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COPY NO. 17

OCI NO. 6417/57

10 December 1957

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



DOCUMENT NO. 9
NO CHANGE IN CLASS.
 DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS, S, C
NEXT REVIEW DATE: 1987
AUTH: HR 70-2
DATE: 6 Aug 79 REVIEWER: 006514

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE

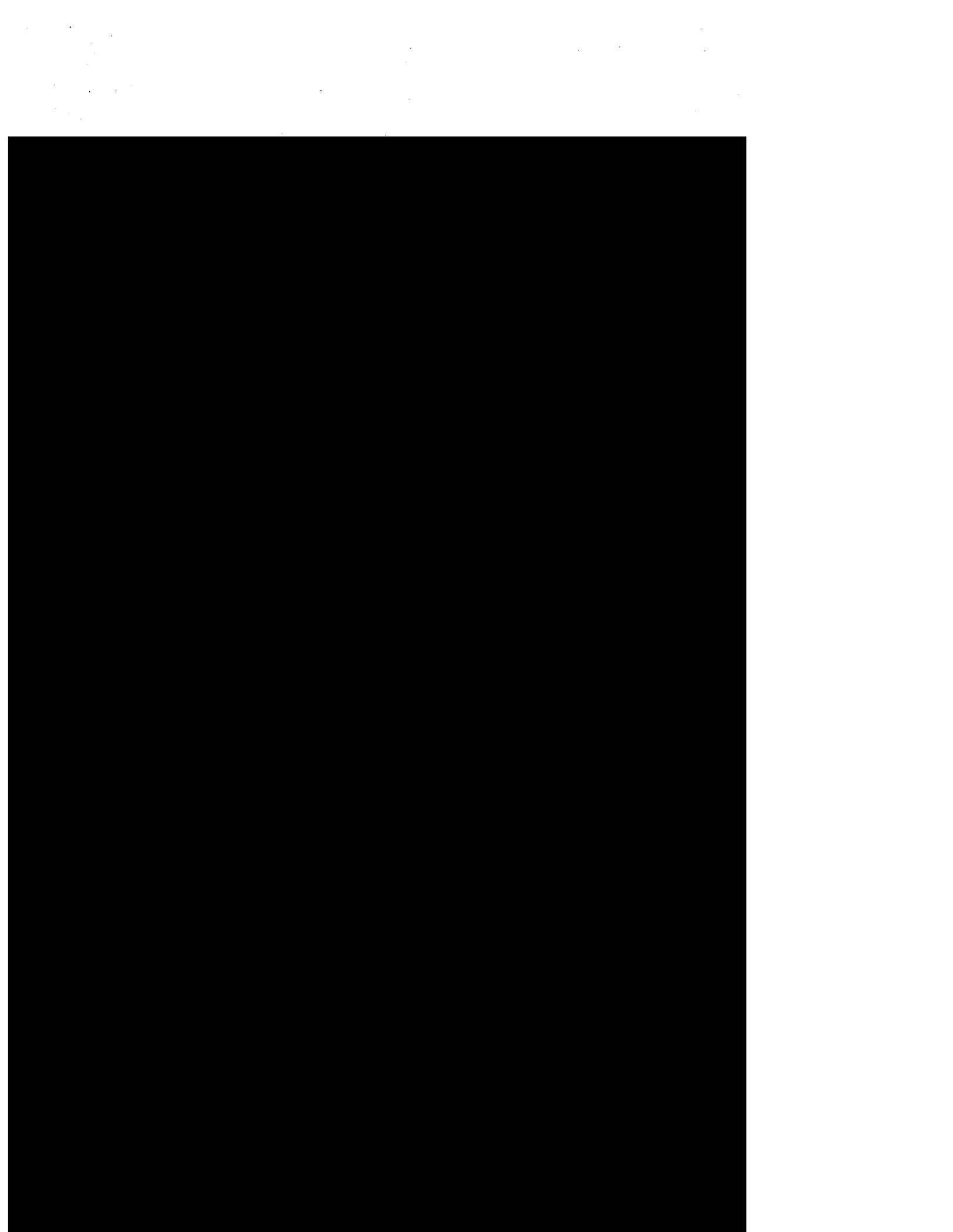
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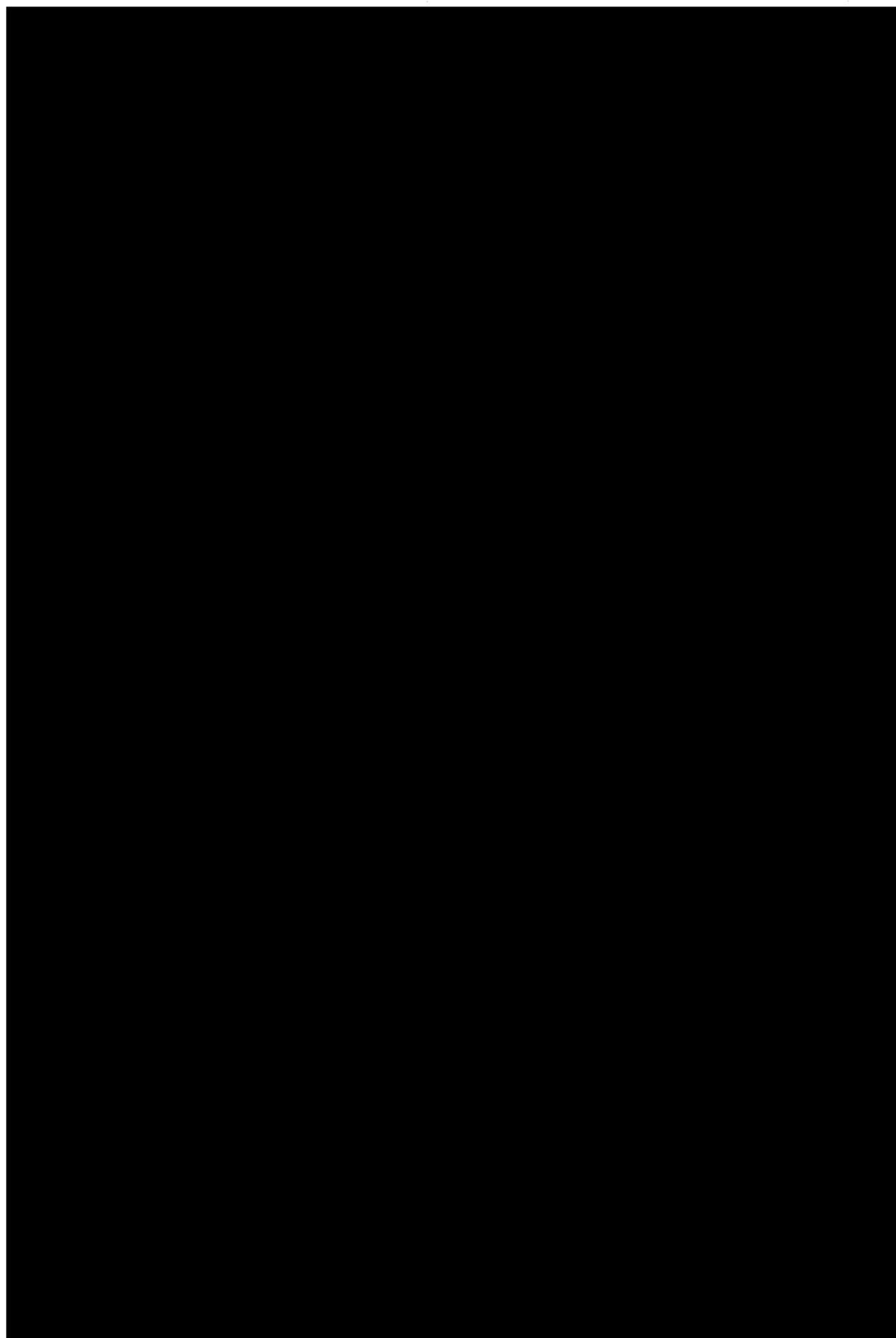
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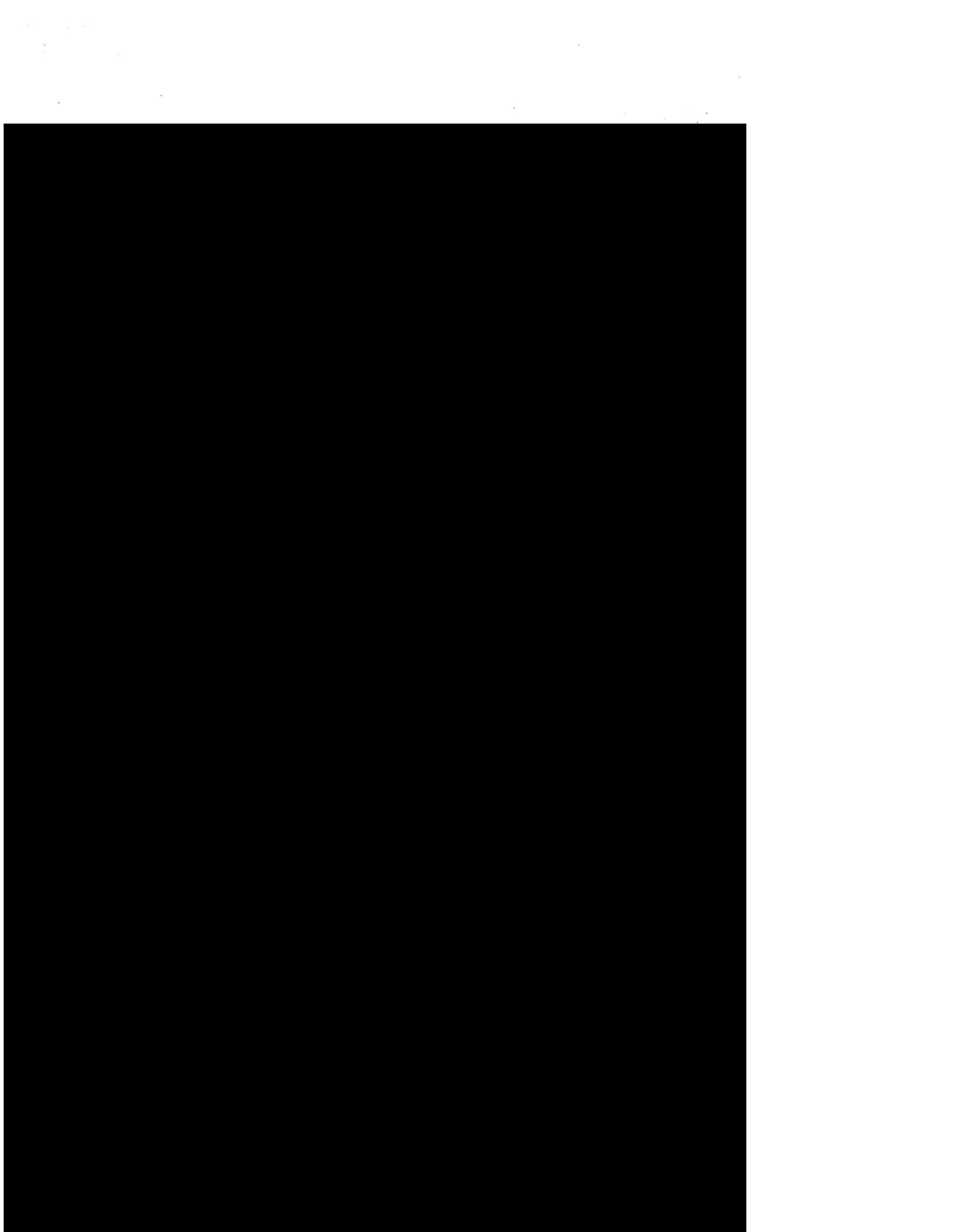
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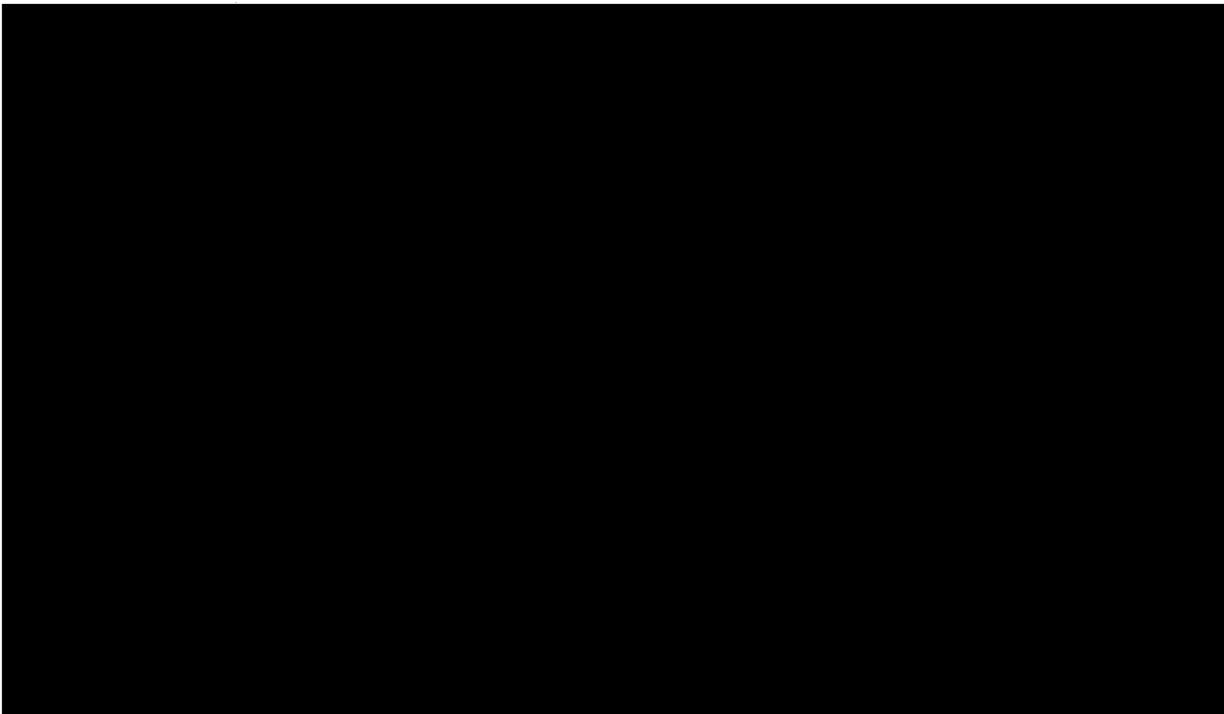
CONTINUED CONTROL





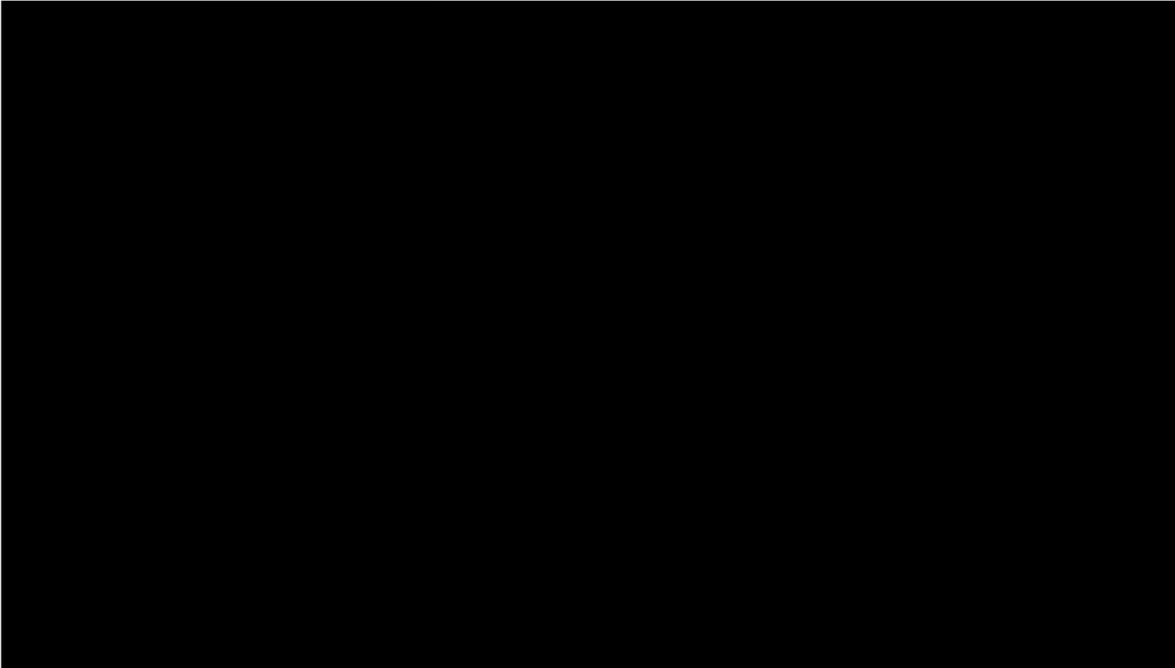






THE CYPRUS SITUATION Page 14

Rioting on Cyprus erupted with the opening of the Cyprus debate in the UN General Assembly on 9 December. EOKA has warned that "total war" will follow if the debate does not lead to an acceptable resolution, but has also indicated a willingness to postpone violence for five or six weeks as requested by the new governor of Cyprus. Greece continues to insist on British-Cypriot negotiations toward self-determination, while Turkey remains firm in support of partition. Compromise efforts are likely to succeed in preventing a showdown at the UN.



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THE CYPRUS SITUATION

Coincident with the opening of the Cyprus debate in the UN General Assembly on 9 December, Greek Cypriots engaged in the worst rioting of their two-year campaign for self-determination. The Greek Cypriot underground organization EOKA has warned of "total war" against the British if the UN debate does not lead to satisfactory resolution, but has also indicated a willingness to postpone violence for five or six weeks as requested by the new governor of Cyprus, Sir Hugh Foot. In

addition, clashes occurred between Greek and Turkish Cypriots which could be forerunners of large-scale communal violence on Cyprus and an eventual break in diplomatic relations between Athens and Ankara.

Greek Cypriot officials are refusing to cooperate with Foot, until Archbishop Makarios is allowed to return to the island and all emergency regulations are rescinded. The return of Makarios, however, would cause a violent reaction in

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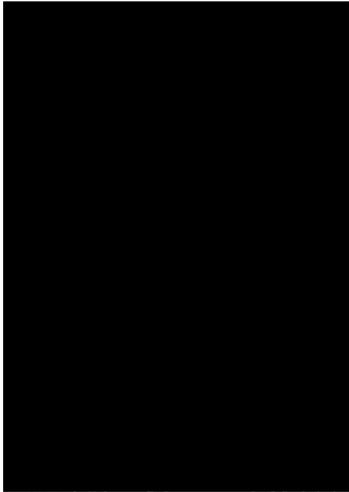
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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

12 December 1957

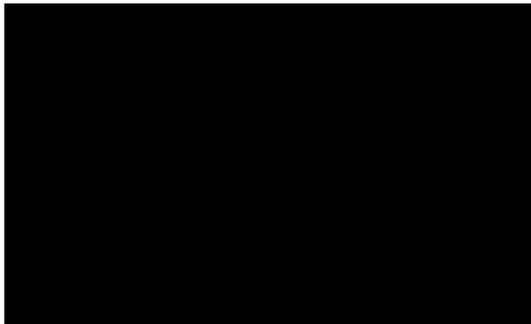
Turkey and among the Turkish Cypriots.

The Greek government, fearing exploitation of the Cyprus issue by the opposition in Athens, must remain firm on the issue in its public statements. Athens insists on an agreement based on self-determination,



not specifically prohibiting union of the island with Greece. The Greeks continue to hold to their position that Turkey is not a party to the Cyprus dispute and has no right to veto any solution agreed to between the British and the Cypriots.

In Turkey, public and private statements by Turkish leaders show continued aggressive support for partition as the only solution to the Cyprus problem. Ankara also continues to indicate a desire for an international conference to discuss Cyprus. It is wary, however, of proposals by NATO Secretary General Spaak, whom it considers opposed to partition.



At the UN, efforts leading to a compromise similar to last year's call for continued negotiations seem likely to succeed. The Greek foreign minister is aware that his resolution supporting self-determination cannot secure the necessary two-thirds vote. Both he and British representatives have indicated willingness to accept a compromise.



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