

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

S/11390
28 July 1974
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 28 JULY 1974 FROM THE ACTING PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I should be grateful if you would circulate the statement by the Government
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of 28 July 1974 concerning the situation
in Cyprus as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. SAFROMCHUK
Acting Permanent Representative
of the USSR to the United Nations

STATEMENT BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

The Soviet Government considers it necessary to state its position on Cyprus once again and with the utmost clarity. It is moved to do so by the fact that the threat to the independence and sovereignty of an independent State, the Republic of Cyprus, which has arisen as a result of the aggressive actions of the Greek military régime and the complicity of its protectors, has not been removed. It is taking on a new nature, one which is no less dangerous for the fate of Cyprus. An independent sovereign State, a Member of the United Nations, is now faced with the question of continuing or ceasing to exist in the most acute form.

Those same forces which have tried to put an end to the existence of an independent Cyprus through direct military intervention now intend to achieve their former goals by behind-the-scenes manoeuvring. Certain circles in NATO are making of the independent statehood and the territorial integrity of Cyprus a subject of cynical bargaining for the sake of strengthening their military and strategic positions in the eastern Mediterranean. In fact they are working towards presenting the world with the fait accompli of the partition of the country or, at least, of the creation of the conditions for such a partition. In this connexion, they do not hesitate arbitrarily to determine the future of the Cypriot people behind its back and to the detriment of its fundamental and vital interests.

In this light, it is quite understandable why the basic provisions of the Security Council resolution of 20 July 1974 have not yet been implemented.

The Security Council resolution calls for an immediate end to foreign military intervention and the withdrawal without delay of foreign military personnel, including those whose withdrawal was requested by the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios. And yet the Greek military personnel who caused the armed rebellion have not yet been removed from the island. The foreign military forces on Cyprus are not being withdrawn but continue to increase in size. It is not hard to imagine to what tragic consequences all this could lead for the population of Cyprus, which is already being subjected to violence and terror, given the present inflamed state of passions.

The Security Council resolution calls for the restoration of constitutional government in Cyprus. And yet, although the puppet "ruler" Sampson has been removed from the political arena, the real reins of power are in the hands of the rebels, the clear proponents of the annexation of Cyprus, the so-called "enosis".

The conditions necessary to enable the lawful Government headed by President Makarios to exercise its power to its full extent do not exist. Flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the Cypriot people continues. In fact, efforts are being made to consolidate the occupation of the island, to tear it to pieces. And this is being done before the eyes of the entire world.

/...

This situation can no longer be tolerated. An end must be put, as rapidly as possible, to the encroachments on the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. The Soviet Union for its part will continue to strive for that goal. No one should have a shadow of a doubt that such is the position of the Soviet Union.

All States which are for the preservation of Cyprus as an independent State not in words but in fact are duty bound to take all necessary steps to that effect. The first task is the full and immediate implementation of the Security Council resolution of 20 July 1974 concerning Cyprus.

Cyprus must be restored to the position as a sovereign State which it enjoyed before the aggression by the Greek military clique. It is essential urgently to put an end to all foreign interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus and to withdraw all foreign forces from the island.

The Cypriot people - both the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots - must be guaranteed its inalienable right to settle its own problems and the fate of its common homeland, the sovereign Republic of Cyprus, in conditions of peace and tranquility.

This, of course, presupposes participation by the representatives of the lawful Government of Cyprus in all international discussions of the Cyprus problem, including the talks which have begun in Geneva between the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey. The Soviet Union is firmly in favour of this. Any decision which was not in conformity with the interests of the Cypriot people could only lead to further aggravation of the situation and to fresh conflicts.

The Security Council too has a heavy responsibility in this. Its decisions cannot be allowed to remain on paper. The Soviet Government will strive to ensure that the Security Council fulfils the mission entrusted to it in its entirety.

In supporting the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus and the status of the Republic as a non-aligned State, the Soviet Union is guided by considerations of principle. These derive from the very essence of Soviet foreign policy - a policy of repulsing aggression and protecting the lawful rights of all peoples, both great and small, a policy of peace and international détente. Those who are striving to maintain an independent Cyprus and to guarantee peace and security in this region can count on the understanding and co-operation of the Soviet Union.

28 July 1974
