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SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 June 1990 from the Permanent Representative  
of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the  
Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit, enclosed herewith, a letter addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, in connection with the debate that took place in the Security Council on 15 June 1990 on the subject of the renewal of the mandate of UNFICYP.

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 20 June 1990 from Mr. Özer Koray  
addressed to the Secretary-General

At the debate in the Security Council that took place on 15 June 1990 in connection with the extension of the mandate of UNFICYP, the representative of the Greek Cypriots, Mr. Mavrommatis, took the floor after my statement and, in the exercise of his right of reply, made assertions and allegations which it is my duty, as the representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, to challenge.

First, I should like to remind Mr. Mavrommatis that questions regarding the substance of the Cyprus problem are to be addressed not to Turkey but to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, the counterpart of the Greek Cypriots with whom they will eventually have to come to terms to establish a partnership. To pretend that the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus does not exist, that the dispute is between the Greek Cypriots and Turkey, is to be oblivious to, and totally cut off from reality. A federation between Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots will never come about if the Greek Cypriots cannot free themselves from the delusion under which they are labouring. Let me recall once again that, since 1963, when the Greek Cypriot onslaught on the island began, the differences have been between the two Cypriot peoples and it is they who will find a way out of these difficulties. This is made abundantly clear in resolution 649 (1990).

The wild figures cited by Mr. Mavrommatis in connection with the population of my country are so preposterous that they do not even warrant being refuted.

Mr. Mavrommatis also referred to Berlin and the lack of freedom of movement, presumably trying to compare Cyprus to the time when the wall divided Berlin. This is a completely false analogy.

Germany was a single nation which was divided against its will after the war on the basis of differing ideologies. Now that the ideological barriers are falling, the two Germanys are, by exercising their right to self-determination, taking steps to unite.

The division of Cyprus, which was once a partnership republic consisting of two nations, is the direct result of the violent takeover of the Government and administration of the country by the Greek Cypriots in 1963 in flagrant violation of the Constitution of Cyprus. If the two Cypriot peoples who have been administering their affairs separately for over 26 years should decide, in the exercise of their right of self-determination, to form a Federal Republic of Cyprus, then perhaps some parallel could be drawn between the two Germanys and the two Cypriot states.

I might mention, in this connection, that the Greek Cypriot television screened a Turkish film on 8 June. The film was not political. It was about a lonely woman. After the screening, telephone threats started coming to the

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television station. Two of the largest Greek Cypriot political parties, DISI and DIKO, criticized the screening of this film. Various other organizations put out statements condemning the action. People demonstrated on the streets. If all this commotion over a Turkish film reflects the sentiments of the Greek Cypriots towards the Turkish Cypriots, is it credible to draw analogies between the division of Germany and the division of Cyprus?

The five men who were tried and convicted in my country crossed our border illegally, not to go to their birthplace as alleged by Mr. Mavrommatis, but to haul down and desecrate our flag. They were engaged in a hostile and highly provocative act, egged on by the Greek Cypriots who want no partnership with the Turkish Cypriots. They were courting arrest and trying to create tension on the island. They succeeded in doing that, and got short prison terms for their folly. In defending the provocative actions of these reckless men, Mr. Mavrommatis reveals the hollowness of his Government's claims about being moderate, being flexible and being desirous of forming a new partnership with the Turkish Cypriots.

Finally, let me comment about Mr. Mavrommatis' remarks on the subject of human rights. For 11 long years after 1963, the human rights of the Turkish Cypriots, and very often their right to life, were trampled on by the Greek Cypriots. It is only after our liberation in 1974 that we have been able to resume our peaceful lives in freedom and security. As one who has personally witnessed and suffered the cruel policies of the Greek Cypriots, I am inclined not to take Mr. Mavrommatis seriously when he suddenly starts lecturing on human rights.

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

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