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Letter dated 11 April 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 11 April 1990 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Özer Koray, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman KORUTURK
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 11 April 1990 from Mr. Özer Koray
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a letter dated 10 April 1990 addressed to you by His Excellency Dr. Kenan Atakol, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its enclosure were circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

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APPENDIX

Letter dated 10 April 1990 from Mr. Kenan Atakol
to the Secretary-General

Security Council resolution 649 (1990), in its paragraph 5, calls on the parties concerned to "refrain from any action that could aggravate the situation". Since the adoption of that resolution on 12 March 1990, the Greek Cypriot side has engaged in the following activities that are in contradiction with the above call of the Security Council.

1. Violation of the buffer zone and the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, and hostile demonstrations.

Both before and after the adoption of Security Council resolution 649 (1990), five Greek Cypriots, one of them a soldier of the Greek Cypriot so-called "National Guard", had illegally entered the TRNC for trouble-making purposes. They were arrested by the Turkish Cypriot police, brought to trial and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. Two of them have completed their sentences and have been returned to South Cyprus through the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). Using those provoked incidents as a pretext, Greek Cypriot leadership has organized demonstrations of students, which have fueled feelings of hostility and impeded movement between the south and the north. All entry into the TRNC through the Ledra Palace border gate, even by diplomats serving on the island, have been effectively blocked. Rather than advising calm and common sense, the Greek Cypriot leaders have treated the offenders as heroes and encouraged further violations and confrontation between the two sides. Those demonstrations, like the Greek Cypriot demonstrations of July 1989, have been dominated by themes of enosis and Greek chauvinism and have exposed the deeply belligerent mood prevailing in the south against the Turkish Cypriot people.

2. The resolution of the European Parliament.

On 15 March 1990, only three days after the adoption of Security Council resolution 649 (1990), the Greek/Greek Cypriot side, disturbed by a United Nations resolution devoid of vindictive propaganda elements, have engineered a completely one-sided resolution in the European Parliament, grossly inconsistent with the letter and spirit of Council resolution 649. The resolution of the European Parliament, which aimed at nothing but accusing and discrediting the Turkish Cypriot side and its leadership, was hailed as a propaganda victory and immediately put to use in the service of Greek Cypriot disinformation tactics. Over the years, the Greek Cypriots have accumulated resolutions, which lack any moral or political weight, from international forums where the Turkish Cypriot side is not represented. The present situation is adequate testimony to the fact that this deplorable practice has only made a negotiated solution more difficult. The resolution of the European Parliament, coming immediately after Security Council resolution 649 (1990) provides a clear contrast between the road to a fair and negotiated settlement and propaganda tactics that erode the chances for such a settlement.

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3. Activities in the United States Congress.

Following the New York meeting, during which Mr. Vassiliou did nothing positive or constructive, he went to Washington to alert the Greek lobby to take up arms against the Turkish side. The occasion of the review by the Congress of foreign assistance for the fiscal year 1991 was again ritualistically abused by the Greek lobby, whose past record shows that it is not interested in promoting reconciliation and a compromise settlement in Cyprus, but only acts as the mouthpiece of Greek and Greek Cypriot interests, and whose views and actions, therefore, are neither fair, nor balanced.

4. The Inter-parliamentary Union meeting in south Cyprus.

The annual Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) meeting was held in south Cyprus from 2 to 7 April 1990. The occasion was seized by the Greek Cypriot side as an opportunity for an all-out propaganda offensive to vilify the Turkish Cypriot people and to distort the facts about the Cyprus question. Participating parliamentarians were prevented from contacting or visiting the north, which was easily accessible to them from the Ledra Palace border gate. The Speaker of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives, Mr. Lissarides, in a letter addressed to the participants, openly called upon and advised them not to contact the legitimate representatives of the Turkish Cypriot people. Invitations sent to the participants from the north were either not distributed or confiscated. Parliamentarians who attempted to cross over to the north were, in many cases, physically barred or dissuaded from doing so by Greek Cypriot demonstrators who kept the Ledra Palace border gate effectively closed. Only the very daring and persistent succeeded in coming to the north, some only through the assistance of UNFICYP. During the meeting, all telephone, telex and telefax communication with the north was cut off. Mr. Vassiliou and other Greek Cypriot leaders took advantage of this situation to misuse the occasion to attack the Turkish side in their statements in the IPU meetings. Finally, a Greek Cypriot draft resolution, which contained paragraphs based on the traditional Greek Cypriot propaganda themes and demands that are incompatible with Security Council resolution 649 (1990), was pushed through the conference. Naturally, both the approach and the major elements of Council resolution 649 (1990) were missing in the Greek Cypriot draft.

5. The Greek Cypriot rearmament campaign.

The Greek Cypriot leadership is pursuing its programme of arms purchases and other rearmament measures. The Defence Minister of the Greek Cypriot Administration of Southern Cyprus has recently once again paid a visit to France, which is the only permanent member of the Security Council selling sophisticated weapons and military equipment to the Greek Cypriot side. He has announced that the latest expenditure on various categories of military hardware amounts to 220 million United States dollars. The Greek Cypriot military build-up is taking place against a background of aggressive warmongering rhetoric, which is also fed by provocative statements from the Greek Ambassador in south Cyprus.

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6. Terrorism in south Cyprus and EOKA activities.

There has been an upsurge of radicalism in south Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot communist party, AKEL, has warned that terrorist organizations are being formed. This has been followed by bomb explosions, one of them at the Omeriye Mosque in south Nicosia. There have been persistent efforts to revive the EOKA terrorist organization, the aim of which is the annexation of Cyprus to Greece. It should also be noted that the ground is being prepared for the return to south Cyprus of Nicos Sampson, the EOKA gunman and the puppet "president" of the Greek coup of 15 July 1974. The escalation of unlawful acts in south Cyprus and tensions arising from Greek Cypriot actions have recently led to a public expression of justified concern by one permanent member of the Security Council, to which the Greek Cypriot spokesman has expressed a negative reaction.

7. The new Greek Cypriot strategy of internationalization.

During the recent meetings of the Greek Cypriot so-called "National Council", Mr. Vassiliou and the leaders of Greek Cypriot political parties have taken a stand against the continuation of the negotiating process and have instead decided to formulate a strategy based on a new propaganda campaign and the internationalization of the Cyprus question. The Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister has been entrusted with the task of preparing a report on the main points of this new strategy. Mr. Kyprianou's mouthpiece, the Greek Cypriot daily Eleftherotipia, has hailed this development as a "return to the policy of internationalization after two years of wasted dialogue". Not only the "rejectionist front" of Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Lissarides, but also Mr. Clerides, the mentor of Mr. Vassiliou, has begun to oppose and to pose pre-conditions for the continuation of the negotiating process.

It is our considered view that all the acts to which I have referred above are incompatible with the call of the Security Council in paragraph 5 of its resolution 649 (1990). Since the New York meeting and the adoption of Council resolution 649 (1990), the Turkish Cypriot side has been occupied with the presidential and parliamentary elections in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus to take place on 22 April and 6 May 1990, respectively. But the Greek Cypriot side has not felt the need even to restrain its hostile actions, which exacerbate tension in the island, poison the political atmosphere and adversely affect the chances of an early resumption of a meaningful dialogue. These hostile and provocative acts, undertaken, instigated or supported, by the Greek Cypriot leadership are eroding the basis of Council resolution 649 (1990) and pre-empting its implementation through talks on an equal footing in order to reach freely a mutually acceptable solution providing for the establishment of a bi-communal, bi-zonal federation. The call of the Security Council to refrain from any action that could aggravate the situation is addressed to both parties, and the Greek Cypriot side should be reminded of the responsibility it is assuming by insisting on a policy of confrontation and hostility against the Turkish Cypriots.

We trust that Your Excellency, under your mission of good offices reaffirmed by Security Council resolution 649 (1990), will take the necessary steps that are urgently needed in order to prevent a further deterioration in the situation and

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call upon the Greek Cypriot side to refrain from all actions and activities incompatible with the concept of negotiations to reach freely a mutually acceptable solution. As one of the parties to whom Council resolution 649 (1990) is addressed, the Turkish Cypriot side should also like to request you to bring the contents of this letter to the attention of the President and members of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.
