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Letter dated 14 June 1985 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 14 June 1985 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Iltis TÜRKMEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Letter dated 14 June 1985 from Mr. Özer Koray to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement by His Excellency Rauf R. Denktas, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see appendix).

I should be grateful if this statement were circulated as a document of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Özer Koray
Representative of the
Turkish Republic of
Northern Cyprus

APPENDIX

Statement to the press by His Excellency Rauf R. Denktas,
President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus,
issued on 13 June 1985

As I explained yesterday, after the negotiations held in Athens, Greek Premier Mr. Papandreou's talk about "the dreams and aspirations of Hellenism and the Greek Cypriot people" and Mr. Kyprianou's expression that they will sooner or later fulfil their "national aim" derived from these aspirations, disclosed once again that the Greek-Greek Cypriot side is not for peace in Cyprus.

Our side, as the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, has supported the United Nations Secretary-General's mission of good offices from the very beginning and thus proved that we are for peace. We have, on numerous occasions, announced that we will continue to help the Secretary-General when we fulfil the inevitable requirements of our democratic life with the referendum for the new Constitution and the general elections for a new Parliament.

Despite our goodwill, the Greek Cypriot side has started an intensive propaganda campaign in international platforms against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, with the aim of exploiting our internal affairs which are the natural requirements of democratic life. Everyone should know that the Cyprus problem cannot be solved and peace be achieved with the mobilization of the international public opinion against the Turkish Cypriot people.

If Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Papandreou feel that there is something about Cyprus that makes them uncomfortable, they should know that this is due to the impetus given to the so-called "internationalization" of the Cyprus question by Mr. Papandreou, following his coming to power in Greece, in 1981.

It is unfortunate that both Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Papandreou continue to insist on their undesirable attitude which hampers the establishment of an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual trust conducive to the settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Papandreou allege that the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is an obstacle to the United Nations Secretary-General's efforts in the framework of his mission of good offices. I want to remind them that they are not in a position to blame the Turkish Cypriot side, since it was Mr. Kyprianou who sabotaged the New York Summit which was held on 17 January after strenuous efforts, and that, for this act, he was blamed by his own community, and furthermore, it was he who was held responsible for the failure of the earlier initiatives of the Secretary-General, and, it was Mr. Papandreou, who, backing the latter's policy, said he was "serving the interests of Hellenism and its strategy" by doing so.

Mr. Kyprianou, in a statement in Athens, said if there is an impression that Greece and Cyprus could possibly gradually accept the Turkish position, then it is a mistaken impression. The Turkish Cypriot position with regard to the solution of the Cyprus problem is clear and has been stated on numerous occasions up till now.

By accepting the "draft agreement" submitted to the parties by the United Nations Secretary-General at the end of the "proximity talks" started in August 1984, the Turkish Cypriot side has given a concrete and clear stance to its position in this regard. Mr. Kyprianou, on the other hand, has rejected the above-mentioned "draft agreement" with the obvious backing of Greece. His expression, referred to above, confirmed once again that he continues to reject the "draft agreement" and the basic concepts and principles embodied in it.

Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Papandreou allege that the elections in North Cyprus, which are the democratic manifestations of the will of the Turkish Cypriot people, are "illegal". In order to show the baselessness of their allegations, I would like to remind them of the fact that a separate electoral right for the Turkish Cypriot people was already embodied in the 1960 Constitution and that the Turkish Cypriot people have held its elections, according to democratic principles, separately ever since.

The Turkish Cypriot people exercised this undeniable separate electoral right on 9 June for Presidential elections and gave me the mandate with an overwhelming majority to represent it. I ask Mr. Kyprianou, who, in spite of this democratic manifestation is attributing to me the term of "illegality", leaving aside the illegality of his own administration, if he has got the full mandate and confidence of the Greek Cypriot people in his handling of the Cyprus problem? It is possible to find the answer to this question in the Greek Cypriot press. In "an open letter to Mr. Papandreou", published on 11 June in the Greek Cypriot daily Alithia, the organ of the DISI (Democratic Rally) Party, it is stated:

"No doubt you are well aware, Mr. Premier, that the President you are going to talk to is a person denounced by the overwhelming majority of the House for his attitude and policy regarding the Cyprus issue and he is called to resign because he has refused to abide by the decisions of the majority. The President you will meet with is the representative of an insignificant minority who has drawn the Cyprus problem into the worst of deadlocks. His attitude and behaviour has already been condemned by the two main political parties which represent approximately 70 per cent of the Greek Cypriot people. ... As you will agree, Mr. Premier, with such a Greek Cypriot President no development can be expected on the Cyprus issue and neither can hopes be entertained about future possibilities. Only one thing can be certain and that is the continuation of the present deadlock."

Again, a news item entitled "AKEL's warning to Papandreou", published in the Alithia, the organ of DISI, the Haravghi, the organ of AKEL, and the right-wing AGON newspapers, said:

"Mr. Andreas Zartides, Secretary-General of PEO and AKEL, member of the House of Representatives, has publicly warned Mr. Papandreou not to come up against the House of Representatives and the overwhelming majority of the (Greek Cypriot) people by espousing the position of Mr. Kyprianou. Zartides said Sartzetakis and Papandreou would face the opposition of the (Greek Cypriot) people in the event of their support of the views of Kyprianou."

Mr. Kyprianou, who dares to brand the fully democratic elections of the Turkish Cypriot people as "illegal", should ponder over the Greek Cypriot statements referred to above, as they clearly demonstrate the degree of his "legitimacy" and "authority" within his own community.

I would very much like to remind Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Papandreou of the fact that what hampers the solution of the Cyprus problem is not the elections by the Turkish Cypriot people of their fully authoritative leaders and organs but the crisis of authority within the Greek Cypriot community, the existence of which was persistently stated by Greek Cypriot circles following the 17 January Summit and subsequently confirmed by independent foreign observers. The solution of this crisis of authority in South Cyprus must be tackled with urgent priority if hopeful developments with regard to the solution of the Cyprus problem are to be expected.

A propaganda campaign against our democratic life and a branding of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus as a "pseudo State" will neither contribute to the search for a settlement of the Cyprus problem nor will it help the mission of good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General. It will only hinder these efforts.

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