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Letter dated 6 May 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 6 May 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter could be 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 6 May 1986 from Mr. Özer Koray to
the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to a letter dated 22 April 1986 by Dr. Phedon Phedonos-Vadet, Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the "Permanent Mission of Cyprus" to the United Nations, which was circulated as UN document (A/40/1105 - S/18030). In the said letter, Mr. Phedonos-Vadet levels unfounded allegations against the Turkish Cypriot side by using various pretexts, with the transparent aim of creating a smokescreen for the Greek Cypriot side's negative response to Your Excellency's "Draft Framework Agreement".

The first point of his baseless accusations concerns the speech delivered by Dr. Derviş Eroğlu, Prime Minister of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and chairman of the National Unity Party, at the eighth congress of his party on 6 April 1986, in which he also referred to the Cyprus question and to certain subjects which are being continuously exploited by the Greek Cypriot administration for propaganda purposes.

Mr. Phedonos-Vadet's attempt to distort Prime Minister Derviş Eroğlu's statement that his Government and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus would not hesitate to use, as they deem fit, all facilities at their disposal in the defence of the country, including civilian facilities, such as Gecitkale Airport and the new port of Kyrenia, in the case of attack by Greece and the Greek Cypriots, is a futile endeavour, since security and the right of self-defence are the natural and indisputable rights of any people. As regards the absurd argument that it is strange for the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus which does not own any aircraft to have two airports one cannot but point out the obvious fact that airport facilities in a country does not depend on how many aircraft a country possesses.

Today, there are three airlines which regularly operate between Northern Cyprus and foreign countries in addition to private air traffic

and others, and there is absolutely no truth in the assertion that there are no passenger facilities at Gecitkale Airport. The said airport, with its passenger facilities, is open for all to come and see for themselves.

In his said letter, Mr. Phedonos-Vadet is trying not only to deny the right of self-defence to the Turkish Cypriot people, but also the right to a free, happy and prosperous life by objecting to a part in the Prime Minister's speech defending our people's right to a free, prosperous and dignified life. The fact is that with its anti-Turkish hysteria the Greek Cypriot administration, which Mr. Phedonos-Vadet represents in New York is merely lamenting the loss for the Greek Cypriots of an opportunity, because of the exercise of the right of guarantee by Turkey, to attack, murder and mistreat the Turkish Cypriots, and to hold them as political hostages, as they had done for eleven years in the past. If the Greek Cypriot side does not intend to continue to harbour such aggressive intentions against the Turkish Cypriot people in the future, we do not see why Prime Minister Eroglu's words could be a source of concern or anxiety for them. On the contrary, as recent statements and actions of mainland Greek and Greek Cypriot leaders have shown once again, it is the Turkish Cypriots and all those who have a genuine desire for a peaceful solution in Cyprus, who should have concern for the future.

At this juncture, I would like to refer to the speech made by the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Andreas Papandreou in the Greek Parliament on 23 April 1986. Among other things, Mr. Papandreou, again using his favourite theme of fictitious "Turkish threat", is reported to have stated that Greece would intervene "exhausting all its capabilities" in case the Greek Cypriots' security was threatened. He is also reported to have added "the security of Cyprus hellenism is a major cause for the nation, and it would be dangerous for peace in the region if anyone was to ignore this truth."

The threatening tone of Mr. Papandreou's words, which are totally unprovoked and unjustified, is regarded by our people as nothing but an attempt to divert attention from the real issue confronting his government at this particular time, that is, the responsibility for the rejection by the Greek Cypriot side of Your Excellency's "Draft Framework Agreement", in which Mr. Papandreou himself has clearly played a major role. Indeed, the Greek Premier, in the course of the same speech, has gone to lengths to discredit Your Excellency's proposals: calling them "a surprise", in spite of several months of preceding negotiations.

In his remarks about Your Excellency's "Draft Framework Agreement", Mr. Papandreou comes up against all elements of your proposals, including

the provisions for the security of the Turkish Cypriot people, constitutional safeguards for the Turkish Cypriots, equal and meaningful participation in the governmental setup of the future federation, as well as the principles of bi-communality, bi-zonality and the territory to be held by the Turkish Cypriot Federated State. He also criticizes and opposes those provisions of the "Draft Framework Agreement" which would prevent the Greek Cypriots from monopolizing the international relations of the future federal republic of Cyprus, as they had usurped and monopolized the international relations of the bi-national Republic of 1960, under the false title of the "Government of Cyprus" in 1963 and afterwards.

Echoing Mr. Papandreou's negative remarks, Mr. Andreas Christophides, the Greek Cypriot Education Minister who travelled to the United States on a propaganda mission on 24 April, is reported to have told reporters that the "Draft Agreement for reuniting Cyprus should be set aside because it focused too heavily on the constitutional aspects of a new federal system". Mr. Christophides' remarks were given in a Reuters dispatch, which was published in the Cyprus Mail of 27 April 1986.

Mr. Papandreou's remarks, and those of Mr. Christophides are hardly surprising in view of the utter intransigence and negative attitude that the joint Greek and Greek Cypriot front has adopted towards Your Excellency's "Draft Framework Agreement". Having rejected this document as a whole, the Greek and Greek Cypriot leaderships are now doing everything they can, in order to find a pretext for this rejection by discrediting the document, and have embarked on an international campaign of deception, in order to avoid the inevitable consequences of, and absolve themselves of the grave responsibility for, their negative attitude. It is as part of this campaign that the Greek Cypriot side, while, on the one hand, carrying out its campaign of misinformation, is, at the same time, attempting to prevent the Turkish Cypriot side from telling the world the true facts about Cyprus. This is the sole aim behind Mr. Phedonos-Vadet's complaint about a simple facility which the Republic of Turkey graciously provides for the Turkish Cypriot people, by having our various communications, addressed to Your Excellency, circulated as UN documents.

This latter attempt by the Greek Cypriot administration, indeed, adds insult to injury, since, as you are so well aware, it is the Greek Cypriot side's unilateral usurpation, in 1963, of the governmental machinery of the bi-communal Republic of Cyprus, and its monopolization of all the organs of the then bi-national partnership republic, with the consequence that the voice of the Turkish Cypriot people was virtually suppressed in the international arena, which obliged the Turkish Cypriots to request the assistance of a friendly country, Turkey, in enabling them to carry out their communication and correspondence with the outside world, including the United Nations Organization.

The assistance that the Republic of Turkey was generous enough to provide to the Turkish Cypriot people in this field, for the exercise of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, is not only a service to the cause of human rights in Cyprus, but it is also a service to the cause of truth and justice. For, had it not been for this assistance, it is not difficult to imagine how much greater the existing imbalance (emanating from the unjustified recognition of the Greek Cypriot administration as the sole and legitimate "Government of Cyprus" at the expense of the Turkish Cypriots) would have been, in the information that the world is receiving about the Cyprus question. If, indeed, the Greek Cypriots had no fear of the truth, it would have no reason to try to prevent the Turkish Cypriots from voicing their views either directly or by way of asking the assistance of a particular country as an act of necessity.

It seems, however, that the Greek Cypriot administration and its agents in international organizations, so obsessed with the myth that they are the sole spokesmen for the whole of Cyprus, cannot even tolerate the Turkish Cypriots exercising their right of reply, even by indirect means, lest the world will hear the other side of the story and learn the true facts of the matter. This most undemocratic, inhuman and repulsive attitude, especially at a time when Your Excellency's efforts for a federal solution have reached a delicate stage, is another clear manifestation that the Greek Cypriot side does not have the least intention of agreeing to such a solution based on the equal political status of the two communities.

Mr. Phedonos-Vadet should be reminded that if the Turkish Cypriot side is having its communications to the United Nations Organization circulated by means of an intermediary, he only has his own administration to blame, which has usurped and violated all human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Turkish Cypriot people in the past, including the freedom of communication and correspondence and the right to be represented and heard, and continues to hinder the exercise of these rights and freedoms by our people even today, by a massive, inhuman embargo which it has imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people. I must point out most emphatically that these hostile activities, in which the Greek Cypriot side is engaged with increasing intensity, are not in the least indicative of an attitude even remotely connected with, or conducive to, a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus question, on the basis of a bi-communal, bi-zonal federal republic with two politically equal partners.

I am sure Your Excellency will take due notice of these facts and considerations, with their negative implications for your current initiative, which, in any event, the Greek Cypriot side has once again

rejected, demonstrating their utter failure in this latest test of goodwill and desire for a peaceful solution.

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

