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LETTER DATED 10 MARCH 1966 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

It is no surprise that the Greek Cypriot Administration should feel constrained, at this juncture, to level false accusations against Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot Community. However, this can hardly be the appropriate method to diminish the effects on international opinion of the joint plot of the Government of Greece and the Greek Cypriot Administration to annex Cyprus to Greece in violation of existing treaties and contrary to the resolutions of the Security Council as well as of the General Assembly and in disregard of the wishes of the Turkish people of Cyprus. This Greek plot was finally made public, it will be recalled, by the joint communiqué issued by Archbishop Makarios, Greek Cypriot leader, and Mr. Stephanopoulos, Prime Minister of Greece, in Athens on 2 February 1966, in which they categorically rejected any solution to the Question of Cyprus which excludes the annexation of the island to Greece and declared Enosis as the national goal of all Hellenes.

In his letters to Your Excellency (S/7182 and 7189), Ambassador Rossides has now deemed it fit to make against Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leaders new false charges of complicity in acts of sabotage in the Greek sectors of Cyprus. I have been authorized by my Government to reject these ludicrous and concocted accusations.

One thing about the Greek Cypriot Community we know with some degree of certainty is that there are among them influential groups of hawks who are in favour of immediate declaration of unilateral Enosis and groups of doves who believe that Enosis is bound to drop into their laps with the passage of time, and yet other less significant groups who could perhaps be labelled as "crows", whose allegiance and intentions constitute a worry for the Greek Cypriot doves and hawks. To the best of our knowledge, their strong and occasionally violent

rivalry has, in the past, resulted in acts of sabotage causing physical and material damage against each other and, unfortunately, against the Turkish Community also.

Upon the publication of Mr. Yiorgadjis' accusations in the Greek Cypriot Press, the Turkish Community of Cyprus issued a statement through its spokesman rejecting these accusations as false and denouncing the foul motivations which apparently prompted the Greek Cypriot Minister of Interior to take the course he has. The Turkish Cypriot spokesman declared, inter alia, that "Mr. Yiorgadjis, whose organization proved itself incapable of finding the actual perpetrators of the acts of sabotage in question, must have felt obliged, under increasing pressure of public criticism against his person, to invent a scapegoat. He could, nevertheless, have been able to amuse his community more if he had chosen to have the present day's more popular Agent (007) arrested instead of the members of the former (OAS)." The Turkish Cypriot spokesman also recalled past occasions on which Minister Yiorgadjis found it convenient to level such unfounded accusations against the leaders of the Turkish Community and concluded by stating that "Mr. Yiorgadjis is probably trying to build up a case which he could exploit as a convenient excuse to bar foreigners from entering the Turkish sectors of Cyprus and thus isolate the Turkish Community still further."

The Turkish Government and, I have no doubt, the Turkish Cypriot Community, would have gladly joined in the concern demonstrated by Ambassador Rossides regarding the security of the Cypriot Republic if there was an iota of evidence that he was sincere in his protestations. It would be useful to recall here that both Foreign Minister Kyprianou and Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister of Greece, Mr. Tsirimokos, openly stated that regular army troops of Greece were stationed in the Greek sectors of Cyprus. Furthermore, as recently as 26 February 1966, General Grivas, Commander-in-Chief of Greek and Greek Cypriot forces in Cyprus, disclosed to the Press, on his return to the island from Athens where he made a personal report on the military situation to the Greek Government, that Cyprus formed part of the defence area of Greece. In the light of these statements and of the fact that the common objective of the Greek Cypriots and of the Government of Greece is the annexation of Cyprus to Greece, it is obvious that any intervention in Cyprus and encroachment on its independence is coming from Greek

and Greek Cypriot sides. Under the circumstances, it is clear that resolution 2131 (XX) on the declaration of the inadmissibility of intervention could appropriately be invoked against Greece and not Turkey. In fact, article 2 of the said resolution, which Ambassador Rossides endeavoured to twist to make it suit his purpose, reads as follows: "Also, no State shall organize, assist, foment, finance, incite or tolerate subversive, terrorist or armed activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the régime of another State, or interfere in civil strife in another State." The armed activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the established régime in Cyprus have been coming, since December 1963, from Greece and the Greek Cypriot Community. The Turkish Community has simply been resisting this attempt at violent overthrow of the established constitutional régime by whatever means it has at its disposal. The Turkish Government which has undertaken, along with other signatories of the pertinent Treaty, to guarantee the maintenance of the independence of the Republic of Cyprus and the established régime in the island against such violent overthrow, is firmly determined to honour its commitment without shirking its responsibilities.

The Greek Cypriot Administration has apparently taken this opportunity to molest the personnel of the Turkish Embassy in Nicosia. Mr. Kemal Coskun, Attaché of the Embassy, not only has been falsely implicated by the Greek Cypriot Administration in these trumped-up charges, but, we understand, he has also been unconstitutionally declared persona non grata. The Vice-President of the Republic, Dr. Fazil Kuchuk, has already made it known on authority vested in him under article 50 of the Constitution of Cyprus, that he does not concur in this unilateral action taken by Archbishop Makarios and that, therefore, the declaration of Mr. Coskun as persona non grata is devoid of any legal validity. Consequently, the Turkish Government does not consider it necessary to take any action whatsoever on such a declaration.

I shall be grateful if Your Excellency would kindly have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

Please accept, etc.

(Signed) Orhan ERALP
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations