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SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-first year

Letter dated 11 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of  
Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 11 March 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) İlter TÜRKMEN  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 11 March 1986 from Mr. Özer Koray to the  
Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 11 March 1986 addressed to Your Excellency by His Excellency Dr. Kenan Atakol, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see appendix).

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Özer KORAY  
Representative

**APPENDIX**

**Letter dated 11 March 1986 from Mr. Kenan Atakol  
to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to refer to the current preparations by the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives in South Cyprus for enacting legislation aimed at legalizing and legitimizing the notorious EOKA terrorist organization and to invite Your Excellency's attention to the following pertinent facts and considerations:

As is well known and fully documented, the Greek Cypriot EOKA organization began its campaign of terror in 1955 with the active participation of the Greek Orthodox Church and with the full military and material backing of Greece. The sole aim of EOKA was the annexation of Cyprus to Greece. With such an aim, EOKA became one the most ruthless terrorist organizations of the time and, over the years, perpetrated countless crimes ranging from armed intimidation to cold-blooded murders, rape and robbery. The targets of this notorious organization were all those who stood as barriers to ENOSIS (the union of Cyprus with Greece), be it the British (the then colonial administrators of Cyprus), the Turkish Cypriots, whose objection to being colonized by Greece was well-known to EOKA, and some 400 dissident Greek Cypriots who believed in self-government and objected to ENOSIS.

There is nothing in its abhorrent history that would justify the description of this organization as a national liberation organization. This, above all, is borne out by the fact that there has never been a Cypriot nation, historically, culturally or otherwise. Archbishop Makarios' own words, soon after the signing of the Zurich and London Agreements in 1959, that the agreements had "created a state but not a nation" and that no Greek who knew him "would ever believe that" he "would work for the creation of a Cypriot national awareness" are the best proof of this fact. It was this chauvinistic mentality on the part of the Greek Cypriots - their attempt to bring Cyprus under their

monopoly, both demographically and politically, by ejecting the Turkish Cypriots from all organs of the bi-national Cyprus State, and even by eliminating them completely by massive armed attacks in 1963 - that formed the essence of the Cyprus dispute.

It will be clearly apparent from these facts that EOKA's violent campaign, which started in 1955 and cost hundreds of Turkish Cypriot, British as well as Greek Cypriot lives, was neither national nor for liberation, since it aimed at the annexation of Cyprus to Greece and hence, the colonization of the island by that country - a concept which is the antithesis of both liberation and independence.

It was the Turkish Cypriot resistance to the EOKA campaign for the union of Cyprus with Greece that had brought about the bi-national independence of Cyprus in 1960, since without this resistance, Cyprus would have long been annexed by Greece and there would have been no question of an independent Republic of Cyprus, either in 1960 or afterwards. Indeed, EOKA continued to exist and continue the campaign for ENOSIS even after 1960, and it was the offshoot of this organization, the equally notorious EOKA-B, together with the officers and men from mainland Greece serving in the National Guard that staged the coup d'etat of 15 July 1974 against Archbishop Makarios in order to expedite the ENOSIS process.

The bloodshed and violence caused by this terrorist organization and its successor constitute such a shameful page in the recent history of Cyprus that even those who have had remote association with it should remember it with horror and a sense of guilt. Yet, what we see on the Greek Cypriot side today is, unfortunately, just the opposite.

The present attempt by the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives to legalize and to posthumously turn the EOKA terrorist organization into a national liberation organization is not only a sign of the unrepentant attitude which prevails on the Greek Cypriot side, but is also an unfortunate and futile effort aimed at re-writing the recent history of Cyprus. It is, furthermore, a clear indication that the attitude of fanatic militancy and hostility of the Greek Cypriots towards the Turkish Cypriots has not changed in the course of time.

It is significant that the move by the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives to legitimize the EOKA terrorist organization coincides with Your Excellency's on-going efforts to bring the Turkish and Greek Cypriot sides together, around the negotiating table for a bi-communal, bi-zonal federal solution based on the political equality of the two peoples of the Island, and closing the door to ENOSIS by effective national guarantees.

It should not be forgotten that one aspect of the bitter legacy left by the terrorist EOKA organization was the deep division caused between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot peoples of Cyprus accompanied by a strong sense of fear and mistrust. I am sure that the proposed legislation by the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives would do nothing but deepen the existing rift and mistrust between the two peoples of the island, as it would demonstrate clearly, once again, that the Greek Cypriot people have not, as yet, given up their demand for ENOSIS, a demand which is rightly regarded by the Turkish Cypriot people as a demand that would lead to the loss of their freedom, dignity and the right to live, as a result of colonization by Greece.

I am sure Your Excellency will take into account the negative implications of this ill-timed and ill-conceived action of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives on your current initiative aimed at finding a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem, and will make appropriate representations which you might deem necessary.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(signed)  
Kenan Atakol  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
and Defence

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