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QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-fourth year

Letter dated 11 May 1979 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letters of the Permanent Representative of Turkey, dated 30 April and 4 May 1979 (A/34/216-S/13288 and A/34/221-S/13297), to which two letters of Mr. Denktash were attached, dated 19 and 15 April, respectively, and upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to state the following:

It is not, of course, to be expected either from a country which committed brutal aggression against a small neighbouring non-aligned and defenceless country or from its collaborators that the truth would be respected. The contents of the said letters of Mr. Denktash are a complete distortion of the true facts and portray a correspondingly distorted and false picture. The intention evidently is to shift the grave responsibility for the present situation in Cyprus from Turkey to the victim of her actions. Indeed, it is ironical for Turkey to speak of threats to justice and peace in Cyprus while many thousands of Turkish troops are still occupying a large part of its territory. Thus, while Turkey is in continuous violation of the Charter of the United Nations and shows contemptuous disregard for its resolutions regarding Cyprus, Mr. Denktash, having been left with no valid arguments, resorts to the same worn-out and unfounded allegations which have been conclusively refuted in the past.

In order to set the record straight, here is what the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, stated on 10 April 1979 at Salonica:

"We seek a solution based on true independence, in a truly free territorially integral and sovereign state, where all the people, both the Greek Cypriot people, who form 82 per cent of the population, and

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\* A/34/50.

the Turkish Cypriots, who form 18 per cent of the population, would be able to live together in conditions of unity, and to build together a better future for coming generations. We firmly believe that the United Nations resolutions, both those of the General Assembly and those of the Security Council, contain all necessary prerequisites and elements for a just and peaceful solution."

Is there anything in the above to justify the causing of dismay to Turkey and to the Turkish Cypriot community? Then why did Mr. Denktash see fit to make so much noise at the present time?

Again the Deputy Minister for Education, Mr. Hadjistephanou, is accused of an "inflammatory" speech. Cited herebelow is an extract, which furnishes the gist of that speech:

"Attila should leave our land and Cyprus should be left free for all its inhabitants, a sovereign, unitary, independent Cyprus, free from foreign armies. Greeks, Turks, Maronites and Armenians should all live together in peace as in the past."

Could in fairness and objectivity such a speech be described as inflammatory? Is it wrong to speak for the independence of Cyprus or the living together of all Cypriots, or to say that foreign armies should leave the island, as provided in the United Nations resolutions? Why then does Mr. Denktash distort the truth and attempt to give a misleading picture about the gathering at which the above speech was delivered? No oath has been pronounced or repeated. This is a deliberate falsehood.

There is nothing in the speech of President Kyprianou referred to above that can be described as "an attempt to nurture discord between the two communities". Others have nurtured discord between Greek and Turkish Cypriots as part of a deliberate policy, as amply documented in objective reports in the past, but not the President of the Republic of Cyprus.

As to the speech of President Kyprianou on 24 March 1979 in Limassol, I quote the following extracts, which reveal the correct spirit in which the President spoke:

"... We do not consider the Turkish Cypriots as adversaries. We believe that they must have understood that their happiness lies near the Greek Cypriots, that their happiness, as well as the happiness of the entire people, will be found in the unity of the State and in the unity of the people. We shall not accept partitions, as we shall not accept faits accomplis. In order to achieve progress towards a Cyprus solution, Turkey must abandon its expansionist designs."

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"The Turkish Cypriot masses have by now realized that the Turkish Attila has not come to Cyprus to protect their interests, but to impose a solution to his liking, in line with his expansionist plans."

With regard to the traditional message of the Ambassador of Greece on 24 March, its gist is contained in the following paragraph:

"We shall continue to support the Government of Cyprus in the search for a solution which will safeguard the independence of the State of Cyprus and its territorial integrity so that Greek Cypriots, Turkish Cypriots, Armenians and Maronites should be enabled to live a free, honourable and happy life."

I am certain that no one can reasonably disagree with that statement.

At a time when Your Excellency's efforts are aimed at a fruitful meeting between President Kyprianou and Mr. Denktash, for the success of which all possible goodwill is absolutely essential, it was thought fit by Ankara and Mr. Denktash to resort to the same old malicious and unfounded allegations for purposes of propaganda. These letters and their date and time of circulation not only do not contribute to the "political truce between the parties", which Mr. Denktash loudly proclaims but which he himself violates so blatantly, but also raise questions as to the true intentions of Ankara and of the Turkish Cypriot leadership regarding the forthcoming talks, especially when seen also in the light of other counterproductive statements made by the Prime Minister of Turkey at Strasbourg this week.

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) Andreas J. JACOVIDES  
Ambassador Extraordinary  
and Plenipotentiary  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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