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QUESTION OF CYPRUSSECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 24 January 1990 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 24 January 1990 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Ozer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 24 January 1990 from Mr. Ozer Koray
to the Secretary-General

I have been instructed by my government to bring to your attention the following in relation to the rearmament efforts of the Greek Cypriot administration of South Cyprus:

1) The Greek Cypriot daily Alithia of November 10, 1989 reported that "millions of Cyprus pounds" will be spent on purchase of new modern weapons for the Greek Cypriot National Guard. According to the same source, this new move was debated, at some length, during a Defense Committee meeting of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives where the Greek Cypriot "Minister of Defense", as well as officers belonging to the "National Guard", briefed the Committee members on future arms purchases.

2) Another Greek Cypriot daily, Eleftheria Tis Gnomis of November 23, 1989 reported that, in accordance with a 3-year rearmament program prepared by the "Ministry of Defense", the total amount of spending on new arms was estimated at 300 million Cyprus pounds. The Greek Cypriot "Minister of Defense", Mr. Andreas Aloneftis, was quoted in the same daily as saying that the program had been submitted to the House Defense Committee, and that the question now was to secure the necessary funds. Reportedly, Mr. Aloneftis said that the funds which had accumulated in the "Defense Fund" fell short of covering the new additional spending envisaged by the program and that several ways and means for increasing these funds were now under consideration.

Mr. Aloneftis added that, among the new measures considered for this purpose by his Ministry, were an exclusive tax increase on the wages and salaries of those employed in the public service, and the transfer, into the "Defense Fund", of part of the proceeds from the VAT to be levied shortly.

3) At the end of November, it was reported in Greek Cypriot newspapers that, as a new measure for strengthening the so-called "Defense Fund", tax bills, providing for price increases in cigarettes and fuel, had been introduced in the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives. The new bills propose an increase of 7 cents per liter of fuel and an increase of 3 cents per packet of cigarettes followed by 2% annual increases for the next four years. The same sources reported that a separate bill had also been tabled for doubling taxes earmarked for armament purchases on incomes and expenditures from 2% to 4%.

4) It was reported in the Greek dailies Agon and Simerini of December 2, 1989 that, at a meeting organized by Greek Cypriot lawyers in Nicosia, Mr. Aloneftis stated that the Greek Cypriot military forces had reached a level of strength that could effectively confront the "forces of Atilla" and that, military power, *which constituted the corner-stone of his administration's foreign policy*, would be further strengthened. In reply to questions, Mr. Aloneftis added that, currently, a 10-year rearmament program, including purchase of tanks and missiles, was being implemented, and confirmed that his administration attached great importance to militarization. Mr. Aloneftis further added:

"The reason for reinforcing our armed forces with tanks and missiles is that these are the most powerful (effective) weapons against enemy tanks. And now we are considering buying fighter jets against those of our enemy. This will happen at a later stage. But we shall set up the necessary infrastructure to this end. We shall train personnel for our airforce. Presently, personnel is being sent to the Airforce Academy in Greece for training."

In any future war with Turkey, Mr. Aloneftis said, his armed forces were in a position to defeat "Atilla's forces" with the active support of Greece. The presence of Greek officers in the Greek Cypriot National Guard,

he added, was a clear indication of the existing close ties and cooperation between his Ministry and that of Greece. Mr. Aloneftis, in response to other questions, said that Greek Cypriot reserves would be called in for readiness exercises which would last upto one week. Greek Cypriot women would also be drafted into the army on a long-term basis. Mr. Aloneftis was also reported as saying that Greek Cypriot forces would, in case of "emergency", return to their former sentries unmanned in accordance with the Deconfrontation Agreement.

5) In an interview published in the Greek Cypriot daily Proina Nea of January 7, 1990, the Greek Cypriot "Minister of Defense" stated that, in case of war, Greece would fight alongside the Greek Cypriots and that the Greek Airforce and Navy units would provide cover for the Greek Cypriot National Guard. Mr. Aloneftis renewed his side's determination to continue with full vigor its present rearmament efforts. He said:

"As a result of the recent weapons purchases, the National Guard is now in a position to engage in war..We must be prepared for war at all times. To this end, we must secure the mass mobilization of our people."

Referring to the militia forces in Southern Cyprus, Mr. Aloneftis noted that new inland units would be formed throughout the South, in addition to those already established along the borders. These forces would be deployed in all areas, including shorelines, airports, fuel and ammunition depots and strategic road-crossings.

6) Simerini of January 8, 1990 reported that a second aircraft purchased for the Greek Cypriot National Guard had been delivered to the Greek Cypriot authorities in South Cyprus. The "Pilatus PC-9" aircraft, used in combat training, was named "Ammohostos" (Famagusta). It will be recalled that the first aircraft acquired by the Greek Cypriots was named "Kyrania" (Kyrenia).

The above military measures taken by the Greek Cypriot administration are the latest examples of the ongoing rearmament program heedlessly pursued by the Vassiliou regime in South Cyprus against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The statements in the same vein of the Greek Cypriot "Defense Minister" also testify clearly to the military ambitions of his administration. As you are well aware, the military build-up in South Cyprus has assumed new proportions since the coming to power of Mr. Vassiliou in 1988.

Our authorities have drawn your attention to this trend at every opportunity and have stressed its implications on the process of negotiations between the two sides under Your Excellency's good offices mission. So far this perilous trend in South Cyprus has not changed, and today, its adverse effects on the relations between the two peoples are felt very strongly. The Greek Cypriot arming frenzy will have to stop before the two peoples can begin to look forward to a federal association between their respective states.

At a time when the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is faced with a hostile neighbor whose daily "foreign policy" considerations, namely the aggressive policies towards the Turkish Cypriots, are shaped by and closely linked to the increasing level of militarization in South Cyprus, we would like to draw, once again, the attention of all concerned to the gravity of the situation prevailing in the island. We feel that this is highly pertinent especially at a time when Your Excellency is engaged in new efforts for the resumption of the stalled talks between the two sides.

Our concern in connection with the level of militarization in South Cyprus is based on facts and figures. The situation on the ground needs no overt or covert means to monitor. Our calls for an early reversal of this situation have gone unheeded. Therefore, the need has arisen to place on record, for the benefit of everybody, our many representations in the face of the ongoing war-like preparations in South Cyprus. To this end, I am enclosing copies of my letters (attached as appendices 1-9) addressed to Your Excellency since April 1989 which highlight the rearmament efforts of the Greek Cypriot administration, the extent of military build-up in South Cyprus, as well as the aggressive measures taken in this regard and the provocative statements made by the Greek Cypriot leaders over this period.



Özer KORAY
Representative of the
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

APPENDIX I

Letter dated 25 April 1989 from Mr. Ozer Koray⁶⁰
to the Secretary-General

The Turkish Cypriot side is deeply concerned by recent Greek Cypriot news reports on the activities of the Greek Cypriot underground terrorist organizations in South Cyprus and especially their efforts to arm themselves. These efforts culminated in the recent pilfering of weapons from the Greek Cypriot National Guard armories. This alarming development was widely reported in the Greek Cypriot press of April 14-15, 1989. I would like to bring to your attention the following pertinent information, as reported in the Greek Cypriot press, in relation to the recent turn of events in South Cyprus.

The Greek Cypriot daily, *Apoyevmatini*, reported that the Greek Cypriot Minister of the Interior, Mr. Christodoulos Benjamin, confirmed the existence of organized groups engaged in illegal operations throughout South Cyprus. The so-called Minister of the Interior, as related in the news item, further noted that, although members of such groups were known and kept under surveillance by the Greek Cypriot authorities, no legal action was taken against them. In any event, Mr. Benjamin conceded that illegal possession of arms, in large numbers and outside the control of the Greek Cypriot administration, had become the rule in South Cyprus.

Another Greek Cypriot daily, *Eleftherotipia*, reported that a Greek Cypriot arrested in this connection revealed the location of a number of guns stolen from the army camps. According to the same report, a Greek Cypriot spokesman confirmed that other weapons were now in the hands of illegal groups and that the matter was under investigation.

The Greek Cypriot weekly, Epikeri, wrote that a National Guard soldier, also arrested for complicity in the theft of arms from the camps, disclosed that large sums of money had been offered to him for this purpose by members of a group calling itself "The Organization". Epikeri also reported that a Greek Cypriot civilian, notorious for his pre-1974 terrorist activities, was also active in promoting the arming efforts of this group. According to another daily, Mesimerini, the so-called "Organization" is already in possession of sufficient quantities of weapons stolen from the National Guard armories for launching its operations.

Given these reports, Your Excellency will no doubt share our concern in the face of this upswing in such familiar terrorist activities among the Greek Cypriots. The emerging underground organizations in the South are very reminiscent of the EOKA-type militant groups which terrorized the Turkish Cypriot population during the 1963-1974 period. The current upsurge of terrorist activities in South Cyprus comes at a time when the Greek Cypriot administration is engaged in a massive build-up of its offensive forces. The Turkish Cypriot side has repeatedly underlined the potential dangers of such ill-intentioned and self-defeating courses of action which serve only to erode confidence between the two peoples. The emergence of new armed elements in South Cyprus, whose hostile aims are only too well-known to the Turkish Cypriot side, will further exacerbate the tense situation. Needless to say, the continuation of Your Excellency's good offices mission and the success of the current talks between the two leaders in the island depend largely on the creation of an atmosphere conducive to a settlement. In the circumstances, this will require a great deal of effort on the part of the Greek Cypriot side.


Özer Koray
Representative

APPENDIX II

Letter dated 25 April 1989 from Mr. Özer Koray
to the Secretary-General

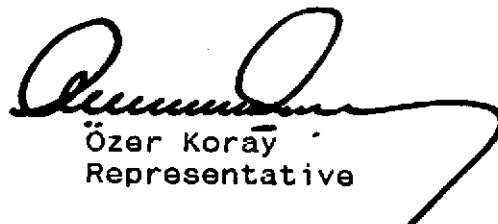
I would like to bring to your attention the recent decision of the Greek Cypriot Council of Ministers, as reported in the Greek Cypriot press of April 15, 1989, authorizing the Minister of Defense to conscript Greek Cypriots over the age of 50 for military service in the so-called "Militia Forces", established recently with the declared aim of attacking the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus "at an opportune time".

The decision of the so-called Council of Ministers, as related by the Greek Cypriot daily Fileleftheros, envisages the drafting of all Greek Cypriot citizens for compulsory service, for a period of up to 26 months, ostensibly for organizing the population behind the frontiers and setting up of militia groups in urban centers. Virtually all Greek Cypriots, including reserves and those lacking military training, will be required, by way of individual summons, to take part in monthly military exercises.

The formation of "Militia Forces" as part of the illegal National Guard in South Cyprus, and the conscription of all able-bodied Greek Cypriots for military service, can only be interpreted as an act of preparation for war and constitutes a

blatant provocation against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The recent remarks made by the war-mongering Commander of the National Guard and the so-called Defense Minister, coupled with the accelerated pace of the arms build-up in South Cyprus, are open manifestations of the hostile intentions of the Greek Cypriot administration.

The Turkish Cypriot side is closely monitoring these dangerous developments in South Cyprus. The present aggressive policies of the Greek Cypriot side are totally incompatible with the agreed aim of the ongoing talks between the two sides in Cyprus, namely the creation of a federal Republic based on mutual trust and good-neighborliness between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot peoples. We hope that our concern will be equally shared by all those who support an early settlement in the island. The underlying difficulty, however, will persist so long as the Greek Cypriot administration is treated by the world community as the "legal" government of Cyprus and its intransigent stance encouraged by certain circles. The Turkish Cypriot side has demonstrated its genuine desire for a bi-zonal federal settlement based on the equal political status and participation of the two sides. The Greek Cypriot administration should now reciprocate by ceasing all efforts to impose its usurped status over the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Until this is done, the process of negotiations will bear no fruit.



Özer Koray
Representative

APPENDIX III

Letter dated 5 May 1989 from Mr. Özer Koray
to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my government, I would like to bring to your attention the recent decision of the Greek Cypriot administration to reinforce military positions along the "Green Line" with new recruits of the so-called "Militia Forces" envisaged within the ongoing militarization program which constitutes an act of provocation against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

According to the Greek Cypriot daily Apoyevmatini of April 19, 1989, the "Militia Forces", comprising Greek Cypriot reserves over the age of 50, would shortly take up positions along the "Green Line" in Nicosia. It is reported that, National Guardsmen thus relieved, would be shifted to other "sensitive" areas.

The Greek Cypriot Minister of Defense, Mr. Aloneftis, as reported in the same newspaper, announced upon his return from the United States that, during the first phase beginning shortly after Easter holidays, 13 units would be established at forward positions in the most sensitive areas in Nicosia. The so-called Minister of Defense was also reported as saying that, once the organization and training of the first 13 units had been completed, the setting up and deployment of other units would immediately follow. Mr. Aloneftis also stated that, new recruits would then take up duties in military units along the borders to replace old ones alternately every 1-2 weeks in accordance with regional needs.

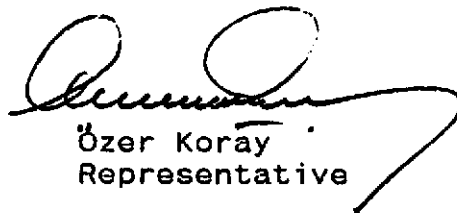
The newspaper noted that the units will be based in military camps in those regions but that it was not unlikely for them to receive orders from separate headquarters. It is further reported that additional reserves in other age groups would also be conscripted with a view to reinforcing the units and extending their operations.

Your Excellency is no doubt following these developments in South Cyprus as closely as the concerned authorities of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The negative effects of the ongoing military preparations in South Cyprus on the current talks between the two sides conducted under Your Excellency's auspices can hardly be over-emphasized.

At this crucial stage, when the two leaders in Cyprus have started the third round of talks to reconcile their differences on the future federal settlement in the island, the ongoing military preparations in the South can only be interpreted as an obvious lack of good-will on the part of the Greek Cypriot side to reach such a settlement through peaceful means. Recently we have witnessed political maneuvers by the Greek Cypriot administration to frustrate the efforts to implement a deconfrontation plan in certain areas along the border in Nicosia. The positive attitude of the Turkish Cypriot side in this connection was met with unacceptable preconditions and accusations from the Greek Cypriot side which spared no effort to undermine the agreement and make political propaganda out of the whole issue. Recent military preparations along the "Green Line" have revealed that from the outset the Greek Cypriot side had no intention of signing this agreement which envisaged the unmanning of certain military positions in the Nicosia area.

In view of the above, the security concerns of the Turkish Cypriot side will remain as a priority issue in discussions on any future settlement in the island. So far, the constructive and conciliatory approach displayed by the Turkish Cypriot side in all aspects of the problem during the process of negotiations since August of last year has been confronted with an increasingly intractable stance at the negotiating table and an arming frenzy, incompatible with the spirit of negotiations.

I wish to reiterate my government's view that the success of Your Excellency's good offices mission in Cyprus will depend largely on the reversal of this perilous trend in South Cyprus and the restoration of mutual trust between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot peoples.



Özer Koray
Representative

APPENDIX IV


Letter dated 23 May 1989 from Mr. Özer Koray
to the Secretary-General

Upon instruction from my government, I would like to bring to your attention further developments in South Cyprus, as reported in the Greek Cypriot press, pertaining to the ongoing armament efforts of the Greek Cypriot administration.

1. The Greek Cypriot daily Ta Nea of May 4, 1989, reported that the so-called "Militia Forces", consisting of Greek Cypriots under the age of 50, would shortly be called for duty and that the first units would take up positions at sensitive points along the frontiers. The Greek Cypriot Minister of Defense is quoted in the same newspaper as saying that, within two years, "Militia Forces" would be established throughout South Cyprus, thus enabling the conscripts, when summoned, to join in with their units immediately.

2. The Greek Cypriot daily Alithia of May 12, 1989, reported that a draft bill has been introduced to the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives with a view to enabling the Greek Cypriot administration to increase its "defense fund" through credits totalling over 32 million pounds sterling. According to the same press report, additional sources were being sought as the envisaged budget allocations fell short of the level of spending required for the militarization program. The draft bill, which has already been debated at the House Defense Committee, will shortly be taken up by the House General Assembly for action.

I have, in my previous letters addressed to Your Excellency on the same matter, emphasized the concern of the Turkish Cypriot side in the face of the continuing aggressive policies of the Greek Cypriot side. Suffice it to say that the escalation of tension in the island as a direct consequence of the rearming attempts of the Greek Cypriot side will have detrimental effects on the process of negotiations between the two sides and that the responsibility for such an outcome will rest upon the Greek Cypriot leaders.



Özer Koray
Representative

APPENDIX V

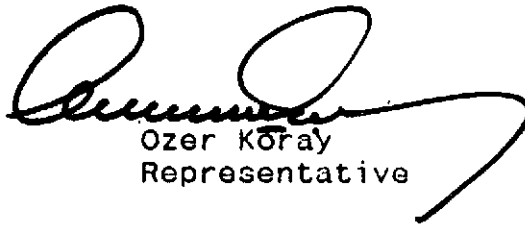
Letter dated 5 July 1989 from Mr. Özer Koray
to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my government I would like to bring to your attention recent provocative statements by both the Commander of the Greek Cypriot National Guard, General Marcopoulos, and the Greek Cypriot Minister of Defense, Mr. Andreas Aloneftis, which shed further light on the extent and purpose of the ongoing military preparations in South Cyprus.

The Greek Cypriot daily Simerini of June 8, 1989 reported that, at a meeting of Greek Cypriot reserves in the Larnaca area, General Marcopoulos declared that their aim was to create an army which could go to war, if necessary, in support of the struggle of its political leadership to secure an "acceptable" solution to the Cyprus problem. The General also claimed that the military balance on the island had been effectively altered in favour of the Greek Cypriot side.

The Greek Cypriot Minister of Defense, addressing the same crowd, stated that his ministry attached utmost importance to reserve officers as they would be required to command the Greek Cypriot reserve forces in case of war. For the time being, Mr. Aloneftis said, the reserve officers would be in charge of the military groups set up in urban centers which would shortly be transformed into militia forces. Mr. Aloneftis added that a bill was being prepared to enable the promotion of these officers up to the rank of major in cognizance of their important role in the military. The so-called Minister of Defense also disclosed that his ministry was currently preparing a five-year plan which envisaged the equipment of the Greek Cypriot National Guard army with what he described as "super modern weapons system".

In view of the above, our conviction that the Greek Cypriot side is not inclined to abandon its age-old policy of settling the Cyprus issue by force of arms is further strengthened. Needless to say, the present policies of the Greek Cypriot administration, coupled with the ongoing military build-up in South Cyprus, are totally inconsistent with the spirit of the negotiations being conducted between the two sides under Your Excellency's auspices. I would, therefore, like to briefly reiterate that my government, as explained in my previous letters addressed to Your Excellency on the same subject, maintains its position that the responsibility for any possible disruption of the ongoing inter-communal talks as a direct consequence of these aggressive policies pursued by the Greek Cypriot administration, will have to be borne directly by the Greek Cypriot side.



Ozer Köray
Representative

APPENDIX VI

Letter dated 12 July 1989 from Mr. Özer Koray
to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my government, and further to my letters in connection with the ongoing armament efforts of the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus, I would like to bring to Your Excellency's attention the following new disturbing developments in this regard:

1. The Greek Cypriot daily Agon reported on June 19, 1989 that, following the recent decision of the Greek Cypriot administration to purchase military equipment to bolster its offensive forces, members of the Defense Committee of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives had flown to Europe in order to visit weapons manufacturing plants in two NATO countries. The newspaper further noted that, in accordance with a program, the House Defense Committee members were to visit several large-scale plants belonging to companies with which agreements had been reached for the purchase of various military equipment by the Greek Cypriot administration. In late May, the paper added, 180 million Cyprus pounds had been allocated for this purpose by the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives and that a large portion of this fund was to be used in payment for weapons which had already been delivered to the Greek Cypriot National Guard.

According to the same news report, a spending of over 260 million Cyprus pounds is envisaged during the next three years in meeting the requirements of the National Guard armament program. Agon further noted that the House Defense Committee is examining various options, including tax measures, designed for the strengthening of the Greek Cypriot "defense" fund and that prior to any reference by the Committee to the House General Assembly, the issue will be taken up with the political parties.

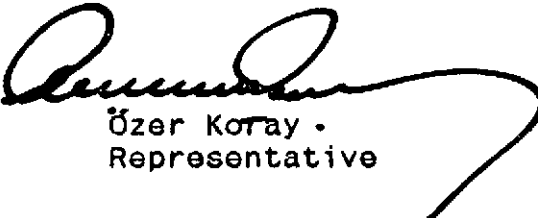
2. The Greek Cypriot Minister of the Interior, Mr. Christodoulos Benjamin, made the following statement on the occasion of the recent "Cataclysm Festival" in South Cyprus:

"Today our thoughts are not directed only towards Famagusta. Our thoughts surpass the barbed wires and the divisory lines, embrace our captive villages and towns, the places we love and our homes which we shall never forget or give up.

"Today, the invading forces may be holding onto our ancestral lands by force of arms, trampling upon our basic freedoms and rights; but no force or occupier can extinguish the love for our country, no Atilla can erase the longing for our country or lessen the zeal to return to our homes."

The above statement by Mr. Benjamin is just one of the long chain of provocative statements made by the Greek Cypriot military and political leaders against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in a concerted and war-mongering fashion. It is also no coincidence that an upsurge in such statements come at a time when the offensive military capability of the Greek Cypriot forces are at an all-time high and increasing steadily.

As long as the policy of the Greek Cypriot administration continue to be one of aggression and intimidation against the Turkish Cypriots, the attainment of mutual trust and cooperation between the two peoples as a prerequisite to a federal settlement in the island, will remain to be a remote possibility.



Özer Koray -
Representative

APPENDIX VII

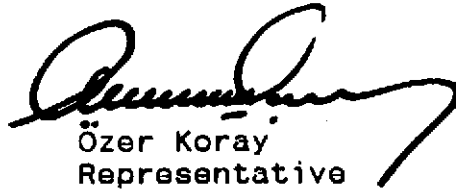
Letter dated 22 August 1989 from Mr. Özer Koray
to the Secretary-General

I have been instructed by my government to bring to your attention the following in connection with the armament efforts of the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus:

1. It has come to our knowledge that the Greek Cypriot administration has recently placed orders with certain foreign companies for the purchase of a number of AMX-30 B-2 tanks, 35 mm Oerlikon anti-aircraft weapons and VAB-UTM 800 model armored personnel carriers to be used by the Greek Cypriot National Guard. In addition, it has been ascertained for the first time that an order was placed for the purchase of Gazelle and Jet Ranger type helicopters, as well as Aspide and Sparrow missiles. It is believed that the unknown quantity of arms and weaponry recently delivered at the port of Limassol included M-16 type assault weapons which were distributed promptly to the National Guard forces.

2. It is observed that there has been an upsurge in the arms purchases of the Greek Cypriot administration over the last three months. For this purpose, the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives has approved appropriations in the order of 180 million Cyprus pounds and has also authorized the spending of over 145 million Cyprus pounds by the Board of Directors of the so-called Defense Strengthening Fund. It is also known that a large portion of this allotment will be used in payment for the AMX-30 B-2 tanks which were purchased from France and are expected to be delivered ahead of schedule in the next few months.

The Greek Cypriot side should be made to realize that the Cyprus issue cannot be settled by force of arms, but only by peaceful negotiations based on mutual trust and understanding of the concerns and expectations of the two peoples. Under the circumstances, the Turkish Cypriot side cannot be expected to have confidence in its southern neighbour whose ulterior motives are clearly demonstrated by deeds as well as public statements.



Özer Koray
Representative

APPENDIX VIII

Letter dated 20 September 1989 from Mr. Özer Koray
to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my government, I would like to bring to your attention recent reports in relation to the purchase of modern tanks, aircraft and other weaponry from France and Switzerland by the Greek Cypriot administration of Southern Cyprus as further evidence of the ongoing preparations for war in South Cyprus.

According to Greek Cypriot press reports, quoting Greek Cypriot "Defense Ministry" sources, the Vassiliou administration has purchased 35 AMX-30 B-2 tanks from France, thus bringing the number of such tanks in the hands of this administration to over 50, and the total number of tanks to over 150. The same sources are also quoted as saying that the delivery of the tanks will start before the end of the year and that the new tanks will be armed with "super modern weapons systems" in order to enhance their striking power and capabilities by several-fold. It will also be recalled that, in addition to the above, the Greek Cypriot administration has recently purchased armored vehicles, Gazelle helicopters equipped with HOT missiles as well as Mistral and Matra type anti-aircraft missiles from France. A more detailed report on Greek Cypriot armament procurements from France appeared in the September 4, 1989 issue of "Defense News" which has been annexed to my letter published as a UN document on September 15, 1989 (A/43/1013, S/20845).

It has also come to our knowledge that the Greek Cypriot administration has purchased two PC-9 type aircraft from Switzerland and that they will be delivered to the National Guard shortly. The planes, ostensibly to be used for flight training purposes, are in fact capable of being equipped with anti-tank, anti-personnel rockets, machine-guns and other assault weapons. It will also be remembered that the Greek Cypriot administration had previously procured Oerlikon anti-aircraft guns and Skyguard fire control systems from this country.

/...

It is regrettable that Switzerland, while declaring support for the intercommunal talks under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General, is at the same time selling arms to the Greek Cypriot administration and unwittingly encouraging its hostile and intransigent attitude toward the process of negotiations. Switzerland should be in a position to know that every missile or weapon going into the armories of the Greek Cypriot National Guard constitutes a new impediment in the way of a peaceful settlement in Cyprus. Therefore, the course of action taken by the Swiss government can only be described as unbecoming of a neutral European state like Switzerland.

Similarly, France's active support for the Greek Cypriot rearmament efforts is looked upon with deep regret by the people and government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The continued supply of tanks and sophisticated weapons to South Cyprus is a source of grave concern to my country, especially when those arms bear the mark of a supplier country which happens to be one of the Permanent Members of the U.N. Security Council whose mission is to ensure peace and security in the world and to promote amicable settlement of disputes.

It is now apparent that the Greek Cypriot administration intends to go further with its rearmament program, which has already assumed alarming and dangerous proportions. This is also borne out by recent Greek Cypriot news items, dated August 29 and September 6, which reported that the Greek Cypriot administration sought to increase contributions to its so-called "defense fund" from 2 to 3 per cent as the envisaged budget allocations have already been depleted and that additional funds were necessary to implement the program for the purchase of modern and sophisticated weapons. The same sources also reported that the Greek Cypriot "Minister of Defense", by a new bill introduced to the House of Representatives, intended to conscript an additional 140 Greek and Greek Cypriot officers to assume various commanding positions in the National Guard.

Your Excellency has been duly kept informed by the Turkish Cypriot authorities of the accelerated pace of military build-up in South Cyprus and the parallel increase in tension between the two sides in Cyprus since Mr. Vassiliou came to power in February 1988. Your Excellency will recall that the massive spending

by the Greek Cypriot administration for its ongoing militarization program has been coupled with the formation of "Militia Forces" as part of the illegal National Guard and the conscription of all able-bodied Greek Cypriots for military service. Furthermore, incessant provocative statements by Greek Cypriot military and political leaders have served only to exacerbate the already tense situation. When organized demonstrations and cease-fire violations by the Greek Cypriots did take an upsurge, the same Greek Cypriot leaders applauded and encouraged such actions. As a result, shooting incidents on the borders turned into cold-blooded murder or attempted murder on several occasions, December 1988 and May 1989 incidents being the most recent ones. The Greek Cypriot demonstrators, on the other hand, violated the buffer zone on several occasions in November 1988. And again in March 1989, the borders of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus were violated by Greek Cypriot women at two places. Most recently, on July 19, a mass demonstration by Greek Cypriot women culminated once again in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus border violations.

Against this background, and given the level of militarization in South Cyprus and the declared intention of further escalating the arms build-up, the next probable step to be taken by the Greek Cypriot administration would be in the form of a show of military force against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Unless preventive measures by all concerned, including the United Nations, are taken urgently the consequences of any attempt of military adventurism on the part of the Greek Cypriot side will prove to be disastrous and irreparable. The responsibility for such an eventuality will, no doubt, rest on the Greek Cypriot side and on countries which have supplied weapons to the Greek Cypriots and continue to do so.



Ozer Koray
Representative

APPENDIX IX

Letter dated 22 November 1989 from Mr. Özer Koray
to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my government, and further to my letters on the same subject, I would like to bring to your attention the following recent actions taken and statements made by the Greek Cypriot military and political leaders in line with their militarization program in South Cyprus:

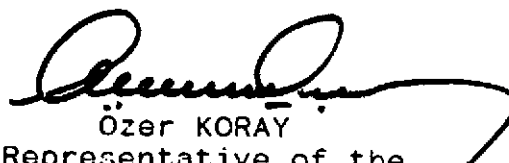
1) According to the Greek Cypriot daily Fileleftheros, the Greek Cypriot "Minister of Defense", Mr. Andreas Aloneftis, addressing a crowd at the Greek Cypriot village of Frenaros on November 5, 1989, stated, among other things, that the Greek Cypriot National Guard, which had been reinforced with new conscripts and newly purchased sophisticated weaponry, was now in a position to "encounter and reverse the fait accomplis created by the forces of Attila". Mr. Aloneftis was reported as saying that, notwithstanding minor tactical disagreements, the political leadership fully supported such efforts and that there existed no difference of opinion in South Cyprus with regard to the "ultimate aim".

2) The same daily, Fileleftheros of November 7, 1989 reported that the Greek Cypriot Defense Minister had informed the House Defense Committee that a new 10-year plan was being prepared by his Ministry for the reorganization of the "National Guard". According to another Greek Cypriot daily, Agon, the "Ministry of Defense" would also be reorganized and new personnel would be recruited to meet the additional service requirements envisaged by the new plan. It was also reported that the first group of 200 women conscripts would start military service in January 1990 and would be sent to Greece for training. Construction of training centers in South Cyprus was also under consideration. Moreover, new measures would be taken to increase the number of military personnel serving in the National Guard under contract.

In this connection, an article by a Greek Cypriot economist-researcher, Mr. Economides, published in the November 13, 1989 issue of *Fileleftheros*, is also worth mentioning. In this article, Mr. Economides points out that the ongoing Greek Cypriot rearmament efforts run counter to Mr. Vassiliou's declared aim of settling the Cyprus issue in the shortest possible time and through inter-communal dialogue. Mr. Economides stresses that the Greek Cypriot leader's intention of going ahead with a program designed to change the military balance on the island is a provocative action undermining the efforts for a settlement by peaceful means and, thus, increasing the likelihood of a military confrontation in the island.

Mr. Economides also concurs with foreign sources that the Turkish side has no military or other ambitions in Cyprus. He further notes that the same thing could not be said for the Greek Cypriot National Guard, given the war-like preparations and the statements made to that effect. In conclusion, Mr. Economides states that the astronomical amounts of money spent on weapons served no purpose other than to increase the deficit of the Greek Cypriot budget. He calls upon the Greek Cypriot leadership to use common sense and to reconsider its decisions taken in connection with the militarization program.

It is encouraging to see that some Greek Cypriots, such as Mr. Economides, have come to realize that their leadership is on a very dangerous path. It is regrettable, however, that the Vassiliou regime is heedlessly pursuing a military build-up program and continuing its hostile activities against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This is not compatible with the ongoing dialogue. Therefore, the Greek Cypriots should decide whether they want a peaceful solution through dialogue, or military confrontation which would be in nobody's interest, and would inevitably be the end of all efforts made for a federal solution between the two peoples.



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