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PARLEMENT
D'ARMENIE OCCIDENTALE



PARLIAMENT OF
WESTERN ARMENIA

ПАРЛАМЕНТ
ЗАПАДНОЙ АРМЕНИИ

APPLICATION

Of the Members of the National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

**To the member states of the United Nations Security Council,
To the European Parliament, to the member states of the Council of Europe,**

**To Greek, Armenian and Assyrian peoples, their spiritual and national leaders, as well as
peoples of the Greater Middle East and the Balkans whose historical rights were violated by the
Turkish state and governments**

**(On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Turkish occupation of the Northern part of the
Republic of Cyprus)**

We, the undersigned, call on the Greek, Armenian and Assyrian, as well as other peoples of the Greater Middle East and the Balkans to establish strategic partnership based on historical justice and international law. We consider it our duty to finally fulfill the rights of our nations that were granted to us and enshrined in international treaties and conventions, but which were not brought to life.

This application is based on specific historical facts recorded in international documents. They are:

- UN resolutions Nos. 541 and 550, addressing states of the world not to recognize the northern part of the Republic of Cyprus as a state formation of Northern Cyprus, occupied by the Republic of Turkey in 1974. In fact, we are celebrating today the 45th anniversary of the Turkish occupation of the northern part of the Republic of Cyprus.
- The 99th anniversary of the occupation of Western Armenia and Cilicia by the Republic of Turkey.
- We consider it necessary to remind that the results of World War I were determined in 1919-1920 by the Versailles system of International treaties. Turkey's commitments to the countries of the Greater Middle East, the Balkans, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea Basins countries were fixed in 1920 by the Treaty of Sevres, which is one of the founding and key treaties of the Versailles System of International treaties.
- Decree of the Government of Russia (Council of People's Commissars of Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic) on "Turkish Armenia" ("On Western Armenia"), January 11, 1918.
- The Arbitral Award by 28th President of the United States Woodrow Wilson, November 22, 1920 on the instruction of the League of Nations (Full title: "Decision of the President of the United States of America respecting the Frontier between Turkey and Armenia, Access for Armenia to the Sea, and the Demilitarization of Turkish Territory adjacent to the Armenian Frontier").
- The Treaty of Sevres on the autonomy of Kurdistan and the probability of its future independence (in accordance with Articles 62, 63, 64).

It is also worth noting that the Turkish state, for more than a hundred years, has been pursuing a policy of genocide and state terror against its own Greek, Armenian and Assyrian citizens, who are indigenous peoples of the region. From the end of the 1920s, the same policy is applied to Kurds and Yezidis.

So the Turkish state continues its genocidal policy of persecution, massacre and deportation against the indigenous peoples, forcing them to leave their places of residence.

We consider it appropriate once again to list the crimes of the Turkish state, which were defined as "New crimes of Turkey against humanity and civilization" in a joint statement by the Great Britain, Russia and France in May 24, 1915:

- Propaganda of xenophobia, racism, ideology of national superiority under the guise of Pan-turkism and Neo-osmanism within the area of residence of the Turkish peoples and Turkish communities.
- Genocide and deportation of the Armenian people were carried out by the Turkish succeeding governments: Sultanate, Young Turks and Kemalist in the period of 1894-1923.
- Genocide and deportation of the Greek people were carried out in the period of 1915-1923.
- Genocide and deportation of the Assyrian people were carried out in the period of 1915-1923.
- Armenian genocide was carried out in Baku in 1918.
- Massacres and genocide of Armenians and Alievs were carried out in Dersim (Tungheli) in the period of 1937-1938.
- Massacres of Armenians and Greeks were carried out in Constantinople, Ankara and Izmir on 6-7 September, 1955.
- Destruction, ownership or elimination of historical, spiritual, cultural and material monuments of Greeks, Armenians, Assyrians and other indigenous peoples were implemented in the period of 1894-1923 and has continued until now.
- Falsification of the history of Turkey on account of histories of Greek, Armenian, Assyrian and other indigenous peoples of the region.
"Turkish historical company" was established in 1931 by the order of Kemal Ataturk. Turkish and foreign historians hired by the Turkish government have been involved in that company. They were ordered to clean archive materials; to fake ancient histories of nations lived under the command of Ottoman Empire and make new ones. Of course, it is possible to clean archive materials, but how to explain disappearance of millions of Greeks, Armenians and Assyrians from the territory of Ottoman empire.
- The denial of historical facts and genocide of Greeks, Armenians and Assyrians leaves out the Government of the Republic of Turkey from the norms, principles and Conventions on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted by the international community.

This is an incomplete list of crimes by succeeded governments of Turkey. Crimes, which have been done against Greek, Armenian, Assyrian and other nations of The Greater Middle East, Balkans, and of The Mediterranean and Black Sea basins, against humanity and civilization in last 100 years, which continues till now.

The Turkish government was not punished for the occupation of the northern part of the Republic of Cyprus in 1974. Thus today's Turkish impudent authorities continue roughly violate all norms of international law.

That is why today we are appealing to the Greek, Armenian, Assyrian and other nations of the region, as well as to their national and spiritual leaders by the offer to unite their forces for development joint tactics and strategy for facing historically unpunished occupier. We consider necessity to pursue the process of returning occupied territories and restoring the violated rights of our nations.

Only by such joint, united forces and efforts we will be able to put an end to state terrorism by the Republic of Turkey directed against peoples of The Greater Middle East, Balkans, and of The Mediterranean and Black Sea basins.

We all witness those atrocities, which the Republic of Turkey carries out today in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean area causing irreparable damage to the statehood and sovereignty of Syria, Iraq, and Cyprus and most importantly to the lives and prosperity of the peoples living at this region. We must put an end to Turkish powerlessness.

We are convinced that the international community, particularly United Nations should take every effort to ensure fundamental rights to peoples of the region for living, developing and for having future.

At the same time, we appeal to all forces of the region to unit for reaching above mentioned aims and for reining in the occupier. We hope that our appeal will be perceived with understanding and will find constructive response.

Eduard Polatidis (Polatov)

MP of National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

“Patrıda” NGO of Greeks of Armenia and Artsakh, Chairman

“Talish: Settlements in the border area” of Patriotic organisation of Artsakh war veterans, Chairman

David Khinoev

MP of National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

Standing Committee on Indigenous people and national minorities, National Assembly of Western Armenia, Chairman

“Assyria” Patriotic Movement, Chairman

Martik Gasparyan

MP of National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

International Independent – legal Center of Recovery and Reimbursement, Chairman

International Academy of Spiritual Unity of Peoples of the World, Deputy Chairman

Mamber of Scientific Council of the Russian Academy of Science,

Academic of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences,

Doctor of Economic Sciences, Profesor.

31 October, 2019