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QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fourth year

Letter dated 30 April 1979 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 30 April 1979 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 General Assembly, under item 21 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Orhan ERALP
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/34/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 30 April 1979 from Mr. Nail Atalay
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 19 April 1979 addressed to Your Excellency by His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 21 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nail ATALAY
Representative

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APPENDIX

Letter dated 19 April 1979 from Mr. Rauf R. Denktas
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to invite your attention to a Greek Cypriot gathering, held on the occasion of the Greek Independence Day on 25 March 1979, at the Hellenic Cultural Centre in Nicosia, which was attended by the prominent members of the Greek Cypriot community, including Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, the President of the Greek Cypriot administration, Archbishop Chrisostomos and Greek Cypriot ministers, during the course of which Byzantine music and marches were played, chauvinistic speeches were delivered and, most astounding of all, the oath taken in Athens on 7 March 1953 by Archbishop Makarios, General Grivas and their accomplices for the creation of the EOKA underground terrorist organization, with the purpose of uniting Cyprus with Greece, was read aloud and repeated by the audience.

I wish, herein below, to quote the EOKA oath and also put on record that, at a time when strenuous efforts are being concentrated on the resumption of the intercommunal talks, fanatical displays of this kind are not at all conducive to the peaceful settlement of the problem but merely nourish the suspicion that the Greek Cypriot leaders have not abandoned the implementation of the Akritas plan for the complete destruction of the bicommunality of the Cyprus State:

"I take the oath on the Holy Spirit not to disclose anything I know or I shall hear about the enosis struggle even if it costs me my life or even if I am subjected to the greatest tortures. I shall obey all orders given to me without questioning them."

The Akritas plan was circulated as a General Assembly and Security Council document (A/33/115-S/12722, appendix) and its significance is quite clear.

At the same gathering the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Education of the Greek Cypriot administration, Mr. Hadjistephanou, delivered an inflammatory speech and among other things he reiterated that "vindication" of the Greek Cypriots was only possible if the Greek Cypriots followed the course of their "national ideals". In the words of the late Archbishop's memoirs, these "national ideals" were summarized repeatedly from 1960 until his death as nothing but the union of Cyprus with Greece. The Under-Secretary then pointed out that "Cyprus hellenism" could only preserve its national identity by sticking to "national values and ideals" and by remaining "faithful" to their history.

A more significant statement was made on 10 April 1979 by Mr. Spyros Kyprianou at the school of Law and Economics of Salonica University, where 14 years earlier, on 11 May 1965, Archbishop Makarios had publicly reaffirmed that "enosis is the goal". Fourteen years later, Mr. Kyprianou at the same university publicly declared that the Archbishop's address of 11 May 1965 "is as valid today as it was then". (Cyprus Mail, 11 April 1979).

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It is pertinent, therefore, to quote the Archbishop's address of 11 May 1965 in more detail in order to understand the full implications of the message which Mr. Spyros Kyprianou has been passing to "the world of Hellenes". Here are relevant extracts from the Archbishop's address of 1965, which Mr. Kyprianou has underlined as being as valid today as it was then:

"The steady aim and ultimate goal of the struggle of the Cypriot people is the union of Cyprus to the Greek motherland ... No power whatsoever can divert us from the way leading to enosis ... We shall struggle on until the dream of enosis becomes a reality ... The heart of the nation beats now in Cyprus. It is there that the Greek race is conducting its new struggles. It is there that the shrine for new sacrifices has been erected. There is written the new national epic."

And from 1963 to 1974 Archbishop Makarios with the help of people like Mr. Kyprianou conducted "the new struggles of the Greek race" in order to achieve enosis by destroying the binational character of the Republic of Cyprus!

Mr. Kyprianou, 14 years later, has publicly declared that the struggle "of the Greek race for enosis" continues to be as valid today as it was in 1965.

I have no reason at all for doubting that this happens to be the sincere belief and conviction of Mr. Kyprianou, who, on 21 June 1966, when he was the Foreign Minister of the Greek Cypriot administration, publicly declared that the status of independence could be all the better utilized for achieving union of Cyprus with Greece and, I quote:

"The second important question which I have considered expedient to refer to is the status of the State of Cyprus. The strange view is at times expressed that, since enosis is the objective, maintenance and strengthening of the existence of the State of Cyprus within an entity and a policy of its own is a handicap and that enosis would be facilitated if the State of Cyprus were to lose its status."

He then elaborated and said:

"I do not think there is a need for many arguments or for a detailed analysis for one to prove and convince that by strengthening the status of the State of Cyprus both at home and abroad the national goal of enosis is promoted."

Your Excellency, I have no doubt whatsoever that outcries of this sort, at this most delicate phase of the Cyprus question, cannot be regarded as anything other than an attempt to nurture the discord between the two communities, and they certainly aim at sabotaging the efforts to bring the two sides to the negotiating table.

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I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 21 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rauf B. DENKTAŞ
President of the
Turkish Federated State of Cyprus