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Thirty-seventh year

Letter dated 4 June 1982 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 4 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. Coşkun KIRCA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 4 June 1982 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, a letter dated 31 May 1982 addressed to Your Excellency by His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktas, President 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 31 May from Mr. Rauf R. Denktas to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the communication recently addressed to you by the self-appointed "Permanent Representative" of the illegitimate "Government of Cyprus", in which, under the false pretence and self-assumed title of "Government of Cyprus", the Greek Cypriot administration has lodged an unacceptable and most provocative complaint about the historic visit to Northern Cyprus of His Excellency Bülend Ulusu, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey (A/36/875-S/15095 of 20 May 1982).

As Your Excellency is well aware, Turkey is the motherland of the Turkish Cypriots and one of the guarantor Powers of the independence of Cyprus. But for this guarantee and Turkey's active support for the Turkish people of Cyprus during the 11 years between 1963 and 1974, those who still pretend to be the "Government of Cyprus" would have destroyed the bi-communal independence of Cyprus and united the island with Greece. Turkey used her legitimate right of intervention at the eleventh hour and not only averted the utter destruction of the Turkish Cypriot people but also saved the independence of the bi-national Republic of Cyprus.

The late Archbishop Makarios is on record, several times, verifying the fact that the merciless attacks launched against the Turkish people of Cyprus during 1963-1974 was for Enosis, i.e., the union of Cyprus with Greece. One single excerpt from a statement he made in 1973, during an interview with Madame Maria Fejane of Le Points magazine, of 18 February 1973, will suffice on this issue:

"I have struggled for union of Cyprus with Greece, and Enosis will always be my deep national aspiration as it is the aspiration of all Greek Cypriots. My national creed has never changed and my career as a national leader has shown no inconsistency or contradiction."

However, when Archbishop Makarios found himself ousted and had to flee the island after the coup engineered against him in July 1974 by the Greek colonels in Athens, he quickly traded in his cloak and pretended to have turned into a staunch defender of the independence of Cyprus which he had earlier vowed to rescind by uniting the island with Greece. It is worth noting that on 19 July 1974, Archbishop Makarios stated before the Security Council that the coup was aimed at destroying the independence of Cyprus and that both Greek and Turkish Cypriots were suffering because of it. It is also worth noting that this statement which was made a day before the inevitable Turkish intervention of 20 July 1974, Archbishop Makarios had openly accused Greece of invading Cyprus. The following excerpt from official records of the Security Council should suffice in proving that it was Greece who had actually invaded Cyprus and that Turkey had been left with no other

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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:

"... What has been happening in Cyprus since last Monday morning 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 people of Cyprus suffers, both Greeks and Turks ..." (*ibid.*, p. 21).

Viewed within the framework of these compelling circumstances the necessity and inevitability of the Turkish intervention will be much better understood and appreciated. As a result of this intervention the internecine war between Greek Cypriots came to an end; intercommunal strife was at last terminated and the independence of the bi-national Republic of Cyprus was restored. Following the Turkish peace operation of 20 July 1974, a conference was held in Geneva as a result of which, on 30 July 1974, the three guarantor Powers of the Republic of Cyprus publicly proclaimed and acknowledged the presence, in Cyprus, of two autonomous administrations. Of these two administrations, the Turkish Cypriot one was later to be reorganized as a federated State - in accordance with a public referendum and democratic elections held on the basis of universal suffrage - in anticipation of the creation of a new bi-communal, bi-zonal federal republic of Cyprus, and ever since 13 February 1975 it has been functioning as such.

The official visit of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey took place upon my formal invitation as the President of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris. As Your Excellency is well aware, the Turkish Federated State of Kibris is one of the component units of the mutually agreed future federal republic of Cyprus for the establishment of which the accelerated intercommunal talks are continuing, with the acknowledgement and backing of the international community which regards these negotiations as the most appropriate way for finding a peaceful, just and speedy solution to this long-outstanding problem.

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey has, in the meantime, concluded his visit to the Turkish Federated States of Kibris and has returned home. Even a cursory look at his statements and speeches during his three-day stay in the island would be enough to prove the sincerity and willingness of the Turkish Government in expediting a peaceful resolution of the problem through the ongoing intercommunal talks. This peaceful and constructive attitude of the Turkish Government as well as the reserved and positive utterances of the Turkish Prime Minister stand in

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stark contrast to the stance of the Greek Government and the provocative statements made by the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Andreas Papandreou, who had gone so far, during his earlier visit to south Cyprus, as to publicly proclaim and launch a new anti-Turkish crusade in the international arena.

It is worth recalling the fact that, in the aftermath of Papandreou's visit to south Cyprus the informed public opinion and press all over the world were all united as to the negative contribution and effects of that visit on the intercommunal talks. I am in no doubt at all, however, that the same circles will not fail or hesitate to admire and applaud the Turkish Prime Minister for the theme he chose for his speeches throughout his stay in the island. If His Excellency Mr. Bülend Ulusu preached anything, he preached tolerance, forgiveness and understanding, and supported unreservedly the efforts to find a just and durable solution to the conflict through the intercommunal talks. Below is an excerpt from his speech in the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly:

"... in fact, with its decision to establish its own Legislative Assembly, the Turkish community has left with great tolerance, the bitter events of the past to the judgement of history, and thus has laid one of the pillars of the federal roof which will be created jointly with the Greek Cypriot community ... We have been watching with appreciation its maintenance of the intercommunal talks within the framework of the United Nations evaluation paper ... We sincerely wish that these talks will reach a just and lasting solution serving the world peace ..."

In view of the fact that the post-1974 years have seen several visits to Cyprus both from Turkey and Greece including the visits last year of the Foreign Ministers of both countries, Mr. Türkmen and Mr. Mitsotakis, and in consideration of the fact that such visits sparked off no protest from the Greek Cypriot side, it has now become very hard for me to understand the reason behind the combined Greek and Greek Cypriot clamour about this visit, lest it is chosen as a scapegoat by the Greek Cypriot side to break off the intercommunal talks which are at last yielding positive results.

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) Rauf R. DENKTAS
President of the
Turkish Federated State of Kıbrıs
