

Thursday, 18 January 1990

- C. whereas President Sarney was to have mounted a police operation on 15 January 1990 to expel the gold miners who are illegally in the Yanomami reserve and who have built landing strips unlawfully, but the government abandoned this operation at the last minute,
- D. whereas the governor of the province concerned, Romero Juca Filho, has taken the part of the gold miners, despite the fact that he was for many years chairman of FUNAI, the official government service responsible for defending the Indians' interests,
- E. whereas the expulsion operation is a direct consequence of the court decision on this matter in October 1989,
- F. whereas this illegal situation which has dragged on for many years must be halted as a matter of urgency and whereas expulsion of the gold miners is the only way to ensure that the Yanomami do not die out completely,
- G. expressing its support for the local bishop, Mgr Aldo Mongtano, who resolutely supports the interests of the Yanomami,
- H. whereas the new President of Brazil, Mr Collor, takes office on 15 March 1990 and whereas his position on this matter is not generally known,
- I. conscious of the importance for all the people of Brazil and for the world at large of preserving the tropical forests,
1. Calls on President Sarney to carry out the expulsions of the miners, to enforce the ruling of the Brazilian courts and restore to the Yanomami people their rights to exclusive use of the land reserved for them;
 2. Calls on Mr Collor, the new President, openly to express his support for the protection of the tropical rainforest and the indigenous people;
 3. Calls on the Brazilian Government to take steps to provide decent employment and social support for those who are caught in the appalling situations at the gold mines where illness is widespread;
 4. Calls on western governments, the IMF, the World Bank and the private banks to take rapid measures to reduce the Third World debts, which are one of the basic causes for the destruction of the tropical rainforests and the genocide practised against the indigenous people;
 5. Calls on the Community and its Member States to be ready to assist the Brazilian Government in providing medical assistance to treat the victims of tropical disease in the affected areas either directly or through the agency of non-governmental organizations;
 6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the Government of Brazil.

(f) Joint resolution replacing Docs. B3-137, 139, 145, 156, 157 and 162/90

RESOLUTION

on the situation in Armenia

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the resumption of anti-Armenian activities by the Azeris in Baku (an initial estimate talks of numerous victims, some of whom died in particularly horrific circumstances) and the attacks on Armenian villages outside Nagorno-Karabakh, such as Shau-myran and Getashen,
- B. whereas there is severe tension on the border between Armenia and Nakhichevan which could lead to serious incidents,

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- C. whereas the blockade of Nagorno-Karabakh has been reinstated by Azerbaijan as harshly as ever,
- D. whereas the Republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan are almost in a state of war,
- E. deploring the increased nationalism now evident which can only prejudice justified national pride,
- F. whereas the conflict now taking place is largely the result of the dividing up of the territory imposed by Lenin in Transcaucasia, and particularly the forced integration of the Autonomous Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh, mainly populated by Armenian Christians, into the Muslim republic of Azerbaijan in 1923,
- G. whereas the decision taken by the Supreme Soviet on 28 November 1989 to alter the present status of Nagorno-Karabakh flies in the face of the wishes of the population of that autonomous region, thus creating even more 'explosive' conditions,
- H. whereas the Fabian tactics of the Soviet authorities over the problem of Nagorno-Karabakh has helped to worsen the situation for which it would have been possible to find a peaceful solution some eighteen months ago,
- I. noting with concern that, according to some sources, arms from Iran have been delivered to the Azeris,
- J. having regard to the many political, ethnic and economic difficulties facing the Soviet Government,
- K. concerned at the consequences that the repeated threats of secession could have on the budding process of democratization in the Soviet Union and on the maintenance and strengthening of peace,
- L. having regard to its resolution of 7 July 1988 on the situation in Soviet Armenia (1),
 - 1. Calls on the Commission and Council to make representations to the Soviet authorities with a view to ensuring:
 - that they order the full and immediate lifting of the blockade imposed on Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh,
 - that they find a lasting political solution to the problem of Nagorno-Karabakh,
 - that they guarantee real protection for the Armenian people living in Azerbaijan by sending forces to intervene,
 - that they guarantee freedom of movement and the safety of goods and persons between Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh,
 - that the circumstances surrounding the pogroms perpetrated against the Armenians, in particular in Sumgait and Kirovabad, Azerbaijan, are brought fully to light;
 - 2. Calls on the Commission to grant substantial emergency aid to Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh in the form of basic essentials;
 - 3. Calls on the authorities of the Republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan to seek the means of achieving a peaceful settlement to the conflict between the two communities;
 - 4. Calls on all countries, in particular the countries bordering on Armenia and Azerbaijan, to avoid all interference;
 - 5. Instructs its Bureau to consider the appropriateness of sending a fact-finding mission to Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia to report to the Political Affairs Committee;
 - 6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and Council, the Governments of Iran, Turkey and the USSR, the Governments of the SSRs of Armenia and Azerbaijan and the Secretary General of the UN.

(1) OJ No C 235, 12.9.1988, p. 106.