Asst. Administrator, USAID
Donald C. Stanton, US Department of Commerce .
Anne E. Chambers, US Department of Commerce
Alexander Lofft, US Department of Commerce
Liesel Duhan, US Department of Commerce
Karen Rubeiz, US Department of Commerce
Linda Nemece, US Department of Commerce
Tom Vellenga, USAID
Kelly Paisley, USAID
Kirk Bennett, State Department

TJG Armenia Media List

Newspapers

Alvin Shuster
Foreign Editor
The Los Angeles Times
Times Mirror Square
Los Angeles, CA 90053
Phone: (213) 237-7071
Fax: (213) 237-4712

Jack Nelson
Bureau Chief
The Los Angeles Times
1875 I St., NW
Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (213)-293-4650
Fax: (202) 887-1050

Norman Kempster
State Department Correspondent
The Los Angeles Times
1875 I St., NW
Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (213)-861-9231
Fax: (202) 887-1050

Bernard Gwertzman
Foreign Editor
The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York, NY 10036
Phone: (212) 556-7415
Fax: (212) 556-3690

Steven Greenhouse
Foreign Affaris Reporter
The New York Times
1627 I St., NW 7th Floor
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 862-0404
Fax: (202) 862-0340

R.W. Apple Jr.
Washington Bureau Chief
The New York Times
1627 I St., NW 7th Floor
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 862-0404
Fax: (202) 862-0340

Michael Zuckerman
Washington Editor
USA Today
1000 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, VA 22229
Phone: (703) 276-6325
Fax: (703) 247-3290

Juan Walte
Foreign Affairs Reporter
USA Today
1000 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, VA 22229
Phone: (703) 276-3630
Fax: (703) 247-3290

Lee Michael Katz
State Department Correspondent
USA Today
USA Today Gannett Co.
1000 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, VA 22229
Phone: (703) 276-5845
Fax: (703) 247-3290

Lee Lescaze
Foreign Editor
The Wall Street Journal
200 Liberty St.
New York, NY 10281
Phone: (212) 416-2216
Fax: (212)

Mike Frisby
White House Correspondent
The Wall Street Journal
1025 Connecticut Ave., NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 862-9221
Fax: (202) 862-9232

Alan Murray
Washington Bureau Chief
The Wall Street Journal
1025 Connecticut Ave., NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 862-9232
Fax: (202) 862-9232

Carla Robbins
Washington Bureau
The Wall Street Journal
1025 Connecticut Ave., NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 862-9232
Fax: (202) 862-9232

Dave Kansas
Reporter
The Wall Street Journal
200 Liberty St.
New York, NY 10281
Phone: (212) 416-2216
Fax: (212)

Eugene Robinson
Foreign Editor
The Washington Post
1150 15th St., NW
Washington, DC 20071
Phone: (202) 334-7400
Fax: (202) 334-5547

John Goshko
State Department Correspondent
The Washington Post
1150 15th St., NW
Washington, DC 20071
Phone: (202) 334-7443
Fax: (202) 334-5547

Dan Williams
Reporter
The Washington Post
1150 15th St., NW
Washington, DC 20071
Phone: (202) 334-7443
Fax: (202) 334-5547

Marc Lerner
Foreign Editor
The Washington Times
3600 New York Ave., NE
Washington, DC 20002
Phone: (202) 636-3024
Fax: (202) 832-7278

Martin Sieff
State Department Correspondent
The Washington Times
3600 New York Ave., NE
Washington, DC 20002
Phone: (202) 636-3273
Fax: (202) 832-7278

Andrew Borowiec
Chief Foreign Correspondent
The Washington Times
3600 New York Ave., NE
Washington, DC 20002
Phone: (202) 636-3273
Fax: (202) 832-7278

Jim Morrison
Embassy Row Columnist
The Washington Times
3600 New York Ave., NE
Washington, DC 20002
Phone: (202) 636-3297
Fax: (202) 832-7278

John Yemma
Foreign Editor
The Boston Globe
135 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA 02107-2378
Phone: (617) 929-3008
Fax: (202) 857-5076

Paul Quinn-Judge
State Department Correspondent
The Boston Globe
1130 Connecticut Ave., NW
Suite 520
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 857-5117
Fax: (202) 857-5076

David Shribman
Washington Bureau Chief
The Boston Globe
1130 Connecticut Ave., NW
Suite 520
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 857-5117
Fax: (202) 857-5050

Christie George
Foreign Editor
The Boston Herald
One Herald Square
Boston, MA 02106-2096
Phone: (617) 542-1315
Fax: (617)

Joseph Battenfeld
State Department Correspondent
The Boston Herald
865 National Press Building
Washington, DC 20045
Phone: (202) 638-1796
Fax: (202) 638-1088

Andrew Miga
Washington Bureau Chief
The Boston Herald
865 National Press Building
Washington, DC 20045
Phone: (202) 638-1796
Fax: (202) 638-1088

Jim Yuenger
Foreign Editor
The Chicago Tribune
435 North Michigan Ave
Chicago, IL 60611-4041
Phone: (312) 222-3435
Fax: (312) 222-3143

James Warren
Washington Bureau Chief
The Chicago Tribune
1615 L St., NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 785-9430
Fax: (202) 833-8348

Terry Atlas
State Department Correspondent
The Chicago Tribune
1615 L St., NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 785-9430
Fax: (202) 833-8348

Linda Feldmann
Foreign Editor
The Christian Science Monitor
910 16th St., NW
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 785-4400
Fax: (202) 223-3476

Marshall Ingwerson
Washington Correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor
910 16th St., NW
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 785-4400
Fax: (202) 223-3476

Peter Grier
Washington Correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor
910 16th St., NW
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 785-4400
Fax: (202) 223-3476

Karen Walker
Foreign Editor
The L.A. Daily News
P.O. Box 4200
Woodland Hills, CA 91365
Phone: (818) 713-3636
Fax: (818) 713-0058

Magazines

Christopher Power
Foreign Editor
Business Week
1221 Avenue of the Americas
39th Floor
New York, NY 10020
Phone: (212) 512-3105
Fax: (212)

Susan Garland
Political Correspondent
Business Week
1200 G St., NW
Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 383-2204
Fax: (202) 383-2125

Lee Walczak
Washington Bureau Chief
Business Week
1200 G St., NW
Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 383-2200
Fax: (202) 383-2125

William Glasgall
Business Week
1221 Avenue of the Americas
39th Floor
New York, NY 10020
Phone: (212) 512-3105
Fax: (212)

Doug Harbrecht
State Department Correspondent
Business Week
1200 G St., NW
Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 383-2200
Fax: (202) 383-2125

Ronald Elving
Political Editor
Congressional Quarterly Inc.
1414 22nd St. NW
Washington, DC 20037
Phone: (202) 887-8678
Fax: (202) 785-8784

Carol Doherty
State Department Correspondent
Congressional Quarterly Inc.
1414 22nd St. NW
Washington, DC 20037
Phone: (202) 887-8678
Fax: (202) 785-8784

James F. Hoge, Jr.
Editor
Foreign Affairs
58 E. 68th St.
New York, NY 10021
Phone: (212) 734-0400
Fax: (212) 861-1849

Richard Frank
Editor
The National Journal
1730 M St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 739-8400
Fax: (202) 833-8069

James Barnes
Political Correspondent
The National Journal
1730 M St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 739-8400
Fax: (202) 833-8069

Nancy Cooper
Foreign Editor
Newsweek
251 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019
Phone: (212) 445-4355
Fax: (212) 445-5068

Evan Thomas
Washington Bureau Chief
Newsweek
750 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (212) 626-2048
Fax: (202) 626-2011

Karen Breslau
State Department Correspondent
Newsweek
750 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (212) 626-2048
Fax: (202) 626-2011

James Kelly
Foreign Editor
Time
Time & Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York, NY 10020
Phone: (212) 522-2819
Fax: (212) 522-0991

Jeff McAllister
State Department Correspondent
Time
1050 Connecticut Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 861-4018
Fax: (202) 833-5911

Daniel Goodgame
Washington Bureau Chief
Time
1050 Connecticut Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 861-4025
Fax: (202) 833-5911

Charles Fenyesi
US News & World Report
2400 N St., NW
Washington, DC 20037
Phone: (202) 955-2537
Fax: (202) 955-2049

Louise Lief

Foreign Editor
US News & World Report
2400 N St., NW
Washington, DC 20037
Phone: (202) 955-2273
Fax: (202)

Mathew Cooper
State Department Correspondent
US News & World Report
2400 N St., NW
Washington, DC 20037
Phone: (202) 955-2273
Fax: (202)

Peter Bernstein
Managing Editor
US News & World Report
2400 N St., NW
Washington, DC 20037
Phone: (202) 955-2537
Fax: (202) 955-2049

Foreign Media

Siegismund Von Ilse
Washington Bureau Chief
Der Spiegel
1202 National Press Bldg.
Washington, DC 20045
Phone: (202) 347-5222
Fax: (202) 347-3194

Dr. Ulrich Schiller
Washington Correspondent
Der Zeit
8205 Beechtree Road
Bethesda, MD 20817
Phone: (301) 365-8812
Fax: (301)

John Heilemann
State Department Correspondent
The Economist
331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Suite 510
Washington, D.C. 20004
Phone: (202) 783-5753
Fax: (202) 737-1035

Daniel Franklin
Washington Bureau Chief
The Economist
331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Suite 510
Washington, D.C. 20004
Phone: (202) 783-5753
Fax: (202) 737-1035

George Graham
Washington Correspondent
The Financial Times
1225 Eye St., NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 289-5470
Fax: (202) 289-5475

Jurek Martin
Washington Bureau Chief
The Financial Times
1225 Eye St., NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 289-5470
Fax: (202) 289-5475

Lawrence Malkin
Chief US Correspondent
The International Herald Tribune
850 Third Ave.
8th Floor
New York, NY 10022
Phone: (212) 752-3890
Fax: (202) 755-8785

Paul Horvitz
Washington Correspondent
The International Herald Tribune
1150 15th St., NW
Washington, DC 20071
Phone: (202) 334-7418
Fax: (202)

Alain Frachon
Washington Bureau Chief
Le Monde
2914 Olive St., NW
Washington, DC 20008
Phone: (202) 338-1084
Fax: (202) 338-0992

News Services

Rita Beamish
Foreign Affairs Correspondent
The Associated Press
2021 K St., NW
Room 600
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 828-6474
Fax: (202) 828-6472

Barry Schweid
State Department Correspondent
The Associated Press
2021 K St., NW
Room 600
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 828-6495
Fax: (202) 828-6472

Jonathan Wolman
Washington Bureau Chief
The Associated Press
2021 K St., NW
Room 600
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 828-6432
Fax: (202) 828-6472

Robert Doherty
News Editor
Reuters
1333 H St., NW
Suite 410
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 898-8325
Fax: (202) 898-8383

Alan Elsner
State Department Correspondent
Reuters
1333 H St., NW
Suite 410
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 898-8393
Fax: (202) 898-8383

David Storey
Foreign Editor
Reuters
1333 H St., NW
Suite 410
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 898-8324
Fax: (202) 898-8383

Robert Martin
International Editor
United Press International
1400 I St., NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 898-8051
Fax: (202) 898-8057

Kathleen Silvassy
Washington Editor
United Press International
1400 I St., NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 898-8020
Fax: (202) 898-8057

Sid Balman
State Department Correspondent
United Press International
1400 I St., NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 898-8103
Fax: (202) 898-8057

Jacques Charmelot
State Department Correspondent
Agence France-Press
1612 K St., NW
Suite 400
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 861-8581
Fax: (202) 861-8524

Pierre Gustin
Washington Bureau Chief
Agence France-Press
1612 K St., NW
Suite 400
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 861-8502
Fax: (202) 861-8524

Broadcast - Television

Chuck Lustig
Foreign Editor
ABC News
47 West 66th St.
New York, NY 10023
Phone: (212) 456-2800
Fax:

Barrie Dunsmore
State Department Correspondent
ABC News
1717 DeSales St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 887-7736
Fax:

William Moore
Washington Bureau Chief
ABC News
1717 Desales St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 887-7316
Fax:

Allen Alter
Foreign Editor
CBS News
524 West 57th St.
New York, NY 10019
Phone: (212) 975-3010
Fax:(212) 245-7560

Barbara Cochran
Washington Bureau Chief
CBS News
2020 M St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 457-4403
Fax:(212) 245-7560

Marcia Kramer
State Department Correspondent
CBS News
524 West 57th St.
New York, NY 10019
Phone: (212) 975-7372
Fax:(212) 245-7560

Chris Plante
Assignment Editor
CNN
820 First St., NE
Washington, DC, 20002
Phone: (202) 898-7536
Fax: (202) 898-7565

William H. Headline
Washington Bureau Chief
CNN
820 First St., NE
Washington, DC, 20002
Phone: (202) 898-7907
Fax: (202) 898-7565

Ralph Begleiter
International Affairs Correspondent
CNN
820 First St., NE
Washington, DC, 20002
Phone: (202) 898-7536
Fax: (202) 898-7565

Will King
Senior International Editor
CNN
100 International Boulevard
PO Box 10536
Atlanta, GA 30348
Phone: (404) 827-1519
Fax: (202) 898-7565

Phil Metlin
Acting News Director
Fox Broadcasting Company
5151 Wisconsin Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20016
Phone: (202) 895-3130
Fax: (202)

Ian G. Rae
Executive Vice President of News
Fox Broadcasting Company
205 East 67th St.
New York, NY 10021
Phone: (212) 452-3774
Fax: (212)879-2141

John Stack
Foreign Editor
NBC News
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10112
Phone: (212) 664-4691
Fax:

John Cochran
Senior Washington Correspondent
NBC News
4001 Nebraska Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20016
Phone: (202) 885-4739
Fax:

Timothy Russert
Washington Bureau Chief
NBC News
4001 Nebraska Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20016
Phone: (202) 885-4548
Fax:

Michael Mosettig
Foreign Affairs Producer
MacNeil/Lehrer News Hour
3620 South 27th St.
Arlington, VA 22206
Phone: (703) 998-2815
Fax:

Margaret Warner
Chief Washington Correspondent
MacNeil/Lehrer News Hour
3620 South 27th St.
Arlington, VA 22206
Phone: (703) 998-2892
Fax:

Foreign Policy Opinion Leaders

Morton Abramowitz
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
2400 N St., NW
Washington, DC 20037
Phone: (202) 862-7900
Fax: (202) 862-2610

Kenneth Adelman
Institute for Contemporary Studies
2101 Wilson Blvd.
Suite #1003
Arlington VA 22201
Phone: (703) 527-0028
Fax: (703) 276-2673

Les Aspin
Center for Strategic and International Studies
1800 K St., NW
Suite #400
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 775-3170
Fax: (202) 887-5632

James Baker
The Carlyle Group
1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Suite 220S
Washington, DC 20004
Phone: (202) 347-2626
Fax: (202) 347-1818

Zbigniew Brzezynski
Center for Strategic and International Studies
1800 K St., NW
Suite #800
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 887-0200
Fax: (202) 775-3199

Frank Carlucci
The Carlyle Group
1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Suite 220S
Washington, DC 20004
Phone: (202) 347-2626
Fax: (202) 347-1818

Richard Cheney
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research
1150 17th St., NW
Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 862-5800
Fax: (202) 862-7177

Lawrence Eagleberger
Kissinger Associates
350 Park Ave.
New York, NY 10022
Phone: (212) 759-7919
Fax: (212) 759-0042

Paul Goble
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
2400 N St., NW
Washington, DC 20037
Phone: (202) 862-7900
Fax: (202) 862-2610

Jeanne Kirkpatrick
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research
1150 17th St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 862-5800
Fax: (202) 862-7177

Henry Kissinger
Kissinger Associates
350 Park Ave
New York, NY 10022
Phone: (212) 759-7919
Fax: (212) 759-0042

Charles Mathias
Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue
1450 G St., NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005-2088
Phone: (202)879-3939
Fax: (202) 737-2832

Paul Nitze
The Paul H. Nitze School of Advance International Studies
1740 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: (202) 663-5866
Fax: (202) 663-5896

George Schultz
The Hoover Institution
Stanford University
Palo Alto, CA 94305
Phone: (415) 723-1754
Fax: (415) 723-1687

Brent Scowcroft
Forum for International Policy
1750 K St., NW
Suite #800
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 429-4299
Fax: (202) 429-4298

Richard Haas
NBC News
4001 Nebraska Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20016
Phone: (202) 885-4000
Fax: (202)

Robert Zoellick
Fannie Mae
3900 Wisconsin Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20016
Phone: (202) 752-7000
Fax: (202) 752-4948

Suggested additions and addresses will follow:

Cyrus Vance
Alexander Haig
Vernon Walter
John Whitehead

TJG Armenian Foreign Policy Columnists List

B.J. Cutler
Scripps Howard News Service
1090 Vermont Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 408-2719
Fax: (202) 408-5624

Les Gelb
Foreign Affairs Magazine
58 E. 68th St.
New York, NY 10021
Phone: (212) 734-0400
Fax: (212) 628-1664

Georgia Ann Geyer
Universal Press Inc.
800 25th St., NW
Washington DC 20037
Phone: (202) 333-9176
Fax: (202) 333-3198

Jim Hoagland
Assoc. Editor & Chief Foreign Correspondent
The Washington Post,
1150 15th St., NW
Washington DC 20071
Phone: (202) 334-6377
Fax: (202)

Michael Kinsley
The New Republic
1220 19th St., NW #600
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 331-7494
Fax: (202) 331-0275

Morton Kondracke
Editor
Roll Call
900 Second St., NE #107
Washington, DC 20002
Phone: (202) 289-4900
Fax: (202) 289-5337

Charles Krauthammer
The New Republic
220 19th St., NW #620
Washington DC 20036
Phone: (202) 872-8109
Fax: (202) 331-0275

Robert Novak
Columnist
The Capitol Gang
820 First St., NE
Washington, DC 20002
Phone: (202) 898-7626
Fax: (202) 408-5624

Wesley Pruden
Editor In Chief
The Washington Times
3600 New York Ave., NE
Washington, DC 20002
Phone: (202) 636-3000
Fax: (202) 529-2471

Steve Rosenfeld
The Washington Post
1150 15th St., NW
Washington, DC 20071
Phone: (202) 334-6000
Fax: (202)

William Safire
The New York Times
1627 I St., NW
7th floor
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 862-0330
Fax: (202) 862-0340

Larry Weymouth
Columnist
The Washington Post
1150 15th St., NW
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 334-6000
Fax: (202)

Dr. FAHEY D. SARKISSIAN:
President, Armenian National Academy of Sciences

Fadey D. Sarkissian was born September 18, 1923, in the capital city of Yerevan, Armenia. He received his M.S. degree in Engineering in 1946 from the Military Academy of St. Petersburg (former Leningrad). In 1975 he received his Doctorate in Technical Sciences, in the field of complex systems control, from the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences in Moscow. Since 1977 he is a member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences.

Throughout his illustrious career, Dr. F. Sarkissian has held increasingly responsible positions in major engineering and R & D programs in the government and the academia. Having reached the rank of Major General of the former Soviet Army, Dr. F. Sarkissian was appointed as the Director of the prestigious Institute of Mathematical Machines in Yerevan, Armenia. During his tenure from 1963 to 1977 this Institute gained the prominence in the former Soviet Union with its major contributions in computer science, micro-electronics, process control and automation. Notably, the NAIRI series of general purpose computers designed and manufactured under the leadership of F.D. Sarkissian was the most widely used small to mid-range computer throughout the former Soviet Union for scientific, educational and business applications.

In 1977 Dr. F. D. Sarkissian assumed the office of the Chairman, the Council of Ministers of Armenia. He returned to the world of science in 1989 as the Academic Secretary for the Physico-Mathematical Section of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In April of 1993 Dr. F.D. Sarkissian was elected the President of the Armenian National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. F. Sarkissian has published extensively in the field of adaptive control, complex systems and process automation. He is the recipient of many awards and meritorious prizes for his contributions in science, engineering and public service.

ARMENIAN NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (A.N.A.S)

The Armenian nation has produced many scholars and scientists throughout the centuries, but most have been forced to live and work outside of Armenia because of harsh historical realities. It was only in 1943 that it became possible to form the Academy of Sciences within Armenia. The world renowned historian Hovsep Orbeli was elected the first A.N.A.S president. He was succeeded in 1947 by one of the most respected astrophysicists in the world, Victor Hambartsumian, who held the office the next 46 years. Hambartsumian also was president of the World Association of Scientific Organizations for an unprecedented two terms from 1968 through 1972.

Academician Fadey Sarkissian was elected A.N.A.S president in 1993.

During the past 50 years, the A.N.A.S has grown to become a world-class institution. It has made major contributions in the natural and physical sciences as well as the humanities and has elevated Armenia into the position of one of the leading technological nations of the 20th Century.

A large body of research directed by Armenian scientists has received worldwide recognition and has led to practical implementations. These achievements have been in the fields of mathematical logic and theory of algorithms, optical telemetry, solar power stations, neurochemistry of the brain, physiology, electronics and hydrotechnology. Many distinguished Armenian scientists have become honorary members or elected members of the world's most prestigious academies and scientific fora demonstrating the recognition of their contributions by the international scientific community.

It is undisputed that Armenian scientists and researchers made major contributions to the development of the former Soviet Union's military and aerospace technology. During the last three decades, Armenia established herself as one of the research and development centers of the Soviet space industry. Many high precision instruments and devices that were installed in Soviet satellites and space stations were designed and manufactured in Armenia.

Today, despite the current harsh economic conditions, Armenian scientists and researchers are important contributors to the strengthening of the newly independent Republic of Armenia. Their main goal is to maintain and continue to develop the scientific wealth that has been accumulated during the preceding decades, which must be considered as the treasure of the Armenian nation. The Armenian Diaspora and especially the Armenia American community, with its great scientific and professional abilities, must be a large contributor to help achieve this goal.

The celebrations of the 50th Anniversary of A.N.A.S in the U.S. and the visit of its President Academician Fadey Sarkissian will serve not only to praise past achievements but also will be a forum for discussion on opportunities and plans for collaboration between American institutions, agencies and private businesses and the A.N.A.S as well as foster further collaboration between the Diaspora and the Homeland.

THE ARMENIAN NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES**Victor Hambartsumian, *Honorary Chairman***

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Kevork Broudian	Vice President, <i>Humanities and Social Sciences</i>
Emil Gabriellian	Vice President, <i>Health Sciences</i>
Yuri Sarkissian	Vice President, <i>Physical Sciences</i>
Vladimir Barkhondarian	Academic Secretary, <i>International Relations</i>

The A.N.A.S includes 31 Institutes and several research centers, laboratories, observatories and a large library. It is organized in the following six major Divisions each headed by an Academic Secretary:

- * Physical and Mathematical Sciences
- * Chemical and Earth Sciences
- * Mechanics, Informatics and Technical Sciences
- * History and Economics
- * Biological Sciences
- * Philosophy and Philology

As of 1994 the membership of the A.N.A.S includes:

- ◆ 38 full members
- ◆ 63 corresponding members
- ◆ 13 foreign members
- ◆ 2 honorary members
- ◆ Over 20 members of the A.N.A.S belong to foreign National Academies, International Scientific or Engineering organizations.

The A.N.A.S publishes 15 scholarly journals, magazines and periodicals on major fields in physical and life sciences, humanities and Armenian culture.

Notably three journals:

- * A.N.A.S Reports
- * Astrophysics
- * Neurochemistry

are translated in French, German and English and are published in the Western Europe and the U.S.A..

✓ 3:12 pm

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MEMO

Attached is the piece by
Armenian President Ter-
Petrossian which we
discussed — We
appreciate your consideration
and thank you for
listening to us —
Ann

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UN-GA

Peace Before Prosperity
By
President Levon Ter-Petrossian

The end to the bloody and costly Nagorno-Karabagh conflict may soon be upon us, thanks in large part to the pivotal role played by President Clinton. During a private Oval Office session in mid-August -- a historic first meeting between Presidents of the United States and the Republic of Armenia -- President Clinton provided the necessary catalyst to bring six years of fighting in the Caucasus to a close.

Completely surrounded by its one-time master, Azerbaijan, the mountainous region known as Nagorno Karabagh -- a separate nation throughout most of history and composed of a people who still retain their unique language and culture -- continues to fight for its freedom. At a horrific cost of more than 20,000 dead and the creation of over one million refugees, it is clear this war must end. Now, with President Clinton's assurances, it can.

Despite years of tireless efforts by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) the long-term effectiveness of their peace efforts had always been stymied by a single fundamental question -- what would the United States do?

Answering that question through his public and private statements to me, President Clinton has established a strong framework from which peace can be constructed. The insertion of a buffer force composed largely of Russian troops and overseen by the CSCE, assures that fighting between the ethnic Armenian population of Nagorno Karabagh and the Moslem Azeris will end.

Since its own independence in 1991, Armenia has always supported the internationally recognized right of self-determination for the citizens of Nagorno Karabagh. Forcibly incorporated into Azerbaijan on a whim by Joseph Stalin in ____, the proud people in this rugged area have struggled for decades to demonstrate their national pride.

Still, many believe the introduction of Russian troops into a former Republic of the Soviet Union is a dangerous step, and the first one on the way toward Russian domination of the "near abroad." In fact, the goal of a "Greater Russia" is largely fiction and the mammoth

expansion plans often attributed to the current leadership are incorrect.

President Clinton's dedication to peace was reinforced time and again during my private meetings with Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Secretary of Defense William Perry and Secretary of the Treasury Lloyd Bentsen -- each one of whom pledged their cooperation. Furthermore, the strong support from the leadership of the Senate and House of Representatives, as well as the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees provides reassurance that politics won't interfere with peace.

Without the means to end this senseless conflict, the region's true economic prosperity will never be realized. Peace before prosperity must be our moniker.

In fact, much of my visit to America was dedicated to developing opportunities for increased economic development in Armenia through official, as well as informal, channels. In every case, the shining beacon of Armenia's democracy and stability were recognized as the nation's most attractive traits, along with our progress in privatization and transition to a market economy.

The International Monetary Fund, for example, is poised to provide resources to help stabilize the introduction of Armenia's new currency, the Dram. Furthermore, a special mission is due to arrive in Armenia in the next several weeks to provide technical and other assistance. The World Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and other financial development organizations all praised Armenia's efforts to date and promised to work closely with us on future projects.

Beyond even these important commitments, a number of tangible results were achieved, not the least of which was the sizable contribution of wheat from the U.S. Strategic Reserve to the people of Armenia.

During my first visit to America as President, I was enveloped in the endless hospitality and commitment of the large Armenian-American community. From Boston to Detroit to Los Angeles (which has one of the largest Armenian populations of any city in the world) I was deeply impressed with their ethnic pride.

President Clinton and this Administration have earned the hard-won support of the million-plus member Armenian-American community in the U.S. Dedicated to a free and prosperous Armenia, I will always remember their warm welcome and offers of assistance.

As the summer wanes and the international agenda crowds with pressing issues, let no one forget that Armenia stands on the brink of peace. But we also stand on the brink of another disastrous winter in a nation where a strangling blockade has limited us to a single hour of electricity and heat a day.

In the darkest moments of last winter, many of my countrymen were forced to burn books to for warmth, an anathema to an academic like me. But even more frightening is the prospect that without a timely peace, this winter I and all Armenians will be forced to incinerate something even more precious -- our dreams of peace and prosperity.

The Jefferson[®]
G R O U P

August 4, 1994

Mary Lou Forbes
Opinion Page Editor
The Washington Times
3600 New York Ave., NE
Washington, DC 20002

Dear Ms. Forbes:

On behalf of Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrossian, I am submitting the attached opinion piece for the exclusive consideration of *The Washington Times* on the eve of his official state visit to Washington.

Andrew Borowiec suggested I contact you.

As your paper reported in The Embassy Row column last Monday, President Ter-Petrossian will meet President Clinton, members of the Congressional leadership, and others during his four-day stay in Washington. Later, he will visit Boston, Detroit and Los Angeles before returning home.

The attached piece is unique in its perceptions and scope, providing a geopolitical view by the leader of a now free nation that for decades was forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union. As the President observes, despite nationalistic pressures, economic deprivation and other hardships, Armenia has embraced democracy and is today working to write a new constitution.

Please call me with any questions, or if you would like to verify the authenticity of this piece. I can be reached at 202-638-3535.

Sincerely,



Michael W. Robinson

Forging Democracy out of Adversity: Armenia's Challenge
By His Excellency, Levon Ter-Petrosian
President of the Republic of Armenia

As former President Jimmy Carter observed, "The experience of democracy is like the experience of life itself - always changing, infinite in its variety, sometimes turbulent, and all the more valuable for having been tested by adversity." The newly independent nations of the former Soviet Union face the challenge of building democratic foundations strong and immutable enough to withstand even the most severe shocks - which are bound to come. This can be done, even in conditions of extreme deprivation. The experience of the Republic of Armenia is proof that the road to democracy is strewn with obstacles and difficult to navigate.

Armenians are at once one of the world's most ancient surviving peoples and citizens of one of the world's youngest democracies. Independence has replaced centuries of persecution and foreign domination. Freedom, however, has come in the wake of a devastating earthquake, a crippling blockade, economic disruption, the constant threat of war, and the consequences of conflicts raging in two of our neighboring countries. These are not the ideal circumstances under which to build a democracy. And yet, unique among the former Soviet republics, Armenia is steady on its course, not wavering from its commitment to democracy, the rule of law, and integration into the international community.

Armenia is succeeding where many larger and more powerful nations have so far failed. A respect for democratic rights and institutions has risen above the call for a rigid and compulsory "national ideology". The clear and

determined voices of Armenia's voters have drowned out the call for a forced "national accord" or coalition government.

As would be expected, elements of the political opposition -- old communists and ultra-nationalists alike -- have called for both a national ideology and a lock-step national accord. The sensibility of the majority of Armenians, their innate appreciation of democracy, and their sense of tolerance, have prevented them from falling into the twin trap of social regimentation and compulsory group-think. The one-ideology state is usually the prelude to a one-party state. The historical experience of mankind has shown that a monopoly on ideology is only possible under totalitarian or authoritarian regimes. Supporters of a national ideology -- be they Nazis, Marxist-Leninists, or religious zealots -- try to infuse this ideology with symbolism, mysticism, chauvinism, and myth. This lethal combination is a sure breeding ground for mob mentality and violent, aggressive nationalism - which could easily lead to the distortion of foreign policy and threaten our policy of normalizing relations with our neighbors.

Armenia's democratic movement grew out of the unprecedented rallies and demonstrations held in Yerevan's Opera Square, now proudly renamed *Freedom Square*. Armenian democracy will be ingrained and irreversible the day our society no longer needs the reassurance of the name "Freedom Square", and can afford the luxury of reverting back to the plaza's old name. This will be the end of the last myth.

There is nothing mysterious or mystical about true national ethos. It is the simple, pure love of one's country and countrymen, and a respect for their basic democratic rights. It is the realization that in any truly free society, the only "national accord" is the agreement to disagree in an

orderly manner. This civilized discord allows for the recognition of both the inviolable human rights of minorities and individuals, and the equally inviolable principle of rule by the democratically-elected.

"National accord" by Armenia's definition means that democracy affords the luxury of debate, and the very existence of such a debate is the national accord itself. If there is any "national ideology," it too, must be clear, simple and rational -- the national will to see Armenia become a strong, safe, sovereign, democratic and law-abiding member of the international community with normal relations with all of its neighbors, a civil society, a flourishing culture and a prospering economy. Today, this goal is the urgent and real national cause of the Armenian people -- to have a "national program," which contains no secrets, mysteries or myths.

There will, of course, be discord. Each political organization will have its own views on how to implement the above-stated goals. Such discord is a natural and healthy part of any democratic society. But the discord -- the political game -- must be played by constitutional rules. Just as the United States did not become a fully mature nation until the adoption of its Constitution in 1789, nearly 13 years after its Declaration of Independence was signed, so too Armenia must complete laying the foundation for law, democracy and sovereignty based on a constitution adopted by national referendum. Currently, Armenians are vigorously debating a carefully crafted proposed draft constitution. If Armenia's constitution is ratified prior to the national elections scheduled for 1995, early presidential and parliamentary election will be held immediately.

Armenia is in the midst of a crisis born of earthquake, pestilence, conditions of conflicts in neighboring countries, and the horrid human toll taken by the energy and communication blockade of our land-locked nation.

But we have held fast to democratic forms and values. Democracy for us is also the most pragmatic way to survive. Land privatization, for example, is not a dream in Armenia. The program implemented three years ago is already a reality -- one which proved crucial when the blockade and the region's political unrest brought my people to the brink of famine. The process of privatization of state enterprises is also under way.

Armenia has permanently joined the ranks of the world's democracies. Through the popular adoption of a Constitution and national elections, which will once again ensure the continuity of our freely elected government, Armenia will strengthen its own democratic process. And, in so doing, perhaps we can provide a helpful example to other countries throughout the world, who are still struggling to find the democratic way.



August 8, 1994

Thomas Plate
Editorial Page Editor
The Los Angeles Times
Times Mirror Square
Los Angeles, CA 90053

Dear Mr. Plate:

On behalf of Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrossian, I would like to invite you and your colleagues at *The Los Angeles Times* to conduct a personal interview with him on Monday, August 15 at 8:30 a.m. in his suite at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel.

His official state visit to United States begins Monday, August 8 and concludes Tuesday, August 16.

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I am sure you will find President Ter-Petrossian interesting and engaging.

Please call me with any questions. I can be reached at 202-638-3535.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Michael W. Robinson

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Michael Robinson
G R U P

MEMO



August 5, 1994

Alvin Shuster
Foreign Editor
The Los Angeles Times
Times Mirror Square
Los Angeles, CA 90053

Dear Mr. Shuster:

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URGENT


Michael Robinson
G R U P

MEMO



August 5, 1994

Marvin Side
Editorial Page
The Los Angeles Times
Times Mirror Square
Los Angeles, CA 90053

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Michael Robinson
G R U P

MEMO



August 4, 1994

Bernard Gwertzman
Foreign Editor
The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York, NY 10036

Dear Mr. Gwertzman:

On behalf of Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrossian, I would like to invite you and your colleagues at *The New York Times* to conduct a personal interview with him on Thursday, August 11 at 9:30 a.m. at Blair House.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Michael W. Robinson".

Michael W. Robinson

The Jefferson[®]
G R O U P

August 4, 1994

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Foreign Editor
The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York, NY 10036

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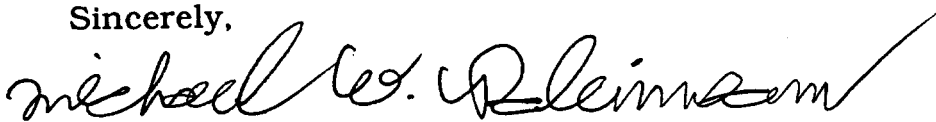
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Michael Robinson
G R U P

MEMO



August 4, 1994

R.W. Apple Jr.
Washington Bureau Chief
The New York Times
1627 I St., NW
7th Floor
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Mr. Apple:

On behalf of Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosian, I would like to invite you and your colleagues at *The New York Times* to conduct a personal interview with him on Thursday, August 11 at 9:30 a.m. at Blair House.

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Michael Robinson
G R U P

MEMO

The Jefferson
G R O U P

August 4, 1994

Janet Battaile
Editor
The New York Times
Washington Bureau
1627 I St., NW, 7th Floor
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Ms. Battaile:

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Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,



Michael W. Robinson

(Jan -- You may remember me, I worked as a clerk in Business Day in New York several years ago. Thanks again.)

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Janet Battaile


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- ✓ Charles Fenyvesi - *US News and World Report*
- Richard Benedetto - *USA Today*
- William Moore - *ABC News*
- ✓ Michael Mossetig - *MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour*
- ✓ Linda Feldman - *The Christian Science Monitor*
- Helene Cooper - *The Wall Street Journal*
- Joel Haverman - *The Los Angeles Times*
- Stan Miesler - *The Los Angeles Times*
- Ann Wrobleski - *The Jefferson Group*
- Charles Waterman - *Jefferson Waterman International*
- Michael Robinson - *The Jefferson Group*
- Joe Boghossian - *The Jefferson Group*

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1. R.W. Apple Jr. - *The New York Times*
2. Lally Weymouth - *The Washington Post*
3. Jack Nelson - *The Los Angeles Times*
4. Alan Murray - *The Wall Street Journal*
5. Gerald Seib - *The Wall Street Journal*
6. Linda Feldman - *The Christian Science Monitor*
7. Michael Zuckerman - *USA Today*
8. David Shribman - *The Boston Globe*
9. Mortimer B. Zuckerman - *U.S. News & World Report*
10. Evan Thomas - *Newsweek*
11. Daniel Goodgame - *Time* - regrets
12. Daniel Franklin - *The Economist*
13. William Moore - *ABC News*
14. Barbara Cochran - *CBS*
15. William Headline - *CNN*
16. Timothy Ruusert - *NBC News*
17. Michael Mossetig - *MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour*
18. Pierre Lesourd - *Agence France Press*

Blair House

MEMORANDUM

TO: Garnik
FROM: The Jefferson Group
Michael W. Robinson
RE: Blair House Reception
DATE: July 22, 1994

The ideal number of attendees at the Blair House media reception is about 12-15. As a result, we need to invite more, since we assume there will be several people who cannot attend.

We can always expand the list as we get closer to the trip if we detect the turnout will be low.

I suggest we invite:

R.W. Apple Jr. - Washington Bureau Chief, *The New York Times*
Steve Greenhouse - State Department Correspondent, *The New York Times*
William Safire - Columnist, *The New York Times* (Washington)
Eugene Robinson - Foreign Editor, *The Washington Post*
Jim Hoagland - Columnist, *The Washington Post*
Lally Weymouth - Columnist, *The Washington Post*
Dan Williams - State Department Correspondent, *The Washington Post*
Jack Nelson - Washington Bureau Chief, *The Los Angeles Times*
Doyle McManus - State Department Correspondent, *The Los Angeles Times*
Andrew Borowiec - Chief Foreign Correspondent, *The Washington Times*
Marc Lerner - Foreign Editor, *The Washington Times*
Alan Murray - Washington Bureau Chief, *The Wall Street Journal*
Dave Kansas - Reporter, *The Wall Street Journal* (New York)
Gerald Seib - Reporter, *The Wall Street Journal*
Linda Feldman - Foreign Editor, *The Christian Science Monitor*
Michael Zuckerman - Washington Editor, *USA Today*
Lee Walczak - Washington Bureau Chief, *Business Week*

Mortimer B. Zuckerman - Editor in Chief, *U.S. News & World Report*
Evan Thomas - Washington Bureau Chief, *Newsweek*
Daniel Goodgame - Washington Bureau Chief, *Time*
Daniel Franklin - Washington Bureau Chief, *The Economist*
Jonathan Womán - Washington Bureau Chief, The Associated Press
Bruce Russell - Washington Bureau Chief, Reuters
Kathleen Silvassy - Washington Editor, United Press International
William Moore - Washington News Editor, ABC News
Barbara Cochran - Washington Bureau Chief, CBS News
William Headline - Washington Bureau Chief, CNN
Timothy Russert - Washington Bureau Chief, NBC News
Michael Mosettig - Foreign Editor, MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour
George Graham - Washington Reporter, *The Financial Times*
Jacques Charmelot - Washington Bureau Chief, Agence France Presse

Clearly, I think it would be more effective if the invitations come from the Embassy and are signed by the Ambassador.

The addresses for these people are on the media list we sent you for distribution of the brochure. Please call me if you need any additional information.

ARMENIA

AN EMERGING DEMOCRACY



Compliments of the Embassy of the Republic of Armenia

Yesterday and Today

The history of Armenia actually begins some 2,700 years ago, when the powerful state of Urartu was formed on the Armenian highland. One of the kings, **Argishti I**, in 782 B.C., founded the town of **Erebuni** (later **Yerevan**, Armenia's modern-day capital). From 95 to 55 B.C., **Tigranes the Great** united the Armenian lands and developed Armenia into a strong empire whose land stretched from the **Caspian Sea** to the **Black Sea** and southward to the **Mediterranean**. Under his rule, the Armenian empire reached the height of its power.

Over the years, although repeatedly invaded, conquered, and ruled by others, the Armenian nation preserved its national and cultural identity. In 301 A.D., Armenia became the first nation to adopt Christianity as its state religion and defiantly retained its autonomous **Armenian Apostolic Church** despite being conquered by several non-Christian invaders. In 405 A.D., a cleric named **Mesrop Mashtots** created the **Armenian alphabet**, and the first work undertaken in this unique Indo-European language was the translation of the Bible.

One of the darkest periods in the more recent history of the Armenian people was from 1915 to 1923, when **Ottoman Turkish** rulers exterminated some 1,5 million men, women, and children who lived throughout the **Ottoman Empire**, in what has been described as the first **genocide** of the 20th century. With the fall of the Ottoman Empire and shortly after the end of **World War I**, the Armenian people enjoyed a brief, two-year period of independent rule, but in 1920 **Soviet** troops entered Armenia, overthrew the government, and turned the independent country into a constituent republic of the **Soviet Union**. Armenia remained a part of the **USSR** until 1991.

Today, the Republic of Armenia is one of the world's smallest and youngest democracies. Having declared its independence from forcible **Soviet** rule in September 1991, the first democratically elected **Government of Armenia**, headed by **President Levon Ter-Petrossian**, has moved steadfastly forward to establish the principles of democracy, human rights, and free market economic reforms.

Armenia has distinguished itself as being the first among the former

Soviet republics to privatize the ownership of **agricultural** land and **livestock** production. Laws to privatize **small** businesses and **state-run** enterprises have also been implemented, providing new opportunities for investment by both private citizens and foreign investors.

In spite of a six-year war between the neighboring Republic of Azerbaijan and Nagorno-Karabakh, an Armenian-populated enclave within Azerbaijan, Armenia has been the most politically stable country in the **Transcaucasus**. The most damaging consequence of the war has been a full **blockade** of Armenia's rail and road lines. The Armenian Government has worked closely with the United States and other leading democracies, as well as international and humanitarian organizations, to address the severe shortages of fuel, food, medicine, and other basic necessities. The Armenian Government, with the assistance of international experts, is also focusing on developing Armenia's energy resources, including generating safe nuclear power to make Armenia energy self-sufficient by the end of the 20th century.

Armenia's economic development faces a number of challenges, one of the most significant being the rebuilding of its industrial base, nearly one-third of which was destroyed by a powerful earthquake in 1988. The **World Bank** in February 1994 approved a \$28 million loan to Armenia to assist with ongoing **earthquake** reconstruction. A number of international and humanitarian organizations, including the **United Nations** and the

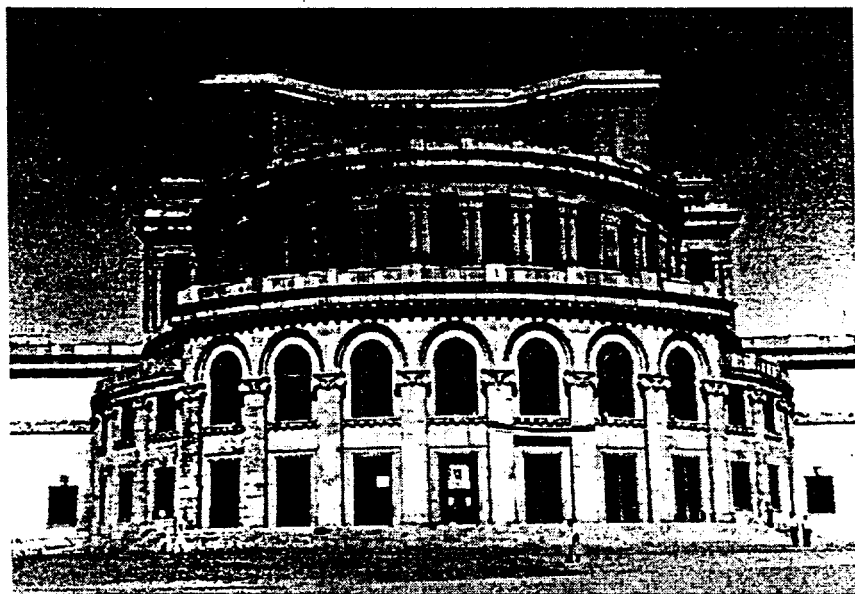


Photo: Manouk Seraderian

The sound of courageous voices calling for freedom and democracy, among them Armenia's current President, **Levon Ter-Petrossian**, still lingers in the air in this plaza in front of Yerevan's majestic Opera House. Over a million Armenians gathered for peaceful demonstrations in 1989 and 1990 in this square, which has been renamed **Freedom Square**.

American Red Cross, are also helping Armenia alleviate the human suffering that faces the more than half a million people who have been left homeless by the earthquake. The Armenian Government, which in late 1993 introduced the dram as the country's own currency, remains committed to the speedy adoption of economic and monetary reforms that will facilitate increased foreign trade and investment.

Geography

The Republic of Armenia lies in a triangular section of the Transcaucasus, bordered by Azerbaijan, Iran, Turkey and Georgia. With an area of 29,800 square kilometers (11,490 square miles), the republic is just slightly larger than the state of Maryland.

The capital city, Yerevan, lies on the Hrazdan River, and is home to some 1.2 million people. The next three largest cities are Gyumri (pop. 121,000), Vanadzor (pop. 74,000) and Abovian (pop. 54,000). Another important city is Echmiadzin, located some 20 miles west of Yerevan, which is the seat of the patriarchate of the Armenian Apostolic Church.

The greatest part of Armenia is mountainous, while one-third is pastureland. Forest and woodland cover 12 percent of the republic, arid land some 18 percent, and permanent crops cover 3 percent.

There are more than 200 streams and rivers in Armenia, none navigable, however, because of their steep descents and rapid currents. The Armenian countryside also boasts some 100 small, but picturesque lakes. One of the largest mountain lakes in the world, Lake Sevan, covers an area of 1,400 square kilometers and is about 1,900 meters above sea level.

People

Ethnic Armenians comprise nearly 96 percent of the republic's population, with the remainder being Kurds, Yezidis, Russians, Jews, Assyrians, and Greeks. The official language is Armenian and over 90 percent of the populace belongs to the Armenian Apostolic Church, which, according to tradition, was founded after two of Jesus' apostles, Thaddeus and Bartholomew, went to Armenia in the first century to preach and proselytize.

Education has always played a central role in Armenia. Eight to ten years of schooling are required, from the ages 6-16. After this, students have the opportunity to attend a 2-year college, vocational school. Armenia also

has an extensive network of universities and institutes, all of which offer graduate programs. Some 90% of the population is literate, of which 15.4% has eight years of education, 44.6% has ten years and a trade background, and 13.1% has a higher education degree.

Government

The Government of the Republic of Armenia, like that of the United States and other democracies, is comprised of three branches - *executive*, *legislative* and *judicial*.

The *executive* branch includes the offices of President and Vice-President, both chosen by direct popular election to a *five-year* term, and Prime Minister, whose appointment is confirmed by the Supreme Council (Parliament).

The 259-member, unicameral Supreme Council comprises the *legislative* branch of government. Eight political parties are currently represented in that body, while over half of the seats are held by deputies who are independent. The Supreme Council deputies are elected by citizens of their region and serve *five-year* terms.

A national Supreme Court, city, and regional courts comprise the *judicial* branch of the Armenian Government.

The top leadership of Armenia includes: President Levon Ter-Petrossian, elected in October, 1991; Vice President Gagik G. Haroutunian, installed in November, 1991; Prime Minister Hrant Bagratian, appointed February, 1993, and President of Supreme Council (Parliament), Babken Ararktsian, elected January, 1992.

One of the top legislative priorities of the Armenian Government is the adoption of a Constitution. Two drafts, one presented by the government and the other by the parliamentary opposition, are currently under debate in the Supreme Council. A national referendum will be held in 1994 to ratify the new constitution. Following the adoption of the new constitution, parliamentary and presidential elections will be held.

Two major national holidays designated by the Armenian Government are September 21, Independence Day, and April 24, Genocide Memorial Day.

The flag of Armenia has three horizontal stripes, with no other symbols or elements displayed. From top to bottom the stripes are *red*, *blue*, and *orange*. As for the symbolic meaning of these colors, the red represents the sun's energy, the blue symbolizes the clear sky, and orange represents the wheat at harvest.

Armenia's national anthem is "*Mer Hayrenik*,"

which translated is "*Our Fatherland*." It was originally an Italian melody that was adopted by Parsekh Garachian in 1918. The words were written by the poet Mikael Nalbandian, who lived in the 19th century.

Economy

The Armenian Government has made steady progress toward economic reform since 1991, most notably with the implementation of price reforms and privatization. To date, approximately 63 percent of the cultivated fields, 80 percent of the orchards, and 91 percent of the vineyards have been privatized, with the chief crops being grain, potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets, and fruit. More than half of the ownership in livestock production, principally sheep, pigs, chicken, cattle, and goats, has also been privatized.

In January 1994, Armenia adopted a policy that will privatize half of the small, medium and large businesses by the end of 1995. The Armenian Government expects some 9,000 commercial operations to be privatized in 1994 alone. Private ownership of key Armenian industries is already underway. These industries include: building materials, footwear, textiles (knitted wear and carpet weaving), foodstuffs and beverages (wine and brandy), chemicals (rubber, synthetic and plastic materials, fertilizers), and mechanical engineering (machine tools, presses, foundries).

The entrepreneurial spirit is very much alive in Armenia, and among the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Armenia has the highest number of private businesses per capita. Some eighty percent of these businesses employ five or less workers.

The blockade of Armenia's rail lines and roads has severely limited the flow of exports and imports, but once peace is secured in the region, Armenia will resume higher levels of production and exports of rubber, electronic parts, mechanical engineering (metal cutting machinery, compressors), textiles, and aluminum by-products. Armenia does have some deposits of copper, zinc, aluminum, molybdenum, precious metals, oil, and natural gas, but it depends primarily on imports of energy products to fuel its economy. Chief import items include crude oil, natural gas, diesel, coal, and lumber. Armenia's leading trading partners are Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Belarus, but future prospects look to the Black Sea region, Middle East, and Europe for eco-

nomie expansion.

The steady devaluation of the ruble and other economic developments in the Transcaucasus region prompted the Armenian Government to introduce its own currency in late 1993, the *dram*.

Foreign Relations

Since 1991, the Armenian Government has moved quickly and effectively to establish friendly and close diplomatic and economic ties with the outside world. More than 120 countries have formally recognized Armenia, and over 70 have officially established diplomatic relations, including: the United States, Russia, France, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Egypt, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Iran, Israel, Italy, Kyrgystan, Mexico, Syria, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Nine of these countries have opened *embassies* and *missions* in Armenia, namely, the United States, Russia, China, Egypt, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, and Iran. Canada has stationed a governmental representative in Armenia.

For its part, Armenia has secured a permanent presence in eighteen countries, opening embassies and missions in the United States, Russia, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Iran, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Romania, Syria, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

In the United States, Armenia's official diplomatic representatives are: His Excellency Rouben Shugarian, Ambassador to the United State, and His Excellency Ambassador Alexander Arzoumanian, Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Armenia has also become an active participant in global issues and concerns by becoming a member of prominent international organizations, including; the United Nations, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Health Organization, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, UNIDO, UNESCO, the International Telecommunications Organization, the Customs Cooperation Council, the UN Development Programme, and Interpol.

For more information write or call: **The Embassy of the Republic of Armenia**, 1660 L Street, N.W., Suite 210, Washington, D.C. 20036 • Tel: (202) 628-5766 Fax: (202) 628-5769

The production of this brochure was funded by: Judy and Michael Cheteyan, Educational/Charitable Foundation

NAGORNO-KARABAKH

THE PATH TOWARDS PEACE

Geography/People

Nagorno-Karabakh is a 1,700-square-mile mountain paradise of snow-covered peaks, rolling vine-covered valleys and sparkling air, reminiscent of Switzerland. It is home to some 150,000 Christian Armenians, who comprise nearly 95 percent of the population. The region's territory is completely surrounded by the Republic of Azerbaijan, although a humanitarian aid corridor was established in 1992 to connect besieged Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia. Through the corridor, Nagorno-Karabakh, which has been under full blockade by Azerbaijan since 1991, receives its only supplies of urgently needed food, medicine and fuel.

History

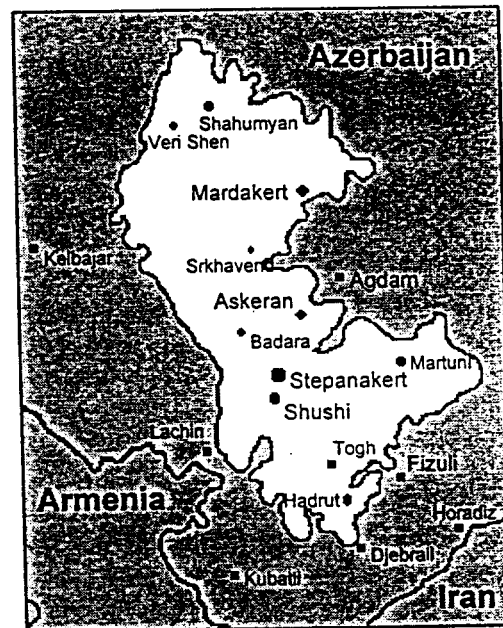
The early history of Nagorno-Karabakh can be found among the writings of Plutarch and Ptolemy. Its ancient name was Artsakh, and as far back as the 3rd century B.C. the territory was part of the kingdom of Armenia. Like the rest of Armenia, its inhabitants were converted to Christianity at the beginning of the 4th century. Scores of churches and monasteries were erected, which dot the hills of Nagorno-Karabakh to this day.

Nagorno-Karabakh remained within Armenia until the kingdom fell in 428 A.D. In successive centuries, the region was invaded by Arabs, Seljuk Turks, Mongols, Turkmens, Ottoman Turks, and Safavid Persians. Russia captured the region from the Persian Empire in 1805. In August 1918, the year after the Bolshevik Revolution, the Armenians of Karabakh set up an independent government that fought off Turkish troops intent on making it part of Azerbaijan. On April 23, 1920, the Ninth Congress of the Karabakh Armenians decided to unite with Armenia. Four days later, the Red Army marched into Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, and Soviet power was soon established in Nagorno-Karabakh. On July 4, 1921, the Caucasian Bureau of the Communist Party voted to attach the region to Armenia, but the following day, under pressure from Josef Stalin, this decision was reversed and Karabakh was attached to Soviet Azerbaijan.

The status of the region was disputed over the next two years, but in 1923 Karabakh was made an autonomous region which came under the jurisdiction of Soviet Azerbaijan.

Since 1923, the authorities in Baku have systematically and consistently sought to suppress the separate cultural and religious life of the Armenians and have kept them isolated economically. From the time of the transfer by Stalin up to the Gorbachev era, the Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh petitioned sporadically and unsuccessfully for reattachment to Armenia. In 1987, the era of perestroika and glasnost, the Nagorno-Karabakh Armenians initiated yet another appeal for their constitutional right to self-determination.

In January 1992, the Nagorno-Karabakh Parliament declared an independent Republic of Mountain-



ous Karabakh. Despite calls for international recognition, to date, no country, including Armenia, has recognized the independence declaration.

Over

Roots of the Conflict

Starting in the fall of 1987 and continuing into early 1988, the elected government of Nagorno-Karabakh began, through peaceful means, to attempt to undo the mistakes made by Josef Stalin in 1923 in ceding the territory to Azerbaijan. The 150,000 Armenians of the enclave, seeking the right to determine their own future independent from Azerbaijani rule, held large public demonstrations, signed petitions, and approved resolutions and referenda.

The Republic of Azerbaijan responded by flatly refusing to give up any control of the enclave and backed up that position with aggression. Blockades were set up and maintained around Nagorno-Karabakh, and access to its only airport was constantly disrupted.

In February 1988, the violence against Armenians spread outside of Nagorno-Karabakh to Sumgait, a suburb of Azerbaijan's capital city, Baku. During a horrifying three-day siege, Armenian residents of Sumgait were harassed, beaten, and murdered. Over thirty Armenians were killed in cold blood. The events in Sumgait marked a critical turning point in the struggle over the status of Karabakh. The failure of the Soviet Government to intervene and stop the violence allowed the situation to spin out of control. More ethnic violence followed, leading to the deportation of 260,000 Armenians from Azerbaijan.

Violence against Armenians outside of Nagorno-Karabakh again broke out in January 1990 in Baku. Demonstrations led by the Azeri Popular Front, a party which now controls half of the seats in the Azerbaijani Parliament, turned into anti-Armenian riots in which 68 Armenians were killed. Soviet troops were sent to put down the riots and 100 people were killed, most of them unarmed Azerbaijanis. A large-scale deportation of Armenians from Baku occurred. Prior to January 1988, approximately 250,000 Armenians lived in Baku. Hundreds of thousands were deported to Armenia.

Over the next year, tens of thousands of Armenians were forcibly and permanently expelled from their homes in towns and villages located near the region of Nagorno-Karabakh, and many atrocities, such as cutting off ears and burning crosses into the flesh, were committed in the process.

In 1992, Azerbaijani forces initiated outright military assaults on Nagorno-Karabakh itself. Non-stop firing of GRAD missiles and bombings were launched from Shusha, which had been turned into a military strong-

hold, at Stepanakert, the capital of Nagorno-Karabakh. In response to the worsening situation in Karabakh, the U.S. Congress in October 1992, enacted legislation banning U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan until the blockade is lifted and the aggression ends.

Casualties of the Conflict

The six-year-old war has taken the lives of more than 15,000 people, and close to 1 million have been displaced. Azerbaijan currently has 550,000 refugees, Armenia 325,000, and Nagorno-Karabakh 60,000.

The Road to Peace

The Republic of Armenia has taken an active role in all peacemaking efforts to date, including those sponsored by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), the United Nations, and Russia. Until 1993, Azerbaijan refused to recognize representatives of Nagorno-Karabakh at any peace negotiations, compelling Armenia, which has not been a party to the conflict, to play a prominent role in the discussions.

Both Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia have signed several peace plans proposed by the international community since 1993, but Azerbaijan has repeatedly refused to sign any peace accords. The peace plans have called for several actions:

- Azerbaijan and Nagorno-Karabakh must adhere to a cease-fire and allow for the establishment of peace-keeping forces in the region;
- Azerbaijan must end its illegal blockades of Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia;
- Nagorno-Karabakh and Azerbaijani forces must withdraw from occupied territories.

Despite dozens of attempts to establish peace in the region, the Azeri Government has sought to resolve the conflict through military means, including enlisting thousands of mercenaries from Afghanistan, Russia, Ukraine, and Great Britain. The Azeris have also purchased large quantities of arms on the international market using their oil revenues. U.S. and Chinese-made weapons have been recovered on the battlefield.

After five years of fighting, it is clear that the resolution of the conflict cannot be achieved through military means. Peaceful negotiations under the supervision and oversight of the international community provide the best forum for finding a final resolution to the conflict.

June 16, 1994

William Glasgall
Reporter
Business Week
1221 Avenue of America
New York, N.Y. 10020-1001

Dear Bill:

Thanks much for your time on Monday with the Armenians. I appreciate it a great deal.

Please give me a call if you're going to pursue a piece on this and I'd be happy to set you up with the Armenian Ambassador in Washington and anyone else you'd like to talk to.

Overall, Armenia is well on its way toward establishing the most stable capital market in the region. Already the oldest and most stable democracy among the nations of the former Soviet Union, Armenia's development efforts have long term significance for the entire "near abroad."

Again, thanks for your help and please give me a call (202-638-3535) next time you're in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Michael W. Robinson



June 8, 1994

Dave Kansas
Reporter
The Wall Street Journal
200 Liberty
New York, N.Y. 10281

Dear Dave:

Thanks much for your time on Monday. I appreciate it a great deal.

Please give me a call if you're going to pursue a piece on this and I'd be happy to set you up with the Armenian Ambassador in Washington and anyone else you'd like to talk to.

Overall, Armenia is well on its way toward establishing the most stable capital market in the region. Already the oldest and most stable democracy among the nations of the former Soviet Union, Armenia's development efforts have long term significance for the entire "near abroad."

Again, thanks for your help and please give me a call (202-638-3535) next time you're in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Michael W. Robinson

The Yerevan Stock Exchange

The Yerevan Stock Exchange (YSE), an openly-traded corporation, was founded on May 31, 1993 by private legal persons. The by-laws of the stock company have been approved by the government of the country, are registered by the City, and have certificates from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy, and the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia. Currently, the YSE has 214 members (organizations and private persons). Membership by foreign legal and physical persons and banks is being discussed. Among the shareholders of YSE, 40% are private physical and legal persons, 28% are governmental legal persons. Other shareholders include almost all of the banks of the Republic of Armenia, a number of legal and private persons, and banks of foreign countries, etc.

The initial capital of the YSE has been completely raised, and the market price of its stocks has grown 120 times bigger compared to the nominal cost. Currently, the directors of the YSE are working on forming their own Exchange Bank, depository, clearing center, business radio station, investment fund, and insurance company at the financial market.

The basic trends of activity of the YSE Corporation are:

- a.) Providing the necessary environment for normal functioning of a secondary market in securities throughout Armenia, on the basis of demand.
- b.) Accepting securities quotes on the exchange.
- c.) Determining the market rate of the national currency ("drama") in relation to the money rates of other countries.
- d.) Performing the operations at the exchange with privatization certificates by broker companies and with the securities of foreign countries.
- e.) Periodical information about the securities market and the hard currency market from the specialized newspaper "The News of the Exchange," which has been established by the YSE.
- f.) Cooperation with leading stock exchanges of the world.

YSE, among the 12 exchanges of the republic, has the dominant place. On the basis of the indicated trading at the YSE by the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia, the exchange rate of the national currency -- drama -- in relation to the U.S. dollar and the Russian ruble is accepted as a base rate throughout the country.

Members of the exchange work on three types of capital markets: Securities, credit resources, and hard currency. Trading in precious metals is getting started (platinum, gold and silver). On the exchange trading (among the banks too), which takes place every day, the circulation of currency is as follows:

- a.) Securities (100%)
- b.) Currencies (more than 90%)
- c.) Credit resources (60%)

In six months, beginning on January 1, 1994, selling of trades at YSE grew 23 times bigger.

YSE works also in training the staff, including living abroad, equipping the exchange with contemporary techniques, which will require technical assistance and sponsorship. YSE is ready to work with the interested parties.

Sedrakian Sedrak Makarovich --first president of YSE, founder and shareholder. He has a Ph.D. in economics and is the author of many scientific works. Previously, he worked at the Engineering School of Armenia, coordinating the development of the food sector of the economy. Previously, he led the economy of Nagorni Karabach, and was the first deputy minister of agriculture, minister of food production of the Republic of Armenia. He graduated from the Academy of Management of Russia. He is a pioneer in the business of securities and exchange operations in the Republic. He belongs to the Council of Directors of Stock Companies.



MEETINGS FOR ARMENIAN STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIALS

May 31-June 8, 1994
Washington, D.C. and New York City

Preliminary Schedule

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Tuesday, May 31

9:00 a.m. -
3:00 p.m.

"Foreign Exchange Risk Management"
presented by Mr. Dennis Gartman

Potomac Room, The Residence Inn
1000 29th Street, N.W.
Tel: 298-1600

Wednesday, June 1

11:00 a.m.

Ms. Judith Gilbert
Marketing Officer
Overseas Private Investment Corporation
1100 New York Avenue, N.W.
Tel: 336-8641

3:30 p.m.:

Mr. Gary Kleiman, Senior Partner
Ms. Elizabeth Morrissey, Managing Partner
Kleiman International Consultants, Inc.
Tel: 686-4200

Meeting to take place at:
Potomac Room, The Residence Inn
1000 29th Street, N.W.



Thursday, June 2

Time TBA.

Ms. Mary Ellen Iskenderian
Investment Officer
Europe Capital Markets Division
International Finance Corporation
1850 I Street, N.W.
Tel: 879-5612

Time TBA

Ms. Sally Everett
Senior Associate
Booz Allen & Hamilton
8283 Greensboro Drive
McLean, Virginia

Friday, May-6

Time TBA

Travel by train to Philadelphia (30th Street Station)

11:30 - 3:30

U.S. Banknote Corporation
Production Facility
Horsham, Pennsylvania

Time TBA

Continue by train to New York City

Accommodations:
(4 double rooms)

Hotel Bedford
118 East 40th Street
New York, New York
Tel: 212/697-4800

Rm. 1204

Rate: \$110 per night, plus taxes
(19.25%, plus \$2 occupancy tax)

NEW YORK CITY

Saturday, June 4

Sunday, June 5

Free for sightseeing in New York City

Monday, June 6

2:00 p.m.

Ms. Marian Herbert
Office of Government Relations
New York Stock Exchange
18 Broad Street
Tel: 212/656-4018

Attachment "B"--15 (c)

FARA Report for Six Month Period Ending December 31, 1994

Political Contributions made by FARA Registrant Ann B. Wrobleski

Date	Amount/Thing of Value	Name of Political Organization	Name of Candidate
05/27/94	\$200.00	Jim Miller for Senate	Jim Miller
06/26/94	\$300.00	Hinchey for Congress	Maurice Hinchey
07/10/94	\$200.00	John Ray for Mayor	John Ray
10/01/94	\$500.00	John Ashcroft for Senate	John Ashcroft

Political Contributions made by FARA Registrant Philip C. Armstrong

Date	Amount/Thing of Value	Name of Political Organization	Name of Candidate
9/15/94	\$100.00	Chiles for Governor	Lawton Chiles

Political Contributions made by FARA Registrant Paul S. Tribble, Jr.

Date	Amount/Thing of Value	Name of Political Organization	Name of Candidate
06/06/94	\$100.00	Friends of Bill Bolling Virginia Senate	Bill Bolling
06/10/94	\$25.00	Sid Lanier for Delegate Virginia	Sid Lanier
07/22/94	\$100.00	Bliley for Congress Committee	Thomas Bliley
09/26/94	\$500.00	Bill Nelson Campaign Committee Florida Treasurer & Insurance Commissioner	Bill Nelson
09/28/94	\$150.00	Oliver North for US Senate Virginia	Oliver North
11/02/94	\$100.00	Sweet for Congress	George Sweet

Political Contributions made by FARA Registrant Michael Robinson

Date	Amount/Thing of Value	Name of Political Organization	Name of Candidate
12/31/94	\$25.00	Republican National Committee	