

DIASPORA'S REORGANIZATION, LIBERATION FROM OLIGARCH REGIME

Posted on December 19, 2015 by Keghart



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Maitre Kasbar Derderian, Beirut, Nov. 27, 2015.

The below speech, translated and abridged by HA, was delivered by the eminent Lebanese-Armenian intellectual and politician Kasbar Derderian at the 95th anniversary of the birth of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic. The highly-controversial speech touches on many issues of vital interest to Armenians everywhere. Keghart.com doesn't necessarily agree with all the perspectives and recommendations outlined in the speech. To read the Armenian text click on [Սփիւռքի Վերակազմակերպում, Ազատագրում Օլիգարխի Ռեժիմին](#).---Ed.

Esteemed Friends,

On the 95th anniversary of the birth of Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic our dinner shall not be in an atmosphere of a feast because the Armenian nation is in a gloomy state. The situation compels us to reflect upon the matter to grasp what the Armenian Genocide Centennial and the 95th anniversary of November 29 command us to do.

I shall quote one Communist and three Dashnak (Armenian Revolutionary Federation) leaders. Antonio Gramsci, a former leader of the Communist Party of Italy has observed: "When an old regime dies and a better new regime is delayed, ghosts of beasts occupy the field in the darkness evolved during this period." This is what happened at the dawn of the dissolution of the Soviet Armenia regime. The birth of a better regime was delayed, and the horde of beastly oligarchs occupied the stage. It depopulated, plundered the country, and led the homeland to face the danger of self-dissolution.

Here are the statements of three Dashnak leaders about Gramsci's prediction regarding the destruction caused by these beasts. The ARF bureau member Mgerdich Mgerdichian wrote in "Troshak" (ARF organ) in 2012:

"Armenia, state and people, today face a silent crisis, which is characteristic of societies that are disillusioned and have compulsively submitted themselves to the causes of disillusionment instead of struggling to remove them, and because of their passive submission they have become sterile, having lost all hope to change the situation, and are led in slow paces towards self-elimination. If there still exists a sound core then it can become the only hope for reform, provided it realizes the prevailing dangers, which threaten not only the state, but also the physical existence of the nation, and decides to change the situation."

Nearly twenty years ago, in 1993, Edik Hovhannissian put forward the following question in "Troshak": "Where are we?" And he answered, "We should have a clear political position in order to gain allies, instead of following the absurd complementarity diplomacy, claiming that we are an independent state now, have good relations and are cooperating with the Americans and the Russians. We should be aware that only within the framework of Russia's national interests that Armenia is of any importance to the Russians. To Yeltsin's Americanized and non-national Russia

Armenia is of no importance. We should not deceive ourselves and say we are now independent and can protect our homeland by our own forces. The world is tending towards the idea of national states. In the near future China, Japan, Germany and Russia will probably be defenders of the idea of the national statehood pole, thus delivering a strong blow to the American-Zionist non-national pole. The victory of the national state pole is inevitable, because the non-national world is dipped into a sea of immorality, after which it will be finally destroyed. Therefore our present condition urges us to stand with the troops on the national side of the fence, foremost besides Russia's national interests."

Barely a decade later Hovhannissian's prediction turned into reality. Through the Shanghai Inter-Cooperation pact and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, China and South Africa) China and Putin's Russia became defenders of the national statehood world order with multiple poles against the American-Zionist uni-polar world order. It became very clear that Armenia should stand beside the multi-pole world order, where the interests of Russia are. The biggest threat against Armenia's existence is Pan-Turkism, which nowadays is mostly nourished by Erdogan's Turkey and Aliyev's Azerbaijan. This same danger threatens the national interests of Russia as well. The concurrence of Armenia's and Russia's national interests form the basis of Armenian-Russian strategic alliance. Whereas the non-national oligarchy of Armenia's regime continues to cooperate with the American-Zionist non-national pole, thus endangering the Armenian-Russian treaty. The oligarch regime of Armenia intends to adopt EU's Venice Commission's recommendations under the pretext of constitutional changes. These threaten to convert Eastern Armenia into a non-national state.

Armenia's non-national regime became an obstacle when it failed to make the Centennial of the Armenian Genocide a turning point and when it didn't withdraw from the mere moral recognition of the Armenian Genocide and did not adopt the land reclamation demand. It hindered the process of reclamation so as not to anger Turkey's ally NATO and the American-Zionist non-national pole. Furthermore, it is this regime, which denied the Soviet Armenian-constructed Dzidzernagapert Monument to represent the centennial by compelling to adopt the Zionist-Masonic forget-me-not (unmorouk) flower as a symbol of the Armenian Genocide Centenary, thus scorning the memory of 1.5 million martyrs whose executioners--the Young Turks--were Zionist-Pan-Turkists and the authors of Pan-Turkism were Jewish Zionist historians.

Hagop Balian, the third ARF intellectual, wrote the following in "Aztag" newspaper in April 2015: "The Centenary should have been a chance for the revolutionary revival of national quality and spirit, instead of turning into an oligarchic festival."

The oligarch regime not only depopulated the country, plundered its natural resources and the Soviet-constructed national economic establishments, but also usurped the unique opportunity the Centenary offered, and transformed the commemorations into an oligarchic, non-national pompous show. The oligarch regime edited and announced the cheap, void of content, so-called Armenian Genocide Centenary declaration which is not, in the least, pan-Armenian, because it did not reflect the opinions and demands of the deported Western Armenians nor those Eastern Armenians' silent

majority regarding the main demand of land claim. The business-minded non-national regime claimed only material compensation instead of land compensation.

The Yerevan media wrote: "A mine exploded under the feet of an Armenian soldier who lost his leg. The authorities charged him to pay the cost of the explosive."

Why resist when the regime considers the cost of the explosive more valuable than the leg of its soldier? When Haig Demoyan, the oligarch regime-appointed director of the Armenian Genocide Museum, speaks only about material compensation in his speech delivered on the occasion of the Armenian Genocide Centennial? He did not utter a word about land reclamation. And the traditional leaders of the Armenian Diaspora, in a servile submission, swallowed their tongue and did not raise the issue of land reclamation or the urgent issue of the Deported Western Armenian International Congress, thus trampling upon the will of the deported Western Armenians.

Before any initiative is undertaken regarding the external front it is necessary in this grim atmosphere of the Armenian Diaspora to reinforce the Armenian internal structure, realizing two basic and imperative propositions:

1. To reorganize immediately the Armenian Diaspora within the framework of "Deported Western Armenians' International Congress" (ՏԱՀԲ) with the goal of land reclamation;
2. To undertake immediately the struggle of liberating Armenia from its oligarchic regime and to establish a regime that corrects the errors of Soviet Armenia, but belongs to the same national popular patriotic school so as to rescue Armenia and Artsakh.

These two imperatives, which cannot be postponed, summarize the message of the Armenian Genocide Centenary and the 95th anniversary of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic.

