

UNITED NATIONS



GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



SECURITY
COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

A/35/165
S/13873
4 April 1980

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-fifth session
Item 23 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 2 April 1980 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 2 April 1980 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 23 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Orhan ERALP
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/35/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 2 April 1980 from Mr. Nail Atalay
to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from the President of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris, His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktas, I have the honour to bring the following to Your Excellency's attention in reply to the letter by Mr. Michael Sherifis which was circulated as document A/35/136-S/13848 on 18 March 1980:

1. "The Government" on whose behalf Mr. Sherifis purports to complain is not the legitimate, bi-national government of Cyprus envisaged in the 1960 Constitution, but merely the Greek Cypriot wing of that government which from 1963 to 1974 has tried to destroy the bi-nationality of the Republic by resorting to brute force against the Muslim Turkish people of Cyprus, a co-founder partner in the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus.

The Muslim people of Cyprus has never accepted this attempt by the Greek Cypriot side to impose its illegal, immoral, unconstitutional and vile will on them and defended their legitimate rights and partnership status for 11 years at great cost to life and property.

The harassment of the Muslim Turkish people of Cyprus and the inhuman treatment they received in the hands of the Greek Cypriot gunmen, who called themselves the security forces of state, are fully recorded in United Nations documents from 1963 onwards.

The forceful ejection of the Muslim Turkish people of Cyprus from the bi-national government of Cyprus and from all its organs has forced the Turkish Cypriot people to establish their own administrative organs as from 1963 in defiance of the unconstitutional rule which the Greek Cypriots tried to impose on the whole of Cyprus. Thus, the unconstitutional rule of the Greek Cypriot administration had in fact never covered the Muslim Turkish people of Cyprus from the beginning of the Greek Cypriot onslaught in December 1963. That the illegitimate Greek Cypriot administration's writ was never in force over Turkish Cypriot people in their areas of resistance is fully recorded in the reports of the United Nations Secretary-General.

2. Turkey's legitimate intervention in 1974 put an end to the final Greek attempt to destroy the bi-national Republic of Cyprus and saved the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community from utter destruction. Thus, Cyprus was saved from being colonized by Greece and the partnership rights and status of the Turkish Cypriot people were safeguarded at great cost of life and property.

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3. The existence in Cyprus of two autonomous administrations was recognized at the Geneva Conference of 1974.

4. As a result of an exchange of population agreement in 1975 (which was finalized with the help of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus in September 1975) all Turkish Cypriots who had suffered untold agonies in Greek Cypriot hands for 11 years, moved north and Greek Cypriots who wished to do so moved south.

Thus two national zones were established to form the basis of a bi-zonal federal settlement in line with the entrenched and undeniable partnership rights of the two national communities which formed the foundation of the 1960 Republic of Cyprus.

5. At the 1977 summit meeting between His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktas and the late Archbishop Makarios the settlement of the Cyprus problem on the above principles was agreed and this was further confirmed in the summit meeting of 1979 between the leaders of the two partner communities, Messrs. Denktas and Kyprianou.

6. In total contravention of these agreements and in complete disregard of the realities the Greek Cypriot side continued - and continues - its political and economic onslaught against the Turkish people of Cyprus under the usurped and assumed title of "the Government of Cyprus" and by deceitful propaganda in international fora to get resolutions which contradict the summit agreements and destroy the chances of a negotiated settlement.

7. A full preview of the tactics followed by the Greek Cypriot aggressors since 1963 to this day indicate to the Turkish people of Cyprus that the Greek Cypriot side is only interested in propaganda and not in a negotiated settlement for the re-establishment of the bi-national partnership in a bi-zonal federal form.

In the meantime the Turkish people of Cyprus continue to be deprived, through use of force, of all their legitimate rights, including all their fiscal rights - and the right to administer themselves in their own areas in the north, on terms of full equality as an autonomous administration - a fact internationally noted and recorded at the Geneva Conference of 1974.

It is therefore a statement of fact that the Turkish people of Cyprus, in keeping with their rights as a legitimate co-founder of the Republic of Cyprus are bona-fide partners in the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus and are in full charge of their independence and sovereignty on their own soil. All governmental organs of their administration were duly constituted under their constitution, which was prepared by the legitimate representatives of the people and was accepted by a public referendum.

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It is also a fact that the Turkish Cypriot administration in the north is as much a government as the Greek Cypriot administration in the south.

The legitimate bi-national government of Cyprus will be established when these two administrations or governments agree to unite in a federal system. Until this happens, the Greek Cypriot administration in the south will have no right, (as it had none since 1963), to speak for the north or for the Turkish Cypriot people who live in the north.

In the meantime the Government of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris has full competence to take decisions on all issues in respect of everything within its boundaries in accordance with its constitution and the laws passed by its House of Representatives.

Mr. Sherifis may find these facts or the statement as such to be inflammatory. This is not a matter on which we wish to enter into further discussions with the Greek side. They are bound to be even more disappointed, if they expect the Turkish people of Cyprus to bow to the illegal, immoral and unconstitutional Greek Cypriot rule in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 23 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nail ATALAY
Representative of the
Turkish Federated State of
Kibris
