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SPECIAL REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS  
REGARDING CYPRUS

Addendum

1. On 3 December 1967, I addressed a third appeal to the President of Cyprus, and to the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey as follows:

I have the honour to address you once again on the matter of Cyprus. You will recall that, in an effort to avert war, I addressed urgent appeals on 22 and 24 November to the Governments of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey. In recalling and reiterating the substance of those appeals, I express appreciation for the generally favourable reactions of the three Governments to them and for the avoidance of resort to force. My Personal Representative, who arrived in the area on 23 November and has since returned to United Nations Headquarters, has kept me informed of the talks he has had with the parties and about the course of other and separate discussions and developments.

In addition, since those appeals, the Security Council, on 25 November, adopted unanimously its consensus which noted with satisfaction my efforts to avert war over Cyprus, which called for utmost moderation and restraint by the parties and for other courses of action by them in the interest of peace and a permanent settlement in accordance with the Security Council's resolution of 4 March 1964.

I am aware, of course, that subsequent to my appeals there have been consultations and discussions involving the parties which, according to reports reaching me, hold promise that a way can be found to the resolution of at least the current crisis. In the light of this prospect, I feel encouraged to issue this further appeal to the parties to take prompt and positive actions for the preservation of peace. Particularly do I appeal to the Governments of Greece and Turkey to take immediate measures to end any threat to the security of either

one by the other as well as of Cyprus and, as a first step in response to my second appeal dated 24 November, to carry out an expeditious withdrawal of those of their forces in excess of their respective contingents in Cyprus.

With regard to any further role that it might be considered desirable for UNFICYP to undertake, I gather that this could involve, subject to the necessary action by the Security Council, enlarging the mandate of the Force so as to give it broader functions in regard to the realization of quiet and peace in Cyprus, including supervision of disarmament and the devising of practical arrangements to safeguard internal security, embracing the safety of all the people of Cyprus. My good offices in connexion with such matters would, of course, be available to the parties on request.

I am confident that actions of the kind I have referred to will remove the threat of war over Cyprus and thereby win the gratitude of an anxious world.

Highest consideration.

U THANT  
Secretary-General  
United Nations

2. It will be recalled that on 22 November 1967 I addressed to the Governments of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey an appeal the text of which was reported to the Security Council in document S/8248/Add.3. The text of my second appeal of 24 November was reported to the Security Council in document S/8248/Add.5.

3. The Government of Greece replied to my appeal of 22 November in a letter of 24 November of which the text is as follows:

Sir,

I have the honour to communicate below the reply of the Prime Minister of Greece, Mr. Constantine Kollias, to Your Excellency's message dated 22 November 1967:

"Your message reflects the profound sense of responsibility with which you discharge your high functions. My Government and myself greatly appreciate this renewed expression of your untiring efforts for the preservation of peace.

You are certainly aware of the fact that my Government has always, and most particularly since the beginning of the present crisis, done its utmost in order to bring about a détente on the Island. It has exercised all its influence for the rapid return to normality in the Ayios Theodoros-Kophinou area. It has refrained from any menacing or provocative statements. It has encouraged the Greek Press to refrain from alarming reports and vituperative comments. It has even gone as far as refraining from taking certain defensive measures which might be construed as a provocation to the other side. And, most important of all, it has untiringly declared that, faithful to the letter and the spirit of the Charter, Greece desires the settlement of any disputes by peaceful means.

We regret that such has not been the attitude of the Turkish Government which by words and by deeds not only threatens the use of force, but is actually taking military and other measures in preparation of aggression.

We welcome your initiative of sending a high-level Personal Representative to whom we shall state our point of view in further detail. We beg you to actively pursue your efforts for the maintenance of peace to which we shall accord our full co-operation."

Please accept, Your Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Dimitri S. BITSIOS  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of Greece  
to the United Nations

4. In response to my second appeal of 24 November, I received replies from the Governments of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey of which the texts are given below, the reply from the Government of Turkey being in the form of an oral interim reply:

(a) Letter of 27 November to the Secretary-General from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus:

Excellency,

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency the following message from His Beatitude Archbishop Makarios, President of the Republic of Cyprus:

"I have the honour to refer to your appeal of 24 November 1967, addressed to me concerning the critical situation with regard to Cyprus. We welcome your appeal as most constructive, and in response to it, you may rest assured that we are doing our utmost for the maintenance of peace. In this context we also welcome your personal offer of assistance addressed to the three Governments concerned.

Your call for respect of the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and for refraining from any military intervention in the affairs of the Republic is of the highest importance as it goes to the root of the present problem. We consider it imperative that there should be effective international assurances in these respects.

Furthermore, we greatly appreciate your initiative in asking Mr. Jose Rolz-Bennett to undertake an urgent visit to Ankara, Athens and Nicosia as your Personal Representative in order to convey your anxiety and concern about the deteriorating situation and to offer any assistance for the avoidance of war.

I wish to express to you on behalf of my Government and myself our gratitude for your unsparing efforts for the preservation of peace and the creation of peaceful conditions, so vital a prerequisite to the efforts for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration and esteem.

27 November 1967  
Nicosia

Archbishop MAKARIOS  
President of the Republic of Cyprus"

Please accept, Excellency, the expression of my highest regard and consideration.

Zenon ROSSIDES  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of Cyprus  
to the United Nations

(b) Letter of 27 November to the Secretary-General from the Permanent Representative of Greece:

Sir,

I have the honour to communicate below the reply of the Prime Minister of Greece, Mr. Constantine Kollias, to Your Excellency's message dated 24 November 1967:

"I have received your message of 24 November 1967 and once again I express to you the thanks of the Greek Government for your concern as well as for the mission of Mr. Rolz-Bennett. The Greek Government is ready to accept your suggestions and to endorse your message as a whole. It must, however, draw your attention most seriously that it is essential that the Turkish Government give formal assurances that it shall desist from the use of force or threat of the use of force, that it shall respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and that it shall refrain from any military intervention in the affairs of that Republic. Furthermore, if there is to be a withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces from the Island, this move should be accompanied by a recall of measures of military preparedness taken by the Turkish Government and directed against both Greece and Cyprus. We further agree with you that the aim should be the ultimate complete withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces from Cyprus other than those of the United Nations and to that end further efforts should be made.

In accepting your suggestions the Greek Government makes a definite contribution to peace. So does the Government of Cyprus by replying in a favourable way to your message. You are, however, aware that a one-sided acceptance and implementation of your suggestions would expose to the gravest dangers not only Cyprus, but peace in general. For there is at this moment no assurance that the threats to the peace on the part of Turkey will not be repeated nor that Turkey renounces the use of force in pursuing its objectives. It is therefore obvious how grave a responsibility devolves on the United Nations, should the contributions of Greece and Cyprus to the preservation of peace not be matched by the other side."

Please accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Dimitri S. BITSIOS  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of Greece  
to the United Nations

(c) Record of an oral communication from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General of 28 November:

We consider the Secretary-General's appeal as a means of keeping open the peaceful approaches to the desired result.

In a manner consistent with the spirit of the appeal we have had frank conversations with Mr. Rolz-Bennett and Mr. Cyrus Vance and have explained to them our policies and peaceful intentions. We believe that in that manner we have proved by deeds the importance we attach to the Secretary-General's appeal and have thus responded to his call.

We are hoping that Cyrus Vance's visits to Ankara and Athens may bring about the peaceful objective which we have in mind. The results obtained will of course be brought to the knowledge of the Secretary-General.

In our view, the purposes of the Secretary-General's appeal could best be served if the party to which it is mainly addressed, namely, Greece, would act with a spirit of understanding and adopt without delay a constructive attitude. Time is running short. We therefore hope that results should be obtained within the shortest period.

As soon as the situation is further clarified we shall of course communicate again with the Secretary-General.

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