

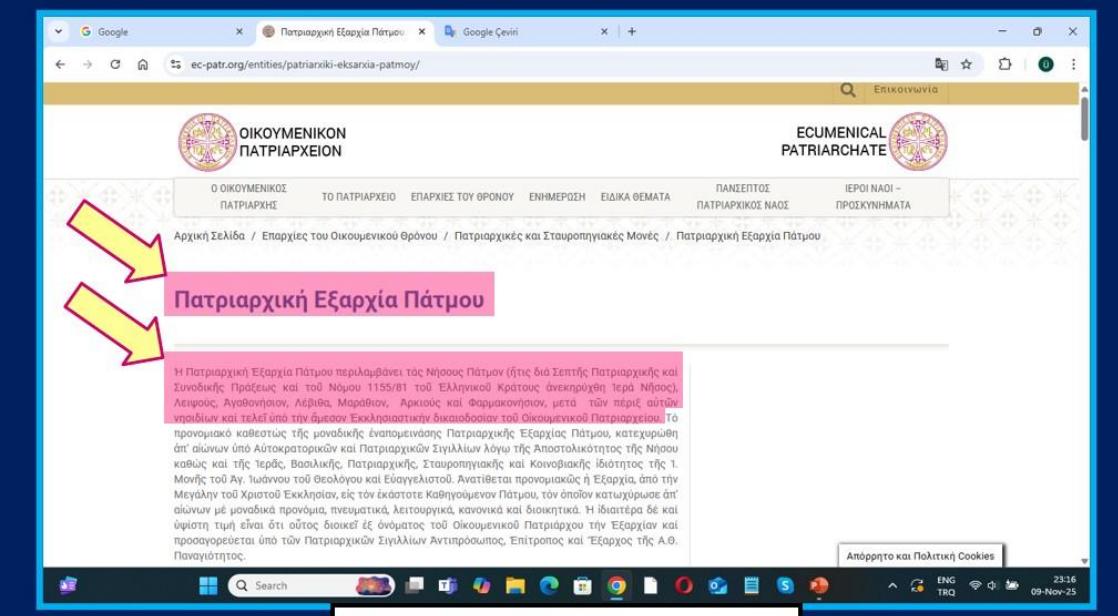
**THE VATICAN MUST CANCEL HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIV'S APPOINTMENTS/MEETINGS WITH THE OCCUPYING ARCHPRIEST BARTHOLOMEW AND FENER GREEK CHURCH**

**\*\*\* URGENT \*\*\* URGENT \*\*\* URGENT**

**(ATTENTION TO THE VATICAN and His Holiness Pope Leo XIV, US PRESIDENT Donald J Trump, US SECRETARY OF STATE Marco Rubio, UK SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH Yvette Cooper, RUSSIAN FEDERATION FOREIGN MINISTER Sergey Lavrov, UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL Antonio Guterres, NATO SECRETARY GENERAL Mark Rutte, EUROPEAN UNION, OSCE, CNN, BBC, TASS, SPUTNIKNEWS, ALJAZEERA, DW, EURONEWS, GREEKCITYTİME)**

According to the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne, the religious authority of the Fener Greek Church is limited to the Greek Orthodox churches in İstanbul, Gökçe Island and Bozca Island. However, Archpriest Bartholomew and Fener Greek Minority Church placed the Turkish islands of Eşek (Agathonisi), Koçbaba (Levitha), Marathi, Nergizçik (Arkios) and Bulamaç (Farmakonisi), along with the surrounding islets, directly under the jurisdiction of the so-called “Ecumenical Patriarchate”.

The mentioned islands belong to Turkey and are occupied by Archpriest Bartholomew and Fener Greek Church together with Greece.



Access date and time : 09 November 2025, 23:16

**Archpriest Bartholomew and Fener Greek Minority Church placed the Turkish islands of Eşek (Agathonisi), Koçbaba (Levitha), Marathi, Nergizçik (Arkios) and Bulamaç (Farmakonisi), along with the surrounding islets, directly under the jurisdiction of the so-called “Ecumenical Patriarchate”**

Fener Greek Minority Church Website

## English Translation of the Greek Text on the Fener Greek Minority Church Website

The Patriarchal Exarchate of Patmos includes the islands of Patmos (which was declared a Holy Island by the Seventh Patriarchal and Synodal Act and Law 1155/81 of the Greek State), Lips, Agathonisi, Levitha, Marathi, Arkios and Farmakonisi, along with the surrounding islets, and is under the direct Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Ecumenical Patriarchate. The privileged status of the only remaining Patriarchal Exarchate of Patmos has been guaranteed for centuries by Imperial and Patriarchal Sigils due to the Apostolicity of the Island as well as the Holy, Royal, Patriarchal, Stavropeglial and Coenobial nature of the Holy Monastery of St. John the Theologian and Evangelist. The Exarchate is preferentially assigned, by the Great Church of Christ, to the respective Abbot of Patmos, whom it has guaranteed for centuries with unique privileges, spiritual, liturgical, canonical and administrative. The special and highest honor is that he governs the Exarchate on behalf of the Ecumenical Patriarch and is addressed by the Patriarchal Sigils as Representative, Commissioner and Exarch of His Holiness.

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Greek President Karolias Papulyas attended the Epiphany Ceremony held on 06 January 2009 on Aydin Eşek Island by priests appointed by Archpriest Bartholomew.

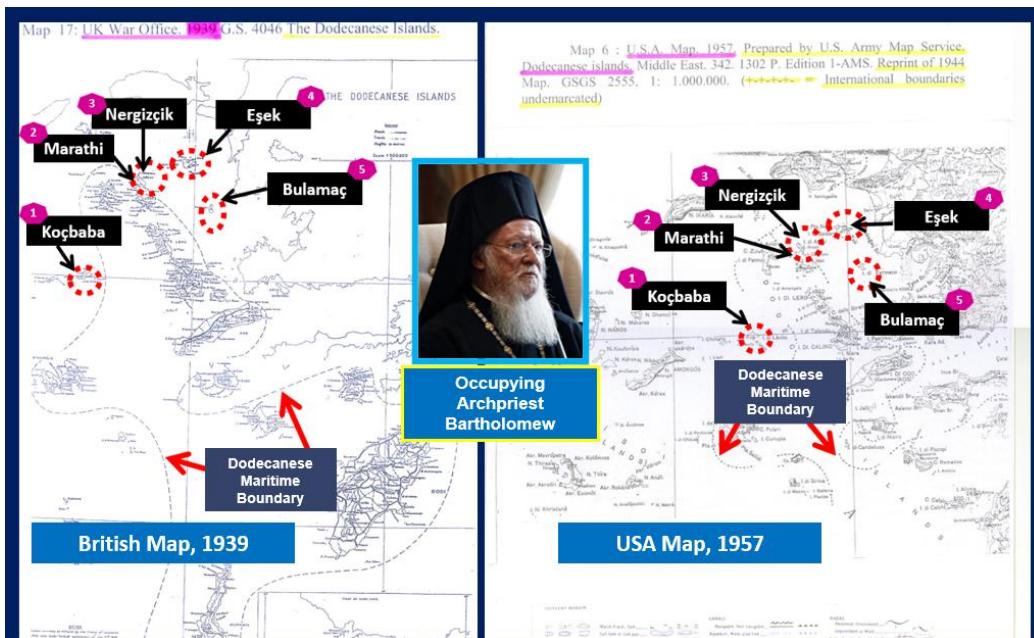


**Greek President Karolias Papulyas at the Epiphany Ceremony  
on the Greek occupied Aydin Eşek Island  
06 January 2009**

During the visit of Greek Education Minister Gavroğlu to Aydın Eşek Island on 25 March 2019, Greek and Byzantine flags were seen flying at Archpriest Bartholomew's Church.



On the 1939 British Map and 1957 USA Map, it is clearly shown that the islands occupied by Archpriest Bartholomew and the Fener Greek Church together with Greece are outside the Dodecanese Islands maritime boundary, belong to Turkey.



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Former US Secretary of State Antony Blinken sent a letter to Congress in February 2024. In the letter and attached Aegean Map, it is stated that 29 islands and rocks shown in pink do not belong to Greece. The five Turkish Islands occupied by Archpriest Bartholomew and the Fener Greek Church together with Greece are in the pink group. The link of the article published with the mentioned letter and map is below:

<https://www.newsbreak.gr/politiki/566651/kerkoporta-inomenon-politeion-gia-to-aigaio/>



ACCORDING TO THE 1923 TREATY OF LAUSANNE, PROF. INALCIK AND PROF. STAVRIANOS, THE FENER GREEK CHURCH IS NOT ECUMENIC

According to the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne, all Greek religious institutions except in Istanbul, Gökçe Island and Bozca Island were abolished. Ottoman State Historian Prof. Halil İnalçık explained that “with the charter granted by Mehmet the Conqueror, The Fener Greek Church’s authority was only over the churches and monasteries within the Ottoman country. The Fener Greek Church was not an authority representing the entire Orthodox world. The Fener Greek Church is not ecumenic”.

[https://www.sabah.com.tr/gundem/2009/12/22/inalcik\\_patrikhane\\_ekumenik\\_degildir](https://www.sabah.com.tr/gundem/2009/12/22/inalcik_patrikhane_ekumenik_degildir)

Greek-Canadian Historian Leften Stavros Stavrianos explain that “Imperial frontiers shrank back toward Constantinople and the scope of patriarchal jurisdiction contracted correspondingly. One after another the various Balkan States gained independent or “autocephalous” churches until, by the end of World War I, the Constantinople patriarchate exercised authority only in Constantinople and its environs”. (THE BALKANS since 1453, published in the United Kingdom in 2000, page 105)

## SUPPORTING THE OCCUPYING FENER GREEK CHURCH IS EQUIVALENT THE SUPPORTING THE OCCUPYING ISRAEL

The Vatican rejected a €1.5 million donation from Leonardo S.p.A., an Italian arms manufacturer, to the Bambino Gesù Pediatric Hospital in Rome in January 2024. The decision was reportedly due to Leonardo's involvement in supplying weapons used in the Gaza conflict, which conflicted with the Vatican's stance on peace and its internal policy against accepting funds from arms manufacturers.

**Due to occupied Turkish islands and changing political borders of Turkey, the occupying Archpriest Bartholomew and the priests of the Holy Synod will be prosecuted sooner or later.**

**I hope that the Vatican will cancel His Holiness Pope Leo XIV's appointments/meetings with the occupying Archpriest Bartholomew and Fener Greek Church authorities in İZNİK and in İSTANBUL.**

**Otherwise, Meeting Bartholomew and signing of Joint Declaration so supporting the occupying Fener Greek Church is equivalent the supporting the occupying Israel.**

## BACKGROUND OF THE TURKISH ISLANDS OCCUPIED BY GREECE AND FENER GREEK CHURCH IN THE AEGEAN SEA

Greece continuously attempts to extend her sovereignty to islands beyond those ceded to her by the Lausanne Peace Treaty of 1923 and the Paris Peace Treaty of 1947. 20 Turkish Islands and 2 Turkish Rocks in the Aegean Sea have been occupied by Greece since 2004. Unfortunately, International Organizations such as United Nations, NATO, European Union and OSCE are just watching this occupation. International Organizations are responsible for providing safe and stable environment in the Aegean region.



9 Greek Army Bases, 4 Greek Naval Bases and 2 Greek Helicopter Bases, totally 15 Greek Military Bases and 7 thousand Greek troops have been stationed on occupied Turkish Islands.

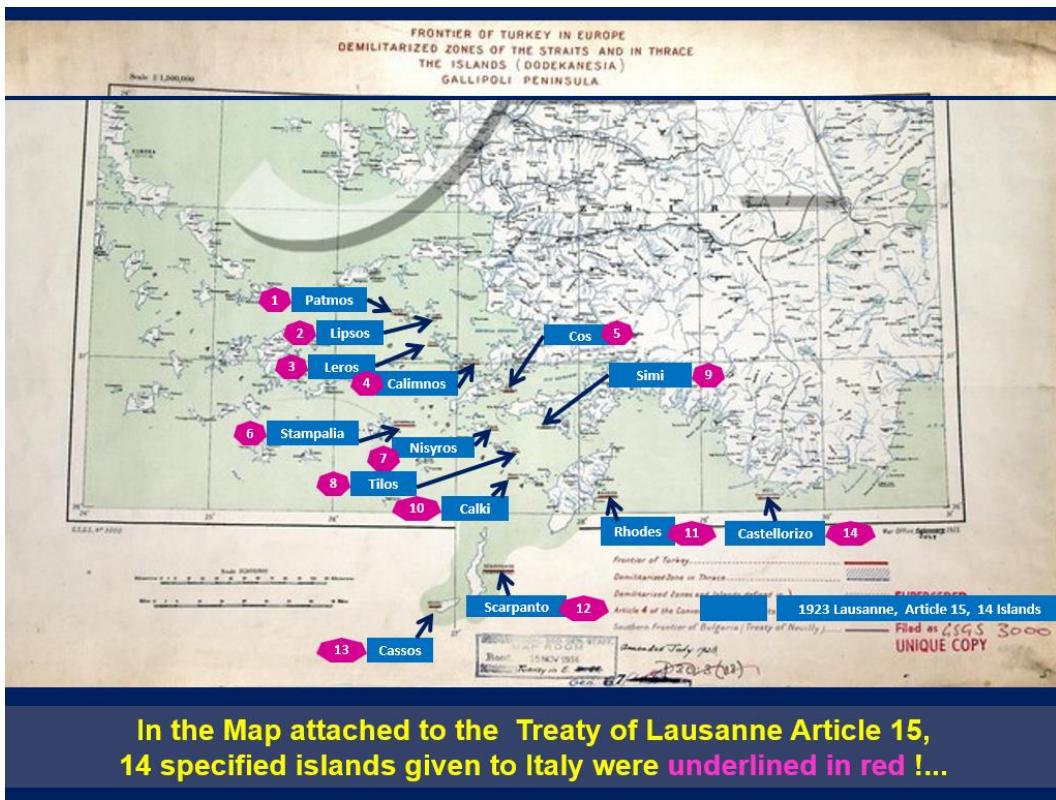


Greece raised the Greek flags and Byzantine flags on Turkish islands.



Legal status of the Aegean islands has been determined by **1923 Lausanne Treaty**, **Turkish-Italian Convention dated 04 January 1932**, **1936 Montreux Straits Convention** and **1947 Paris Treaty**. In

the Map attached to the Treaty of Lausanne Article 15, 14 specified islands given to Italy were underlined in red.



In the Map attached to the Treaty of Lausanne Article 15, 14 specified islands given to Italy were underlined in red !...

20 Islands and 2 Rocks occupied in 2004, were not given to Italy and were not underlined in red.



In the Map attached to the Treaty of Lausanne Article 15, 14 specified islands given to Italy were underlined in red !...  
20 Islands and 2 Rocks occupied since 2004, were not given to Italy and were not underlined in red !...

Following the Treaty of Lausanne, interpretation of the Article 15 of the Treaty by Turkey and Italy gave rise to different views as to sovereignty over some islands and islets between the Italian islands and the Turkish Anatolian coast. However, the parties settled mutual agreement and signed a Convention on 04 January 1932.

The Convention came into force on 10 May 1933 upon the exchange of instruments of ratification on 25 April 1933.

On 24 May 1933, the Convention was registered with the League of Nations as stipulated under Article 18 of the League's Charter.

**Greece continuously claims that the maritime boundaries between the Dodecanese and Turkish coast are delimited based on the Convention of 04 January 1932 and Proces-Verbal of 28 December 1932.**



The screenshot shows a webpage from the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the top, there are flags of Greece, the UK, and France, followed by links for 'Consular protection' and 'Greek Missions Abroad'. Below this is the logo of the Hellenic Republic Ministry of Foreign Affairs. To the right are dropdown menus for 'The Ministry' and 'Foreign Policy'. The main title 'Maritime boundaries' is in bold. Below it, a statement says 'Maritime boundaries between Greece and Türkiye are clearly delimited.' A list follows, with the last item highlighted in a pink box and a yellow arrow pointing to it. The highlighted text reads: '- south of Samos, between the Dodecanese and the Turkish coast, the maritime boundaries are delimited based on the Agreement of 4 January 1932 and the Protocol of 28 December 1932, between Italy and Türkiye. Greece was the successor state in the relevant provisions of these agreements, on the basis of Article 14(1) of the Paris Peace Treaty of 10 February 1947, which ceded sovereignty of the Dodecanese from Italy to Greece.' At the bottom, a dark blue bar contains the text 'Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs Website' in yellow.

The Convention of 04 January 1932 has legal validity. But **Proces-Verbal of 28 December 1932 has not validity.** Because the Proces-Verbal was signed by the technicians involved, but was not approved in any form or ratified by either Turkey or Italy; nor was it registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations under Article 18 of the Covenant.

Article 18 of the Covenant is clear; **No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.** The Proces-Verbal was not registered, the Proces-Verbal was not binding.

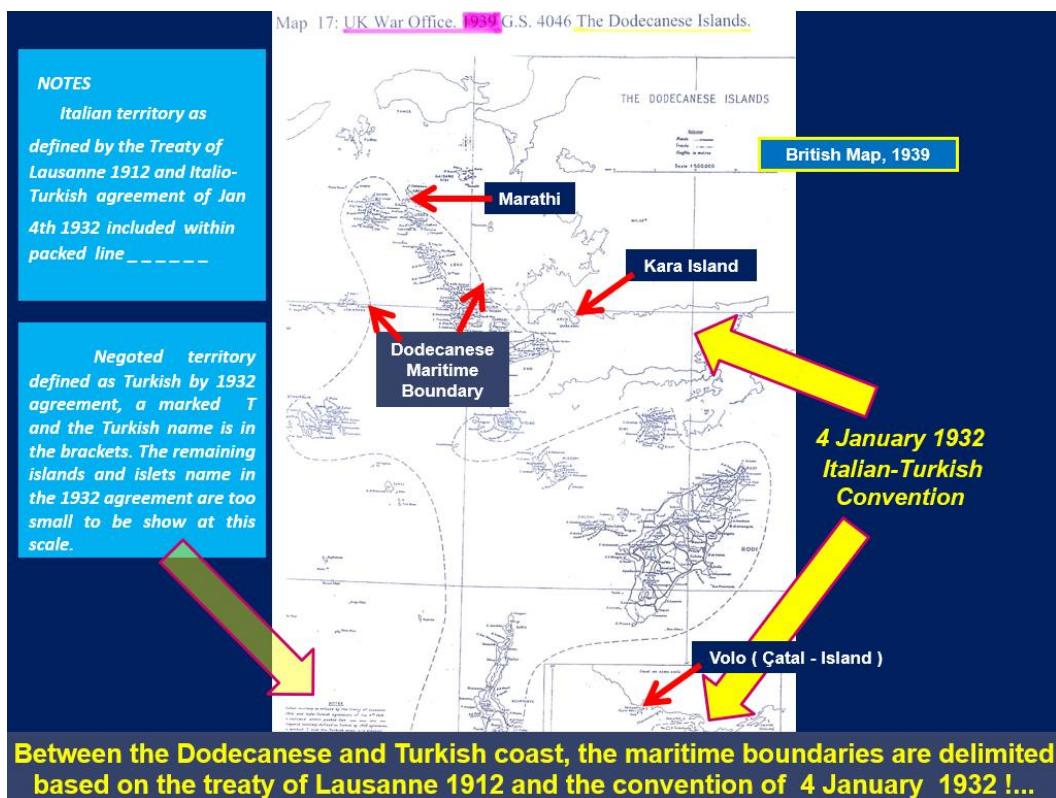
During the Paris Peace Conference, on 21 September 1946, Greece submitted amendments proposing to attach to the Treaty, as a special annex, defining maritime frontier between the Dodecanese and Turkey, based on the Convention of 04 January 1932 and Proces-Verbal of 28 December 1932.

On 07 October 1946, the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics rejected Greece's proposal due to lack of registration of Proces- Verbal dated 28 December 1932.

Paris Peace Treaty makes no reference to the 28 December 1932 Proces-Verbal in Article 14 dealing with the cession of sovereignty by Italy to Greece.

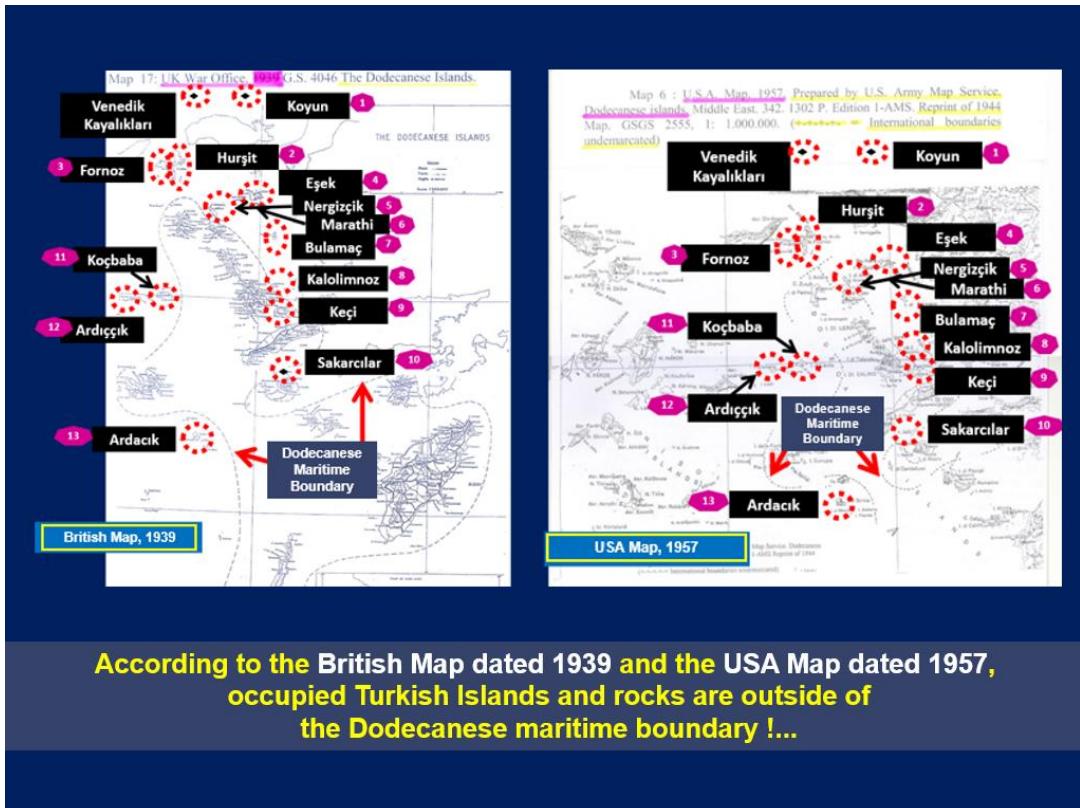
Having failed at the Paris Peace Conference, Greece proposed official talks aimed at confirming the validity of Proces Verbal dated 28 December 1932 to the Turkish Government in 1950 and in 1953. Turkish Government refused the Greek proposals.

United Kingdom War Office issued a map in 1939. According to the map the maritime boundaries between the Dodecanese and Turkish coast, are delimited based on the Treaty of Lausanne 1912 and the Convention of 04 January 1932. UK Map didn't refer to the Proces-Verbal dated 28 December 1932 due to invalid.



The Britain is a party to the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne. According to the British Map dated 1939, occupied Turkish Islands and rocks are outside of the Dodecanese maritime boundary.

The United States of America is a party to the 1947 Treaty of Paris. According to the USA Map dated 1957, occupied Turkish Islands and rocks are outside of the Dodecanese maritime boundary.



Former US Secretary of State Antony Blinken sent a letter to Congress in February 2024. In the letter and attached Aegean Map, it is stated that 29 islands and rocks shown in pink do not belong to Greece. The 20 Turkish Islands and 2 Turkish Rocks occupied by Greece are in the pink group do not belong to Greece.



Occupying Greek President Katerina challenges to Turkey under Greek flag from occupied Turkish islands.



Occupying Greek Prime Minister Miçotakis challenges to Turkey under Greek flag from occupied Turkish islands.



## CONCLUSION AND REQUESTS

Greece is a signatory state of **the 1923 Lausanne Treaty, 1947 Paris Treaty and the 1975 Helsinki Final Act**. All treaties are binding for Greece. Greece occupied 20 Turkish Islands and 2 Turkish Rocks in the Aegean Sea. Greece clearly violated **the 1923 Lausanne Treaty and 1947 Paris Treaty**. Greece also violated the principles of “**Inviolability of frontiers**” and “**Respect for the Territorial integrity of States**” in Helsinki Final Act.

**On July 2015, The European Union and Latvia** drew back their **Frontex Coast Guard Boats and troops** from occupied Eşek Island upon a letter sending by Barlas Doğu who is former Minister of National Defence. In this context, **The European Union** accepted Greek occupation over Turkish Islands.

**On 02 June 2016**, Former **Greek Ambassador Kyriakos Loukakis** could not defend his country and he admitted occupation of Turkish Islands during a meeting together with Member of Parliament **Öztürk Yılmaz** and Former Secretary General of the Ministry of National Defence **Ümit YALIM** in Republican People's Party (CHP) Headquarters in Ankara.

**Greece must draw back all troops, weapons and her citizens from occupied Turkish Islands and Rocks immediately and must remove all signs of sovereignty without delay.**

Greece should be condemned and warned by the UN Secretary General, UN Security Council, NATO Secretary General, European Union and OSCE due to occupation of the Turkish Islands. All occupied islands and rocks should be handed over to Turkey right away. If Greece does not obey the warnings, the North Atlantic Treaty Article 5 should be implemented against to Greece.

Best Regards,

**Ümit YALIM**

**Deputy Chairman of Kutlu Party**

**Former Secretary General of the Ministry of National Defence**