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SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-eighth year

Letter dated 20 December 1983 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 20 December 1983 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 41, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. Coşkun KIRCA  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Letter dated 20 December 1983 from Mr. Nail Atalay  
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 9 December 1983 addressed to Your Excellency by His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 41, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nail ATALAY  
Representative of the  
Turkish Republic of  
Northern Cyprus

APPENDIX

Letter dated 9 December 1983 from Mr. Rauf R. Denktas  
to the Secretary-General

This is to bring to Your Excellency's notice further proof, if it were really needed, of the cardinal reason for not getting any tangible result, for so long, from the intercommunal talks and why the Turkish Cypriot co-founder partner of the bi-national state of Cyprus was driven to declare its statehood after being deprived of all its vested rights and liberties for 20 years.

The Athens daily Ethnos, in its issue of 24 November 1983, reported the following statement by the Prime Minister of Greece, Mr. Andreas Papandreou:

"Our Cyprus policy can be summarized as follows: we can only negotiate for a unitary Cyprus. For us neither federation nor confederation is an acceptable solution. So, what do we propose? Our proposal is for the establishment of a unitary state. We can negotiate on this after the departure of the Turkish soldiers."

I have repeatedly pointed out in my public statements that the non-progress at the intercommunal talks was due to a lack of political will on the Greek Cypriot side for reaching a federal solution as envisaged by summit agreements of 1977 and 1979 and as underlined by the Secretary-General in his opening statement of 1980 and the evaluation paper of 1981. Indeed, these latter documents had become necessary in view of the wanton denial by Greek Cypriot leadership that the summit meeting of 1977 enveloped a bi-zonal federal solution. As a result of this denial of an agreed principle by the Greek Cypriot side, the intercommunal talks were bogged down and, to resume them, the Secretary-General, who was present at and was a witness to the summit talks, came out and expounded the fact that bi-zonality of a future federation and the security aspect for Turkish Cypriots were cardinal matters that had been discussed and settled at the summit meetings. In spite of this help by the Secretary-General, the negotiations did not lead anywhere because the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. Kyprianou, under directions of the Prime Minister of Greece, preferred the internationalization of the problem to settling it. Settling the Cyprus problem under agreed terms and within the agreed procedure would lead Cyprus into a bi-zonal, federal structure. As this was not the "national aim" of the Greek side, as restated by Mr. Andreas Papandreou, the intercommunal talks were used as a ruse for gaining time while the Greek side felt free to misinform the world, in our absence, about the Cyprus problem in full liberty. Unfortunately, no one was able to stop them from presenting to the world a case that contradicted the purpose and the essence of the intercommunal talks, and we were condemned by the international community. The Greek Cypriots began to use each and every resolution as a further deadly weapon against us, thus destroying the agreed basis for the solution of the problem of Cyprus.

If the attitude of Greece and Greek Cypriots towards the Cyprus problem is as demonstrated in the aforementioned statement by the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Papandreou, then the prospects of initiating an understanding, let alone mutual trust and confidence between the two peoples in Cyprus are grim indeed.

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English

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I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 41, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rauf R. DENKTAS  
President of the  
Turkish Republic of  
Northern Cyprus

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