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LETTER DATED 24 NOVEMBER 1976 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 24 November 1976
addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, representative of the Turkish Federated
State of Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the
Security Council.

(Signed) Iltter TURKMEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 24 November 1976 from Mr. Nail Atalay addressed to
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus dated 5 November 1976, in connexion with the foreign policy of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus for the settlement of the Cyprus problem.

I should be grateful if this letter and the resolution annexed herewith were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nail ATALAY
Representative of
Turkish Federated State of Cyprus

Enclosure

PRESIDENCY OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE
TURKISH FEDERATED STATE OF CYPRUS

Postal code: MERSIN 10, TURKEY

Term: 1 Year: I 19th meeting

Resolution No: 1

Date: 5 November 1976

Agenda: Submission on the foreign policy of the
Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in
relation to the settlement of the
Cyprus problem.

RESOLUTION

Taking into consideration the fact that the Republic of Cyprus was established, in 1960, within the framework of the London and Zurich Agreements, which are based on the principles of political equality and administrative partnership of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities;

Considering that the Greek Cypriots, in collusion with the Greek Government; in flagrant violation of international agreements, the principles of the United Nations Charter and the human rights Conventions, have tried, since 1963, to unite the island to Greece (keeping in line with the so-called "Akritas Plan") by launching an all-out aggression against the Turkish Cypriots;

Firmly determined not to allow the Turkish Cypriot community to be subjected to further tyranny and oppression or suppression by the Greek Cypriots who, for the last 12 years, have managed to deprive the Turkish community of the economic, administrative and financial resources of the State; have rendered one third of the Turkish community unemployed and destitute refugees; have tried to reduce all the Turkish Cypriots of the island to the status of second-class citizens through economic blockades and other oppressive measures; and have used the title of "Cyprus Government" as an instrument of attrition for bringing about the complete capitulation of the Turkish community, by usurping it through the use of force, violence and terror;

Considering that the fascist coup of 15 July 1974 was the last step taken to finalize the enosis struggle and that the total annihilation of the Turkish Cypriots was planned and partly put into effect, as evidenced in many places, such as Aloa, Maratha and Sandallaris, and that such attempts of genocide were only halted by the Turkish peace operation;

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Mindful of the fact that:

(a) In Cyprus, as a result of the Greek Cypriot onslaughts for the last 12 years, two autonomous authorities came to exist and administer the Turkish and Greek regions respectively;

(b) The juridical and bi-zonal status of the two communities was established in 1975 as a result of an agreement reached at the third round of the Vienna talks, where the freedom of movement to the north of the Turks enclaved in the south and freedom of movement of Greeks living in the north, to the south, was accepted by the intercommunal negotiators;

(c) As a result of the above-mentioned agreement, the transfer of the entire Turkish Cypriot population to the north and the transfer of the majority of the Greek Cypriots to the south materialized;

(d) The existence in Cyprus of two autonomous administrations was officially accepted at the first Geneva Conference of 1974, which was held in accordance with various Security Council resolutions;

(e) There is not a united lawful authority in Cyprus to represent the whole of the people of Cyprus, which is made up of two national communities, as a result of which the Turkish Cypriots have been unable to enjoy fully their human rights in the international sphere and have been deprived of the protection of a State in inter-State relations;

(f) It has been established through all its actions and statements since 1963 that the present Makarios administration does not represent the Republic of Cyprus but only its Greek Cypriot community, or wing;

(g) The Turkish peace operation of 1974 did not only save the independence and the international status of the Republic of Cyprus but also re-established the peace which was till then generally non-existent on the island. It had, at the same time, prevented the massacre of the Greek Cypriots by the Greek and Greek Cypriot armed forces.

(h) Deeply concerned over the Greek Cypriot policy of "long-term struggle" in preference to intercommunal talks as agreed in the last round of the Vienna talks in order to create a bi-zonal federal system of government in Cyprus.

The Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus unanimously adopts the following resolution on its foreign policy in relation to the Cyprus question and declares accordingly that:

(1) The Republic of Cyprus shall be an independent, sovereign, secular and bi-regional Federal Republic within the framework of which, the existing equal rights and authority of the two communities in all spheres of life shall be safeguarded and maintained.

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(2) The territory of Cyprus, in whole or in part, shall not be annexed to any State, and foreign bases thereon shall be dismantled and abolished.

(3) The Federal Republic of Cyprus shall pursue a policy of non-alignment and shall join the non-aligned bloc.

(4) All necessary measures shall be taken to prevent Cyprus from becoming involved, directly or indirectly, in any activity endangering the peace and security of the region and the world.

(5) Both communities shall be autonomous in their respective regions, as well as in their communal affairs. The abolition of any of the two federated States shall be prohibited, and this federal status shall be guaranteed by the respective motherlands of the two communities.

(6) The Cyprus Turkish Legislative Assembly invites the Greek Cypriot side to establish joint sub-committees, as agreed to in Brussels, to discuss issues like the powers and functions of the Federal Government, as well as the territorial and boundary problems. In dealing with the latter question, economic resources necessary for maintaining a viable economy for the Turkish Federated State, as well as the need that the Turkish community shall not be exposed to the danger of becoming refugees for the fourth time, shall be taken into account.

(7) Anxious over the fact that prolongation of the present situation will bring about the complete separation of the two communities and partition of the island, the Legislative Assembly supports the various appeals made by the Turkish Cypriot leadership for the establishment of an interim joint Government which was made without prejudice to the final solution, but which is to the interest of both communities, as it will enable their co-operation without further delay and help preserve the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.
