

հայտոյս

Haytoug

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARMENIAN YOUTH FEDERATION

May 2000

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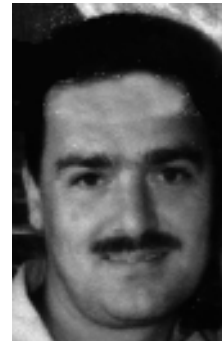
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The Official Publication of the
ARMENIAN YOUTH FEDERATION
ARF Youth Organization of Western America

For all Armenian Youth residing in Western America who
strive for the national, social and economic liberation of
the Armenian people.

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ԽՄԲԱԳՐԱԿԱՆ

Տայոց պատմության էջերը լեցուն են պարտություններով, հալածանքներով, ջարդերով, դաաճանություններով, ինչպես նաև բռնապետություններու շրջանները քանդելու միտող ազատագրական շարժումներու խոյանքներով:

1918 թուականը հարիւրամեակներու ազատագրկում ևսք, այն փայլուն Լյն Լ մեր պատմութեան մէջ, երբ մի քանի նուիրեալ անձերու, Արամներու, Գրօներու, եւ Ռուբէներու շորք մեր ժողովուրդը համախմբուեցաւ, իրենց յանձնեց իր ճակատագրի տնօրինումը եւ առաջին անգամ ըլլալով իսկական յաղթանակ արձանագրեց պատերազմի դաշտին վրայ: Այլեւս ջրոյին «բարոյական» յաղթականի մենկաբանութիւնները այլ իրապաշտ եւ փառապանծ յաղթանակի դօղանջներ:

Այս նուաճումը, սակայն, դժբախտաբար ունեցաւ կարճ կեանք, տակոյն անկախութեան եւ ազատութեան յոացքն ու ըմբռնումը ջարտակէց ապրիլ յաջորդող սերունդներուն մէջ: Արդարեւ, երբ Խորհրդային Տայաստանն ու անոր կամակատար սփիւռքահայ քաղաքական ուժերը իրենց բարոզչական մեթոտներով կը պայքարէին վերջ յիշած արժեքներուն դէմ և նոյնիսկ կը յանդգնէին յայտարարել, որ Տայ ժողովուրդի բարգաւաճումը պայմանաւորուած է Տայաստանի Խորհրդային Միութեան մաս կազմելով, կամ երբ Գրողներու Միութեան բարտողարները կը յայտարարէին հրապարակաւ, որ Եռագոյնը թանգարանային արժէք է, եւ կամ վերջապէս երբ Խորհրդային Տայաստանի Կոմունիստական կուսակցութեան «խնաստուն» ղեկավարները կը յայտարարէին թէ Դաշնակցութիւնը «Տայ ժողովուրդի Միակ Թշնամին Լ», սփիւռքեան իրականութեան մէջ անկախութեան միակ ջատագովը կը մնար Տայ Յեղափոխական Դաշնակցութիւնը, իր ողբիկը կազմակերպութիւններով եւ համակիր զանգուածով:

Այսօր, երբ գոյութիւն ունի Ազատ եւ Անկախ Տայաստանի հանրապետութիւն, երբ պատմութիւն իր ընթացքով ապագուցած է

թէ քաղաքական ո՞ր ուղղութիւնն է որ իրատեղի էր, երբ Եռագոյնի եւ անկախութեան դէմ յորջորջող անձերն ու հաւաքականութիւնները այսօր մեկուսի կ'ընդունի իրենց քաղաքական թեղի մտանկութիւնը, մենք իբրև Դաշնակցական կրիտասարդական միտոր համարձակ եւ խորիտ կերպով կու գտնար յայտարարելու, որ, մեր քաղաքական ռազմավարութիւնն ու մարտավարութիւն յաղթանակած եւ անգամ մը եւս մենք մեր ազգին եւ համակիրներուն առջև ճակատաբաց և առանց խղճի խոսքի կ'անգնելու բարոյական իրատնօրը ունեցող սակաաթիս ուժերէն մէկն ենք:

Վերոյիջեալին մեկնելով, այսօր մենք առաւել եւս պարտք կը զգանք, իբրև քաղաքականացած երիտասարդութիւն ըլլալու զգաստ եւ ներգործոն: Սիիտքի թէ Տայաստանի տարածքին, Դաշնակցական կրիտասարդութեան հրամայականը պիտր է ըլլայ մեր բոլոր կարողականութիւնը եւ ուժը լարել և սրամարկ մեր նորանկախ հայրենիքի պետականութեան հիմքերու զօրացման եւ ամրակայման: Իբրև մարդկային եւ ընկերային արբարութեան հաստագող հաւաքականութիւն, մեր ուշադրութեան կիզակէտը պիտի ըլլայ աշխուժօրէն նպասակ մեր անկախ հայրենիքին մէջ ապահովելու մեր ժողովուրդին համար ազատ որ հաւատար պայմաններ, որ գոյութիւն պիտի չունենան ընկերային անարդարութիւնը, գործազրկութիւնը, կաշակերտութիւնն ու վաշխատութիւնը, որ վերտոնիս բատ արժանույն պիտի գնահատուին մարդկային բարոյական արժէքները, վերջ տալով ընկերային եւ տնտեսական անհանդարտակի պայմաններու արդիւնք հանդիտացող բարոյական սայթաքումներուն եւ ազգային արժէքներու ընկրկումին:

Ասոր հատատուցած են Դաշնակցական կրիտասարդ սերունդները Գարեգին Նժդեկի օրերուն, ասոր կը ջարտակէնար հատատու մենք այսօր, միշտ հաատալով որ Միացեալ, Անկախ եւ Ազատ Տայաստանին հասնելու մեր երթը գերծ պիտի ըլլայ խարիտափոխներ եւ տատանումներ:

Chronology of Events: 1918-1921

By: Houry Kizirian

STRUGGLE OF THE underdogs

By: Silva Tovmassian
Staffwriter*

France

The French Revolution was brought upon by various social, political, and economic conditions. These conditions included dissatisfaction among social classes, interest in new government, and financial problems.

For hundreds of years, a legal division among the social groups existed in France. The population consisted of three groups called estates. The first estate was made up of members of the clergy, second were the nobles, and third were the peasants and the working class. The third estate was forced to pay almost all of the country's tax revenue and as a result, they resented the advantages of the other two estates.

The new ideas in government challenged the country's absolute monarchy. Under the current system, the king had absolute power with a few checks made by the parliament, which itself consisted of people from the first estate.

The financial crisis developed because of the high costs of war and the retardation of the agricultural and industrial technology. By 1788, the government was almost bankrupt. To overcome this predicament, the parliament suggested for Louis XVI to raise taxes. To do so, the king had to call a meeting of the Estates-General which consisted of representatives of all three estates.

The meeting began on May 5, 1789 in Versailles with the third estate insisting that all the estates merge and create a national assembly and also for the General-Estate to write a constitution. The king and the first two estates did not agree with the proposal brought forth.

See *France*, page 8

Mexico

Following the "discovery" of the New World, the Spaniards began to occupy the West Indies. Ships were sent to the west to explore the land and search for treasure. In 1519, an expedition was made with 650 Spaniards under the rule of Hernan Cortes. Having the advantage of their horses and machinery, the Spaniards defeated the Indians. Montezuma II, emperor of the Aztec, gifts to Cortes, who was thought to be a god, and was asked to leave. But Cortes refused, and joined with Indians who despised the Aztecs, he went to Tenochtitlan. In 1520, the Aztecs revolted and many Spaniards were killed. The few that were saved by the Indians, returned months later with a larger Spanish force. As a result of the battles, sickness, and starvation, the Aztecs were weakened and forced to surrender. Spanish rule began after the fighting ended. The Aztecs were allowed to speak their own language and be governed by their own officials but were expected to work for the Spaniards when help was needed, pay taxes, and convert to Roman Catholicism. In the 1540s, when silver was discovered, the Indians were forced to work in the mines. They were very poor but accepted their way of life. In the late 1700s, King Charles III, wanted to rearrange the government giving more power to himself and also raise taxes. In 1807, French forces occupied Spain which gave the opportunity for Creoles (Europeans born in the New World) to take hold of the colony's government. One of these men was a priest named Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla. He called all the Indians together and made his famous speech known as the Grito de Dolores in which he called for the rebellion for Mexicans to govern Mexico.

See *Mexico* page 8

February 6 - The Armenian troops stay even after the Russian is gone. They took over Yerznagan, Drabizon, Kharpert, and Garin and worked their way towards Russian Armenia.

March 3 - The Germans and the Soviet Union finally signed the treaty of Brest-Litovsk freeing Gars, Ardahan and Batoum regions to the Turks.

March 12 - Gars is released to the Turks by means of Chekhengel's orders, which angered the Armenians.

March 23 - Sarenghamish was taken over by the Turks.

February 1918

March 1918

JUST AS ARMENIA HAS FOUGHT MANY WARS, OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE HAD THEIR SHARE OF STRUGGLES AS WELL. HERE ARE A FEW EXAMPLE FROM AROUND THE WORLD OF UNDERDOGS WHO SUCCEEDED IN THEIR FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Algeria

During the period of Napoleon’s downfall, the French monarchy was in crisis and the dey (Turkish governors of Algiers from 1710-1830) was weak politically, economically, and militarily. In order for the monarchy to overcome its crisis and also gain domestic popularity, France blockaded Algiers for three years. Then in 1830, French troops landed west of Algiers, defeated the Turkish and Hussein Dey fled into exile. The French troops raped, looted, desecrated mosques, and destroyed cemeteries. This marked the beginning of French rule. The period between 1830 and 1940 was disastrous for Algerians having lost 8.75 million acres of land to the colonialists. In 1830, approximately 3 million people lived in Algeria, but with the introduction of modern sanitation, hygiene, and medicine, the population inflated to 8.5 million by 1956. This growth caused unemployment which forced many Algerians to move to France in search for jobs. Those living in France received French education and the ones left behind were also taught French as well, with Arabic only being taught as a second language. As a result, they faced an identity crisis. Although Algerians began a national movement before World War I, it was not revolutionary. In 1954, the FLN guerrillas launched attacks in various parts of Algeria against military and police posts, communication facilities, and public utilities. While FLN faced sophisticated French machinery, it still remained a threat. After eight years of guerrilla warfare in which one million Algerians died, the country finally gained its independence.

Amir Abd al-Qadir

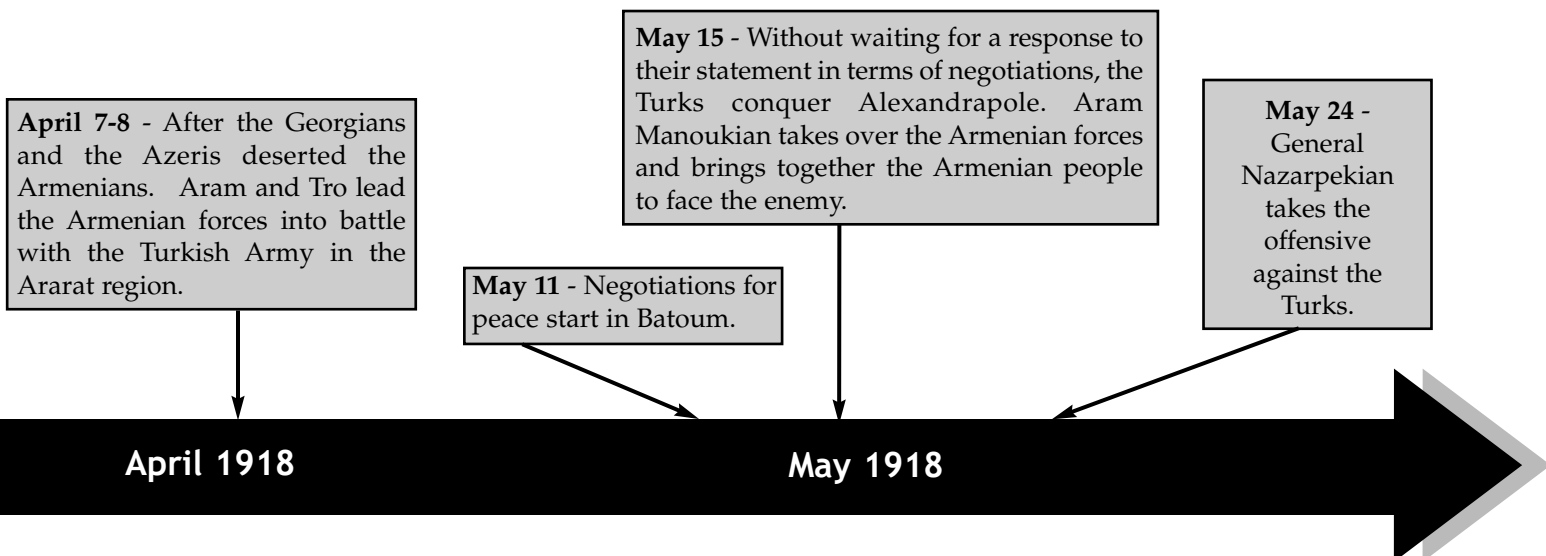
An Algerian religious and military leader who is considered not only a great national hero for resisting French colonial rule, but also the founder of the Algerian state. The Algerian colors were adopted from Abd al-Qadir’s green and white standard, becoming the national flag of independent Algeria.

Tibet

Tibet fell under the control of China in the early 1700s. It remained under Chinese rule until 1911 when citizens drove out the Chinese troops. But, China continued to claim Tibet as Chinese land. In 1949, communism gained control of China and a year later, Chinese forces moved into Tibet. In 1951, representatives of Tibet signed an agreement with China surrendering its independence but having the freedom of religion and becoming a self governing region. But, in 1956 China began tightening its control. They took over radio stations, newspapers, banks, and food shops. They took over majority of the jobs as local government administration. Facing discrimination, Tibetans began to riot against the Chinese government in the 1950s and 60s. By the 1980s, Chinese government became more liberal. They began to reopen religious shrines and monasteries. Farmers could again choose what to plant and who to sell them to.

Dalai Lama

His title means “teacher whose wisdom is great as the ocean.” Dalai Lama received the Nobel Peace Prize for his work to end the Chinese rule in a nonviolent manner.



FIGHT FOR Independence

By: Houry Kizirian

Between 1915 and 1917, Russia effectively took possession of the entire Armenian part of the Ottoman Empire. Then in October 1917, the Bolshevik victory in Russia ended the country's involvement in World War I and Russian troops left the Caucasus. The Russian government fell into the hands of the communists who took control and let go of some non-Russian territories of the Russian Empire. As a result, the Armenian army was abandoned and unprotected. They first joined the Transcaucasian federation with Azerbaijan and Georgia. However, both soon proved to be unreliable partners. The Turks began their largest offensive against the Armenians, attacking Alexandropol and Chinkil, hoping to create a larger state by taking territory in western Armenia. The Armenian forces, lacking proper equipment and food supplies, were driven back. To make matters worse, the Turkish and Kurdish forces combined and began attacking at various points. Several days later, the entire Ararat Valley was swarming with enemy troops. Taking the situation into his own hands, General Nazarabekian commanded the Armenian army and terminated the Turkish Invasion.

During the battle, known as the Battle of Sardarabad, the Turks attempted to wipe out the Armenians by using a three-pronged attack. Four Turkish divisions of the first and second corps fanned out from Alexandropol in the direction of Karakilissa to the east, Bash Abaran to the south east, and Sardarabad to the south. Astonished, the Armenians stopped running, for there was no escape. All of the routes were closed. As the battle entered its final phase, the Armenians were ready "to die with their weapons in hand."

On May 24, General Nazarabekian ordered a counterattack from Karakilissa. In a hand-to-hand combat, the Turkish forced Nazarabekian's army out of Karakilissa. Meanwhile, along the other routes, Daniel Bek Piroumian commanded General Silikian's Sardarabad group, with a force of 10,000. They evolved an attack against the 36,000 well trained and fully equipped Turkish troops. On another front three hours away, Tro, leading Bash Abaran, regrouped his troops. General Silikian then issued an order to Piroumian and Tro to attack. A bloody battle followed. For the following four days thousands from both sides were killed and wounded.

In struggle for their existence, the Armenians struck simultaneously at Sardarabad, Karakilissa, and Bash Abaran until the independence of Armenia was proclaimed.

The Armenians were certain that Alexandropol would be recovered. On that same day, General Silikian received a startling order from Commander Narzarabekian, stating that peace negotiations were being made. Now that the Turks were running, circumstances had changed and the voices of disapproval and anger rose through out the land. Military leaders and Aram Manougian, took these appeals and ignored the order and continued to fight towards Alexandropol. General Silikian's strategy and the courage of the Armenians had succeeded.

On May 28, the Armenian National Council drafted a declaration of Armenian independence and sent its representatives to Batum to sign a separate truce with Turkey. Armenia, with great honor, rose the red, blue, and orange tricolor high and proudly above the city of Yerevan, establishing the new, Independent Republic of Armenia. Thus, May 28, 1918 marked a proud milestone for us, Independence Day, the "Fourth of July"- for Armenians.

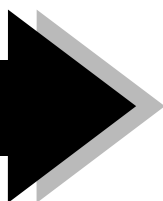
May 24-26 - The bloody battles of Sardarabad and Gharakilisa. The Armenian forces give an effective blow on the enemies. The Armenians were fighting fate-determining battles. Turkey suffered major loses on all the fronts.

May 23-28 - Strikes on the Turkish forces were continued by the Armenian forces. The historic battles of Pash Abaran take place. Under the leadership of Aram; Generals Nazarpejian, Siligian, Aligian, Araradian, Tro, Ghorganian and others give a conclusive blow to the enemy. These victories open new doors for the Armenians.

The Armenian National Council declares Armenia's independence.
May 28 becomes the birthday of the Republic of Armenia.

May 1918

May 28, 1918



ARMENIAN "DIASPORA(S)" AS THE ROOT OF ASSIMILATION:

Practical application of collectivism, .org, and institutionalized culture

By: Christopher Guldjian

Neo-libel thought has destabilized the foundation of the Armenian nation, promoting individualist self-interest over that of more urgent "goals". Yes, goals! The survival of culture and the Armenian Diaspora is found within a uniform outlook that incorporates all talents, ideas, and curiosity in terms of one nation struggling to exist. The threat of exclusion and assimilation can slowly occur through "hip-hop, rock, and .com" which encourages the time factor.

It is rather difficult to resist commenting on an article published in this organ during its latest release. The contradictions in the article typify the practical effects of individualism and capitalism on the Armenian youth seeking an identity, that's right, a single nationalistic identity to grasp while searching for passion and inclusion. The author's intent is in good faith considering his attempt of utilizing new means to assist a valid cause. The problem is that in the pursuit of "hip-hop, rock, and .com" the Armenian youth has left its identity and culture in the dust. The analytical (or practical) approach to inclusion must consistently involve reminding the youth of their national duty.

In reaching a modern understanding of how the youth encompasses their national origin, the writer of the article has promoted individualism over collective power. This is a problem. The commentary identifies the tentacles of a commercial market as a factor in preserving a cause, however, it turns around and promotes ".com" as a means of reaching the youth. I would prefer ".org" to call upon a youth already influenced by corporations embedded in individualist fervor. The defining notion might be individualism in America especially with the expansion of globalization, but in advancing a purpose, one can not let lose the social and economic ills that forced assimilation. Addressing a nation that was once assembled on a homeland as several "unique" and "independent" diasporas counters the very cause and survival noted in the article.

The article discusses the "intellectual and developmental revolution within each Armenian community" but offers individualism as a means of achieving this. That's a difficult notion to grasp. An Armenian community can only prosper by utilizing its own interests in furthering processes already established by a

history of genocide, politics, armed struggle, diplomacy, and survival. Keep the ideological processes but change the means (e.g. interests, ideas, methods) because society is evolving. Our culture is a solid foundation of traditions that do not need deconstructing. Rather these traditions can be advanced with such mediums as the internet, youth gatherings, debates, political lobbying, postcards, sports, literature, etc. Writers that offer serious changes do not consider the unfortunate and inevitable consequences of assimilating into a diaspora.

It is a very fine line between individualism as a method of attracting Armenian youth and total assimilation. An intended future is based on goals. Our goal is preserving a national identity in the diaspora so we need (1) ideological guidance; (2) new methods in enforcing that ideology; (3) inclusion through collective attachment. Individualism denounces a cause that promotes nationalism, economic equality, survival, and determination. Only through collective efforts can a national attack and resist commercial society which forces assimilation. As a result, the new method should be ".org" as opposed to ".com!"



Mexico, cont'd from page 4

After his execution, his work was continued by another priest by the name of Jose Morelos y Pavon who was later executed himself. By 1816, Spain regained its throne and the rebellion was halted. Four years later, the Creoles found another opportunity for revolution. Augustin de Hurbide, who was commander of the Spanish army, joined forces with Vincente Guerrero (the last of the Creole rebels) and by the end of 1821, Mexico became independent.

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla

He gave the famous speech of the Grito de Dolores which means, the "Cry of Dolores" encouraging Mexicans to regain control of their lands. To this day, when Mexicans celebrate independence on September 16th, they ring church bells to remember his famous speech.

France, cont'd from page 4

A month later, the representatives of the third estate declared themselves the National Assembly of France and had a meeting and came to the conclusion to not break up until a constitution was written. The king later agreed for the three estates to merge but began plans by gathering troops to break up the Assembly. Meanwhile, the French population took action. They prepared to fight the king's army. At the same time, there was massive peasant uprising against the nobles. These events saved the National Assembly from being disbanded. In August of that year, the Assembly adopted the Decree of August 4 and The Declaration of the Rights of the Man and of the Citizen which gave equal rights to all citizens.

These events led to the French Revolution which passed through four stages. As the war continued, it became more radical. In 1752, the king was removed from his throne which ended the constitutional monarchy. Three years later, the democratic constitution was adopted and the body working under this new constitution was called the Directory. The Directory faced many problems which led a number of political leaders to plot to overthrow the government. With the help of Napoleon Bonaparte, they were able to conquer the government in 1799 and end the revolution.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

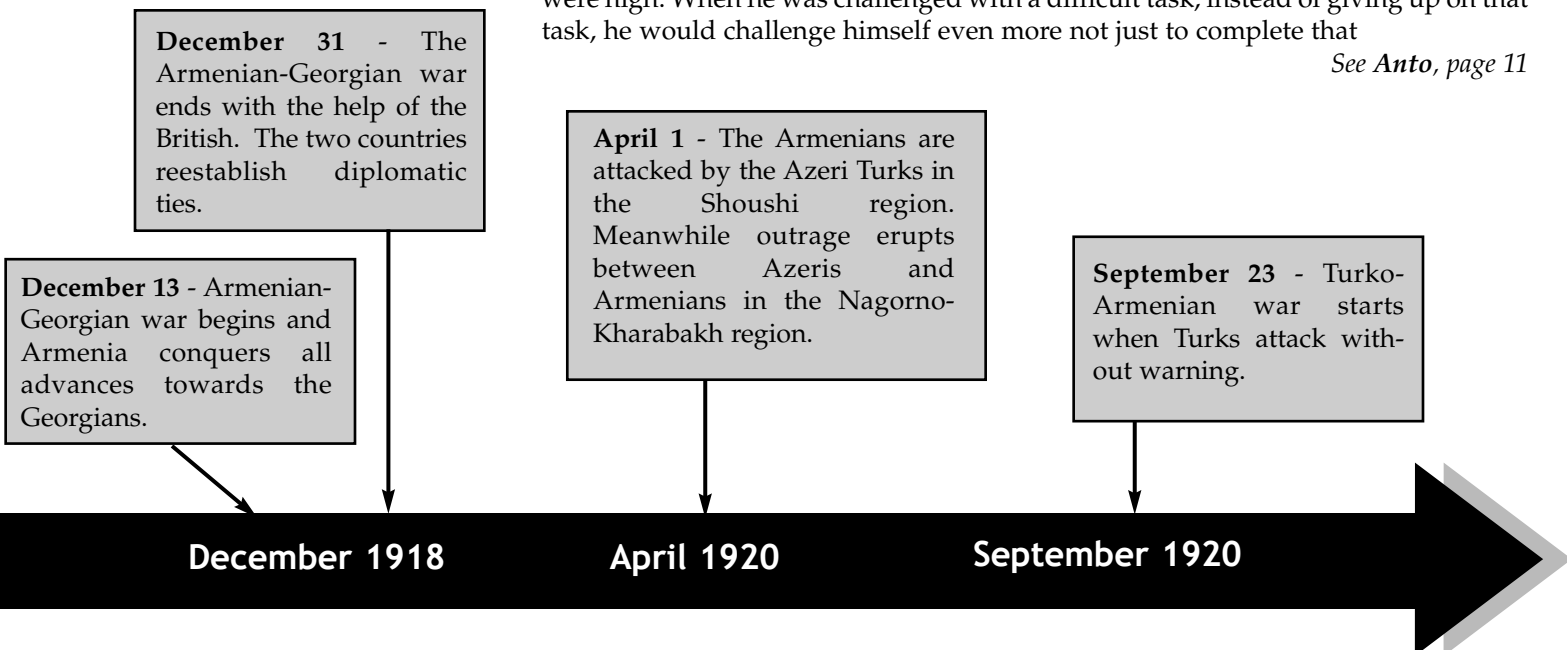
Jean-Jacques Rousseau, a writer who suggested that "the right to govern came from the people." His beliefs raised new ideas about freedom.

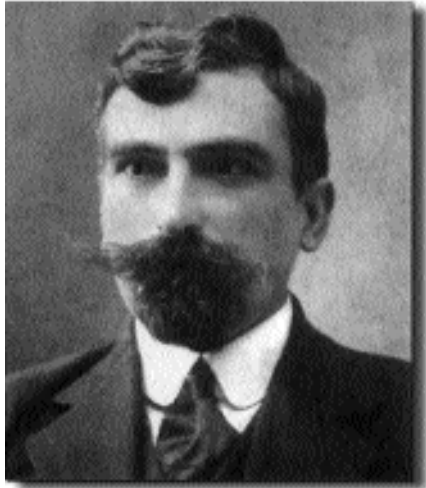
In Loving Memory of Anto Atyemizian

Anto Atyemizian was known by all in the Armenian and American community. He was an all around type of guy, who was very much devoted to his Armenian heritage. Anto was a member of the Homenetmen Pasadena Azadamard chapter since the age of five, and a recent AYF member of the Pasadena Junior Nigol-Touman chapter. Looking into the Pasadena chapter, you would see a young boy group up into a devoted Boy Scout leader, an aggressive basketball player (division B), and a green belt in karate. In 1998 Anto attended Homenetmen's Jamboree which was held in Armenia.

Anto had many goals and dreams set for his self. His hopes and ambitions were high. When he was challenged with a difficult task, instead of giving up on that task, he would challenge himself even more not just to complete that

See Anto, page 11



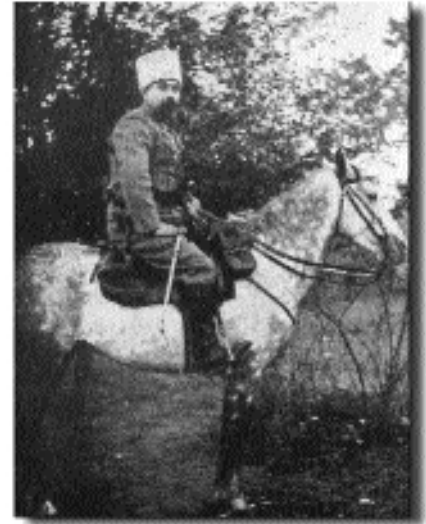


Sarkis Hovannessian
A.K.A Aram Manougian
(1879-1919)

Born in 1879 in the small village of Zeyvah, in the city of Ghapan. He was educated in both Shoushi and completed his learning in Yerevan. Aram Manougian joins the Armenian Revolutionary Federation at a very young age. He becomes the revolutionary organizer of the group while in Van, and later is jailed during his stay in the city. After attaining freedom, Manougian moves several times until 1915. During that year he is the backbone to the uprisings in Van. As a product of his effort, he is given the position of governor of the independent city of Vasbouragan.

As the population of Van immigrated out of the city due to the genocide, Manougian also relocated to Tbilisi, and busies himself with work for the Armenian Revolutionary Federation. A great achievement of Aram Manougian becomes his return Armenia as a representative of the organization. It is there that he is given the honor of being the first Interior Minister of a newly independent Armenia, after being one of the masterminds behind its independence.

By: Tanya Gulesserian
Staffwriter



Tro- Trasdamad Ganayan
(1883-1956)

Born in Ekteer, Tro was the ultimate military leader for the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, especially during the battle for independence in 1918. He receives military training in Yerevan.

His list of assassinations of Turkish leaders is endless. This group includes Nagasheetseh (Bakou's city official), Kalantseh (Soormalouh's county official), and General Alikhanov- this last assassination done in bright daylight. He has had a major role in winning the decisive war of Pash Abaran in 1918.

Tro is named the Minister of Defense of the first independent republic of Armenia. After Armenia loses its independence in 1920 to the Communist rule, Tro leaves to move from several different cities to finally settle in the United States.

Information from The Armenian Revolutionary Federation's Album- Atlas-1992

October 13 - After arriving in Yerevan, the soviet representative proposed Treaty of Sevres.

October 20-26 - The Armenian Army destroys the Turks in the bloody battle over Sourmalia under the leadership of Tro.

November 29 - Armenian communists go into Ichevan with the help of Azeries and the Red Army.

October 1920

November 1920

ARMENIAN COMMUNITY FACES UP TO FESTERING PROBLEM

By: Alex Sardar
Staffwriter

The Armenian-American community of Southern California, particularly Glendale, were forced, once again to reexamine community-wide issues in light of a violent incident at Glendale's Hoover High School in early May. Allegedly, three Armenian American gang members were involved in the fatal stabbing of a Latino student, in front of the high school. Some days later, an Armenian student was injured during a drive-by shooting, which is suspected to have been retaliatory in nature.

Considering that the nature of these crimes and the manner in which they were committed have sent shock waves through the Armenian American community, parents and community leaders have begun speaking out about the issue of youth violence and out-of-control youth behavior as a result of these incidents.

Youth violence and lessons on gangs seem to be of remedial nature when one considers the context and area in which the Armenian American community finds itself in Southern California. And the irony lies therein, exactly.

The time has not only come, but it has passed, for the Armenian American community to begin dealing with these very serious social ills. In fact, the imperative is to create community-wide dialogue and an

action plan, which efficiently and critically approaches the festering and ever-burgeoning problem of youth violence.

The Armenian National Committee-Glendale Chapter took the first significant step some days following the tragedy at Hoover High School and led the congregation of numerous Armenian community, educational, youth and other organizations at St. Mary's Armenian Church, where community leaders and representatives were able to voice their individual frustrations and opinions with the situation. The assembly, which was one of the first of its

kind, was of great importance, because it provided an opportunity for the gathered leaders to lay open issues, which are not necessarily part of the communal rhetoric. The outcome of that meeting was the creation of a community agenda and general directions, in which any activity on youth violence issues should take.

Now that the first step has been taken by the ANC-Glendale Chapter and those organizations which have pledged their interest and time to this matter, the call to action must be taken from one church to another, from one family member to another, and from one home to another. Any community-

wide effort to fight youth violence will only be successful if the Armenian-American community as a whole, regardless of background and country or origin, comes together and makes a faithful effort to eradicate the problem.

No group plays as essential of a role in this process, as do Armenian-American youth. It is this generation's future at stake, and if today's youth does not rise and make a statement about it, there will soon be no future left for a whole generation of Armenians growing up in the Diaspora. Stopping youth violence and educating communities and families on preventive measure will make the difference in how not only the Southern California community embraces this new millennium, but how the Armenian nation as a whole will continue to fight for justice and peace.

The time is now and the challenge has been made. It is now the Armenian youth and the Armenian-American community which needs to step up and begin fighting for its existence.

November 30 - Talk begins between Tro and Lerkan when Mr. Lerkan, the soviet representative, gives the Armenians an ultimatum demanding then to join the Soviet Union. Armenia becomes a Soviet republic.

January 21 - Around 1200 Armenian Army officers were deported to Russia.

Miasnigian becomes the leader of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee. February Revolt is organized

November 1920

January 1921

February 1921

Below is a word search game that has May 28 Independence day as its central theme. After circling the letter of each listed word, write down the uncircled letters on a piece of paper. If you have the answer and submit the correct response by June 15, then you will win a gift from "Haytoug". Please submit the correct response either by mailing or emailing the "Haytoug" staff to the addresses on the inside cover. Be sure to include your name and address for shipping purposes.

E N D L E S S E L G G U R T S
L W E Y R O T C I V T I M E N
M H S A R D A R A B A D O A A
A W T I A W A R K L T C R R Z
G G I O G D E R L U O A A M A
E H N N S N U G R E G S N Y R
M A Y O U T H D N A L S G T B
A R M E N R A N H O R S E S E
E A D E F O O S O V I E T R G
R K F R E E A Y R Y N U O C I
D I N D E P E N D E N C E I A
L L A R A M M A N O U G I A N
S I L I K I A N N T A H E T R
I S C A R F O R O L O C I R T
L E E E Y A D E F I G H T O R

Anto, cont'd from page 8

task, but to complete it and be proud of the way he approached it and concluded it.

Unfortunately when we go to the next Homenetmen tournament or scouting event or the AYF camp and the AYF Olympics we wont see Anto there. But his presence in spirit will definitely be there. That is what will motivate us to try our best and to face the difficult tasks that we are challenged with. Not to turn from them, but to remember our dear friend Anto, and make him proud of us, just as the way he made us proud of him. Anto had touched and enlightened many people's lives, and he will never be forgotten. Rest in Peace...
December 1983- February 2000.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A.R.F. | <input type="checkbox"/> Life |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aram Manougian | <input type="checkbox"/> May |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Armen | <input type="checkbox"/> Nazarbegian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Army | <input type="checkbox"/> Orange |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blue | <input type="checkbox"/> Pash Abaran |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Country | <input type="checkbox"/> Red |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Destiny | <input type="checkbox"/> Sardarabad |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dream | <input type="checkbox"/> Sign |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Endless | <input type="checkbox"/> Silikian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fedayee | <input type="checkbox"/> Soviet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fight | <input type="checkbox"/> Struggle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flag | <input type="checkbox"/> Time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Free | <input type="checkbox"/> Tricolor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gharakilise | <input type="checkbox"/> Tro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Guns | <input type="checkbox"/> Turk |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Horses | <input type="checkbox"/> Victory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Image | <input type="checkbox"/> War |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Independence | <input type="checkbox"/> Win |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land | <input type="checkbox"/> Youth |

May 16 - The Moscow Treaty is signed which gave Gars and Ardahan to Turkey and Nakhichevan to Azerbaijan.

October 13 - The Gars Treaty was signed by Soviet Armenia and Turkey.

May 1921

October 1921



«Բռնութեան դէմ մղուած պայքարի մէջ էականը
յարդեղութիւնն ու ժողովրդի շէնքը, այլ յարդեղութիւնը կամ քրոնիկը:»

Սիմոն Զաւարեան

