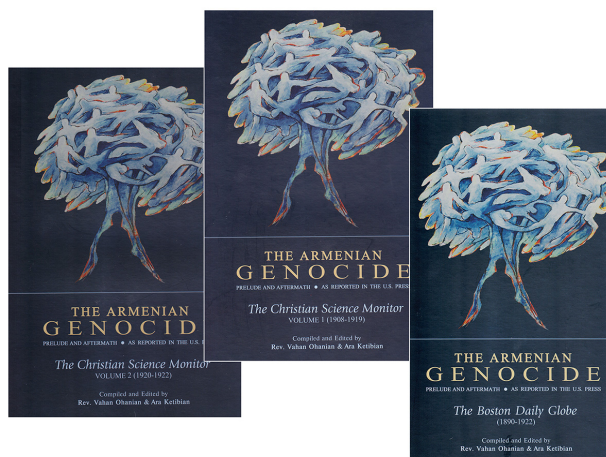


"liberator" and "rescuer" for the people, the Russian Empire pursued the goal of expanding the borders of the state and using the South Caucasus for purely imperialist interests. That region had serious military-political significance for Russia as it could serve as a barrier to make the southern borders of the country invulnerable, at the same time being a convenient and reliable base to the Caspian Sea basin, for moving to Iran's Caspian regions and Atropatene trying to achieve the ultimate goal of the tempting prospect of moving to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. In the opinion of the Russian authorities the elimination of the threat from the southern borders of the Russian Empire was connected with the creation of the security zone on the west coast of the Caspian Sea in the face of the Muslim Buffer Powers under the leadership of Fath-Ali Khan's family members.

The Transcaucasian policy of the Russian Empire in the second half of the 18th century prepared a fertile ground for carrying out the task of capturing this strategic region in the first quarter of the 19th century. So, in 1800, the emperor Paul I decided to annex the Eastern Georgia to the Russian Empire. That ambitious plan was brought to life by Alexander I, the Russian emperor's (1801-1825) famous decree signed on September 12, 1801. Taking into account the expansion of the Russian influence in Transcaucasia, the khanates of Karabakh, Shaki, Shamakhi, Derbent, Quba and Baku recognized the dominance of the Russian Empire in 1805-1806. And by the Treaty of Gulistan signed on October 12, 1813, these khanates were legally included in the Russian Empire experiencing some serious administrative and economic changes in the first half of the 19th century.



THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE. PRELUDE AND AFTERMATH. AS REPORTED IN THE U.S. PRESS. THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE (1890-1922), 1264 p. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Volume 1, (1908-1919), 744 p.

Volume 2 (1920-1922), 884 p.

Compiled and Edited by Rev. Vahan Ohanian and Ara Ketibian, Mekhitarist Publication, 2019.

These volumes draw upon extensive American newspaper accounts about the fate of Armenians from 1890 to 1922 in the Ottoman Empire/Turkey. They, along with companion volumes, documents the Armenian experience of inequality, persecution, precursor massacres and the Armenian Genocide. The collection is part of a series of volumes that bring together thousands of pages of daily newspaper accounts that are invaluable reference work in revealing the fate of the Armenian people. These are part of a

comprehensive publishing project led by Rev. Vahan Ohanian (Mekhitarist Congregation) and Ara Ketibian. The series involves a planned ten books that systematically document the accounts from six leading American newspapers: The New York Times, The Boston Daily Globe, The Chicago Tribune, The Christian Science Monitor, The Los Angeles Times and The Washington Post. Such cumulative daily newspaper reports provide a documentary base from which to confront contemporary state-sponsored genocide denial that seeks to cast doubt about what happened in history. The witness accounts are a time capsule, but a powerfully moving one, even today.



DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

By: **Alvard Zatikyan**

Yerevan, 2017, "Gitutyun Publishing House", 192 p. (in Russian)

The monograph is aimed on the study of the impact of the demographic factors on the social and economic development of the third Republic of Armenia (1991-2017). The analytic part of the monograph is based on the statistic data.

The author discusses several key factors of the socio-economic situation - decrease of internal market demand, increase in expenditures of the state budget, changes in the market of labor, birth and mortality rate, number of population, migratory flows.



THE SATIRICAL PRESS OF SOVIET ARMENIA IN THE 1920S ("SHESHT", "ZURNA", "KARMIR MOTSAK")

By: **Hamo Sukiasyan**
Narine Yerososyan

Edit Print, Yerevan, 2018, 144 p. (in Armenian)

The book is devoted to the study of three satirical journals published in Soviet Armenia in the 1920s ("Shesht", "Zurna", "Karmir motsak"). It presents the history of foundation of the satirical press of Soviet Armenia, the activities of satirical editors Vahan Totovents and Eduard Khojik in this field.