

DEFENSE COUNCIL OF WESTERN ARMENIA
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MEMORANDUM

Addressed to:

The United National Organization,

European Union, Southern Caucasian, Middle Eastern States,

United States of America, Russian Federation, Canada, and Japan;

concerning the implementation of Articles 89-91 of the Treaty signed on August 10, 1920, in Sèvres, between the victorious powers of World War I and the Turkish State

With the signing of the August 10, 1920 “Peace Treaty of Sevres,” the geopolitical decisions reached by the victorious powers of World War I in regards to Turkey, assumed the aura of international law.

In the same Treaty, significant provisions were also formulated and resolved concerning Armenians and Armenia.

In conformity with Articles 89-91 of the August 10, 1920 treaty signed at Sèvres between the victorious powers of World War I and Turkey, and based on the map commissioned by the powers signatory to the Sèvres Treaty (Article 89), and presented on November 22, 1920, clearly established the Turkish-Armenian boundaries as set by the international arbiter, 1913-1921 US President, Woodrow Wilson whereby territories amounting to 40,000 sq. miles (104,000 sq. km) of the Western Armenian provinces of Erzurum, Daron-Duruperan, Vasbouragan, and Hamshen-Trabizond were assigned to be included within the boundaries of the Free and Independent Republic of Armenia.

In an attempt to stem the threat of Turkish-Soviet incursions into Europe, that decision was abrogated with the 1923 Treaty signed at Lausanne.

Meanwhile, on November 29, 1920, the aggressive Turkish-Soviet alliance had put an end to the existence of the first Independent Republic of Armenia, enforcing a brutal Bolshevik

regime on a small section of Eastern Armenia, which lasted until the demise of the Soviet Union.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the realization of the Sevres Peace Treaty terms pertaining to Armenia and the Armenians is long overdue. The implementation of those terms is also essential for the maintenance of peace and prosperity in Europe, the Near East, and the rest of the world.

As early as 1987, the European Parliament had decided to promote a political dialogue between Turkey and a plenipotentiary Armenian representation.

Turkey is attempting to limit such a dialogue to an eventual relationship with the Armenian Republic (of Eastern Armenia), wherein it is possible to circumvent deliberation of issues related to the genocide, and to start discussions on a pro forma basis of political equality, having engaged the Armenian State by a blockade, and direct interference in the settlement process of the Nagorna Karabagh conflict. At the same time, Turkey tries to channel future Turkish-Armenian relations towards resolutions formulated in “Armeno-Turkish” commissions, effectively pushing them (and all Armenians) out of the circle of on-going economic and geopolitical deliberations and developments in the region. Furthermore, Turkey exploits all opportunities created by crises brewing in and around the status quo surrounding Armenia and Armenians, promoting persecution and violence against Armenians in Karabagh, leading to armed conflicts in the region, economic decline and the pauperization of the people of Armenia.

Turkey has a diversified set of obligations towards the Armenians, resulting from clear and concrete, historical, political and geographic particularities. As such, in the event of establishing necessary legal/political Armeno-Turkish relations, Turkey’s obligations towards the Armenians will not be similar in Istanbul, Ankara, Cilicia and Kars. Especially, towards the descendents of Armenian deportees from particular regions—in whose name we, The Defense Council of Western Armenia, have assumed the rights of representation and responsibility – Turkey clearly defined obligations.

Defense Council of Western Armenia, demands the region along with all districts and provinces ceded to Armenia by the terms of Articles 89-91 of the August 10, 1920 Treaty signed at Sèvres, and based on the map commissioned by the powers signatory to the Sèvres Treaty (Article 89), and presented on November 22, 1920, clearly established the Turkish-Armenian boundaries, as set by the assigned arbiter, Woodrow Wilson, President (1913-1921) of the United States of America.

DEFENSE COUNCIL OF WESTERN ARMENIA addresses this memorandum to the leadership of the European Union, all European countries, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Canada, Japan and Turkey, **to transfer sovereign rights and authority to The Defense Council of Western Armenia** over Vasbouragan

Daron-Duruperan, Erzurum and Hamshen-Trabizond districts and provinces -- territories amounting to 40,000 sq. miles (104,000 sq. km) -- ceded to Armenia by the terms of

Articles 89-91 of the August 10, 1920 Treaty between the victorious powers of World War I and Turkey, signed at Sèvres, and based on the map commissioned by the powers signatory to the Sèvres Treaty (Article 89), as drawn by the assigned arbiter, Woodrow Wilson, President (1913-1921) of the United States of America, and presented on November 22, 1920.

Defense Council of Western Armenia has also assumed the task of establishing a sovereign authority with the participation of representatives of the deported Armenians of the provinces of Western Armenia, mentioned above.

To this end, we appeal to the United Nations Organization, the European nations, the countries of Southern Caucasus and the Middle East, to the leaders of the United States and Russia. Furthermore, we request to be included in discussions and deliberations concerning issues involving those provinces and adjacent areas, as well as matters evolving around Armenian issues, in general.

Defense Council of Western Armenia

Michael Sosikian

President

