

Please return.



Հրատարակութիւն Ամերիկահայոց Արեւելեան Թեմի Ազգային Առաջնորդարանի
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**ՀՈԳԵՀԱՆԳԻՍ
ԱՏԱՆԱՅԻ ԿՈՏՈՐԱԾԻ
ՁՈՆԵՐՈՒ ՅԻՇԱՏԱԿԻՆ**

Յառաջիկայ Ապրիլ ամսուն կը լրանայ Ատանայի կոտորածի 80-ամեակը, եւ պատշաճ է որ մեր ժողովուրդը անդրադառնայ այս կոտորածին, եւ իր յարգանքի տուրքը ընծայէ անոնց՝ որոնք զոհ զացին թրքական խժոճութեանց, Ապրիլ 12-14 եւ 25-26 1909-ին:

Արդարեւ, 1908-ին հռչակուած սահմանադրական վաղորդայնին, Ատանայի եւ ընդհանրապէս Կիլիկիոյ հայութիւնը կարողացած էր յառաջդիմել տնտեսական, մշակութային եւ հասարակական ասպարէզներէն ներս: Թրքական յետադիմական տարրերը, որոնք ազատ ասպարէզ գտան Սուլթան Համիտի տապալումէն քիչ ժամանակ յետոյ, կազմակերպուեցան եւ հին տոմարով Ապրիլ 1-ին խուժեցին Ատանայի փողոցները, հրապարակները, թաղամասերը եւ սկսան կոտորել Հայերը: Զարդը տեւեց 3 օր: 12 օր յետոյ, կարգը վերահաստատելու պատրուակով, Ռուսներէն Ատանա ուղարկուեցան երիտասարդ թուրքերու կազմակերպութեան անդամներ, եւ վերսկսու ջարդը: Խուժանի հետ կոտորածին մասնակցեցան կանոնաւոր զօրամասեր: Զարդեր տեղի ունեցան Ատանա նահանգի բոլոր գաւառներուն մէջ: Ատանայի ջարդին զոհ զացին շուրջ 30000 հայեր: Աւերուեցան եւ հրկիզուեցան տասնեակ հայաբնակ գիւղեր եւ քաղաքներ: Տէօրթեօլ, Հաճըն, Սիս, Զէյթուն հերոսական դիմադրութիւն ցոյց տուին եւ կետեցուցին ջարդերը: Երիտ թուրքերը յետագային դատարան բերուեցան, սակայն տեղի ունեցած ձեւական դատավարութիւն եւ ոճրագործները մնացին անպատիժ: Կ. Պոլսէն Ատանա ուղարկուած երեսփոխան Տիրան Պապիկեան, որ իր տեղեկագրութեան մէջ ծանր ամբաստանութեան ներքեւ կը դնէր թրքական պետութիւնը, սպանուեցաւ պետութեան կողմէ խորհրդաւոր պայմաններու ներքեւ:

Կոտորածի իսկական ղեկավարներն ու պատասխանատուները մնացին անպատիժ. եւ անպատիժ կերպով ալ սկսան ծրագրել 1915-ի Մեծ Եղեռնը, որուն զոհ պիտի երթային մէկուկէս միլիոնէ աւելի հայեր:

Այս տիւրը առթիւ, կը հրահանգենք թեմիս բոլոր եկեղեցիներու հոգեւոր հովիւներուն եւ պատուարժան հոգաբարձութեանց, որ յառաջիկայ Ապրիլ 16-ի Կարմիր Կիրակի օրը, յաւարտ Ս. Պատարագի հոգեհանգստեան պաշտօն մատուցուի Ատանայի եւ ցանկալի Կիլիկիոյ տարբեր քաղաքներու մէջ նահատակուած հայոց հոգիներուն ի հանգիստ:

Խաղաղութիւն մեր նահատակաց հոգիներուն:

**ՄԵՐՈՐՈՎ ԱՐՔԵՊԻՍԿՈՊՈՍ
Առաջնորդ**

**Series of Cultural Events Will Celebrate Millennium of Great Cathedral of Ani
Alan Hovhanness to Conduct Ani Symphony April 21**

In a series of events beginning Friday, April 21, the Prelacy will mark the millennium of the Cathedral of Ani. With the overall theme of "The Glory of Ani" the events will highlight not only the 1000th anniversary of the Great Cathedral, but also be a celebration of the "Forgotten Jewel of Medieval Cities."

**Alan Hovhanness:
The Mantle of Genius**



Alan Hovhanness

Composer Bernard Rogers once said, "Hovhanness comes from a small planet where it is always Christmas and where there are no bad sounds." That sentiment confirms the success of Hovhanness's life mission which he has described as, "I want to create a world of endless melody. Something very beautiful, which also is healing to the human spirit."

Alan Hovhanness was born on March 8, 1911, in Somerville, Massachusetts, son of Haroutiun and Madeline Chakmakjian.

At age four he made a first attempt at composing on an eleven line staff. His mother, who had a small harmonium (organ) said she couldn't play it, so he gave up composing for astronomy until the age of seven.

He moved to Arlington, Massachusetts at the age of five with his family, where his father was a chemistry professor at Tufts College. Astronomy and the music of the Armenian composer-priest, Gomidas Vartabed, were his earliest influences.

From 1940 to 1946 Hovhanness lived in a tiny room in Boston, where he composed, worked as an accompanist and taught, on an income of around \$40.00 a month. During this period he was the organist at St. James Church in Watertown, where he studied Armenian church music.

Hovhanness' early piano studies were with Adelaide Proctor and later with Heinrich Gebhard, both encouraged him

(Continued on page 3)



Փառց Միջնադարեան քաղաքներու
Մոռցում գոհարի
Հազարամեակին

Ուրբաթ, Ապրիլ 21, Երեկոյեան ժամը 8:00
Այան Յովհաննէս Կը ղեկավարէ
«ԱՆԻ» Համանաօրը Կատարմամբ
Լոնկ Այլենտ Փողային Նուագախումբի
Կրէյս Բենիէ Բանքըս Հանդիսարան
5-րդ պողոտայ, 88-րդ փողոց, Նիւ Եորք

Ապրիլ 21 - Ապրիլ 30
Նկարչական ցուցահանդէս
Քաղաքի «ԱՆԻ» հրէզէն միջոցով
Վ. եւ Յ. Յովհաննէս արան, ժամը 9-5
Ազգային Առաջնորդարան
135 Դաք, 39-րդ փողոց, Նիւ Եորք

Կիրակի, Ապրիլ 23, Երեկոյեան ժամը 6:00
Ս. Պատարագ եւ Հոգեհանգիստ
Մեծ Եղեռնի 74-րդ տարելիցին առթիւ
Մեծ Փօլ Տը Աբաջըլ Եկեղեցի 59-րդ
փողոց եւ Գոլտմոս պողոտայ, Նիւ Եորք

Շաբաթ, Հոկտեմբեր 21, Առաւօտեան
ժամը 10-էն Երեկոյեան ժամը 5:00
Միջազգային Գիտաժողով
Նիւ Եորք Հիսթորիքըլ Սոսայիթի
170 Մեթրոլ Բաքս Ուեսթ, Նիւ Եորք

ՀՈՎԱՆԱՍԻՈՐՈՒԹԵԱՄԲ
ԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ԱՌԱՋՆՈՐԿԱՐԱՆԻ

Բարբիցըլը ապահովուած
Սակաւաթի տոմսեր տրամադրելի են
Հանցեք կանխաւ ապահովել
Ձեր տոմսերը հետամայնելով՝
Ազգային Առաջնորդարան 212-689-7810
Շողի Քերթեան 201-285-9071
Նուրի 15 Տոլար
(մուտքին տոմս պիտի չվաճառուի)



**Hovhanness to Conduct
His Ani Symphony at
Metropolitan Museum**

The celebration will begin in grand style on Friday, April 21, with a multifaceted cultural evening to take place in the Grace Rainey Rogers Auditorium of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue at 83rd St., New York City. The highlight of the evening will be the presentation of Alan Hovhanness' Ani Symphony by the Long Island Wind Orchestra, under the baton of the 78-year-old composer. The orchestra's music director, Lawrence Sobol, an enthusiastic Hovhanness devotee, said that the musicians are "looking forward to this great honor to play under the direction of Mr. Hovhanness. The Ani Symphony is a dramatic piece of music, and a most appropriate way of celebrating the millennium of the Cathedral."

A beautiful color bilingual program book is being prepared devoted to Ani and will be distributed Friday evening to ticket holders. Seating at the Metropolitan's auditorium is limited and tickets must be purchased prior to the concert. No tickets will be sold at the door.

**TICKETS MAY BE PURCHASED
BY CONTACTING
THE PRELACY: (212) 689-7810**

Art Exhibit by Katchaz

The works of award-winning artist Katchaz in his series entitled "The Fiery Horses of Ani" will be on exhibit from April 21 through April 30 at the Vahakn and Hasmig Hovnanian Hall, at the Armenian Prelacy, 138 E. 39th Street, New York City. The internationally recognized artist last exhibited these series of paintings during the commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide in Washington, D.C. The exhibit is enhanced with a catalog with more than twenty color reproductions.

**74th Anniversary
of Genocide Marked**

On Sunday, April 23, a Divine Liturgy commemorating the 74th anniversary of the Genocide will take place at St. Paul the Apostle Church, 59th St. and Colum-

(Continued on page 3)

Editorial. . .

Eloquent Ruins

The city of Ani was a thriving, vibrant community as early as the first century and destined to become a Christian metropolis, exemplified by its designation as a "city of a thousand and one churches," and a major center of trade because of its strategic location.

At its zenith, aside from the many churches—the 1001 is obviously an exaggeration—its royal palaces, defensive structures, bridges, public buildings, there were hundreds of thousands of dwellings as well as an intricate underground city. There is no doubt that Ani was one of the greatest cities of its day.

It was gradually abandoned during the course of the 14th century, for a variety of reasons; its ultimate destroyer was an earthquake in 1319.

The year 1989 marks the millennium of the Great Cathedral of Ani. Certainly the 1000th birthdate of *anything* is an important event. But the millennium of the Cathedral is important for reasons which can have wide ramifications.

The lovely symmetry of the Cathedral—even in its current state of decay—is enough reason to marvel at the extraordinary talent which created its powerful columns, arches, and dome. But over and above its beauty is the indisputable fact that here is the precursor of gothic architecture.

Beyond pride of our ancestors' talents, our celebration should herald a campaign to save what is left of Ani and other important sites. "The decay of Ani has been accelerated in recent years," according to one historian who has traveled the area, "not just by earthquakes, war, or the slow attrition of ice and frost—but by the hand of man to whom Ani is only a gigantic stone heap for the building of farmhouses and fences."

Recently, through the initiatives of the French-Armenian community, a resolution was submitted to the European Parliament proposing that the Commission of European Community take the necessary steps to assure the protection of Christian heritage in Turkey. The resolution proposes that through the appropriate channels, a group of European and Turkish experts formulate plans for the preservation of historical sites. The resolution will be submitted to various other bodies including member states of the European Parliament and the Council of Europe, UNESCO, as well as the Turkish government.

The ancient monuments which the resolution refers to represent not only Armenian but Byzantine, Georgian, Syriac, and Nestorian cultures, all of which are an essential link in the history of civilization. They are all in danger of destruction if not properly maintained.

Of course, we are aware that this initiative by itself will not solve the problem. However, with worldwide efforts and a sustained publicity campaign we can alert governments, educate the public, and indicate means of protecting and restoring these cultural monuments, including the great city of Ani—the forgotten jewel of medieval cities.

Congressional Team Visits Armenia

by Anne Manoukian Page

The most moving experience of my life was visiting the victims of the earthquake in Armenia in the Soviet Union. Speaker Wright had authorized a fact-finding trip to Armenia to view the earthquake-devastated areas and to meet with the Armenian officials to find out first-hand how the American people can assist with the relief effort. The delegation was headed by House Majority Whip Tony Coelho of Merced, California. Others along were Congressman David Bonior, Chief Deputy Majority Whip, of Mt. Clemens, Michigan; Congressman Bob Dornan of Garden Grove, California; Congressman Bob Torricelli of Hackensack, New Jersey; Bryn Batrich, Assistant to Mr. Coelho, and two Air Force escort officers.

We left Washington Saturday, January 7, from Andrews Air Force Base and, after refueling in Shannon, Ireland, proceeded to Armenia. When we approached Yerevan, there was so much fog we were unable to land. After circling awhile, our fuel began getting low and the pilot decided to proceed to Ankara, Turkey, where we could refuel and wait for a few hours until the fog lifted. After we landed in Ankara a major snow storm hit the city and we decided to spend the night—of course, we didn't know whether we would be in Turkey for one night or two or three days, because weathermen were predicting ten inches of snow in the area.

But the next morning the sun came out—it was a bright clear day—and our delegation took off for Yerevan. After arriving in the city we went directly to Prime Minister Fadei Sarkisyan's office.

We learned from him that the Red Cross and the Church run the main distribution centers for the relief effort. Trucks were armed going into the devastated areas, as looting was widespread. More than 500,000 persons were without shelter. Forty percent of the buildings in Armenia were destroyed. One and a half million people live in the affected areas, and 25,000 have been officially registered as dead. The final number may be far greater. Three thousand five hundred people are still in hospitals. The Prime Minister said that it is difficult to determine the exact number of casualties but it could very well increase by 1,500. Eighty to ninety percent of the buildings will have to be reconstructed. Buildings that have no reinforcements but are still standing will have to be demolished.

Kirokovan suffered more damage than the government perceived originally. Eighty percent of all the houses there probably will need to be reconstructed. In Spitak, the damage is even greater. And in Stepanovan, more than 50 percent of the structures probably should be rebuilt. The Yerevan government wants to preserve cities such as Stepanovan, Spitak and Kirovakan. The government will have to find satellite areas for these towns. This will be most difficult because of the seismic zone. And when reconstruction begins, buildings will be limited to four stories.

The Prime Minister told us that there was to be a meeting in Spitak and other towns regarding the seismic zone and



Anne Manoukian Page, executive staff assistant to Speaker Jim Wright, comforts a young earthquake survivor in Yerevan's Children's Hospital.

geological areas, but the immediate problem was for the government to find temporary housing for the people. Tents have been provided for everyone, but people find it difficult to keep warm as the weather grows increasingly cold. Even the hospitals are housed in tents.

The government is thinking of creating parks and gardens on the original sites of Leninakan and Spitak, two of the 58 towns and villages that have been destroyed. But in the countryside, the farming is continuing despite the loss of an estimated \$3.1 billion in resources.

Prime Minister Sarkisyan said the government wants to provide jobs—even if temporary—and get the children back in school as soon as possible. He said some semblance of normalcy can be restored to people's lives if they are working and their children are in school.

The Prime Minister said he believes reconstruction will be completed in 1990. The cost should run around \$13.3 billion.

Reconstruction will be more difficult than first believed, the Prime Minister said, because the government keeps finding additional problems. The earthquake was stronger than first believed and the architectural design of new buildings will have to be upgraded to accommodate geological and other factors.

The center of the earthquake registered 10.9 on the Richter scale. The second and third largest cities were located in the center of the quake zone. The first strike lasted approximately 35 seconds. The second strike continued for an agonizing four-and-a-half minutes and registered 8.5 and was, of course, far more devastating than the first. The motion of the strike was horizontal, as contrasted with that of the 1985 Mexico City quake which was vertical. Forty minutes after the initial shock, after-tremors were still being felt in Yerevan. This information will be taken into account in architectural plans before any rebuilding takes place.

As tragic as the earthquake was, the disaster could have been worse. Even though the quake registered 6 on the Richter scale in the center of the Ararat Valley seismic zone, the nuclear power station there was not damaged. This plant serves two million people and provides 30 percent of the nation's power, but Prime Minister Sarkisyan said the government decided to shut it down for fear of vulnerability to future quakes. The Prime Minister said the people's welfare is far more important than the plant's continued operation. Plans are to switch the plant to thermal power, and in the interim other republics will share electric power with Armenia.

If there is a bright side to such a disaster, it is in the brotherhood of

humankind. Thanks to all the help of the other republics and countries participating in the relief work, 39,000 people, who otherwise might have been lost, were saved. The Armenian people will never forget the endless succession of relief planes coming in. The Armenian officials wanted all to know that they feel this is the real test of friendship between nations.

One hundred and twelve thousand people—many of them children—were evacuated from danger zones. The Armenian language will be taught to these children, regardless of where they go to school. The Prime Minister emphasized that these children must not forget their precious heritage. Unfortunately, only 12 percent of the school buildings are still standing, but authorities plan to see that all children resume their education, even if in makeshift classrooms.

Surprisingly, few children were orphaned by the quake, and those who were will live with their extended families. More parents lost children in the quake rather than the other way around.

The total economic loss was estimated at \$1.5 billion. Members of the delegation expressed their concern and that of the American people. We pledged to continue to help in this period of terrible adjustment.

The earthquake brought to Armenia some of the best medical help in the world. Doctors came immediately, and other experts worked diligently to restore sanitary conditions. There were only two known cases of infectious disease—an astonishing figure for a disaster of such magnitude. There were of course many cases of the common cold. For those who suffered psychological trauma, there are plans to make treatment available.

We told the officials that Armenians are admired and respected in America, and that we were impressed by what we heard and saw in their country. The Prime Minister said that the country could have benefitted from better preparations for earthquakes. An improved warning system and seismic maps were cited as examples.

Prime Minister Sarkisyan repeated how very thankful Armenians are to the American people for the attention and support we have given them, and he asked

(Continued on page 4)

Anne Manoukian Page is executive staff assistant to Speaker Jim Wright, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. She went to Armenia with the fact-finding team of Congressmen, headed by House Majority Whip Tony Coelho.

OUTREACH

A monthly publication of the Armenian Apostolic Church of America

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Requiem Service In Memory of the Victims of the Adana Massacres

April 1989 marks the 80th anniversary of the Adana Massacres and it is proper that we remember this event and pay our respects to those who became victims of Turkish brutality in April 1909.

Following the proclamation of the Ottoman Constitution of 1908, the Armenians of Cilicia were able to gradually advance their economic, cultural and social life. Reactionary Turkish elements, taking advantage of political changes, organized their ranks and on April 1, 1909 attacked the Armenians of Adana and started violent massacres that lasted three days.

Twelve days later, on the pretext of reestablishing law and order, the Young Turks sent a delegation to Adana which secretly ordered the resumption of the massacres and regular army units took part. The violence spread to the countryside and the final toll reached 30,000. Many Armenian towns and villages were burned and destroyed. Dort Yol, Hajin, Sis, and Zeytoon put up heroic resistance and the massacres finally ended. A number of Young Turks were later brought to trial, but none of the culprits were punished.

Diran Babigian, a member of the Ottoman Parliament, who was sent to investigate, compiled a report accusing the Turkish government of complicity in the massacres. He was later killed by the government under suspicious circumstances.

The real leaders who organized the Adana pogrom remained unpunished and began to organize the 1915 Genocide in which 1.5 million innocent Armenians died.

On this sad occasion, we require from the pastors and Boards of Trustees of our churches to hold Requiem Services for the victims of the 1909 massacres, on April 16th, the "Red Sunday."

Archbishop Mesrob Ashjian
Prelate

LEARN ARMENIAN IN THREE WEEKS

A total immersion Armenian language crash program for high school age students AUGUST 7 - 25, 1989 at the seaside summer resort Ocean Grove, New Jersey.

Early application is recommended as a limited number of students can be accommodated. The \$300. fee includes tuition, room, and board.

Contact:
Mrs. Hourig Papazian-Sahagian
A.N.E.C.
138 E. 39th St.
New York, New York 10016
(212) 689-7231

Արագընկալ Դասընթացի հայերէն Լեզուի՝ Երեւի Շարքուայ Ընթացքին

Նախաձեռնութեամբ՝
Ազգային Ուսումնական
Խորհուրդի

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Millennium of the Great Cathedral of Ani



THE GREAT CATHEDRAL OF ANI

Like the ruins of all great cities, Ani today is a sad and silent place. In winter, the stark wind-and-snow winter of Turkey's high mountains, it suggest somehow that man, not nature, has destroyed it; it looks rather like a village in France after the shelling had stopped and the troops had moved on.

What is left of Ani—some crumbling walls and towers and the soaring walls of the churches—occupies a triangle of rock nearly 4,000 feet high and overlooking the gorge that separates Turkey from what today is Soviet Armenia. On two sides cliffs drop off to ravines and on the third the remains of a massive wall, 40 to 50 feet high in places, cut the city off from the flat tableland of a plateau. Within the walls and near the cliffs are the shells of two churches. One is the Great Cathedral and the other is the Church of Saint Gregory the Illuminator. On the west side is the Chapel of Saint Gregory of Apughaments. Together they make up an impressive reminder that if the political impact of Armenia was slight its contribution to architecture was not.

Armenian architecture is something of an enigma. It has its own virtues and its own character, to be sure, but in addition it may well have been the original model for Gothic architecture. That, at least, is the theory of the redoubtable Joseph Strzygowski, who believed that Armenian architecture had an empire far greater and more durable than the political domain of the Bagratids—extending as far afield as north Italy and into the high renaissance evolution of the Gothic style.

Mr. Strzygowski, in 1918, put forth the view that it was the Armenians who first solved the problem of putting a dome over a square space. There are two ways: first, by the use of the squinche—a triangular-shaped section of a dome which fills up the corner of the square and so transforms it into a circle; second, by the pendentive—a small arch spanning the corner of the square, and so converting it into an octagon, onto which the circular base of the dome could be conveniently fitted.

The pendentive found great favor throughout Europe and Asia. When the possibility of placing a dome over a square had been realized, a variety of alternative elaborations became possible to architects. The square, for instance, could be extended in one or more of four directions, permitting a plan of much greater interest and significance than a mere rectangle, and leading at last to the basilican and cruciform plans, and sometimes a synthesis of all three. And the pendentive, according to Mr. Strzygowski, was developed by the Armenians.

At Ani there is ample evidence that in the Church of Saint Gregory the Illuminator the Armenians at least used the pendentive. This church is perched on the side of a cliff, which breaks away by a series of black crags to the murmuring river curving through a gloomy ravine of gray rock to the south of the city where it is joined by the Alaja Chai (Valley of Flowers). For the church, with its echoes of a golden age of style, romance and faith, it is a romantic location. The striking conical dome stands out against distant Mount Ararat reaching for the sky. Its unbroken walls are decorated with delicate, beautifully sculptured arches and doubled columns and with stone tracery of birds and flowers. Inside, dramatic frescoes, 700 years old but as fresh as flowers, cover the nave, apse, the ceilings and all the walls with scenes from the Bible and accompanying legends. The apse is to the east end of the nave, a trend apparently started by the Armenians and said to be based on the pre-Christian sun cult beliefs of the people. Above the nave, on four piers, sits the dome, lit by a circle of windows that throws light onto the small arches spanning the corners of the square. It is a perfect example of the pendentive.

Nearby, in the Great Cathedral there is more evidence of a different kind: the presence in the cathedral of the pointed arches and clustered piers considered to be one of the hallmarks of Western Gothic architecture.

The cathedral will surprise any traveler. The extreme simplicity of design lends it a particularly stately kind of beauty: four almost unbroken walls of delicate rose-pink stone; false arcades rising almost to the roof and embracing niches on three walls; the tall arches of the arcades curving gracefully to form a delicate horseshoe.

The design of the cathedral is on a cruciform plan, with a dome over the central crossing, and a three-apsed east end. The dome is supported by four massive piers of coupled pillars with plain capitals and spanned by bold pointed arches. At either end of the building stand four similar piers, a pair at the entrance and one on each side of the apse—all "Gothic" features designed by the Armenian architect, Trdat (who also designed the present dome of the Santa Sophia in Istanbul) in 989-1001, more than 100 years before the style made its first appearance in Western Europe.

Despite the evidence in Ani itself and other parts of ancient Armenia, Mr. Strzygowski's theory has not gone unchallenged: one source, for example, argues that since there are earlier examples elsewhere in the Middle East, Armenia's claim to developing the placement of the dome on a square is unfounded. But all hypotheses aside, the ruins of Ani are still indisputably works of manifest beauty and variety which, despite the ravages of man and seven centuries of silent cold winds, still reflect the glory of their builders' short-lived golden age.

Excerpts from an article written by Keith Carmichael and published in the September-October 1967 issue of Aramco World Magazine.

Commemorative Events

(Continued from page 1)

bus Avenue, New York City. The Liturgy will begin at 6 p.m.

Symposium October 21

Culminating the celebration of the "Glory of Ani" will be an international symposium with the participation of experts in Armenian architecture and history. The all-day symposium will take place at the New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York City.

Archbishop Mesrob Ashjian has been the guiding light for the committee, headed by Dr. Haikaz Grigorian and with the participation of more than a dozen dedicated committee members. Plans for the millennium celebration began last year with the issuance of the Prelacy's diary and commemorative stamps devoted to the Cathedral of Ani. "It is hoped," His Eminence said, "that with these series of events we will remind not only ourselves but others of a glorious period in Armenian history."

Alan Hovhanness

(Continued from page 1)

greatly. His early studies in composition were with Leo Rich Lewis and Frederick Converse at the New England Conservatory of Music.

From 1948 to 1951 he taught composition in the Boston Conservatory of Music. These years mark his "Armenian period" which culminated in the "Saint Vartan Symphony" and "Anahid."

In 1951 he moved to New York where he composed for radio, television, theatres, and dancers including music for Clifford Odets play "The Flowering Peach," which he composed and conducted on Broadway. Also he composed three scores for Martha Graham including "Circe."

Leopold Stokowski who had conducted Hovhanness Symphony No. 1 "Exile" in 1942 and 1943 became a champion of Hovhanness' music by commissioning Symphony No. 2 "Mysterious Mountain" for his opening concert with the Houston Symphony Orchestra. Stokowski performed many of Hovhanness works including Symphony No. 3, Meditation on Orpheus, Ad Lyram, Praise the Lord with Psalter, Zeami, Symphony No. 15 "Silver Pilgrimage," Magnificat and other works.

In 1956 and 1959, Hovhanness taught composition during summer school at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, New York, where Dr. Howard Hanson had conducted "Arevakal," "Artik" and "Prelude and Quadruple Fugue," and Frederick Fennel conducted "Alleluia and Fugue," "Concerto No. 8 for Orchestra" and "Vision from High Rock."

In 1959, Hovhanness received a Fulbright Research Scholar Grant to study Karnatic Music in Madras, India, where he also composed music for South Indian instruments and performed his music in concerts and radio.

In 1960 he went to Japan from India. In Tokyo critics considered him "brilliant" and "virtually alone among his colleagues."

During 1961 Hovhanness performed in European cities, especially in Paris, until 1962, on a Rockefeller Grant, he went back to Japan to study ancient music. Later in Korea he studied ancient orchestra and instruments

In 1963, Andre Kostelanetz, another champion of Hovhanness' conducting and composing talents, commissioned many works including "Floating World," "Vishno," "Island Sunrise," "And God Created Great Whales," and "Rubaiyat."

(Continued on page 4)

Congressional Team Visits Armenia

(Continued from page 2)

ed us to relay that message to the people in the United States. This support, he said, also has had at least one beneficial result: Improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

On a visit to one of the children's hospitals, we were outfitted with surgical gowns, and visited the children—a few of them amputees. Despite their experiences, most were able to greet us with smiles. We distributed coloring books, crayons, and an assortment of candies which we had brought with us on the plane.

One high point of our stay was an audience with His Holiness Vazken I who gave further details of the relief effort.

Our visit included inspections of Etchmiadzin, Spitak and Leninakan. In Leninakan, block after block appeared to have been levelled by a giant bulldozer. One string of nine-story buildings had its walls peeled away like skin from a banana. Spitak was in even worse shape. The citizens were dazed, and life was tough for those who survived. One man came up to us and said that food was available but he had to stand in line all day to get it.

After my first-hand view of this terrible tragedy, I am left with two lasting memories. One is admiration for the heroism and courage of the Armenian people. The other is a profound feeling that as an American living in this great country, I intend to do everything possible to help our less fortunate brothers and sister.

Alan Hovhaness

(Continued from page 3)

In 1966, Vilem Sokol and the Seattle Youth Symphony invited Hovhaness to conduct his music in Seattle. In 1967, he became Composer-in-Residence with the Seattle Symphony. Hovhaness moved to Seattle in 1972 and found great inspiration in the Cascade and Olympic Mountains where he composed many works.

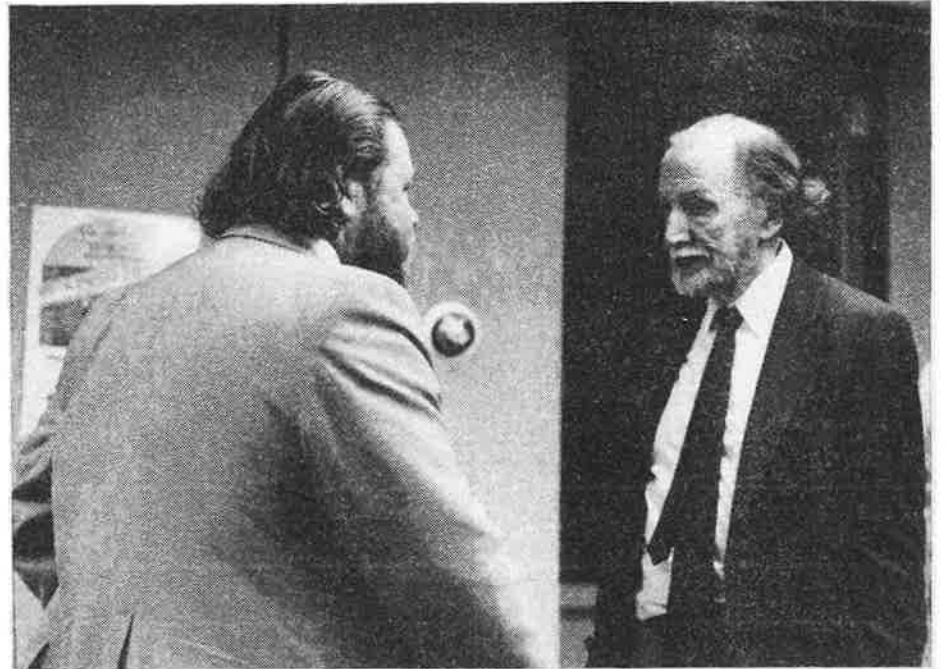
In 1983 C.F. Peters Corporation commissioned Hovhaness to compose his "Mt. St. Helens." It was first performed in San Jose, California, with the San Jose Symphony Orchestra and received immediate critical acclaim.

A television movie, "Hovhaness" was made by K.C.T.S. in 1984, with his wife, Hinako Fujihara, Japanese coloratura soprano. Hovhaness composed Symphonies No. 38 and No. 47 with movements for her voice. In Oratorios "The Way of Jesus" and "Revelations of St. Paul" and operas "Pericles" and "The Tale of the Sun Goddess Going Into the Stone House," the soprano parts were composed for her voice.

The prolific composer, with more than 410 Opus numbers to his credit, has received honorary doctor degrees from University of Rochester, Bates College, LaVerne University and Boston Conservatory of Music.

Still very much actively composing Hovhaness carries a note pad with him wherever he goes in order to jot down the melodies that constantly pass through his head. "When I was young," he says, "I thought that everyone heard music in their heads."

MILLENNIUM OF ANI CATHEDRAL



Lawrence Sobol, left, music director of the Long Island Wind Symphony confers with composer Alan Hovhaness as they prepare for the concert on Friday, April 21, commemorating the millennium of the Cathedral of Ani. Mr. Hovhaness will conduct the orchestra in the presentation of his Symphony No. 23, "Ani." The concert will take place at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Tickets, which are \$15.00, must be purchased in advance from the Prelacy, (212) 689-7810.

Recent Earthquake Damages Ani

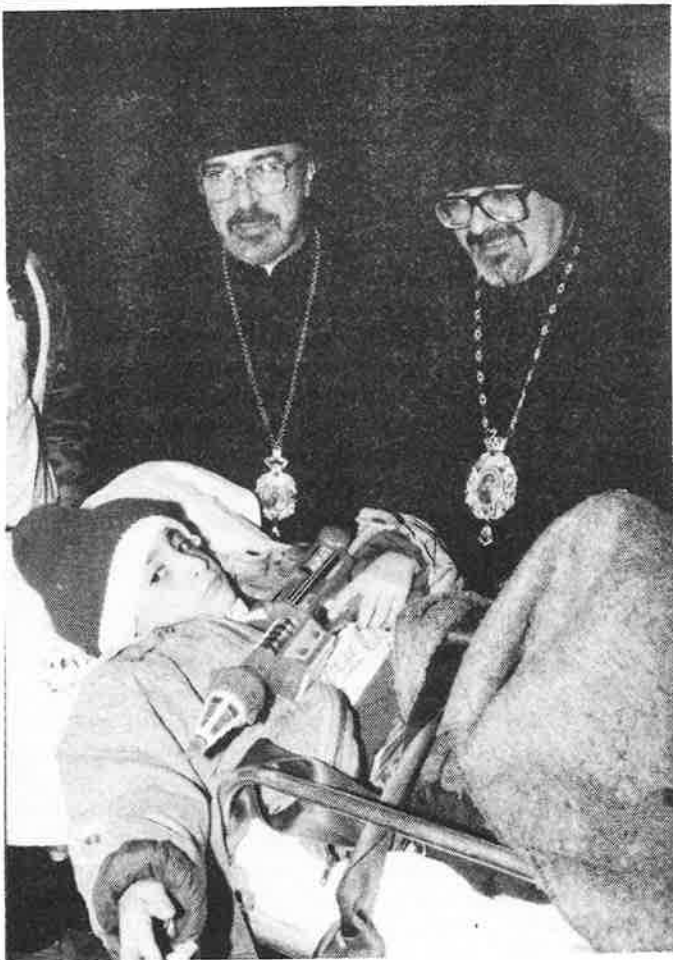
The December earthquake that caused a major loss of life and property in northern Armenia did not spare the historical ruins of the city of Ani, Armenia's medieval capital, now occupied by Turkey.

A December 12th dispatch by a Reuter's news correspondent reported considerable damage to the ruined walls and churches.

The report said part of the wall surrounding the city as well as some of the 1,000 year old churches suffered damages in the December 7 temblor, whose epicenter was located about 75 miles of the uninhabited city.

Historical Ani was destroyed by an earthquake of similar magnitude in 1319.

The latest quake, which registered 6.8 on the Richter scale, collapsed a 50-yard-long segment of the wall built in 906 A.D., during the reign of the Bagratuni dynasty. Also reported ruined were a few of the 100 gates of the wall. A corner of the St. Krikor Cathedral, built in 1275, has collapsed, but the dome and other parts of the monument stand intact. A section of one side of the Great Cathedral collapsed.



Armenian children, injured during the earthquake, have been arriving in the United States for special medical attention. The children, who arrive frightened and apprehensive, unable to speak or understand English, look forward to visits by area Armenians. Clergymen from the Prelacy have been regular visitors offering spiritual support. In the photo below Archbishops Mesrob Ashjian and Datev Sarkissian share a moment of laughter with Nellie Charchyan. The Archbishops greet Arman Ghazarian (left photo) upon his arrival in New York.

Երկրաշարժը Քանդած է Անի Քաղաքի Պատմական Կոթողները

Թուրքիոյ մէջ, Հայկական պատմական կոթողներու եւ մշակութային ժառանգութեանց ակնանհարման հետեւողական արշաւները բաւարար չըլլալին կարծէք եւ ահա, Դեկտեմբեր 7-ի Չորեքշաբթիի երկրաշարժը եկաւ իր «մասնակցութիւնը» բերելու այդ կոթողներուն վնասը:

Անիին տրուած հռոտագրաւորով փոքր, «Ռեօթըր» Դեկտեմբեր 12-ին յայտնեց, որ Դեկտեմբեր 7-ի Չորեքշաբթի, Լենինականը, Սպիտակն ու Կիրովականը քանդող երկրաշարժը մեծ վնասներ պատճառած է Արաքս գետի միւս ափին գտնուող կիսաւեր Անիի պատմական պարիսպներուն եւ եկեղեցիներուն:

Պարսպատան անցեալի շքեղ Անի այժմ կիսաւեր վիճակի մէջ է եւ կ'իյնայ Հայաստանի գրաւեալ հողերուն վրայ, այժմու Թուրքիոյ սահմաններէն ներս: Անիկա ենթակայ է բարբարոս թուրքի քանդակներին:

«Ռեօթըր»ի թղթակիրը կը հաստատէ, որ Անի իր յատուկ եւ անփոխարինելի տեղը ունի Հայկական մշակութային ժառանգութեան մէջ:

«Ռեօթըր»ի թղթակիրը կը յայտնէ, որ երկրաշարժը վնասած է Անիի պարիսպին մէկ բաժնին ու քանդած է Հազարամեայ կեանք ունեցող քաղաքին Հայկական կարգ մը եկեղեցիներու որոշ բաժինները:

Անի քաղաքը 1319-ի կործանած էր նմանօրինակ ուժգին երկրաշարժի մը հետեւանքով:

Դեկտեմբեր 7-ի երկրաշարժին պատճառով փոքր եկած է Բագրատունիներու օրով 906 թուին կառուցուած 50 մետր երկարութեամբ Անիի պարիսպին մէկ բաժինը: Քանդուած են նաեւ պարիսպի 100 դուռներէն մէկ բաժինը:

1215-ին կառուցուած Ս. Գրիգոր տաճարի մէկ անկիւնը քանդուած է, սակայն անոր գմբէթն ու մնացեալ բաժինները մնացած են անվնաս: Քանդուած է նաեւ Անիի Սայր Տաճարին պատերէն մէկուն մէկ բաժինը (չուրջ վեց քառ. մետր):

Բագրատունեաց Անի քաղաքի աւերակները ներկայիս կը հանդիսանան արեւելեան թուրքիոյ զբօսաշրջիկութեան գլխաւոր վայրերէն մէկը: Սակայն շրջանին մէջ թուրք գիւղացի մը գոհունակութեամբ ըսած է, թէ «երկրաշարժը հարուածած է միայն աւերակները»...



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