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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 1, 1985

RESPONSES BY THE PRESIDENT
TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY
HURRIYET OF TURKEY

March 29, 1985

Q: During your first term Administration officials emphasized in Congressional hearings time after time that military aid to Turkey is insufficient to modernize her ancient armed forces. Two questions: Do you think Turkey is fit to fulfill her NATO duties under these circumstances? Since Administration requests have always been cut by Congress, do you intend to increase aid to Turkey?

THE PRESIDENT: The United States is committed to help Turkey modernize its armed forces as quickly as possible. We are doing our best to help insure that a key ally has a strong defense.

In order to do this we have more than tripled military assistance to Turkey since 1980. Last year Congress approved \$700 million in military assistance. This year, recognizing the continuing need, I have requested Congress to approve nearly \$800 million in military assistance, of which over 73 percent is either grant or on concessional terms.

Q: What is your evaluation of Greek and Turkish attitudes during the last summit on Cyprus?

THE PRESIDENT: As we said in January, the United States regrets the failure of the summit meeting between the leaders of the two Cypriot communities. We believe, however, that the pursuit of a negotiated political solution in Cyprus must continue and that the Cypriot parties themselves hold the key to their own future. We continue to support the Secretary General's role under his Security Council mandate, and for our part have encouraged all parties to this dispute to be flexible and forthcoming.

Q: Are you optimistic about a peaceful solution?

THE PRESIDENT: As I said, we are still hopeful the Cypriot parties can find the will to move forward under the guidance of the Secretary General to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the Cyprus question.

Q: Greek Prime Minister Papandreou has been hostile to NATO. Do you think it is secure to keep U.S. based in Greece under the circumstances or do you intend to move them to Turkey?

THE PRESIDENT: The United States maintains its long-standing security relationship with Greece within the NATO partnership. We believe that U.S. bases in Greece are of value to Greece, the U.S. and NATO. That is why we negotiated a bilateral Defense and Economic Cooperation Agreement and we continue to maintain this view.

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Q: Turkey, like the U.S. faces constant international terrorist attacks. Armenian terrorist groups claim responsibility for Turkish victims. However, Congress is about to vote on an Armenian resolution referring to the so-called genocide in 1915. Do you approve Congressional action on such a sensitive issue?

THE PRESIDENT: I know this is a deeply emotional issue, and I sympathize with all those who suffered during the tragic events of 1915. I also profoundly regret that Turks and Armenians have so far not been able to resolve their differences. Nevertheless, there is no question regarding my opposition to terrorism. On those grounds alone, my Administration opposes Congressional action on the kind of resolution to which you refer. We are concerned such resolutions might inadvertently encourage or reward terrorist attacks on Turks and Turkish Americans. We also oppose them because they could harm relations with an important ally.

I hope the Turkish people understand that in our form of government the Executive can only seek to persuade the Congress and does not control Congressional actions. Therefore, these resolutions, if adopted, would only express an opinion of the Congress. They would not, and could not, change my policy toward Turkey or my commitment to the fight against international terrorism.

Q: Turkey is following in the footsteps of U.S. economic policy. Liberal trade and conservative monetary policy are the basics of Turkish economic policy. Do you believe such measures should be used in developing countries? Do you think the measures are productive?

THE PRESIDENT: Private capital working in an open market is the most effective engine of development. The success that Mr. Ozal has had so far in reinstituting an enviable economic growth rate through his liberalization policies demonstrates that fact. The United States strongly supports Turkey's economic program and applauds the responsible and successful manner in which Turkey has addressed its international financial obligations.

Q: Do you see Turkey as an economic, as well as strategic, ally of the U.S.?

THE PRESIDENT: A healthy, growing Turkish economy is in the best interests of Turkey and the United States, and we are encouraging the development of a strong, competitive Turkish economy. In the world of trade, countries are at the same time partners and competitors. We look forward to competing with Turkish goods and services in the world market place and anticipate expanding our markets in Turkey as well.

Q: Since 1948 the Middle East has not been at peace. What are your plans to bring peace to the region? Would you support an international conference like that most Arab nations favor?

THE PRESIDENT: The achievement of a just and lasting peace between Israel and all its neighbors is a major goal of the United States. We are working with the parties to achieve, as a next step, a broadening of negotiations through direct talks between Israel and Jordan with Palestinian representatives. The United States firmly believes that the only practical path to peace in the Middle East lies in direct negotiations based upon United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

An international conference would inevitably produce extremist rhetoric and confrontation rather than serious and productive negotiation. This would not bring closer the peaceful settlement we seek.

In my September 1, 1982, Middle East peace initiative, which is firmly based on Resolutions 242 and 338 and the Camp David framework, I outlined positions which the United States would support in negotiations. These positions are aimed at the achievement of an equitable settlement that would reconcile Israel's legitimate security interests and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Acceptance of our proposals by other parties is not a pre-condition for negotiations. We would expect other parties to put forward their positions.

Recent developments have spurred movement toward negotiations. This momentum must be maintained and built upon. The United States will be active in that effort.

Q: How do you see future U.S.-Soviet relations? Are you optimistic about the Geneva talks?

THE PRESIDENT: It is regrettable that U.S. relations with the USSR have been difficult in recent years, but we must face the fact that events such as the brutal Soviet war against the Afghan people, the continuing Soviet military buildup far beyond legitimate defense needs, and the deteriorating human rights situation in the USSR complicate the task of developing more satisfactory relations. Although issues are complex, I am hopeful that we are at a point where we and the Soviets can make progress on the major issues. My administration will take every opportunity to broaden our dialogue with the USSR and work for mutually beneficial solutions to our problems. No one can predict what the future might hold, but I can assure you that Mr. Gorbachev and his colleagues in the Soviet leadership will find America to be a willing partner in the search for true peace. We hope that the Soviet Union is equally committed.

I have no higher priority than negotiating the reduction, and eventually, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, and I am pleased that new arms control negotiations are underway in Geneva. The issues are many and complex, and it would be unrealistic to expect quick or easy progress. Nevertheless, I am optimistic that agreement can be reached, if the Soviets join us in a serious and constructive approach to the talks.

Q: "Star Wars" is the most controversial subject of our time. Is this just a project or a bargaining tool?

THE PRESIDENT: The Strategic Defense Initiative is not an arms development program. SDI is a research effort and, as such, cannot be a "bargaining tool". Its purpose is to explore the potential of newly emerging technologies to see whether we can find an effective defense against ballistic missiles, thereby strengthening deterrence and reducing the risk of war. The focus of the research is on non-nuclear technologies.

The 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty permits research into ballistic missile defensive technologies, and both we and the Soviets recognize the impossibility of limiting research. Indeed, the Soviet Union has for many years conducted a vigorous research program in this area. In fact, over the last twenty years, the Soviet Union has spent approximately as much on strategic defense as on its massive offensive programs and has engaged in activities, such as the construction of the Krasnoyarsk radar, that violate the ABM Treaty.

We believe it is essential that we examine the feasibility of defensive technologies, which -- if the research bears out -- will increase the incentives for future radical reductions in offensive nuclear arms. In any case, it would be imprudent for us not to continue our research as a hedge against a possible Soviet breakthrough in defense technologies, or a complete Soviet breakout from the ABM Treaty.

Q: During your upcoming trip to Europe would you include Turkey in your schedule?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm afraid there will not be sufficient time on that trip to include Turkey and I truly regret this.

Q: Mr. President, you are as famous in Turkey as in the U.S. regarding popularity and your programs and your economic success story. You are very much liked by the Turkish public. What are your thoughts on the Turkish people? Is there any message you would like to convey to them before the historic visit of the Turkish Prime Minister?

THE PRESIDENT: I have always thought of the Turkish people as particularly brave and steadfast. Brave, certainly in the military sense, as all the world knows. But brave also in terms of the determination they have shown in stabilizing and rebuilding their economy. In this too they are an outstanding example to the rest of the world. It is important that Turks explain to the American people and the world their significant progress toward greater democracy, freedom and economic growth, and the additional goals they have set for themselves.

The relationship between Turkey and the United States has grown during my Administration, and I look forward to seeing that relationship further broadened and strengthened in the coming years. I particularly look forward to meeting your Prime Minister, about whom I have heard so much and with whom I share so many goals and opinions.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 2, 1985

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AND PRIME MINISTER OZAL OF TURKEY
UPON DEPARTURE

The Diplomatic Entrance

1:21 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Prime Minister, it's been a great pleasure to welcome you to the White House and to our nation's capital. I'm delighted that we've had this opportunity to discuss a wide variety of issues of mutual importance to our two countries.

Prime Minister's Ozal's official visit, the first in more than a decade by a Turkish leader, has been an important part of a long overdue revitalization in U.S.-Turkish relations. Our two governments can be justly proud that by working together we have made great strides in improving bilateral understanding and cooperation. The Prime Minister has brought me up to date on major changes that have recently occurred in Turkey, and on his plans for Turkey's future.

Mr. Prime Minister, you and President Evren have good reason to be proud of your success in rebuilding democratic institutions and rekindling economic growth. You have brought a difficult international debt problem under control, and opened your country to expanded trade and foreign investment. Turkey's economic reform program reflects your courage and vision, and is testimony to the determination of the Turkish people. I understand and appreciate the sacrifices that your countrymen have made in this difficult but necessary undertaking.

With regard to NATO, Prime Minister Ozal and I reaffirmed our firm commitment to increase our cooperation within the Alliance. The strength and cohesiveness of NATO have assured the security of the Western democracies for more than three decades. But our past success does not mean we can become complacent. The forces opposing NATO continue to modernize, and continuing dangers face us in Southwest Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean. We agree that our multilateral security ties and bilateral military cooperation are more important than ever.

We also discussed the need to strengthen and broaden U.S.-Turkish relations. Until recently, most Americans have known Turkey best as a NATO ally. Well, Mr. Prime Minister, thanks to your leadership and the forward-looking policies you're pursuing, we're now getting to know your country better as a trading partner and for growing opportunities in finance and investment.

A new U.S.-Turkish trade organization is being established; and new treaties and agreements in the economic field are being concluded. The United States welcomes these important and progressive developments. Let me also assure you that the United States remains committed to high levels of security assistance for Turkey to speed the modernization of your armed forces and to support your economic reform program. And of course this assistance serves the interests of both our countries. I reiterated to the Prime Minister that I will continue to urge the Congress to fund my full security assistance request for Turkey in fiscal year 1986.

In our discussion of international and regional issues, we devoted particular attention to the Cyprus problem, and I

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expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the U.N.-sponsored proximity talks last fall, and with the Turkish government's positive role in promoting that progress. Resolution of the Cyprus problem remains a high priority for our administration. Though the January summit held under the U.N. Secretary-General's auspices did not succeed, we remain hopeful that a fair and lasting settlement can be achieved.

It's essential, Mr. Prime Minister, that our two governments do all we can in support of the Secretary-General's Cyprus initiative. Turkey is a land bridge between Europe and Asia and provides us with a special view. The Ottoman Empire managed east-west problems long before America was even known to Europe.

Today, as before, Turkey serves as a particularly important cultural and diplomatic bridge between East and West. I thank you, Mr. Prime Minister, for briefing me on Turkish policies and diplomacy in areas of great importance to both of us. You're a good friend and important ally and I thank you for all that you're doing to strengthen our cooperation. Together, we're serving the cause of peace and freedom.

Mr. Prime Minister, in your visit to America and as you reach out to the American people to acquaint them better with Turkish achievements and hopes, please be assured that we'll do all we can to make our bilateral relations even closer.

Mr. Prime Minister, I know that your visit will make an important contribution to the further development of our relations. So, again, welcome to Washington and Godspeed.

PRIME MINISTER OZAL: I wish to thank President Reagan for the warm welcome he has extended to me. My visit to this great, friendly nation has a particular importance in view of the fact that this is the first visit for 14 years by a Turkish Prime Minister. Our talks have been extensive, open and very constructive.

I have renewed to President Reagan the heartfelt congratulations of my government for his impressive victory at the elections. I have also expressed my congratulations for his success in expanding the American economy, which I hope will be to the benefit of all of us.

I have expressed to the President my assessment of the issues which Turkey follows with utmost attention. We live in a turbulent world and as far as Turkey is concerned, our region is at the present full of dangers. Again, on this occasion I have realized how deep and strong are the bonds of friendship, alliance and cooperation between Turkey and the United States.

I have particularly appreciated the consideration shown by the President and his administration for Turkey and for the development of Turkish-American relations. I consider this attention as a recognition of the steady commitment of the Turkish government to democracy, peace and defense.

Turkey's new economic policies, I believe, are well understood by the Reagan administration. Our exchange of views confirmed the existence of broad and encouraging convergence. Both administrations, I believe, are strongly committed to dialogue as the best means to solve international problems. The basic cause of both of us remain peace and stability in the world.

We are also firmly convinced that a substantial balanced and verifiable reduction of armaments is an essential condition for a safer world. I have explained to the President our views as far as the situation in our region is concerned. I must say that we view the situation as quite dangerous and unstable.

I wish to thank President Reagan for this fruitful exchange of views. For me it was a confirmation of how much the sharing of values and aspirations in a context of longstanding friendship makes it easier to reach mutual understanding and agreements.

Thank you.

END

1:29 P.M. EST

U.S. policy and Cyprus: carry a big carrot?

by Supreme President Cleo N. Zambetis

On January 20, despite careful preparation by United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the first meeting in five years between Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash ended in New York City on a note of discord. This surely pleased cynics who, even before the talks began, pointed to past summits and unfulfilled agreements as proof that nothing would be accomplished. Yet the summit itself was an important and encouraging development, and its breakdown does not preclude the possibility of talks resuming, perhaps as early as February of this year.

This is a critical phase in the history of Cyprus. And, although the United States has no direct security interests on Cyprus, developments there are salient to U.S. relations with NATO members Turkey and Greece. For the last ten years both countries have, to a large degree, weighed their relations with the U.S. against the levels of the foreign aid requests and appropriations. Both also view U.S. aid as implicitly—and often explicitly—linked to Cyprus.

Cyprus is a highly emotive issue for both Turks and Greeks. If negotiations progress both countries will have a substantial role in the process, though Turkey's role is more immediate by virtue of its military occupation of the northern third of Cyprus. Guarantor powers along with Great Britain under the 1959 Treaty of Guarantee, Greece and Turkey are also the metropolises of the respective Cypriot communities.

Since 1974, when Turkey used American-supplied equipment—in violation of the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act—to invade Cyprus, there have been two phases in U.S. policy: the Turkish arms embargo from 1975-1978; and the post-embargo period from 1978 to the present, during which Turkish military aid has been significantly cut by Congress.

In the context of U.S. law, the arms embargo was the correct response; in terms of stimulating Turkish flexibility in the Cyprus negotiations, however, the embargo failed. Yet, the lifting of the embargo has not led to a softening of the Turkish position.

The Reagan Administration empha-

sizes that U.S. military and economic assistance to Turkey—which could top one billion dollars in fiscal 1986—is extended as a sign of our commitment to Turkey and its importance to U.S. and western security interests.

The Administration further argues that because Turkey views the aid cuts as punitive measures they are, in fact, counter-productive. In other words, where the sticks haven't worked, a carrot might. Perhaps, then, Congress should authorize the aid levels the Administration requests for Turkey as a sign of good faith and give the Administration the type of leverage it says it needs to pursue a Cyprus settlement.

While U.S.-Turkish relations have been steadily improving since the lifting of the embargo, U.S. relations with Greece seem to be sliding further downhill, where the U.S. in general—and this Administration in particular—is perceived as being staunchly pro-Turkish. Because of Cyprus and disputes over control of the Aegean, Greeks view Turkey as a greater threat than their Warsaw Pact neighbors. Thus, preserving a balance of power in the region is of paramount importance to Athens and vital in maintaining stability on NATO's southeastern flank.

If the U.S. is seen as taking an active role in pursuing a Cyprus settlement, this will undoubtedly allay some Greek fears and enhance U.S.-Greek relations.

Administration policy has been quiet support for the U.N. Secretary General's initiatives. However, the U.S. now has an opportunity to give the talks the necessary impetus without risking an involvement that might damage relations with Turkey, Greece, or Cyprus.

The political process through which a Cyprus settlement is sought must be supported by confidence-building measures that have a direct impact on the Cypriots' daily lives. If not, any agreement reached by the political leadership of the two communities would probably follow the disastrous path of the 1960 constitution.

Last May, President Ronald Reagan proposed that a \$250 million "peace and reconstruction fund" be established for Cyprus. A major problem with that proposal was not the concept itself but rather the timing: offered on the eve of the House

vote on the foreign aid bill, it appeared to be merely an attempt by the Administration to restore Turkish aid cuts made by the Foreign Affairs Committee. Another problem with this proposal was that the fund would be accessible only after a settlement had been signed, sealed, and delivered.

Such a proposal could become a catalyst for progress in the U.N.-sponsored talks, if it is included in the initial fiscal year 1986 security assistance request and is immediately accessible.

A \$125 million "cooperative development fund" could be established for projects that would benefit all Cypriots. Funding would be authorized by a commission of local Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot authorities for projects designed to promote a high degree of contact and cooperation. This would provide many opportunities for person-to-person contact at various levels between Greek- and Turkish-Cypriots, which has been prohibited by the island's partitioning.

To avoid footdragging, a time limit must also be placed on this cooperative development fund, so that the monies would have to be appropriated by the joint committee within a year of the fund's establishment. An additional \$125 million could later be made available, provided that the initial \$125 million in the development account had been appropriated. At first glance this may seem like a lot of money for a problem the U.S. did not cause—but it is a bargain compared to the risks of an escalation in the tensions in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Cynics on both sides will say that a cooperative development fund will never be used, and it may even be seen as a plan to dupe Congress into authorizing Turkish aid at the level requested by the Administration. If, however, this approach—that is full aid to Turkey and the cooperative development fund—do not stimulate any movement on Cyprus, Congress still has the option of cutting or conditioning aid for fiscal 1987.

There are indications, however minor they seem, that the cynics could be wrong: recently, prominent members of the Greek-Cypriot judiciary made the first official crossing in ten years to attend the funeral of a Turkish-Cypriot judge who

represented Cyprus at the Human Rights Court of the Council of Europe; despite ten years of partition, the Republic of Cyprus and the Turkish-Cypriot administration have continued to supply each other with electricity and water which they each respectively control.

One encouraging example that could serve as a basis for the establishment of the joint committee to administer a cooperative development fund is the cordial and cooperative relationship the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot mayors of Nicosia have maintained, particularly on local administrative issues.

If we are sincere in our desire for a peaceful and lasting Cyprus settlement, then we must encourage these types of simple human contact. Cyprus has had enough cynicism; what it needs now is compassion.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 17, 1984

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE
PRESIDENT TO THE SPEAKER OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

October 17, 1984

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)

In accordance with Public Law 95-384, I am submitting herewith a bimonthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question.

Since my previous report to you, United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar met August 6 and 7 in Vienna with representatives of the two Cypriot communities to launch a new initiative in the search for a settlement to the Cyprus question. Those meetings resulted in the sides agreeing to enter into proximity talks in New York under the Secretary General's auspices. President Kyprianou and Mr. Denktash were in New York from September 10 through 20 for those meetings.

Upon the completion of that first round of proximity talks the parties agreed to return to New York for a second round beginning in mid-October. We understand the talks produced a clearer understanding of the respective positions of the parties and that in the second round the Secretary General will attempt to secure agreement to an outline of general points for eventual direct discussion between the parties.

High-ranking Administration officials have kept in close contact with both Cypriot sides, with United Nations officials, and with other interested parties throughout this period. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick met with United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on September 19, and Secretary Shultz saw President Kyprianou, as well as the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey, on September 27. In addition, Special Cyprus Coordinator Richard Haass met September 25 with Mr. Rauf Denktash, leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, following the end of the first round of proximity talks in New York.

At these bilateral meetings we urged the Cypriot parties to use this important series of proximity talks to establish the basis for a fair and final settlement, and we reiterated our support for the Secretary General in his good offices role. I made this clear to the Secretary General when I met him on September 23 as well as in my address to the United Nations General Assembly on September 24 when I stated: "the United States supports the Secretary General's efforts to assist the Cypriot parties in achieving a peaceful and reunited Cyprus."

We have been pleased to see that both Cypriot parties have taken a serious approach to the Secretary General's initiative and have foregone actions that might damage the process. We will continue to strive for an environment conducive to serious discussions between the Cypriot parties and the Secretary General, away from the glare of publicity. We remain convinced that quiet diplomacy and a mutual spirit of compromise represent the best means of eventually achieving a reunited Cyprus in which all Cypriots can live in peace and security.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

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cyprus

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 9, 1984

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT
TO THE SPEAKER OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

July 9, 1984

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)

In accordance with Public Law 95-384, I am submitting herewith a bimonthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question.

Since my last report to you there have been several developments in the Cyprus question worthy of note. On April 17 the self-declared Turkish Cypriot "state" announced the formal exchange of ambassadors with the Government of Turkey. We strongly opposed this development and declared publicly our concern that it could set back the U.N. Secretary General's efforts in the search for progress. We also repeated our opposition to any diplomatic recognition of the self-declared entity.

On May 8 I informed the Congress that the Administration intended to request authorization for a "Cyprus Peace and Reconstruction Fund" of up to \$250 million to be utilized on Cyprus at such time as a fair and equitable solution acceptable to both Cypriot communities is reached, or when substantial progress is made toward that goal. I intend this commitment to be a symbol of the shared concern of the Administration and the Congress for promoting genuine progress on Cyprus. I was pleased that a committee of the House of Representatives has included this fund in an authorization bill it is considering.

On May 11 the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 550 which condemned the Turkish Cypriot community for several actions it had taken. We found it necessary to abstain on the resolution, believing its language unlikely to contribute to the goal of a negotiated settlement. We reiterated to the Council our continuing opposition to the Turkish Cypriot community's declaration of statehood and our determination to see progress made under the aegis of the Secretary General. Following passage of that resolution Secretary Shultz's Special Cyprus Coordinator, Richard Haass, and other Administration officials undertook intensive consultations with both Cypriot parties, with U.N. officials and others on the potential for progress on the question.

On June 15 the Security Council met again on Cyprus, this time to renew, unanimously, its mandate for U.N. peacekeeping forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP). The resolution approved on that date is identical in text to the previous renewal in December, 1983. Following the vote the Turkish Cypriot representative told the Council his community could not accept the resolution

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but would continue its cooperation with the U.N. forces on the same basis as that announced by the Turkish Cypriots in December, 1983. We view this continuation of the vital U.N. peacekeeping mandate as a positive sign that the parties to the Cyprus question do intend to continue the search for a solution. I am enclosing a copy of the Secretary General's report to the Council on UNFICYP activities.

At the time of the June Security Council vote the Turkish Cypriot side pledged to maintain the unoccupied status of the city of Varosha and presented to the Secretary General its latest ideas on possible next steps toward a solution. We welcomed the Varosha announcement and hope the ideas presented, as well as the comprehensive framework presented previously by the Government of Cyprus, can assist the Secretary General as he resumes efforts under his good offices mandate.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

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Cyprus

Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1984 / July 9

Situation in Cyprus

Letter to the Speaker of the House and the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. July 9, 1984

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Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Note: This is the text of identical letters addressed to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Charles H. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

AHEPA Continues Leadership on Cyprus

AHEPA President Peter H. Cardiges said that although our activity has been intense during the last few months, "we must use the few days before the vote on the foreign aid bills to contact our members of Congress to support conditioning aid to Turkey. The AHEPA has been in clear and strong support of efforts in the Senate and House to attach conditions to such aid." The Supreme President concluded that: "Unfortunately, more could have been done during markup of the bill by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, but not all parts of our community worked together with respect to conditions."

AHEPA chapters have maintained regular contact with their Congressional representatives during the last six months, and several groups have scheduled meetings in early May.

In addition, AHEPA has also published two important fact sheets recently informing Congress and the American people on current developments in the area. The first, "U.S. & Turkey: A Widening Rift in Middle East Policy," shows the divergent paths between an increasing pro-Islamic Turkey and U.S. goals of stability and peace for all countries in the region.

The second, a copy of AHEPA's testimony submitted to the Senate Appropriations Committee, calculates that the Administration proposals for Fiscal Year 1985 would triple the American taxpayers' burden over FY 1984 from \$130 million this year to \$447 million next year.

House Actions

The House Foreign Affairs Committee completed mark up of the foreign aid bill prior to the Easter recess, authorizing the Administration's request of \$500 million in Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credits for Greece and a \$15 million Economic Support Fund grant for Cyprus. In response to a request by State Department Counselor Edward Derwinski to hold off on mark up of Turkish aid, the Committee authorized aid at last year's levels as an interim measure.

"Counselor Derwinski asked the Committee to halt action on authorization of aid for Turkey until the entire foreign aid bill reaches the floor so as not to upset delicate negotiations being conducted by the U.N. Secretary General at that time,"

said Cyprus & Hellenic Affairs Committee Chairman John Plumides. "However recent developments, such as Rauf Denktash's announcement that he plans to hold elections in the Turkish-occupied area in November are, in my opinion, a clear illustration that Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots have no serious desire to negotiate a Cyprus settlement."

He added that: "This is a crucial year for Cyprus. We must all be aware of Turkey's stalling tactics and not let another year of partition slip by."

AHEPA Language Included

Cardiges presented testimony on behalf of AHEPA to the House Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East on February 21 and the Senate Subcommittee

on European Affairs on March 7, urging the committees to direct that a portion of the aid be used for projects "which foster mutual understanding and cooperation between the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots."

The AHEPA suggestion on cooperation was adopted in the bill—H.R. 5119, the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1984. The bill maintained aid for Cyprus at the current level of \$15 million and allocated a portion of the funds to "finance cooperative economic and cultural projects involving both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots . . . in the fields of agriculture, health, energy, the environment, education, water resources, and the social sciences."

Following the committee action, AHEPA President Cardiges sent a letter to the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in support of the language contained in H.R. 5119. "Because of the de facto partition that has existed on Cyprus since 1974, there has been no contact between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, with the result that an entire generation is growing up on Cyprus which has no first-hand knowledge or experience of the customs, culture and lifestyles of the other community. We believe that directing U.S. aid to projects that foster cooperation and mutual understanding between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots, will greatly enhance the efforts of the U.N. Secretary General in seeking a settlement on Cyprus, which have the full support of the United States."

The letter concluded by saying that "beyond symbolizing America's continuing concern for the Cyprus problem, we believe that such projects—in the field of health, for example—can exploit common professional concerns and interests to stimulate a greater appreciation of the concerns of each community at non-governmental levels."

Senate Actions

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee completed mark up of the foreign aid bill on April 11. The bill included an amendment introduced by Senators Larry Pressler and Joseph Biden conditioning \$215 million in Military Assistance Program (MAP) grants for Turkey upon the withdrawal of the Turkish army from the occupied ghost town of Famagusta, and its return to the Cypriot government.

After the vote, Cardiges sent a letter to the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who voted to condition aid to Turkey—Senators Charles Percy (IL), Larry Pressler (SD), Rudy Boschwitz (MN), Claiborne Pell (RI), Joseph Biden (DE), John Glenn (OH), Paul Sarbanes (MD), Edward Zorinsky (NE), Paul Tsongas (MA), Alan Cranston (CA), and Christopher Dodd (CT).

In the letter, the AHEPA praised their actions, saying "You have sent a clear and honest message not only to the Republic of Turkey, but to the entire world that America does believe in a principled, fair,

and moral foreign policy." Several AHEPA Chapters also sent letters of support to the Senators.

Eugene Rossides, special counsel to the AHEPA Cyprus Committee, had held a series of meetings with several key Senators, including Joseph Biden of Delaware, outlining the concerns and views of Greek Americans. A meeting of the AHEPA Cyprus & Hellenic Affairs Committee two days before the vote also reaffirmed its support for conditions.

"U.S. Subsidizing Cyprus Occupation"

The AHEPA was responsible for a major clarification on the cost of the Turkish occupation of Cyprus, when President Cardiges disclosed in a March 5 letter to the members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee that Turkey spends approximately \$225 million a year to maintain its occupation troops in Cyprus. He urged the House committee not to authorize granting Turkey \$230 million under the Military Assistance Program until Turkey begins to systematically withdraw its troops from Cyprus.

The Congress should "take appropriate actions to send a strong message to Turkey that although it is a valuable friend and ally, the United States is deeply concerned with its violations of the international rule of law and its policy regarding Cyprus," the letter said.

The AHEPA further recommended that "the Committee authorize grants of \$230 million in MAP grants for Turkey in fiscal 1985, contingent upon certification that Turkey has commenced systematic withdrawal of its occupation forces from Cyprus. These monies are equivalent to the amount which Turkey spends annually to maintain its troops on Cyprus, based on the estimated annual cost of \$9,000 per Turkish soldier given by Under Secretary of State William Schneider in his February 21, 1984, testimony before the House Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs."

The AHEPA letter concluded by saying that therefor the United States "should not continue to subsidize the subversion of our own foreign policy objectives."

Other Activities

AHEPA was also instrumental in securing additional co-sponsors for H.R. 4505—introduced by Rep. Edward Feighan and calling for the conditioning of aid to Turkey—particularly Rep. Daniel Crane of Illinois, Rep. Edward Markey of Massachusetts, Rep. Paul Simon of Illinois, and Rep. Geraldine Ferraro of New York. Congressman Feighan held a "special order" on Cyprus in April and several AHEPA chapters contacted their Congressional representatives to issue statements of support for Cyprus during the special order.

B-
F.6

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 21, 1983

STATEMENT BY THE PRINCIPAL DEPUTY PRESS SECRETARY

In his meeting with the President, President Spyros Kyprianou of the Republic of Cyprus, deplored the unilateral declaration of a separate political entity in Northern Cyprus and urged U.S. support for a Cyprus settlement, which included a reversal of this unilateral act.

The President noted our deep distress at the unilateral action by the Turkish Cypriots and that we had supported a British resolution at the United Nations deploring the Turkish Cypriot action and urging cooperation with U.N. efforts to promote a peaceful settlement. The President said that the United States stands four square behind the U.N. Secretary General's good offices effort and emphasized the importance of reestablishing a dialogue between the two communities on Cyprus.

The President also noted that he had personally spoken with the U.N. Secretary General on Friday about his difficult task and offered to help in any way possible. In recognizing that the situation is complex, the President asked that the Government of Cyprus not let this ill-advised unilateral act preclude consideration of any opportunities that may emerge for progress towards a settlement.

#

RECALLED

UNCLASSIFIED
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
SECRETARIAT

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NATO FOR GROSSMAN
E. O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: PREL, CY, UN, TU
SUBJECT: PRESS STATEMENT ON TURKISH/TURKISH CYPRIOT
EXCHANGE OF AMBASSADORS

1. FOLLOWING IS PRESS STATEMENT DELIVERED BY
DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN APRIL 18.

2. BEGIN TEXT: TURKISH EXCHANGE OF AMHASSADORS WITH
TURKISH CYPRIOTS: THE APRIL 17 EXCHANGE OF CREDENTIALS
BETWEEN THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT AND THE TURKISH CYPRIOT
COMMUNITY WAS A SURPRISE AND A DISAPPOINTMENT TO US.
THIS DEVELOPMENT HAS CAUSED US DEEP CONCERN BECAUSE IT
CLEARLY COULD SET BACK THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S
EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT A SOLUTION BASED ON NEGOTIATIONS
BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES ON CYPRUS. IN THIS CONNECTION,
THE UNITED STATES REAFFIRMS ITS SUPPORT FOR UN SECURITY
COUNCIL RESOLUTION 541 AS WELL AS OUR EARLIER
CONDEMNATION OF THE TURKISH CYPRIOT DECLARATION OF
STATEHOOD OF NOVEMBER 15, 1983.

3. WE DEEPLY REGRET YESTERDAY'S (APRIL 17) ACTION AND
ARE CONTINUING TO URGE ALL PARTIES CONCERNED TO SUPPORT
THE SYG'S POSITIVE EFFORTS TO FIND SOLUTIONS TO THE
CYPRUS QUESTION. END TEXT SHULTZ
BT

→ Cyprus

11

Cyprus meeting 1/19 - State Dept.

→ Muddle

→ Active muddle.

→ Hill side

→ How to character. situation re: Hill.

→ \$500 M w/Greece, safe after DCA.

→ \$15 M Cyprus program not issue.

→ Turkish is the real issue.

Arguments.

- Iran / Iraq.

- Q RA / SWA / Lebanon.

→ F-16 Congress and Turkey.

→ Themes on Cyprus.

- Historical 74-78, all action anti-Turkey, did nothing re: Cyprus only lost Turkey.

- Stirring the pot, in 5 yrs any progress / none if Cong f's around.

- Turkey is doing →

- Are things now better or worse.

- What will be the strategy of the opposition.
- Tactics on the hill, how big is the problem.
- Waging a campaign on the Hill. → Perle, Burt, Schulz, Weiss, / President.
- Ankara does not want a bloody fight over the summer.
- Short polit. year / SA bill at all??!
- House has started to play cards, con. Turkey amendments. Would attack ~~the~~ SA bill in Hamilton sub-committee. It will be fair with State.
- Gus Yatron - leading house Greek. Con
 - ① funding tied to Tk. troops on Cyprus.
- - ② Rush 7/10 ratio.
 - ③ We don't know what the grand strategy is.

Senate

- ① Lugar hearing on Feb. 21.
- Emotional / political opposition → G. Am's are skillful.
- There are ~~two~~ hard line types Torricelli → Fisan. Cong.

- Should state talk before the 6th.

- State.

① Turkey not solely responsible.

→ Mark-ups by March in House subcommittee.

→ Not the same Turkey with which we ~~are~~ are dealing today as in 74.

→ We want to avoid damaging process / result. Want to have no full anti-Greek votes.

→ Keep the big guns out.

→ Govt of Greece uses Cyprus ^{→ arranges} ~~visits~~ visits etc.

→ We need to win Perry / Pell etc.

Meeting w Steve Seuber/John L. Jan 9, 1984



What about signature?
?



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Figures on Cyprus correspondence to
WH:

Mail pro and con establishmen of
separate Turkish state:

Letter 120 (total pro and con)
2 weeks heavy

Nov 18-24,	8 pro Turkey
13/25	52 con
	441 pre-printed con

Nov 25-Dec 1	
	0 pro sep-state
20/26	23 con sep-state
	24 pre printed

State Department 975 to Secretary of
State, almost all con,
includes pre printed and
regular mail.

State is still counting.

Pretty small mail total.

72-Cyprus
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

B--

Please get in touch with mailroom/
correspondence office and ask for
breakdown of mail we have received
since November regarding: the
crisis in Cyprus, U.S. aid to Turkey,
U.S. aid to Greece, criticism of
RR/US handling of Cyprus crisis, and
any related mail. If we could get
weekly break-down, it would be good.
Also, where letters on this issue
ranked vis-a-vis the total mail count,
and the mail count on any other specific
issues (i.e., did it make the "top 10"
during any of the past several weeks."

Thanks.

Liver

*If possible by COB today,
Jan 18.*

*Higgins off. web by COB today
w/figures.*

To UK

Date 1/16 Time 10:14

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Andy Manatos

of _____

Phone 393-7790

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	PLEASE CALL	☒
CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN	☐
WANTS TO SEE YOU	URGENT	☐

RETURNED YOUR CALL ☒

Message Re: Greek-Americans

Turkish aid → letters → DB reset
request for Congress → message
to ~~Turks~~ - Not cut them off.

Just press them. Mail count from
WH. Do we have a #. Polit issue
we can get people. I will vv

Operator



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-020

on mail count. off the
top of this head.

716-Cyprus

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Chuck

B --

Please call down to Anne
H's office again regarding
data on Cyprus for last week.
Data from our previous call
down is in the Cyprus file,
so you might want to use that
as reference.

I would need this info by
COB Thursday, Jan 26.

Thanks.

UK

1/16-~~20~~ - No (Below #
20)
23

MEMORANDUM

2373

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 27, 1984

Linas

MAR 28 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FAITH WHITTLESEY

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT *RK*

SUBJECT: The President's Reply to Message from President
of Cyprus

Bud McFarlane asked me to thank you for your note concerning the subject reply. While the President's response had already been dispatched by the time we received your note, you should be pleased to know that the President's reply did include the point you suggested concerning the creation of a separate Turkish Cypriot state. Our call to all foreign governments not to recognize the new entity was not addressed in the President's letter, since he has made this point on several previous occasions.

726 - Cypri
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE DECEMBER 14, 1983

Andrew A. Athens, Chairman of the United Hellenic American Congress (UHAC), reported to other participants in Washington's Hellenic coordinated effort by saying, "Our tracking of the State Department and the Administration has provided good evidence that so far they are following through on the commitments made to us by Secretary of State Shultz and Vice President Bush the day after the Turkish declaration of secession in northern Cyprus. The following list enumerates some of the activities which have taken place within the Administration.

1. An immediate message was sent to every American Ambassador around the world instructing them to contact the Foreign Minister of the nation within which they are stationed urging them not to recognize the illegal polity declared in northern Cyprus. This kind of communication to all embassies around the world occurs infrequently and is reserved for matters of major concern to the Administration.
2. The American presence at the Islamic Conference in Dacca was particularly strong regarding this matter due to the fact that nations at that Conference were the ones most likely to recognize the illegal Turkish Cypriot polity.
3. Each time any country was heard to be considering recognition, immediate strong encouragement to hold recognition was communicated by the U.S. to the leaders of that country.
4. When Turkish Foreign Minister Turkman visited Secretary Shultz and President Reagan he was told clearly of the American displeasure with the Turkish Cypriot declaration and the act of recognition by Turkey. President Reagan publicly indicated the likelihood of a Congressional reduction of aid to Turkey as a result of these actions.
5. American Cabinet Secretaries Shultz and Weinberger (of Defense) went to the North Atlantic Conference fully prepared to bring this matter up with the Turks and the Greeks in an effort to further encourage a Turkish reversal and to reassure the Greeks as to the American position. Following his meeting with Shultz, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said, "I am satisfied."

6. Last week, two key State Department officials undertook a special mission to the United Nations to communicate to the Secretary General the importance and urgency with which the United States felt this matter must be handled.
7. The Counsellor to the Secretary of State, Ed Derwinski, was dispatched to Greece and Cyprus to reassure our allies of the American position on this matter.
8. The American Ambassador to NATO was recently instructed by the Administration to explain to the Turkish Ambassador the seriousness of the American position on Cyprus.
9. Very recently the Administration withstood the usual pressure to fund Turkey at the maximum levels allowed by Congress and decided to give Turkey only thirty-six percent of grant assistance allowed by Congress.

Athens added, "After nine years and four Presidents who have been reluctant to position the United States on the side of justice regarding the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, our community and I remain cautious in our support of any Administration regarding this matter. We continue to work with the Congress so that they are made fully aware of what has happened in northern Cyprus so that they might better be able to carry out their responsibilities when they return to Washington for the second session of the 98th Congress.

"We applaud the Administration and the State Department for its actions thus far regarding the unilateral declaration of the Turkish Cypriots and will lend our strong support to those efforts as long as they are on the side of justice for Cyprus."

Greek-Americans rally to support of Cyprus



MEETING WITH GEORGE BUSH, vice president, over the Cyprus matter on Thursday in Washington were, from left, Eugene Rossides of American Hellenic Institute; Andrew Athens, National Chairman of the

United Hellenic American Congress; Vice President George Bush; Archbishop Iakovos, and George Livanos, chairman of the American Development Hellenic Alliance.

WASHINGTON — Leaders of the Greek-American community have brought the Cyprus matter directly to the attention of the White House and have received assurances that the United States "will stay aggressively on top of this issue."

Two days after announcement of the unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish federated state in occupied Cyprus, leaders of Greek-American organizations, led by Archbishop Iakovos, primate of the Greek Orthodox church in the Americas, met with Vice President George Bush and State Secy. George Shultz to express their concern and to ask what action was contemplated in the matter by the administration.

The leaders of Ahepa, Peter Cardiges; the United Hellenic-American Congress, Andrew Athens; the American Development Hellenic Alliance, George Livanos, and the American Hellenic Institute, Eugene Rossides, presenting a united front, heard Bush aver that "the President and I discussed this matter today, and we are both very concerned." Shultz then told the archbishop that "we will stay aggressively on top of this issue," and Deputy State Secy. Kenneth Dam, told the group that "it is not simply your plea, it is our policy."

Cardiges expressed the concern of his 50,000 Ahepa membership, saying "they are deeply concerned that the country of Turkey will take

the nearly \$1 billion worth of US foreign aid and ignore our legislative requirement that they encourage a settlement of the Cyprus problem. As Americans we must use all means at our disposal to press Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots to abide by the United Nations' resolution regarding Cyprus. The appalling human rights situation must be resolved and the nation must be returned to its previous status and to peace."

Cardiges also called for a reimposition of the embargo of US arms economic aid to Turkey. "Before the ink was even dry on the recent \$1 billion aid package to Turkey, this unlawful act was committed," emphasized Cardiges.

"And what about human rights?" asked the Ahepa leader, "about which we have been preaching for years. Aren't we supposed to take the human rights of the Greek Cypriots into account? Don't they matter to us? These terrible wrongs must be righted immediately in order that a lasting peace may finally come to that troubled region."

"It is important that the US make it very clear to Turkey and the other nations of the world that our country strongly opposes recognition of this illegal declaration by the Turkish-Cypriots," Athens said. "Unless something is done before the Congress reconvenes, our commu-

nity will urge the Administration and the Congress to reconsider aid to Turkey and the reimposition of an arms embargo."

Livanos said that "unless Turkey withdraws its support for the illegal declaration of the Turkish Cypriots, millions of Americans across the country and a great number of Senators and members of Congress will seriously question the idea of giving hundreds of millions of American dollars in foreign aid to Turkey next year. Our recent conversations with a number of senators and representatives confirm this likelihood."

"It is an American issue," Rossides said. "It affects our relations worldwide. We must enforce the law and halt immediately all military and economic aid to Turkey until (1) the illegal Turkish Cypriot action is reversed, (2) all Turkish troops and colonists are removed from Cyprus, (3) negotiations pursuant to United Nations auspices and resolutions based on majority rule with full minority rights are resumed."

The group met also with Greek-Americans in Congress, including Sens. Paul Sarbanes, Paul Tsongas, Congressmen Gus Yatron, Olympia B. Snowe, Nicholas Mavroules, George Gekas and Michael Bilirakis and with Philip Christopher, head of the Pan-Cyprus Association of America.

THE HELLENIC CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1983

Reagan meets Kyprianou; pledges full support

WASHINGTON — President Reagan expressed his "deep regret" at the declaration of a separate political entity by the Turkish Cypriots in northern Cyprus and said the US would seek a reversal of the unilateral action.

Reagan met Monday at the White House with President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus. In a statement issued following the meeting, Reagan pointed out that the US had supported the British resolution at the United Nations deploring the Turkish Cypriots' action.

Reagan noted that he had personally spoken with the UN secretary general on Friday and offered to help him in his efforts toward a peaceful settlement.

President Kyprianou met with reporters after the White House meeting, saying that he thought the US would help win a reversal of the Turkish Cypriot "illegal action."

In expressing his deep apprecia-

tion for US support, the Cypriot leader concluded, "from the meeting with the President and an earlier one with the Secretary of State, I feel more encouraged."

In Cyprus, meanwhile, almost a sixth of the island's population took to the streets of divided Nicosia in mass rallies for and against last week's independence declaration by Turkish Cypriots.

In one of the biggest protest rallies ever seen on the island, an estimated 70,000 Greek Cypriots packed the central square and streets of southern Nicosia to mark their anger at the move.

On the other side of the "green line" dividing the city, about 20,000 Turkish Cypriots protested against the UN Security Council's adoption of a resolution condemning the declaration.

Southern Nicosia was jammed with traffic as crowds poured in from coastal towns.

Greek-Americans go to White House with Cyprus

Greek-Americans, in a rare example of united effort, have rallied to the support of the Cyprus government in its efforts to counter the efforts of the Turkish-Cypriot community to secede from the republic and establish its own republic.

On Tuesday of last week, Rauf Denktash, leader of the Turks in the occupied north of Cyprus, announced the unilateral declaration of independence. Turkey followed quickly with recognition of the new state. Generally, however, the world has denounced the action.

Among statements condemning the Turkish action — not previously reported — was one by former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, currently Democratic presidential nomination front-runner, who stated:

"I deplore the illegal unilateral action of the leader of the Turkish Cypriots. I further deplore the fact that Turkey has recognized it as such."

"The U.S. and the U.N. recognize the government of President Spyros Kyprianou as the sole governing authority of a unified Cyprus. It erects yet another barrier to chances for a negotiated settlement and creates additional instability in relations between Greece and Turkey, both important NATO members."

"I call upon Rauf Denktash and Turkey to reconsider their action and to negotiate in good faith to end the temporary partition of Cyprus."

Congresswoman Barbara Mikulski, D-Md., in denouncing the Turkish-Cypriot action, said that it "thwarted a solution to the problem of a divided Cyprus." She had visited the island republic along with Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro, D-NY, and Barbara Kennelly, D-Conn., and had examined the situation first-hand.

The announcement by the Turkish Cypriots caused shockwaves through the rest of the island, inhabited by Greek Cypriots and internationally recognized as the Republic of Cyprus. The announcement was made despite the fact that U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar had been pushing new proposals for a solution to the Cyprus problem, which had been welcomed by the Greek and Cypriot government. By supporting the Turkish-Cypriot action, Turkey has once again focused its efforts on frustrating and stifling any hopes for a negotiated settlement to the Cyprus problem.

Besides the U.S. government, statements of support for the Cyprus government also came from the new ambassadors to Cyprus from Mexico and Switzerland, the former calling the action one "which violated or was designed to violate the unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, and the latter noting that his country and government recognize "only one Cyprus state, the Republic of Cyprus, which is legally represented by your excellency (Spyros Kyprianou)."

A spokesman from the Dutch Foreign Ministry indicated that the Dutch government "does not intend to recognize the independent state, in Dhaka, Bangladesh, which the Turkish press has indicated had recognized the new state, a Foreign Ministry official said: "This is news

to us." He said Bangladesh was awaiting developments and planned to confer with friendly nations.

In Bonn, the West German government said they had learned the news "with regret," adding that "Bonn had always supported the preservation of the unity and sovereignty of Cyprus and the talks between the ethnic groups under the aegis of the UN secretary general as the only realistic way to overcome the partition of the island." It added that Bonn learned that now the problem would be made more difficult.

Yugoslavia called the action "in direct contradiction to the decision of the security council and the UN General Assembly" and an attempt to legalize partitioning of Cyprus.

Italy called the action contrary to international law and expressed concern that the move could increase tensions in the Mediterranean area.

France condemned the declaration, saying that it "denounces without reservation the declaration of a so-called republic of Northern Cyprus, calling the move 'a serious violation of the integrity, sovereignty and unity' of Cyprus" and unacceptable.

The ten countries of the Common Market condemned the declaration and called it the creation of "a serious situation in the area." It issued a statement rejecting the declaration and expressing the EEC unconditional support for the Republic of Cyprus. They said they would continue to recognize Kyprianou as the sole legitimate government leader and said that the Turkish action created "a very serious situation."

Last week, statements of condemnation of the Turkish action and support of the Cyprus government came from Sens. Paul Sarbanes, Paul E. Tsongas, Edward M. Kennedy, Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, several members of Congress, and various leaders of Greek-American organizations in this country.

Following a meeting with George Iacovou, Cyprus foreign minister, Hugo Gobbi, UN representative on Cyprus said:

"... As you know, the secretary general is against this measure. He expressed his opinion against the possibility of this measure that the Turkish-Cypriots have adopted."

"I express complete solidarity with the secretary-general in this field. This is a movement that affects the negotiation at this stage. It is unfortunate because we had some new ideas, not my own ideas, but the ideas of the secretary-general, in order to encourage a new stage of negotiations. But anyway, let us see what will be the future development. What can I tell you... I feel depressed."

Asked about the consequences from this move, Mr. Gobbi replied: "For the time it will paralyze the possibility of new meetings and new exchange of ideas. I hope it will paralyze for only a short while. But anyway, it is not a positive movement for our project for the reunification of Cyprus."

Hellenes in Washington Press the Reagan Administration on Cyprus

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special)—Andrew A. Athens, Chairman of the United Hellenic American Congress (UHAC), reported to other participants in Washington's Hellenic coordinated effort by saying, "Our tracking of the State Department and the Administration has provided good evidence that so far they are following through on the commitments made to us by Secretary of State Shultz and Vice President Bush the day after the Turkish declaration of secession in northern Cyprus. The following list enumerates some of the activities which have taken place within the Administration.

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3. Each time any country was heard to be considering recognition, immediate strong encouragement to

withhold recognition was communicated by the U.S. to the leaders of that country.

4. When Turkish Foreign Minister Turkman visited Secretary Shultz and President Reagan he was told clearly of the American displeasure with the Turkish Cypriot declaration and the act of recognition by Turkey. President Reagan publicly indicated the likelihood of a Congressional reduction of aid to Turkey as a result of these actions.

American Cabinet Secretaries Shultz and Weinberger (of Defense) went to the North Atlantic Conference fully prepared to bring this matter up with the Turks and the Greeks in an effort to further encourage a Turkish reversal and to reassure the Greeks as to the American

position. Following his meeting with Shultz, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said, "I am satisfied."

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8. The American Ambassador to NATO was recently instructed by the Administration to explain to the Turkish Ambassador the seriousness of the American position on Cyprus.

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and decided to give Turkey only thirty-six percent of grant assistance allowed by Congress.

Athens added, "After nine years and four Presidents who have been reluctant to position the United States on the side of justice regarding the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, our community and I remain cautious in our support of any Administration regarding this matter. We continue to work with the Congress so that they are made fully aware of what has happened in northern Cyprus so that they might better be able to carry out their responsibilities when they return to Washington for the second session of the 98th Congress.

"We applaud the Administration and the State Department for its actions thus far regarding the unilateral declaration of the Turkish Cypriots and will lend our strong support to those efforts as long as they are on the side of justice for Cyprus."

716-Cyprus

December 2, 1983



Vice-President George Bush with Archbishop Iakovos and other prominent Greek-American leaders (left to right): Eugene T. Rossides, AHI-PAC; Andrew A.

Athens, UHAC; Vice-President Bush; Archbishop Iakovos; Peter Cardiges, Supreme President of the Order of AHEPA, and shipowner George Livanos.



New York City Mayor Ed Koch recently addressed a rally for Cyprus near the United Nations. With the Mayor is

Archbishop Iakovos, who was accompanied by Metropolitan Silas of New Jersey.



Greek American leaders take Cyprus concerns to White House

Archbishop Iakovos and leaders of the Greek American Community throughout the United States, met with Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz to

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, Peter Cardiges; Andrew Athens, National Chairman of the United Hellenic American Congress; George Livanos, chairman of the American Development Hellenic Alliance, and Eugene Rossides of the American Hellenic Institute.

Archbishop Iakovos told the Secretary and the Vice President that "the Administration's decision to strongly condemn the illegal act of the Turkish Cypriots is morally correct and has brought support from millions of Americans, however, it is very difficult to get the Turks to undo what they have done — but we must mobilize our efforts to save peace."

Other members of the Greek American delegation also expressed their grave concern over the illegal Turkish action in Cyprus.

Vice President Bush in response to

Archbishop Iakovos and the leaders of Greek American organizations shown as they met in Washington. LEFT TO RIGHT, Eugene Rossides of American Hellenic Institute; Andrew Athens, National Chairman of the United Hellenic American Congress; Vice President George Bush; Archbishop Iakovos; and George Livanos, Chairman of the American Development Hellenic Alliance.

photo by Costa Hayden

the Archbishop said, "the President and I discussed this matter today and we are both very concerned." Secretary Schultz affirmed that "we will stay aggressively on top of this issue." Deputy Secretary Kenneth Dam added, "Your Eminence, it is not simply your plea, it is our policy."

In discussions with former Vice President Walter Mondale, the Archbishop was told "I deplore the illegal unilateral action of the Turkish Cypriots . . . I further deplore the fact that the government of Turkey recognized the declared entity on Cyprus. The United States and the United Nations recognize the government of President Kyprianou as the only appropriate authority of the unified Cyprus. This action by the Turkish Cypriots is illegal and contrary to the policy of the United States."

**Wire your concern
on the
Cyprus issue
to President Reagan
and write your
congressman
and senators
today!**

express their grave concern and united opinion regarding the Turkish Cypriot move on November 15 to establish an independent polity and to learn what action is contemplated by the Administration.

Archbishop Iakovos, who had been invited by the Vice President and the Secretary, asked that they be joined by

President Kyprianou Urges Nations to Back Cyprus in Dispute

President Spyros Kyprianou called on the international community to take specific measures collectively as well as separately to reverse the latest Turkish move on Cyprus and block the creation of an especially dangerous precedent.

In addressing the United Nations General Assembly, he warned that if member states would adopt the arguments presented by the Turkish-Cypriot leadership and Turkey to justify their action, invoking the right to self-determination for ethnic groups, many member states would face the danger of partition and dismemberment.

"I ask you to consider seriously what might happen one day in your countries if, due to tolerance and lack of decisiveness, you allow the creation of such a terrible precedent," he said.

President Kyprianou asked that member states act decisively to "cure" the situation and restore the unity and territorial integrity of the republic of

Cyprus.

In a press conference following the address, the President stressed that the resumption of intercommunal talks was out of the question before a repeal of the proclamation because, as Mr. Denktash himself has said, this would mean recognition of the pseudo-state.

He further stated that the Cypriot government was willing to return to its proposal for the establishment of an international force in Cyprus following the withdrawal of the Turkish troops.

Asked if he thought Mr. Denktash would build up a "private army," Mr. Kyprianou said that the Turkish-Cypriot leader depended on the Turkish occupation troops which, as Turkey had stated, would be withdrawn only at Mr. Denktash's request.

Referring to a possible reaction at the conference of Muslim countries in Bangladesh, the President stressed that religious disputes had never existed

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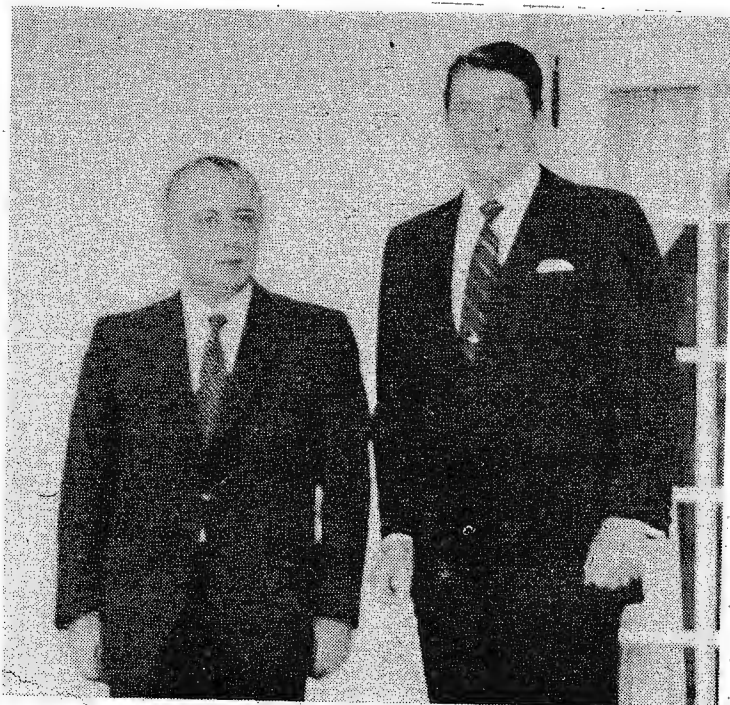
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in Cyprus, and that the current situation of the Cypriot states division, which, he commented, was against the Turkish-Cypriot themselves, was artificially manufactured.

Asked what kind of pressure he wished the U.N. Member-States to exercise against the proclamation, Mr. Kyprianou said that each country knew what form of effective influence it could exert.

The President reiterated his satisfaction over the outcome of his meeting with President Reagan and added that his government would be taking further steps in the United Nations and other international forums.

Mr. Kyprianou said that he had not raised the issue of an arms embargo to Turkey while in consultation with the President. Kyprianou underlined that without the presence of the Turkish occupation troops in Cyprus, Mr. Denktash's illegal act would not have occurred.



President Spyros Kyprianou visits with President Reagan at the White House to discuss the Cyprus crisis.



NEW YORK, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1983—Archbishop Iakovos, members of the Greek-American Congressional delegation, and the leaders of Greek-American organizations met with the Vice-President in Washington to discuss recent events in Cyprus. From left: Eugene Rossides of American Hellenic Institute; Andrew Athens, National Chairman of the United Hellenic American Congress; Vice President George Bush; Archbishop Iakovos; Ahepa President Cardiges; and George Livanos, Chairman of the American Development Hellenic Alliance.

Community leaders take Cyprus concern to the White House

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Archbishop Iakovos, spiritual leader of Greek Orthodox Christians in the Americas, and leaders of the Greek-American community throughout the United States, met recently with Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Schultz to express their grave concern and united opinion regarding the Turkish Cypriot move on November 15th to establish an independent state and to find out what action is contemplated by the Administration.

Archbishop Iakovos, who had been invited by the Vice President, and the Secretary, asked that they be joined by Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, Peter Cardiges; Andrew Athens, National Chairman of the United Hellenic American Congress; George Livanos, chairman of the American Development Hellenic Alliance; and Eugene Rossides of the American Hellenic Institute.

Archbishop Iakovos told the Secretary and the Vice President that "the Administration's decision to strongly condemn the illegal act of the Turkish Cypriots is morally correct and has brought support from millions of Americans. However, it is very difficult to get the Turks to undo what they have done — but we must coordinate our efforts to save peace."

Vice President Bush, in response to the Archbishop, said: "The President and I discussed this matter today and we are both very concerned." Schultz affirmed that "we will stay aggressively on top of this issue." Deputy Secretary Kenneth Dam added, "Your Eminence, it is not simply your plea, it is our policy."

Speaking on behalf of their organizations, several spokesmen urged immediate action. Ahepa President Cardiges said: "The 50,000 Americans who are members of our organization are deeply concerned that the country of Turkey will take the nearly one billion dollars worth of American aid and ignore our legislative requirements that they encourage a settlement of the Cyprus problem. As Americans we must use all means at our disposal to press Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots to abide by the United Nations' resolution regarding Cyprus. The appalling human rights situation must be resolved and the nation must be returned to its previous status and peace."

Andrew Athens (UHAC) stated that, "It is important that the United States make it very clear to Turkey and the other nations of the world that our country strongly opposes recognition of this illegal declaration by the Turkish Cypriots. Unless something is done before the Congress reconvenes, our community will urge the Administration and the Congress to take action to Turkey and the reimposition of an arms embargo."

According to Mr. Livanos (AD-HA), "unless Turkey withdraws its support for the illegal declaration of the Turkish Cypriots, millions of Americans across the country and a great number of Senators and members of Congress will seriously question the idea of giving hundreds of millions of American dollars in foreign aid to Turkey next year. Our recent conversations with a number of senators and congressmen confirm this likelihood."

Eugene Rossides (AHL), "It is an American issue. It affects our relations worldwide. We must enforce the law and halt immediately all military and economic aid to Turkey until (1) the illegal Turkish Cypriot action is reversed, (2) all Turkish troops and colonists are removed from Cyprus, (3) negotiations pursuant to United Nations auspices and resolutions based on majority rule with full minority rights are resumed."

In discussions with former Vice President Walter Mondale, the Archbishop was told, "I deplore the illegal unilateral action of the Turkish Cypriots....I further deplore the fact that the government of Turkey recognized the declared entity on Cyprus. The United States and the United Nations recognize the government of President Kyprianou as the only appropriate authority of the unified Cyprus. This action by the Turkish Cypriots is illegal and contrary to the policy of the United States."

Further meetings were held during the day with members of the Greek-American Congressional delegation: Senators Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.); Paul Tsongas (D-MA); and Rep. Gus Yatron (D-PA); Olympia Snow (R-ME); Nicholas Mavroules (D-MA); George Gekas (R-PA); Michael Biliarakis (R-FL); and also including Philip Christopher, President of the Pan Cyprian Association of America.

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THOUSANDS OF GREEK-AMERICANS joined in a demonstration last month in Dag Hammerskold Plaza across from the United Nations in New York to protest the Turkish Cypriot declaration of an independent "state" in northern Cyprus. New York Mayor Edward Koch (center) condemned the proclamation, Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou joined the demonstrators for a portion of the rally, and Archbishop Iakovos and government officials added their words against the act. Shown here from left are Eleni Kazantzakis, Ahepa president Peter Cardiges, United Hellenic American Congress chairman Andrew A. Athens, Metropolitan Silas of New Jersey, Linas Kojalis of the White House public liaison office, the Archbishop, Mayor Koch, and Pancyprian Association president Philip Christopher.