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SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-seventh year

Letter dated 16 June 1982 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 16 June 1982 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, representative of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. Coskun KIRCA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 16 June 1982 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 16 June 1982 addressed to Your Excellency by His Excellency Dr. Kenan Atakol, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

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

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APPENDIX

Letter dated 16 June 1982 from Mr. Kenan Atakol to the Secretary-General

I would like to refer to the statement of the Greek Cypriot President, Mr. Kyprianou, on the demilitarization of Cyprus while addressing the General Assembly on disarmament on 11 June 1982.

The approach and method used by Mr. Kyprianou even in this area as well is misleading and full of propaganda. My President, His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktas, had clearly stated the position of the Turkish Cypriot people during the deliberations of the Security Council on 16 June 1978 on this issue in the following terms:

"The point was made here that, in the special session devoted to disarmament, Mr. Kyprianou had said that he was ready to have Cyprus disarmed. Our view has been sought. It is this. When we had a dialogue with the Greek Cypriot leader, the late Archbishop Makarios, there were certain factors in the four guidelines on which we agreed to have the future of Cyprus settled. One of them was the non-alignment of Cyprus. If Cyprus as a whole is to be disarmed, naturally, when the Greek Cypriot leader meets us and we discuss and dialogue begins, and when he brings this question before us, I can assure him that the Turkish co-founder community of the Republic of Cyprus, the co-founder of the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus will not hesitate to agree with the Greek Cypriots if the question is put fairly and reasonably to us. It is a question which the future Republic of Cyprus, when it is constituted in its bi-communal form, will take up and decide. We might even decide it before, if the dialogue between the two leaders stands. But Mr. Kyprianou cannot decide on his own for the whole of Cyprus." a/

The Cyprus problem is a complex political problem. The elements that created this problem have to be removed; until these elements are removed, the problem cannot be solved. The United Nations is not the place for taking up this subject and Mr. Kyprianou does not have the right or the authority to address himself to the issue.

The Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities have to take up the question of demilitarization of Cyprus during the intercommunal talks and until we agree on this issue, under no circumstances can Mr. Kyprianou speak for or on behalf of the bi-communal state of Cyprus as a whole and what he says can no way represent the Turkish Cypriot viewpoint.

In his address to the General Assembly, Mr. Kyprianou also referred to the Turkish intervention of Cyprus on 20 July 1974 and termed this operation for peace as invasion. The following excerpt from the official records of the Security Council should suffice to prove that it was Greece who invaded Cyprus and that

a/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year,
2081st meeting, para. 248.

Turkey had been left with no alternative but to intervene, in exercise of her rights and obligations under the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960, in order to save the Turkish people of Cyprus from annihilation at the hands of the Greeks and to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of the bi-national Republic of Cyprus; these statements were made to the Council by no other than Archbishop Makarios himself:

"... What has been happening in Cyprus since last Monday morning [15 July 1974] is a real tragedy. The military régime of Greece has callously violated the independence of Cyprus. Without trace of respect for the democratic rights of the Cypriot people, without trace of respect for the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, the Greek junta has extended its dictatorship to Cyprus ..." (S/PV.1780, p. 7)

"... The coup of the Greek junta is an invasion, and from its consequences the whole of Cyprus suffers, both Greeks and Turks ..." (*ibid.*, p. 21).

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kenan ATAKOL
Minister for Foreign Affairs
and Defence of the Turkish
Federated State of Kibris

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