



DEFENSE COUNCIL OF WESTERN ARMENIA

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Dear President Sarkisyan:

Armenians, represented by the President and Foreign Minister of the Republic of (Eastern) Armenia, are facing a new and tough diplomatic ordeal with Turkey - an experienced and difficult adversary - which has come out on top in all of its previous diplomatic negotiations.

You must fittingly assess your decision Mr. President, putting the subject matter of negotiations between the Republic of (Eastern) Armenia and Turkey up for discussion amongst Armenians in the homeland and around the world – to learn the most Armenian-friendly option.

Your administration is obligated to find that option, implement it, and -- if need be -- leave the "game" to prevent a consequence that would harm national interests.

The Defense Council of Western Armenia, as the main representative of Vasbouragians, Taron-Turuberanians, Karin-Erzerumians, and Hamshen-Trabizondians world-wide, considers it essential to point out the following:

As a result of the Armenians' great and meaningful contribution to Allied victory during World War I and the active and fruitful postwar diplomatic work, the vital guarantees for Armenia's existence were established in resolutions in the official end-of-war Treaty of Sevres and by United States President Woodrow Wilson, as an international arbitrator.

The implementation of the aforementioned resolutions has been postponed due to various geopolitical reasons. To this day, however, the obligatory nature of implementing them has never been questioned.

According to the recent protocols, the Republic of (Eastern) Armenia and Turkey would willfully revise the outcome of World War I in Turkey's favor; with most deplorable consequences for Armenia and all Armenians.

Millions of Armenians waited and died in hopes of seeing the implementation of the international legal documents that are now on the brink of being crippled or nullified.

No official, whether Armenian or not, can afford to ignore public fears concerning unfavorable outcomes, and if -- God forbid -- the outcomes do in fact hurt the nation, no such official would ever be saved from the ensuing public outrage.

What interests and pretexts are at the root of the Armenian-Turkish diplomatic process - in terms of big profits and geopolitical influence?

Turks are the ones who need to stop the blockade of Armenia, hence they are impatient. As for us, we waited 70 years and another 20 years, and we can wait some more. If it is not in line with our present national interests and our national historic path, it must be avoided.

We would also like to assure you Mr. President that the countries and organizations -- waiting for their share of hard cash for instigating or applauding talks between Armenia and Turkey -- will surely start turn on each other as soon as there are conflicts of interest.

Future conflicts and bloody resolutions must be prevented instead of generating new ones. As American citizens we will express our positions most ardently to the U.S. administration.

As interested compatriots we recommend the following:

- 1) After securing Russia's support, making Articles 92 and 89 of the Treaty of Sevres the subject of immediate negotiations between Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan. In the event of a refusal, we must take the case to the appropriate international institutions. By so, the matters of Javakhk, Nakhichevan, and Armenian Aghvank on the right bank would be resolved as well as Artsakh.
- 2) Basing any negotiations concerning the Turkish-Armenian border on the Peace Treaty of Sevres and the November 22, 1920 resolution of United States President and international arbitrator Woodrow Wilson - immediately abandoning said negotiations in the event of attempts to push the un-ratified Moscow and Kars treaties.

Ending the blockade of Armenia has its price: to have a strategically safe border and a passage to the sea for Armenia, rooted in implementation of Articles 92 and 89 of the Treaty of Sevres, as well as the November 22, 1920 resolution of United States President and international arbitrator Woodrow Wilson.

In the Turkish-Armenian negotiations the Armenian Administration is obligated to pursue a favorable outcome for Armenia and Armenians, supported by historic facts and legal documents. And if push comes to shove, to prevent an unfavorable outcome for the nation, the Armenian administration or an official representative must abandon negotiations and resume only when there is a Turkish diplomat ready to meet the conditions that will not slight Armenia and Armenians all over the world.

DCWA President
Secretary of State

Michael Sosikian
Hakob Mkrtchian