REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS
OPERATION IN CYPRUS
(for the period 23 May to 5 December 1974)

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .................................................. 2

I. THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS FROM 23 MAY TO THE COUP D'ETAT ON
15 JULY ......................................................... 2

II. OUTLINE OF EVENTS FROM THE COUP D'ETAT OF 15 JULY TO THE
CEASE-FIRE OF 16 AUGUST 1974 ............................... 2

III. SUMMARY OF UNFICYP OPERATIONS FROM THE COUP D'ETAT
15 JULY TO THE CEASE-FIRE OF 16 AUGUST 1974 ....... 4

IV. UNFICYP OPERATIONS FROM THE CEASE-FIRE ON 16 AUGUST
UNTIL 5 DECEMBER 1974 ...................................... 6
   A. Concept of operations .................................. 6
   B. Liaison and co-operation .............................. 6
   C. Maintenance of the cease-fire ........................ 7
   D. Violations of the cease-fire by shooting incidents .. 7
   E. Violations of the cease-fire by movement;
      construction of defensive positions ................. 7
   F. Mines ................................................... 8
   G. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP ................. 8

V. CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP .... 9

VI. LAW AND ORDER - UNCIVPOL ............................... 11

VII. HUMANITARIAN AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS ..................... 12

VIII. MEDIATION EFFORT AND INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS ............... 15

IX. SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO CYPRUS, GREECE AND TURKEY .... 15

X. MEETINGS BETWEEN MR. CLERIDES AND MR. DENKTASH .......... 16

XI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS ...................................... 17

XII. OBSERVATIONS .......................................... 19

MAP: Deployment of UNFICYP in December 1974.
INTRODUCTION

1. Since my report of 22 May 1974 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period 2 December 1973 to 22 May 1974 (S/11294) and the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 349 (1974) of 29 May extending the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force (UNFICYP) for a further period ending 15 December 1974, a number of far-reaching events have taken place in the island. As requested by the Council in paragraph 7 of its resolution 353 (1974) of 20 July, I have reported to the Council, as appropriate, on the development of the situation and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, including emergency humanitarian assistance to the afflicted population (S/11353 and Add.1-33, S/11433, S/11468 and Add.1-4, S/11473, S/11488 and Add.1 and 2). On a number of occasions I reported to the Security Council orally on urgent developments. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus should be read in conjunction with the above-mentioned reports.

I. THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS FROM 23 MAY TO THE COUP D'ETAT OF 15 JULY

2. The intercommunal situation was generally quiet during May, June and early July. Only minor incidents occurred, mainly in the Nicosia and Famagusta districts. Tension within the Greek Cypriot community increased during June and early July, although the military situation remained quiet. During this period UNFICYP took special precautions to ensure, so far as possible, that intercommunal relations were not directly affected by intracommunal incidents.

II. OUTLINE OF EVENTS FROM THE COUP D'ETAT OF 15 JULY TO THE CEASE-FIRE OF 16 AUGUST 1974

3. On 15 July 1974, the National Guard, under the direction of Greek officers, staged a coup d'etat against the Cyprus Government headed by President Makarios. In view of the seriousness of the matter in relation to international peace and security and in view of the United Nations involvement in Cyprus, I requested the President of the Security Council on 16 July to convene a meeting of the Council (S/11334). The Permanent Representative of Cyprus also requested a meeting (S/11335). The Council met on 16 and 17 July. On 20 July, the Turkish Government, invoking the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960, launched an extensive military operation on the north coast of Cyprus which resulted eventually in the occupation of the main Turkish Cypriot enclave north of Nicosia and areas to the north, east and west of the enclave, including Kyrenia. The Security Council met on the same day and adopted resolution 353 (1974) in which it called upon all parties for a cease-fire and an immediate end to foreign military intervention, requested the withdrawal of foreign military personnel present otherwise than under the authority of

international agreements and called on Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to enter into negotiations without delay for the observance of peace in the area and constitutional government in Cyprus. The cease-fire called for by the Council was secured at 1600 hours local time on 22 July.

4. The fighting resumed however on 23 July, especially in the vicinity of Nicosia International Airport, which, with the agreement of the local military commanders of both sides, was declared a United Nations protected area and was occupied by UNFICYP troops. I reported to the Council on the situation concerning the observance of the cease-fire and sent messages to the Prime Ministers of Turkey and Greece and to the Acting President of Cyprus, expressing my great anxiety and requesting measures to ensure observance of the cease-fire. The Council on 23 July adopted resolution 354 (1974) reaffirming the provisions of resolution 353 (1974) and demanding that the parties comply immediately with paragraph 2 of that resolution.

5. At the 1784th meeting of the Security Council, held in the evening of 24 July, I informed the Council about the assurances I had received from the Prime Minister of Turkey that, without prejudice to its contentions as to the legality of the United Nations presence at the Nicosia airport, the Turkish Government undertook not to attempt to assume possession of the airport by force or other means of coercion.

6. The Council met again on 27, 28 and 29 July to consider the situation in Cyprus. In addition to the Turkish advance towards Karavas and Lapithos, only minor movements forward within the walled city of Nicosia were noted in the period 30 July-13 August, although there were numerous cease-fire violations by shooting.

7. In accordance with paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 353 (1974), the Foreign Ministers of Turkey, Greece and the United Kingdom held discussions in Geneva from 25 July 1974, and on 30 July they agreed on the text of a declaration and an attached statement. These were conveyed by the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom to the Secretary-General, who, in turn, forwarded them to the President of the Security Council (S/11398). At the 1788th meeting of the Council on 31 July, I expressed the hope that this agreement would be the first step to the full implementation of resolution 353 (1974), and I referred to the functions which the Declaration envisaged for UNFICYP. The Council met on this subject on 31 July and again on 1 August, when it adopted resolution 355 (1974) requesting me "to take appropriate action" in the light of my statement of the previous day. I immediately instructed my Special Representative and the Commander of UNFICYP to proceed with the full implementation of the role of UNFICYP as provided in resolution 355 (1974); on 10 August I reported to the Council on the efforts made in this connexion (S/11433; see also S/11353/Add.20). In my reports to the Council, I also referred to the work of the military committee, consisting of officers from Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, which had been formed under the Geneva Declaration to delineate the cease-fire positions on the ground. That committee reported to the Geneva Conference when it resumed its discussions on 12 August, but those discussions ended without agreement on 14 August.

8. On the morning of 14 August, a second Turkish military operation was started, resulting in the occupation of most of the northern part of Cyprus from Xeros to Famagusta.
9. The Security Council met in the early hours of 14 August and adopted resolution 357 (1974) demanding that all parties to the fighting should cease all firing and military actions and calling for the resumption of negotiations. However, the fighting in Cyprus continued almost without let-up, and on 15 August the Security Council adopted resolution 358 (1974), insisting on the full implementation of its preceding resolutions and on immediate strict observance of the cease-fire. The Council also adopted resolution 359 (1974) in which it deeply deplored the fact that members of UNFICYP had been killed and wounded, demanded that all parties fully respect the international status of UNFICYP and refrain from action that might endanger the lives and safety of its members, and demanded further that all parties co-operate with UNFICYP in carrying out its tasks, including humanitarian tasks, in all areas of Cyprus and in regard to all sections of the population. In the evening of 16 August the Turkish forces declared a cease-fire, which appeared to hold. On the same day, the Security Council adopted resolution 360 (1974), recording its formal disapproval of the unilateral military actions undertaken against the Republic of Cyprus and urging the parties to comply with all the provisions of its previous resolutions and to resume without delay the negotiations called for in resolution 353 (1974).

III. SUMMARY OF UNFICYP OPERATIONS FROM THE COUP D'ETAT OF 15 JULY TO THE CEASE-FIRE OF 16 AUGUST 1974

10. As a consequence of the events outlined in the preceding section, UNFICYP was faced with a new situation that was not foreseen in its mandate. As laid down by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964), the functions of UNFICYP were conceived in relation to the intercommunal conflict in Cyprus, not to large-scale hostilities arising from action by the armed forces of another Member State which was a guarantor Power under the 1960 treaties. The paragraphs below give an account of the response of UNFICYP to those developments.

11. On 15 July, as soon as the coup d'état was reported, UNFICYP was immediately brought to a high state of readiness. Additional liaison officers were deployed at all levels, and increased observation was maintained throughout the island in all areas of likely intercommunal confrontation. It was not necessary to carry out any redeployment of the Force, but certain special measures were taken to ensure the security of the Turkish Cypriot community. A few cases of firing into the Turkish enclave north of Nicosia were reported; the firing was stopped through liaison with the National Guard.

12. On 20 July, the morning of the Turkish landings, UNFICYP was placed on full alert. An increased level of observation was maintained throughout the entire island, and additional precautions were taken to safeguard isolated Turkish Cypriot villages. The National Guard reacted to the Turkish operations by strong attacks in other parts of the island against most of the Turkish Cypriot quarters and villages simultaneously. The best UNFICYP could achieve under the circumstances was to arrange local cease-fires to prevent further damage to life and property, as the Turkish Cypriot fighters, who were mainly deployed to protect isolated villages and town sectors, were heavily outnumbered. When the war situation made it
necessary on 21 July to evacuate foreign nationals to the Sovereign Base Area at Dhekelia, UNFICYP played a major part in the mounting and execution of that humanitarian operation. In all areas, including the Kyrenia sector, intensified United Nations patrolling was carried out, a close watch was maintained over the battle zone and all possible efforts were made to promote the safety of civilians. As indicated in paragraph 3 above, negotiations between the parties resulted in agreement on a cease-fire with effect from 1600 local time on 22 July.

13. UNFICYP endeavoured to assist the parties in making the cease-fire effective and in delineating the positions of the parties as at 1600 hours on 22 July. Additional United Nations observation posts were established in the confrontation areas, and extensive patrolling was carried out in order to maintain a United Nations presence throughout the island. The developments with regard to the Nicosia International Airport are described in paragraphs 4-5 above. Efforts to reach an agreement on the repair and reopening of the airport are continuing.

14. During that period, reinforcements from the contributing countries were requested by the Secretary-General, and those arrived between 24 July and 14 August (S/11563, para. 21), increasing the total strength of the Force by 2,078 all ranks to a total of 4,444. UNFICYP was redeployed to meet the new situation, and two new operational districts were established on either side of the Turkish bridgehead. In the rest of the island no major redeployments were necessary, but all districts were reinforced, and the general level of surveillance throughout the island was increased accordingly. Owing to the suffering caused by the hostilities, UNFICYP undertook an increasing number of humanitarian tasks to assist the afflicted population of both communities.

15. Following the breakdown of the Geneva Conference early on the morning of 14 August, all contingents were warned that further large-scale hostilities were imminent. The fighting resumed during that day. Armoured reconnaissance units of UNFICYP maintained observation over the battle zone wherever possible. Throughout 14 August, UNFICYP continually tried to bring about a further cease-fire, particularly within the Nicosia area. During the night from 14 to 15 August, a partial cease-fire was achieved in Nicosia to allow non-combatants to be evacuated, but by the early morning of 15 August, fighting again broke out. On the night from 15 to 16 August, a further cease-fire was achieved in the Nicosia area. Throughout this period UNFICYP made a major effort to prevent intercommunal fighting, but it was unable to do so in certain combat areas where UNFICYP posts had to be withdrawn. In a few such areas, killing of civilians took place. After further cease-fire negotiations, the Turkish forces declared a cease-fire at 1800 hours local time on 16 August.
IV. UNFICYP OPERATIONS FROM THE CEASE-FIRE OF 16 AUGUST UNTIL 5 DECEMBER 1974

A. Concept of operations

16. In the area under National Guard control, UNFICYP has continued to operate in accordance with its functions as delineated in Security Council resolution 186 (1964). The maximum possible surveillance has been maintained over that area, with particular emphasis on the lines of direct confrontation between the National Guard and the Cyprus police on the one hand and the Turkish Cypriot fighters on the other. Every effort has been made to ensure the security and safety of Turkish Cypriot villages and quarters.

17. In the areas of confrontation between Turkish forces and the National Guard, UNFICYP has tried pragmatically to maintain surveillance over the cease-fire, to report any cases of movement forward of existing lines and, as far as possible, to restrain the parties from violations. In those areas, the maximum vigilance is being exercised, and wherever possible observation posts have been established between the forward positions of the opponents. In addition, extensive patrolling has been carried out to maintain the United Nations presence and improve United Nations surveillance. To the north of the confrontation lines, in the part of the island under Turkish military control, UNFICYP operations have, for the most part, been limited to assisting in humanitarian work and, where possible, to contributing to the security of the Greek Cypriot population.

18. Finally, all contingents have been directed to support and assist the humanitarian relief operations conducted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNFICYP itself and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

B. Liaison and co-operation

19. Liaison with the Cyprus Government, including the National Guard and the Cyprus police, was maintained satisfactorily with only minor interruptions during and immediately after the coup d'état. Liaison with the Turkish Cypriot leadership has been working well. Liaison was also established, after some difficulty, with the headquarters of the Turkish forces several days after the Turkish intervention. This liaison is now improving, and regular meetings are to be held at the Chief of Staff level.

20. At the local level, especially in sensitive areas, UNFICYP has endeavoured to set up effective liaison arrangements with both parties in order to help maintain the cease-fire and prevent the escalation of incidents. Problems concerning liaison and co-operation have been encountered with the Turkish forces, especially in the Famagusta and Lefka districts. UNFICYP is making continuous efforts to improve the situation, and during the latter half of November some improvement was noted.
C. Maintenance of the cease-fire

21. Immediately after the cease-fire on 16 August 1974, an intensive patrolling programme was carried out by UNFICYP to establish and record the forward limits of the positions of both sides. A surveillance system of observation posts and patrols was then established to monitor all military activity, with particular emphasis on the sensitive areas. There are now 130 observation posts located in the south and 36 in the north.

22. Since the cease-fire, units of UNFICYP have negotiated a large number of local cease-fire agreements, especially in the Nicosia area. To ease the situation in Nicosia, a proposal by UNFICYP to establish a neutral area between the two parties is being discussed.

23. To ensure the security and well-being of the Turkish Cypriot population in the south, special United Nations detachments have been stationed in the vicinity of all Turkish Cypriot or mixed villages, and extensive daily patrols are covering those areas. However, efforts to afford similar security to the Greek Cypriot population in the north have not so far proved effective because of restrictions imposed by the Turkish forces on the establishment of posts and on the freedom of movement of UNFICYP patrols.

D. Violations of the cease-fire by shooting incidents

24. Although there is still an average of 27 shooting incidents every day, there has been a steady decline in such violations both numerically and in intensity over the past two months. Major exchanges of small-arms fire have tended to give way to the odd rifle shot, except for the night of 21/22 October, when a serious fire fight took place in Nicosia. It is in the Nicosia area, particularly in the diplomatic quarter in the north-west of the city, and in the areas adjacent to the northern part of the old walled city, that the majority of shooting violations now occur. In the rural area, shooting incidents have also frequently occurred in the Pyroi/Louroujina area, as well as in parts of Lefka district. When shooting incidents have occurred, the local United Nations units have always attempted to ascertain the facts and bring about a cease-fire through prompt negotiation. Subsequently, suitable protests have been lodged with the offending party.

E. Violations of the cease-fire by movement; construction of defensive positions

25. After the adoption of Security Council resolutions 357 (1974) of 14 August and 358 (1974) of 15 August, forward positions were advanced from time to time. UNFICYP endeavoured to limit such advances by establishing additional observation posts and seeking to persuade the party responsible to return to the positions held by it at 1600 hours on 16 August.
26. In a number of cases, UNFICYP's observations in this regard were heeded, and the advancing troops were withdrawn. In other cases, areas occupied after 16 August are still being held. This applies in particular to Turkish advances in late August in the Pyroi area, in September in the Gallini area, from late September to mid-October north of the Dhekelia Sovereign Base Area, in late October south of Famagusta in the Dherinia area, and, most recently, in the Yerolakkos area west of Nicosia. There have also been some National Guard violations by movement which have been observed and dealt with by UNFICYP.

27. Since the cease-fire, both sides have consolidated their defensive positions, especially along the line of direct confrontation which marks the limit of the area under Turkish control. The extensive improvement of fortifications by both sides has tended to crystallize the military confrontation and to make future withdrawals or redeployments more difficult to negotiate.

F. Mines

28. In the construction of their defensive positions astride the confrontation area, both sides have laid and are continuing to lay substantial anti-personnel and anti-tank minefields. Regrettably, neither side appears to be complying with normal international military procedures for marking minefields; nor is UNFICYP able to confirm that the minefields laid by either side are properly and accurately recorded.

29. The large-scale use of mines in Cyprus is a cause of grave concern and in years to come may lead to unfortunate casualties as it did in the tragic accident on 12 November, when an Australian UNFICYP civilian policeman and a Turkish Cypriot civilian were killed and five others wounded, including children.

30. A special operation is now being undertaken by UNFICYP to record in outline those areas which are known to have been mined by either side. Later, it is hoped that both sides will agree to co-operate with UNFICYP in recording in greater detail the location and composition of their respective minefields. Separate discussions have taken place between UNFICYP and the National Guard and Turkish Cypriot authorities as well as the Turkish forces, with a view to obtaining their co-operation on the recording of minefields. Meanwhile, widespread mine-laying by both sides continues.

G. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP

31. Since the start of the Turkish intervention UNFICYP has, in general, been restricted in its freedom of movement in areas controlled by the Turkish forces, and in several cases the Turkish military authorities have demanded the removal of UNFICYP observation posts and camps from such areas. On 29 July, UNFICYP was requested to remove all its personnel and posts from the area under Turkish control, but the matter was resolved following discussions between the Prime Minister of Turkey and myself. In its resolution 359 (1974) of 15 August 1974, the Security Council demanded that all parties co-operate with UNFICYP in carrying out its tasks, including humanitarian functions, in all areas of Cyprus and in regard to all sections of the population.
32. Since the adoption of resolution 359 (1974) and the entry into effect of the cease-fire of 16 August, UNFICYP has made vigorous efforts to promote the safety and well-being of the civilian population of both communities who found themselves in territory under the military control of the other side. Those efforts, which have involved the establishment of observation posts, intensive patrolling and the dispatch of convoys of humanitarian relief supplies and medical assistance, necessarily have required UNFICYP to exercise its freedom of movement.

33. In the southern area, UNFICYP has generally succeeded in safeguarding the Turkish Cypriot population, except during the few days of large-scale fighting in July and mid-August, when the personnel of some UNFICYP posts had to be temporarily withdrawn. Since 16 August, UNFICYP has established its presence in, or frequent patrols to, Turkish Cypriot villages and quarters in the south (see para. 23 above); it has kept the Vice-President's office informed of their requirements, helped to dispatch food and other supplies to them, provided escorts, arranged for the evacuation of the sick and the tracing of missing persons. In the northern area, the restrictions imposed by the military authorities have made it difficult to carry out some of these tasks. In response to my representations to the Government of Turkey, UNFICYP humanitarian teams distributing UNHCR and other relief supplies were granted access to the northern area, especially after mid-October, provided they were accompanied by a Turkish Liaison Officer. Since that time there has been a gradual relaxation of restrictions. However, UNFICYP continues to be denied permission to set up observation posts or to arrange military or police patrols. The inability of the Force to provide the same protection for Greek Cypriots in the north as for the Turkish Cypriots in the south has been protested repeatedly by the Cyprus Government. During the latter part of November there were encouraging indications that restrictions imposed upon UNFICYP freedom of movement in the northern area would be further relaxed.

V. CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

34. Having just undergone a reduction in accordance with the Phase II reductions of the Force outlined in my report of 22 May 1974 (S/11294, paras. 10-14), UNFICYP was not sufficiently strong to meet the many and varied requirements of the new situation which arose after 15 July. Accordingly, I informed the Security Council at its 1782nd meeting on 22 July that it was my intention to approach the contributing countries to reinforce their contingents as a matter of urgency. The details of those reinforcements were published in my interim report to the Security Council pursuant to resolution 355 (1974) (S/11433, paras. 20-22; see also para. 14 above).
35. The table below shows the military strength of UNFICYP as of 4 December 1974:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRIA</td>
<td>HQ UNFICYP, medical centre and military police</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infantry battalion UNAB6</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>320</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>HQ UNFICYP and military police</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canadian airborne regiment</td>
<td>822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>859</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENMARK</td>
<td>HQ UNFICYP and military police</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infantry battalion, UN XXII</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>420</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINLAND</td>
<td>HQ UNFICYP and military police</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infantry battalion, UN 22</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>599</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRELAND</td>
<td>HQ UNFICYP</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWEDEN</td>
<td>HQ UNFICYP and military police</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infantry battalion, UN 55C</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>569</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNITED KINGDOM</td>
<td>HQ UNFICYP and military police</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41 commando group</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Armoured reconnaissance regiment - Queen's Royal Irish Hussars</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Armoured reconnaissance squadron - Parachute squadron, RAC</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Helicopter aviation flight, AAC</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Helicopter squadron, RAF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transport squadron</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logistic support units</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total military personnel</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,410</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total UNFICYP</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,183</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Civilian police</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRALIA</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRIA</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENMARK</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWEDEN</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total civilian police 152
Total UNFICYP 4,335

The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map.
36. During the period under review UNFICYP has sustained a relatively large number of casualties, a fact which the Security Council noted and deplored in its resolution 359 (1974). The casualties occurred as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Wounded</th>
<th>Killed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23 May to 20 July</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 22 July (first phase of hostilities)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 July to 14 August</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 August to 16 August (second phase of hostilities)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 August to 5 December</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of UNFICYP casualties:</strong></td>
<td><strong>65</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. LAW AND ORDER - UNCIVPOL

37. There have been a considerable number of reports and complaints about atrocities, most of them said to have been committed during the height of the hostilities, either between 20 and 23 July or between 14 and 16 August. Complaints have been received from Greek Cypriots concerning 42 cases of killings of civilians allegedly committed by Turkish Cypriots or Turkish forces, involving the deaths of some 300 Greek Cypriots. Complaints have also been received from Turkish Cypriots concerning 20 cases of killings of civilians allegedly committed by Greek Cypriots, involving the deaths of some 195 Turkish Cypriots. These reports and complaints have been made available to both sides by UNFICYP on a confidential basis together, where possible, with UNCIVPOL's findings. UNCIVPOL investigations have been considerably hampered by the conflicting positions of the parties relating to full reciprocity for UNCIVPOL investigations in all areas. The Greek Cypriot side has insisted on full reciprocity in this regard.

38. There has been widespread looting in the wake of the hostilities as well as disquieting reports concerning the personal safety of civilians in occupied areas, with special reference to alleged cases of rape. Wherever possible, military and police units of UNFICYP have tried to take remedial action in co-operation with the military authorities concerned and, as appropriate, with the ICRC, but the restrictions described earlier in this report have seriously hampered these efforts.

39. UNCIVPOL endeavours to bring a greater atmosphere of security to the confrontation areas along the cease-fire lines, in both Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot villages. This is done by intensive patrolling, by providing escorts for farmers to cultivate their fields in sensitive areas and by establishing permanent stations.
40. One UNCIVPOL station was established in the mixed village of Dhali in August and another in Athienou in October; since then, some 600 Greek Cypriots have returned to the latter village. Further to the south, UNCIVPOL, in conjunction with UNFICYP military units, has been providing protection for isolated Turkish Cypriot villages, also by patrolling and by permanent stations.

VII. HUMANITARIAN AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

41. As a consequence of the events in July and August, approximately one third of the population of the island became homeless or otherwise in need, and the Cyprus Government requested United Nations assistance to provide relief for them. On 20 August, I designated the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus. The High Commissioner visited Cyprus from 22 to 27 August (S/11588) and assigned a team from his Office to the island to co-ordinate the relief activities there. In consultation with the authorities in Cyprus, UNFICYP, the United Nations agencies and programmes concerned and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the UNHCR team assessed the need for short-term emergency relief, the cost of which for the period 1 September to 31 December 1974 was estimated at $22 million. On 6 September, pursuant to Security Council resolution 361 (1974), I made an appeal for the necessary resources and financial means (S/11488/Add.1).

42. As a result of the generous multilateral and bilateral response to my appeal and the actions co-ordinated by the High Commissioner, the emergency needs of the refugees and displaced persons in Cyprus will be met for the period 1 September-31 December 1974. These needs included food, medical supplies and emergency accommodation, (tents, blankets, camp-beds, stoves, kitchen and eating utensils, etc.). On 31 October, I reported to the Security Council and transmitted to it the High Commissioner's report on developments regarding this humanitarian operation (S/11488/Add.2). Since then, supplies have continued to arrive in Cyprus and the target of $22 million for contributions in kind or in cash has been reached. The details of the assistance provided or to be provided are described in paragraph 5 to the annex of my report of 31 October.

43. The situation of the displaced Greek Cypriots in the south has gradually improved. According to the latest Greek Cypriot statistics, the total number has declined from 203,600 on 1 September to 179,000 on 21 November, as some 24,000 returned to their houses in Nicosia or near the southern side of the line indicating the limit of Turkish control. Between the same dates, the number of displaced persons who are self-supporting increased from 26,300 to 41,600 and the number of displaced persons needing assistance in food and/or accommodation decreased from 177,000 to 137,800. These statistics also indicate that the number of such persons sheltered satisfactorily has increased since 1 September from 56,000 to 101,000; those in public buildings such as schools declined from 20,000 to 2,500, those in overcrowded housing from 81,000 to 53,000 and those in shacks remained at 8,500. Accommodation has been found for all the 33,500 who in September were living in the open. Thirteen thousand eight hundred persons are in tented camps. In addition, there are some 30,000 Turkish Cypriots in villages and enclaves in the southern area, including some 9,000 at the British Sovereign Base Area of Episkopi, some 11,000 displaced and some 7,000 needy Turkish Cypriots in the northern area, and some 15,000 Greek Cypriots in the northern area.
44. Co-ordination meetings are held every week by UNHCR at the Ledra Palace United Nations conference area, with the participation of diplomatic missions in Nicosia, including those of Greece and Turkey, and the Cyprus Red Cross, the Turkish Red Crescent, UNFICYP, the United Nations Development Programme, the ICRC and voluntary agencies.

45. UNFICYP has provided support for the humanitarian relief programme in co-operation with UNHCR and also UNDP, ICRC and local relief agencies. The principal activities engaged in have been deliveries of food, blankets and medicine to villages in need; checking on the condition of the displaced persons and providing information on the situation in isolated villages; giving medical assistance and arranging evacuations; providing escorts for working parties in confrontation areas and assisting in the search for missing persons.

46. UNFICYP has delivered a total of 647 loads of food (approximately 2,000 tons) to Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriot villages in need; 316 loads (approximately 1,264 tons) have been delivered to Greek Cypriot villages and 308 loads (approximately 1,300 tons) to Turkish Cypriot villages. UNFICYP has also transported 300 tons of flour and 60 tons of rice from UNHCR to the northern area. Initially, the supply was directed mainly to Turkish Cypriot villages in the south and to Greek Cypriots in the Dome Hotel at Kyrenia and in the village of Bellapais. Since September, limited access has been permitted to villages in the Famagusta district including the Karpass area, and in November a more general agreement was reached which will permit UNHCR food to be delivered to Greek Cypriots in the north in UNFICYP vehicles on the same basis as UNFICYP deliveries to the Turkish Cypriots in the south. UNFICYP has also transferred medical supplies and blankets for UNHCR from Akrotiri base to the north. In recent weeks there has been a shortage of Red Crescent food supplies for delivery to Turkish Cypriot villages in the south. The Greek Cypriot authorities have now undertaken to provide food from their sources for Turkish Cypriot villages for as long as the shortage of Red Crescent supplies lasts. The Greek Cypriot authorities are also paying pensions to the Greek Cypriots in the north and to Turkish Cypriots in the north and the south who are entitled to such pensions.

47. Some 2,500 Greek Cypriots have been living in poor conditions in the areas in the north where they have been concentrated, though their circumstances have been alleviated recently by food supplies distributed by UNFICYP and by medical care given by ICRC medical teams. At the meeting between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash on 11 November it was agreed that about 1,500 Greek Cypriots located at Voni (WD 452 990) and Gypsos (WE 715 024) would be evacuated to the south. The evacuation of 389 Greek Cypriots from Voni was completed on 19 November. The evacuation of those at Gypsos was completed on 30 November; a total of 1,123 were moved to the south. The evacuation to the north of Turkish Cypriot inhabitants of Mandria (VD 846 588) commenced and 250 persons have been moved so far. Turkish Cypriots in the south are in the main living in reasonable circumstances except for the shortage of food mentioned and a lack of money due to unemployment. Consequent on the decision of about 96 per cent of the Turkish Cypriot prisoners/detainees to move to the north upon their release, a problem has been created in respect of their families who have remained behind. These are mostly women and old people who are in need of constant external assistance. The Greek Cypriot authorities have now agreed to pay cash allowances to Turkish Cypriot displaced persons.
48. As indicated in my report (S/11488/Add.2, para. 10), several thousand Turkish Cypriots have moved to the northern area by their own means since August.

49. Pursuant to agreements reached between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash, provision was made for the transfer of a number of categories of people from south to north and vice versa. These include prisoners, sick and injured persons, stranded persons, children of tender age, the aged and infirm, university students, teachers and foreign passport holders. UNFICYP is co-operating with ICRC in effecting the transfer of persons covered by the agreements.

50. UNFICYP medical teams visit isolated villages and complement the efforts of ICRC medical teams, particularly in the south, as ICRC has assigned most of its teams to the north. There are still considerable restrictions on freedom of movement for UNFICYP in respect of medical assistance in the north, which means that a number of areas, particularly in the Karpass, have not a sufficient degree of medical help.

51. The exchange of prisoners and detainees was completed on 31 October 1974. A total of 5,816 prisoners was released, of whom 3,308 were Turkish Cypriots and 2,487 were Greek Cypriots. Twelve were Turkish nationals and nine were Greek nationals. Eighty-four of the Turkish Cypriots remained in the south (approximately 4 per cent) and 533 Greek Cypriots went to their villages in the north (approximately 20 per cent). UNFICYP co-operated with the ICRC in the arrangements, and the actual exchange took place on UNFICYP premises at the Ledra Palace Hotel.

52. Following an agreement between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash, 313 Turkish Cypriot inhabitants of the mixed village of Tokhni (WD 296 490), with their animals and personal belongings, were evacuated on compassionate grounds to the Turkish Cypriot sector of Nicosia on 24 and 25 October 1974. Transport was provided and the operation was organized by UNFICYP.

53. Three hundred and twenty-five Turkish Cypriot and 106 Greek Cypriot enrolled university students who wished to study abroad were transferred by UNFICYP to their respective areas. Lists of teachers who require to be transferred from one zone to another are currently being collected by UNFICYP.

54. One of the major current issues being discussed by Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash is that of missing persons, who are said to number about 3,000. UNICYPOL, through its Missing Persons Bureau, is co-operating with the Central Tracing Agency of the ICRC in intensified search operations to locate them.

55. Regarding the supply of water and electricity, the aftermath of hostilities saw a considerable amount of disruption, particularly in electricity lines in confrontation areas. UNFICYP negotiated with technical personnel on both sides and provided escorts to enable repair work to be carried out, and is continuing to assist with these essential services.

56. One of the most serious consequences of the hostilities has been the damage to agriculture, particularly in the north. UNHCR has contributed $80,000 towards the cost of feeding, labour, etc. for the preservation of unattended livestock in the north. Moreover, in agreement with the authorities in the north, an FAO livestock officer has been appointed who has freedom of access to all the collecting centres where the livestock has been concentrated. His reports indicate
that the situation of the livestock is now generally satisfactory. Citrus groves have also suffered. Considerable damage was done to the forests in the north and west.

57. UNCTIVPOL has assisted to a considerable extent in the humanitarian relief programme by providing escorts for the food convoys and for the evacuation of persons on medical and other grounds.

58. The UNHCR team and UNFICYP are continuing their activities, in conjunction with the other international and national relief agencies, in bringing aid to those areas in greatest need and in assisting in the implementation of intercommunal agreements.

VIII. MEDIATION EFFORT AND INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

59. The situation regarding a resumption of the mediation function under paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 186 (1964) has remained unchanged since the last report, owing primarily to the widely differing and firmly held views of the matter of the three Governments most directly concerned.

60. At the outset of the period covered by this report and prior to the events which began on 15 July, the intercommunal talks which had been reactivated on the basis of the Secretary-General's aide-mémoires of 18 October 1971 and 18 May 1972 were resumed as had been agreed (S/11294, para. 58). Three meetings were held, on 11 and 18 June and 9 July.

61. At the meetings of 11 and 18 June, the Greek Cypriot representative, Mr. Clerides, and the Turkish Cypriot representative, Mr. Denktash, submitted written statements presenting their communities' views, and it was agreed that the two constitutional experts would continue their search for an agreed text on the issues still outstanding concerning local government. A further meeting took place on 9 July 1974 in the presence of Mr. Weckmann-Muñoz, my new Special Representative. The meeting scheduled for 16 July 1974 did not take place on account of the coup d'état of the previous day.

IX. SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO CYPRUS, GREECE AND TURKEY
(25-27 August 1974)

62. As previously reported to the Security Council (S/11473) I visited Cyprus, Greece and Turkey in late August to discuss the situation with the Governments concerned, the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus and with my Special Representative, the Force Commander and the High Commissioner for Refugees, who is co-ordinating United Nations humanitarian assistance on the island. Despite current difficulties, I found on all sides a strong desire to achieve a negotiated settlement. My conversations in Athens and Ankara and with Acting President Clerides and Vice-President Denktash in Cyprus covered a wide range of questions. In particular, they centred on finding means for making progress towards a negotiated solution, and on the possible basis for a settlement in Cyprus. They also covered humanitarian questions, the possibility of reopening Nicosia airport for humanitarian purposes and the future role of UNFICYP.
63. While in Nicosia, I arranged the first of a series of meetings between Acting President Clerides and Vice-President Denktash, as a means of resolving urgent humanitarian questions. I also suggested that these meetings might provide the opportunity for a discussion of the broader political issues. I was gratified to learn, after my return to New York, that all the parties concerned welcomed this second aspect of the meetings between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash as a constructive effort to pave the way for future negotiations.

X. MEETINGS BETWEEN MR. CLERIDES AND MR. DENKTASH

64. The first meeting between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash took place in my presence on 26 August. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and my Special Representative were also present. The two leaders agreed that they would meet at least once a week in order to review pressing humanitarian problems. Since then, and commencing on 6 September, the two leaders have met, at regular intervals, 13 times in all, and have considered a wide range of issues with the assistance of my Special Representative and other United Nations officials, including a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; a representative of the ICRC has also been present. The decisions reached at these meetings have given a strong impetus to the humanitarian relief programme and have greatly contributed to the amelioration of the condition of many people (see S/11468 and Add.1-4).

65. There was early agreement on a scheme for the mutual release of prisoners and detainees as proposed by ICRC, which was completed on 31 October 1974. Arrangements were also agreed upon for assisting the aged and infirm left behind in isolated villages, and for allowing sick persons, including pregnant women, to go to their respective sides for treatment in hospitals or by doctors there.

66. Agreement was also reached on the following points:

   (a) to afford the possibility for enrolled university students to resume their studies abroad;

   (b) to allow teachers to move with their families to take up posts allotted to them by their respective education authorities;

   (c) to permit foreign nationals, including Greek and Turkish nationals, cut off by the hostilities, to return to their homes, and to give similar facilities to stranded Greek and Turkish Cypriots;

   (d) to facilitate the work of ICRC in the search for missing persons;

   (e) to allow children of tender age to accompany mothers being evacuated;

   (f) to co-operate with an adviser, to be appointed by UNESCO, for the preservation and restoration of cultural monuments;
(g) to make tentative arrangements for the sale of the tobacco crop of Greek and Turkish Cypriot growers in the Karpass.

Most agreements have either been carried out or have reached an advanced stage of implementation.

67. All the meetings were held in a constructive and co-operative atmosphere. These meetings have usually been followed by exchanges of views between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash, in the presence of my Special Representative, on certain political aspects.

XI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

68. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately $156.3 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 55 Member States and three non-member Governments in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force on 27 March 1964 to 15 December 1974. In addition, voluntary contributions from public sources, interest earned on investment of temporarily undisbursed funds and other miscellaneous income received by the Account have totalled about $2.6 million. Accordingly, some $158.9 million have been made available to the UNFICYP Special Account towards meeting the costs of UNFICYP to the United Nations for the periods through 15 December 1974.

69. The costs to be borne by the United Nations for the operation of UNFICYP for the periods from the inception of the Force to 15 December 1974 are now estimated at $186.4 million, of which $7.7 million are the result of the recent reinforcement of the Force (see para. 34). This figure includes the direct cost to the United Nations of maintaining the Force in Cyprus, as well as the amounts to be paid to Governments providing contingents in respect of their extra and extraordinary costs for which they seek to be reimbursed by the United Nations.

70. The amount of $158.9 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of $186.4 million indicated above by approximately $27.5 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some $0.3 million are now expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

71. If to the amount of $158.9 million so far received the amount of $0.3 million of anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately $159.2 million. The difference between this figure and the costs to be met of approximately $186.4 million becomes $27.2 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 December 1974, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be $27.2 million.

72. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 December 1974 the period during which the Force is to be stationed in Cyprus, it is estimated that the additional cost to the Organization for a Force at approximately its present strength, assuming continuance of present reimbursement commitments, would amount to approximately $13.7 million, as detailed below.
UNFICYP COST ESTIMATE BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF EXPENSE

(in thousands of US dollars)

I. Operation costs incurred by the United Nations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Movement of contingents</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational expenses</td>
<td>1,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental of premises</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rations</td>
<td>983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-military personnel, salaries, travel etc.</td>
<td>937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous and contingencies</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, part I</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,490</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay and allowances</td>
<td>8,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent-owned equipment</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death and disability awards</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, part II</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAND TOTAL, parts I and II**                      **13,690**

The above costs for the next six-month period do not reflect the full cost of UNFICYP to Member and non-member States, inasmuch as they exclude the extra costs that Members providing contingents or police units to the Force have agreed to absorb at their own expense rather than seek as reimbursement from the United Nations. My report to the Security Council of 1 December 1973 (S/11137) gave indicative figures of the amounts involved which, updated, would be approximately as follows: Australia, $0.2 million; Austria, $0.2 million; Canada, $1.6 million; 1/ Denmark, $0.4 million; Sweden, $0.7 million and United Kingdom, $2.1 million. 1/ Finland is also absorbing certain UNFICYP costs at its own expense.

73. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 December 1974 and to meet all costs and outstanding claims up to that date, it will be necessary to receive voluntary contributions to the UNFICYP Special Account totalling $41.9 million.

1/ Exclusive of the normal costs of pay and allowances.
XII. OBSERVATIONS

74. The period under review was marked by the gravest crisis undergone by Cyprus since the establishment of the United Nations operation in the island in 1964.

75. Last July the quiet which had prevailed for so many years, thanks in large measure to the presence of UNFICYP, was suddenly shattered as a consequence of events which were clearly outside the purview of the United Nations Force. The coup d'état of 15 July was followed by military intervention by Turkey and full-scale hostilities between the National Guard on one side and the Turkish Army and Turkish Cypriot fighters on the other. The Turkish armed forces are now in occupation of about 40 per cent of Cyprus. The economy of the island is seriously disrupted and one third of its population has been uprooted. The suffering and destruction caused by the fighting, including the killing of innocent civilians on both sides, have further deepened the long-standing differences and mistrust between the two communities of Cyprus.

76. This chain of events confronted UNFICYP with a new situation not covered by its mandate, which was conceived in the context of the conflict between the two communities in Cyprus and not of military intervention by outside forces or of full-scale hostilities between two national armies. For more than 10 years, UNFICYP was able to maintain, mainly through negotiation, persuasion and interposition, the delicate balance of forces in the island, but this balance was destroyed by the events of July and August. Following the Turkish intervention and during the ensuing hostilities, UNFICYP was forced to withdraw from some of its positions. It returned to those positions as soon as it could do so and, wherever and whenever possible, it exerted its best efforts to minimize the consequences of the hostilities by arranging local cease-fires, protecting the population threatened by the events and extending humanitarian relief assistance to refugees and other persons in need.

77. Since the end of the hostilities, UNFICYP has continued to carry out its peace-keeping and humanitarian tasks to the maximum extent possible in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, while adapting its operations to the requirements of the new situation. Like other United Nations peace-keeping operations, UNFICYP has no enforcement powers and relies mainly on negotiation and on the support and co-operation of the parties for the effective performance of its duties. For many years UNFICYP has had close liaison and sound working relationships with the Cyprus Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership. Efforts to establish a comparable relationship with the Turkish military authorities, especially at the local commanders' level, have been slow in producing results, with particular reference to freedom of movement. However, some progress has recently been made with regard to both liaison and freedom of movement.
78. In the circumstances, what UNFICYP has done in the areas of confrontation is to try pragmatically to maintain surveillance of the cease-fire called for by the Security Council, to report any cases of movement forward and, as far as possible, to persuade the parties to refrain from violations of the cease-fire. While its presence has certainly contributed to stabilizing the military situation, UNFICYP has neither the authority nor the capability to prevent major clashes between the opposing forces. UNFICYP has made continuous efforts to negotiate with the parties arrangements which will lessen the dangers of such clashes.

79. A major activity of UNFICYP at present is humanitarian relief assistance. In this connexion, it may be recalled that in view of the urgency and magnitude of the humanitarian needs, I designated last August the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as Co-ordinator of United Nations humanitarian assistance in Cyprus. The High Commissioner as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross have provided a large amount of assistance to those who have been uprooted or otherwise afflicted by the hostilities. UNFICYP assists and co-operates fully in these humanitarian efforts. Here I wish to express my appreciation for the generous and prompt response of Governments to my appeal for humanitarian assistance.

80. The situation in Cyprus will undoubtedly remain unstable and potentially dangerous so long as a settlement of the basic problems is not agreed upon. I am convinced that such a settlement cannot be achieved by violence but only through free negotiations among the parties concerned. A hopeful note has been provided by the current series of meetings between Acting President Glafkos Clerides and Vice-President Rauf Denktash, which began during my visit to the island in late August (see S/11\*73). Those meetings have yielded many positive results and have greatly contributed to current humanitarian relief efforts and to the improvement of the conditions of many persons in the island, both Greek and Turkish Cypriots. It is to be hoped that the talks between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash will pave the way for future negotiations towards a settlement. I wish to express the earnest hope that such negotiations will not be long delayed.

81. In these circumstances, I consider the continued presence of UNFICYP to be essential not only to help maintain the cease-fire called for by the Security Council, to promote the security of civilian population and to provide humanitarian relief assistance, but also to facilitate the search for a peaceful solution of the present situation. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months. The parties concerned have signified their concurrence in this recommendation.

82. It will be recalled that following the events of July I took urgent measures to increase the strength of UNFICYP to meet the requirements of the new situation. With that increase, and also because of certain additional expenditures entailed by the hostilities and their aftermath, the financial situation of UNFICYP has markedly deteriorated. I intend to give careful consideration to the desirable strength of UNFICYP in consultation with my Special Representative, the Force Commander, the parties concerned and the troop contributing Governments, and...
shall keep the Council informed of developments in this regard. It should beorne in mind that while UNFICYP derives its authority from the mandate conferred
upon it by the Security Council, its effectiveness depends to a very large extent
on the support and co-operation of all the parties. Resolution 3212 (XXIX) of
1 November 1974, in which the General Assembly "Calls upon all parties to continue
to co-operate fully with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, which
may be strengthened if necessary", is relevant in this connexion.

83. The deficit in the UNFICYP budget, which now exceeds the sum of $27 million,
has become a serious problem. The recent reinforcement of UNFICYP has contributed
to this situation, but the main reason for it is the insufficiency of voluntary
contributions, which have continued to come from a disappointingly limited number
of Governments.

84. In concluding this report I wish to express my deep appreciation to the
Governments providing contingents for the Force as well as to those which have made
voluntary contributions for its financing. Without their generous support it would
not have been possible to maintain the Force. In this connexion, I should like
to add a word of special thanks to the troop contributing Governments for their
unswerving support during the recent crisis, particularly to those which provided
additional troops at very short notice when required. I wish also to express
appreciation to the Government of the United Kingdom which, in addition to the
essential logistic support it affords to the Force, has made available to UNFICYP,
following the closing of Nicosia International Airport, the facilities of
Akrotiri airport in the British Sovereign Base area.

85. Finally, I wish to pay special tribute to my Special Representative,
Mr. L. Weckmann-Muñoz; the Commander of the Force, Lieutenant-General D. Prem Chand;
its officers and men, and to the civilian staff of UNFICYP for the manner in which
they have carried out their important tasks. In extremely difficult and often
dangerous circumstances they have displayed remarkable courage, efficiency and
dedication. Nine members of UNFICYP died and 65 were wounded during the period
under review while serving the cause of peace in Cyprus. To the families of the
deceased and the Governments concerned I reiterate the expression of my deepest
sympathy.
UNFICYP 2036 GUYER/URQUHART FROM WECKMANN-MUNOZ/
PREM CHAND, FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS TO SECGENS REPORT TO SECCO.
PARA 7
LINE 2 - ADD, AFTER AIRPORT "AND HQ UNFICYP."
PARA 8.
ADD NEW SENTENCE AT END OF PARAGRAPH: **EXCEPT FOR THE TURKISH
ADVANCE =
P2:
TO KARAVAS AND LAPITHOS ONLY MINOR MOVEMENTS FORWARD, WITHIN
THE WALLED CITY OF NICOSIA, WERE NOTED IN THE PERIOD 30
JULY - 13 AUGUST, ALTHOUGH THIS PERIOD WAS CHARACTER-
IZED BY NUMEROUS CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS BY SHOOTING.**
PARA 12.
LINE 3 - AFTER "... PREVENT FURTHER =
P3:
DAMAGE TO LIFE AND PROPERTY** DELET REMAINING OF THE
SENTENCE, AND INSERT: **AS THE TURKISH CYPRIOT FIGHTERS,
WHO WERE MAINLY DEPLOYED TO PROTECT ISOLATED VILLAGES
AND TOWN SECTORS, WERE HEAVILY OUT-NUMBERED AND OUT
GUNNED...
"TURKISH FORCES MADE TWO ATTEMPTS TO ATTACK THE AIRPORT, BUT THESE ATTACKS WERE AVOIDED THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS."

Para 15.

Line 2 - Insert between maximum and surveillance, the word "possible."

Para 19.

Line 3 - Delete "and mutual cooperation" and replace =

"are" by "is."

At the end of paragraph 19 attach the first sentence of paragraph 20.

Para 20.

Replace by following new wording: "while cooperation with the national guard and the Turkish Cypriot leadership has been satisfactory, UNFICYP has not received adequate cooperation from the Turkish forces and this has added to its problems. However, there has been some improvement during the later half of November and it is hoped that this will continue."

Para 25.

Line 1 - Replace "35" by "30".

Para 32.

P7:

Line 5-7 replace sentence by the following: "Generally only UNFICYP humanitarian teams distributing UNHCR food or other welfare supplies are granted access."

Para 34.

Replace all figures as follows:

AUSTRIA 28 292 320
Canada 37 822 639

Denmark 18 402 420

Finland 15 563 399

Ireland 6 6

Sweden 21 548 969

United Kingdom 153 602 316 85 21 27 109 95 1410

Total military personnel 4183

Civilian police

Australia 34

Austria 55

Denmark 23

Sweden 40 152

Total UNFICYP 4385

Para 39

Delete "In the cease fire period from 16 August to=

P5=

14 November." Insert "For the cease fire period
from 16 August to 27 November" and change "Wounded
3" to "Wounded 4."

Correct total of wounded from 64 to 65.

Correct total number of casualties from "73" to "74."

Para 37.

Para 42

Lines 1 and 4 — Replace figures by 42, 195 and 20
respectively.

Para 43

Line 3 — Replace "UNCIUPOL" by "UNFICYP."

After Para 47

Add new paragraph:

"The situation of the displaced Greek Cypriots in the South
TO THE GREEN CYPRiot STATISTICS THE TOTAL NUMBER HAS DECLINED FROM 203,600 ON 1 SEPTEMBER TO 179,000 ON 21 NOVEMBER, AS SOME 24,000 RETURNED TO THEIR HOUSES IN NICOSIA OR NEAR THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE CEASE FIRE LINE. BETWEEN THE SAME DATES THE NUMBER OF DISPLACED PERSONS:

WHO ARE SELF-SUPPORTING INCREASED FROM 26,500 TO 41,600 AND THE NUMBER OF DISPLACED PERSONS NEEDING ASSISTANCE IN FOOD AND/OR ACCOMMODATION DECREASED FROM 177,000 TO 137,800. THESE STATISTICS ALSO INDICATE THAT THE NUMBER OF SHELTERED SATISFACTORYLY HAS INCREASED SINCE 1 SEPTEMBER FROM 56,000 TO 101,000 DISPLACED PERSONS, THOSE IN: PUBLIC BUILDINGS SUCH AS SCHOOLS DECREASED FROM 20,000 TO 2,500, THOSE IN OVERCROWDED HOUSING FROM 51,000 TO 53,000, THOSE IN SHACKS REMAINED AT 8,300, WHILE ACCOMMODATION HAS BEEN FOUND FOR ALL THE 33,500 WHO IN SEPTEMBER WERE LIVING IN THE OPEN.

13,800 ARE IN TENTED CAMPS.

PARA 50.
LINE 1 - REPLACE "469" BY "447".
LINE 2 - REPLACE "2,000" BY "2,600" AND "161" BY "316".
LINE 3 - REPLACE "700" BY "1,264".
LINE 4 - AFTER "TURKISH CYPRiot VILLAGES." ADD NEW:
SENTENCE "UNXX -> 9 TRANSPORTED 300 TONS OF FLOUR AND 60 TONS OF RICE FROM NHCER TO THE NORTH. UNFICYP HAS MOVED OVER 3,000 TONS OF FOOD IN ALL."
Cypriot authorities are also paying pensions to:

Those Greek Cypriots in the North and those Turkish Cypriots who are entitled to them, both in the North and the South.

Para 51, Line 1-3

Delete two sentences at the beginning from "the situation" to "persons in the South." and start the paragraph:

With "some 2,500 Greek Cypriots...".

Line 9 - (top of page 19)

Add the following sentence:

"the evacuation of 389 Greek Cypriots from Vomi was completed on 19 November. The evacuation of those at Gypsos is in progress."

Para 60, Line 5-6

Delete sentence "this will have...." development programme." and replace by "UNHCR has contributed £380,000 towards the cost of feeding, labour etc. for the preservation of unattended livestock in the North. Moreover in agreement with the authorities in the North, an FAO livestock officer has been appointed who has freedom of access to all the collecting centres where the livestock has been concentrated. His reports indicate that the situation of the livestock is now generally satisfactory."

Para 63

Line 6 - replace "nine" by "eleven" =

P26

Of "twelve" if report is dated 26 November or later.

Para 64, Line 7-9

Delete, repeat delete in its entirety the sentence
TO GO NORTH."

PARA 65
ADD SUB-PARAGRAPHS "F" AND "G".
F. *
P21/37=
**THE APPOINTMENT BY UNESCO OF AN ADVISER FOR THE PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF CULTURAL MONUMENTS.
G. TENTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE TOBACCO CROP OF GREEK AND TURKISH CYPRIOT GROWERS IN THE KARPAS +

GOL CHKED+

$3,000, THOSE IN SHGORAS HOUSING AT 65,000, WHERE ACCOMMODATION HAS BEEN FOUND FOR ALL THE 33,500 WHO IN SEPTEMBER WERE LIVING IN THE OPEN.
13,800 ARE IN TENTED CAMPS. =
P14=
PARA 50.
LINE 1 - REPLACE "469" BY "647".
LINE 2 - REPLACE "2,000" BY "2,600" AND "161" BY "316".
LINE 3 - REPLACE "700" BY "1,264".
LINE 4 - AFTER "TURKISH CYPRIOT VILLAGES." ADD NEW:
P15=
SENTENCE "UNEX - 9 TRANSPORTED 300 TONS OF FLOUR AND 60 TONS OF RICE FROM NHCRR TO THE NORTH. UNFICYP HAS MOVED OVER 3,000 TONS OF FOOD IN ALL."
UNFICYP 1989 N90 578. BUYER/URQUHART INFORMATION
SABRUDIN AGA KHAN FROM BECKMANN-HUNGOZ/PREM CHAND.

AAA. HERewith DRAFT REPORT OF SECEEN ON DEVELOPMENTS IN CYPRUS
FOR PERIOD SIXTEEN OCTOBER TO FOUR NOVEMBER.

OBSERVANCE OF THE CEASEFIRE.

1. DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE IN THE
GENERAL LEVEL OF MILITARY ACTIVITY. THERE HAVE BEEN 603 CEASEFIRE
VIOLATIONS OBSERVED BY THE UN. THE TURKISH FORCES HAVE BEEN
WHILE THE ORIGIN OF THE REST IS UNKNOWN.

2. THE TURKISH FORCES HAVE BEEN STRENGTHENING THEIR DEFENSIVE POSITIONS ALONG THE WHOLE:


CEASEFIRE LINE. ADDITIONAL UNFICYP OBSERVATION POSTS HAVE BEEN DEPLOYED IN THESE AREAS.

3. THE NATIONAL GUARD HAVE ALSO BEEN STRENGTHENING THEIR POSITIONS AND IN THE AREA OF KATO KOURARHAS WD 9729 THEY TOOK MOVED THEIR DEFENSIVE POSITIONS FORWARD OF THE CEASEFIRE LINE.

4. IN NORTHERN NICOSIA ON THE NIGHT:

OF 21/22 OCTOBER, THERE WAS A SERIOUS BREACH OF THE CEASEFIRE. A MAJOR EXCHANGE OF FIRE TOOK PLACE IN WHICH SMALL ARMS, MACHINE GUNS AND GRENADES WERE USED. UNFICYP AT THE LOCAL LEVEL ACTED PROMPTLY AND WERE ABLE TO NEGOTIATE A CEASEFIRE WITH BOTH SIDES AFTER ABOUT TWO HOURS. SINCE:

THEN THIS AREA HAS REMAINED RELATIVELY QUIET.

5. IN AREAS UNDER TURKISH CONTROL THE LOOTING OF GREEK CYPRIOT PROPERTY CONTINUED, IN PARTICULAR, IN THE LAST FEW DAYS UNFICYP HAS OBSERVED THESE ACTIVITIES IN KYA NILEA WD 3795, ATHEI WA 7177, MAKRAZYKA WD 6321, KALOPODHIKA WD 7264, AND IN FAMAGUSTA:

CITY ITSELF, WHERE A TOTAL OF 321 INCIDENTS HAS BEEN OBSERVED SINCE AUGUST.
ENSURING THE SECURITY AND WELLBEING OF THE GREEK CYPIRISTS IN THE AREAS CONTROLLED BY THE TURKISH FORCES. WHEREAS UNIFCYP HAS FULL FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT IN PATROLLING AND ESTABLISHING POSTS TO LOOK AFTER TURKISH CYPIRISTS IN THE SOUTH, THEY ARE SEVERELY RESTRICTED IN THESE RESPECTS IN THE NORTH.

HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES.

7. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL REPORTED ON 1 NOVEMBER ON OVERALL ASPECTS OF UN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR CYPRUS (S/11468/ADD.2): THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS DEAL WITH SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 4 NOVEMBER.

8. SEVERAL CONSIGNMENTS OF UNHCR RELIEF SUPPLIES ARRIVED IN CYPRUS DURING THE PERIOD. OVER 59,000 BLANKETS ARRIVED BRINGING THE TOTAL DELIVERED THROUGH UNHCR SO FAR TO OVER 172,000. A FURTHER 6,390 CAMP BEDS ARRIVED BRINGING THE TOTAL SO FAR DELIVERED BY UNHCR TO 29,910. THE FIRST:

CAMP BEDS BEING MANUFACTURED LOCALLY AND FINANCED BY UNHCR HAVE BEEN PRODUCED. UNHCR DELIVERED A FURTHER 1,430 TENTS BY SEA AND THE DOUBLE ROOFING FOR 5,600 TENTS ALREADY IN CYPRUS. THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF DOMESTIC UTENSILS AND EQUIPMENT, NEARLY 4,000 GAS COOKING STOVES, ARRIVED. 3,000 BABY SLEEPING BAGS PURCHASED BY UNICEF ALSO ARRIVED AND FIVE HUNDRED OF THESE WERE DELIVERED TO THE NORTH.

9. FIVE VOLKSWAGEN SEADAS PURCHASED LOCALLY ON BEHALF OF UNICEF HAVE BEEN DELIVERED TO THE NORTH AND TEN TO THE SOUTH FOR THE USE OF THE RESPECTIVE MEDICAL SERVICES. A UNICEF MINIBUS WAS
SERVING THE NORTH AND TWO 4-TON TRUCKS WERE PROVIDED BY UNHCR FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF SUPPLIES IN THE NORTH.

10. A TOTAL OF SOME DOLLARS 1,400,000 HAS NOW BEEN TRANSFERRED OR COMMITTED FOR THE FINANCING OF LOCAL RELIEF PROJECTS.

UNHCR REPRESENTATIVES AGAIN VISITED THE GREEK CYPRIOTS LIVING:

IN THE CENTRAL LOCATIONS IN THE NORTH, IN WHOSE CONDITION THERE HAS BEEN SOME IMPROVEMENT, ALTHOUGH IT STILL GIVES CAUSE FOR CONCERN.

UNHCR TRANSFERRED SOME 650 CAMP BEDS TO THE TCRC FOR CLINICS AND FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE IN THE NORTH. SOME 8,500 TURKISH CYPRIOTS AT EPHESUS IN THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN:

BASE WERE ALSO VISITED: THEIR CONDITION WAS FOUND TO BE GENERALLY SATISFACTORY. UNFICYP DELIVERED, ON BEHALF OF UNHCR, OVER 500 CAMP BEDS, 200 TENTS AND 3,000 BLANKETS TO THEM.

11. ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE WITH THE TURKISH CYPRiot AUTHORITIES THAT UNHCR FOOD WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TO GREEK CYPRIOIS IN:

THE NORTH IN UNFICYP TRUCKS, IN THE SAME WAY THE UNFICYP ALREADY DISTRIBUTES FOOD TO THE TURKISH CYPRIOIS IN THE SOUTH. THESE ARRANGEMENTS WILL COME INTO OPERATION WHEN THE FIRST UNHCR FOOD SHIPMENT ARRIVES NEXT WEEK.

12. THE WEEKLY COORDINATION MEETINGS HELD BY UNHCR AT THE LEDRA PALACE UNITED NATIONS:

CONFERENCE AREA ARE CONTINUING (S/11468, PARA.9).

13. THE GENERAL STATE OF THE GREEK CYPRiot REFUGEES IN THE SOUTH IS IMPROVING STEADILY BUT THERE ARE STILL SOME 137,000 ESTIMATED TO BE IN NEED. 10,000 ARE LIVING IN POOR ACCOMMODATION; A FURTHER 12,000 ARE IN TENTS AND 1,500 IN THE OPEN.


OVERCROWDED HOUSES. 23 TENTED CAMPS WITH SERVICES AND AMENITIES ARE IN VARIOUS STAGES OF PREPARATION. THEY WILL HAVE A TOTAL CAPACITY OF 27,000, AND AT PRESENT ARE OCCUPIED BY 3,000 PERSONS.

14. IN THE NORTH 360 GREEK CYPRIOTS:

WERE TRANSFERRED BY THE TURKISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES FROM VITSEADHA WE 5200 TO GYPSOS WE 7112, WHERE THE TOTAL GREEK CYRIOT POPULATION IS NOW 1,221. THEY CONSIST MOSTLY OF ELDERLY PEOPLE AND CHILDREN.

270 MEN ARE STILL SEGREGATED IN THE SCHOOL, WHILE THERE HAS BEEN SOME IMPROVEMENT IN THE OVERALL CONDITION:

IN THE FAMAGUSTA DISTRICT, INCLUDING KARPASS, DUE TO INCREASED MEDICAL CARE BY ICRC AND ADDITIONAL FOOD SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED BY UNFICYP, GREEK CYPRIOTS IN THESE TURKISH HELD AREAS ARE STILL LIVING IN EXTREMELY PRIMITIVE AND SUBSTANDARD CONDITIONS. THERE ARE NO INDICATIONS OF ANY IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE GREEK CYPRIOTS:

IN THE AREAS OF KYRENIA AND MORPHOU.

15. THE RED CRESCENT FOOD DELIVERIES TO TURKISH CYPRIOT VILLAGES IN THE SOUTH WERE IRREGULAR DURING THE PERIOD. THIS IS REPORTED TO BE DUE TO ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFICULTIES. OTHERWISE THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE TURKISH CYPRIOTS IN THE SOUTH REMAIN RELATIVELY GOOD. THE FACT THAT:

MOST OF THE TURKISH CYPRIOT PRISONERS - OVER 5,000 - UPON RELEASE, ELECTED TO GO TO THE NORTH, HAS CREATED A PROBLEM IN RESPECT OF THEIR FAMILIES WHO ARE LEFT BEHIND. THESE ARE MOSTLY WOMEN, CHILDREN AND OLD PEOPLE, WHO HAVE NO MEANS OF EARNING THEIR OWN LIVELIHOOD AND, AS A CONSEQUENCE, ARE DEPENDENT ON LOCAL AND
16. AS INDICATED IN 9/11465/ADMIN.2 PARA 10, BY VARIOUS MEANS
SOME THOUSAND TURKISH CYPRIOTS HAVE FOUND THEIR WAY ON THEIR OWN
TO THE NORTH SINCE AUGUST, PARTICULARLY FROM LARNACA DISTRICT
AND LIMASSOL TOWN.

17. UNFICYP DELIVERIES OF FOOD SUPPLIES IN THE PERIOD TOTALLED:

P23:

78 TRUCK LOADS OR 312 TONS. 96 LOADS (224 TONS) WENT TO GREEK
CYPRIOT VILLAGES IN THE NORTH AND 22 (56 TONS) TO TURKISH
CYPRIOT VILLAGES IN THE SOUTH. THE COMPARATIVE FALL-OFF IN TOTAL
DELIVERIES WAS DUE TO THE TEMPORARY CESSATION OF RED CRESCENT SUPPLIES
TO THE TURKISH CYPRIOT VILLAGES IN THE SOUTH. THE MAIN ITEMS
DELIVERED TO THE GREEK:

P24:

CYPRIOTS WERE EGGS, OIL, OLIVES, POTATOES, CANNED MEAT,
BABY FOOD, DRIED MILK, FLOUR, BREAD, AND GAS FOR COOKING.
ITEMS FOR THE TURKISH CYPRIOTS CONSISTED MAINLY OF POTATOES AND FLOUR
AND SOME CANNED MEAT. THE DELIVERIES TO GREEK CYPRIOT
VILLAGES IN THE FAMAGUSTA DISTRICT ARE NOW ON A PLANNED
PROGRAMME BASIS:

P25:

WHICH WILL GIVE EACH VILLAGE AT LEAST ONE SUPPLY PER WEEK.

18. PURSUANT TO AN AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN MR. CLERIDES AND
MR. DENKTAŞ, THE TURKISH CYPRiot INHABITANTS OF THE MIXED VILLAGE
OF TOKVNI NO 2349 IN LARNACA DISTRICT WERE EVACUATED ON
24 AND 25 OCTOBER BY UNFICYP TO THE TURKISH:

P26:

CYPRiot AREA OF NICOSIA. A TOTAL OF 313 PERSONS, 438 ANIMALS
AND 115 FOUR-TON TRUCK LOADS OF FURNITURE AND PERSONAL EFFECTS,
WERE MOVED.

19. THE OPERATION FOR THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS/DETAINEES
WAS COMPLETED ON 31 OCTOBER, EXCEPT FOR TWENTY-NINE UNDECLARED
GREEK CYPRiot PRISONER WHO IS IN THE.
TURKISH CYPRIOIT HOSPITAL AT NICOSIA. THE TOTAL NUMBERS RELEASED WERE 5,313 OF WHOM 3,308 WERE TURKISH CYPRIOITS AND 2,405 WERE GREEK CYPRIOITS. 12 TURKISH AND 9 GREEK NATIONAL SOLDIERS WERE ALSO RELEASED. 34 TURKISH CYPRIOITS REMAINED IN THE SOUTH AND 533 GREEK CYPRIOITS WENT TO THEIR VILLAGES IN THE NORTH.

20. THERE IS CONSIDERABLE ANXIETY AND PUBLIC DISQUIET OVER THE NUMBER OF MISSING PERSONS WHICH IS ESTIMATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES TO BE APPROXIMATELY 3,000, ALMOST ENTIRELY GREEK CYPRIOITS, THE CENTRAL TRACING AGENCY OF THE IORC AND THE MISSING PERSONS SECTION OF UNFICYP ARE INCREASING THEIR EFFORTS TO ENDEAVOUR TO ASCERTAIN THEIR WHEREABOUTS.


22. UNCIWPOF'S ACTIVITIES IN THE NORTH ARE STILL SEVERELY CURTAILED. IN THE MAIN THESE ARE CONFINED TO ASSISTING IN FOOD DELIVERIES AND TO TRANSPORTING PERSONS REQUIRING MEDICAL CARE. IN THE CONFRONTATION AREAS SOUTH OF THE CEASEFIRE LINES UNCIWPOF HAS PROVIDED ESCORTS FOR GREEK CYPRIOIT FARMERS TO CULTIVATE THEIR FIELDS AND GENERALLY BRINGING A GREATER AIR OF SECURITY TO THESE SENSITIVE AREAS BY PATROLING, SPECIFICZG A UNCIWPOF STATION WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE VILLAGE OF ATHENOU.

UP 4990 AND SINCE THEN SOME 600 GREEK CYPRIOITS HAVE RETURNED TO THE VILLAGE. IN THE SOUTH, UNCIWPOF, IN CONJUNCTION WITH UNFICYP MILITARY UNITS, CONTINUES TO PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR ISOLATED TURKISH CYPRIOIT VILLAGES BY PATROLING AND BY PERMANENT STATIONS.
TEACHERS CONTINUED. THE COLLECTION OF THESE PARTICULARS IN THE
NORTH IS THE TASK OF ICRC WHICH HAS EXPERIENCED CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY
AND HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO MANY RESTRICTIONS. AS A
CONSEQUENCE THE COLLECTION OF THE DATE HAS NOT BEEN COMPLETED TO DATE
AND IT HAS NOT BEEN POSSIBLE TO IMPLEMENT THE
AGREED SCHEME.

MEETINGS BETWEEN MR. CLERIDES AND MR. BENKTASH.

24. THE MEETING SCHEDULED FOR 18 OCTOBER DID NOT TAKE PLACE
AS MR. BENKTASH LEFT FOR TURKEY EARLY THAT MORNING.
THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND HIS STAFF KEPT, HOWEVER,
CLOSE CONTACT WITH BOTH SIDES AND A NUMBER OF THE AGREEMENTS ON
HUMANITARIAN ISSUES.

REACHED AT PREVIOUS MEETINGS, PARTICULARLY ON 7 AND 14 OCTOBER,
WERE EITHER CARRIED OUT OR HAVE REACHED AN ADVANCED STAGE OF
IMPLEMENTATION.

25. MR. BENKTASH HAVING RETURNED TO CYPRUS ON 31 OCTOBER
IT HAS BEEN AGREED THAT THE NEXT MEETING BETWEEN MR. CLERIDES AND HIM,
WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF THE
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND OTHER OFFICIALS,
WOULD TAKE PLACE ON 6 NOVEMBER.

JOINT STATEMENT AFTER CLERIDES/BENKTASH MEETING OF 6 NOVEMBER
WILL BE CABLED TO YOU IMMEDIATELY SO THAT YOU MAY ISSUE
SUPPLEMENT TO ABOVE REPORT IF YOU SO DESIRE.
FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 361 (1974)

1. This report, submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 361 (1974) of 30 August 1974, gives an account of developments concerning emergency United Nations humanitarian assistance for Cyprus since the circulation of my report on the subject on 4 September (S/11488), and since my appeal of 6 September to the international community to extend to the United Nations co-ordinator the necessary resources and financial means to carry out his humanitarian task (S/11488/Add.1). The progress report, dated 30 October, of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in his capacity as Co-ordinator is annexed to the present report.

2. As indicated in paragraph 4 of the High Commissioner's report, the response of the international community to my appeal of 6 September has been prompt and generous, amounting, as of 28 October 1974, to approximately $20 million in cash and kind towards the estimated goal, mentioned in my appeal, of $22 million required to meet emergency relief needs from 1 September 1974 until the end of the year. I am pleased to express my gratitude to the Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and private individuals or groups who have made or pledged contributions to the United Nations programme of humanitarian assistance in Cyprus.

3. The onset of winter, which will inevitably increase the hardships suffered by the affected population, makes it all the more important to continue and intensify current efforts to meet the total goal and to make available the necessary assistance in cash and in kind through United Nations and other multilateral or bilateral channels as promptly as possible.

4. Future prospects for this United Nations humanitarian activity in Cyprus will necessarily depend on progress towards the solution of broader problems, including political problems. Pending such progress, it is of vital importance to ensure, on a humanitarian basis, that the hardships of the innocent victims of the tragic events in Cyprus are relieved to the extent possible through the concerted efforts of the international community.
is disrupted, their situation is better than that of other Greek Cypriots in the northern area, who have either been regrouped in churches, schools, hotels or other public buildings or are isolated in their own villages. The situation of the latter has been a source of continuing concern, particularly because they consist almost exclusively of aged persons, invalids, women and children. These groups are receiving assistance from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNFICYP, UNHCR, the Cyprus Red Cross, the Red Crescent and the Turkish forces. Arrangements have been made for deliveries by UNFICYP and ICRC of food supplies provided by my Office.

(d) Needy Turkish Cypriots in the northern area total approximately 8,000. This group consists of people who have fled from their homes in areas directly affected by military operations, or have reached the northern area from the south, or are released prisoners and detainees. Endeavours are being made to assist them in becoming self-supporting again, with some emergency assistance from my Office.

Assistance provided

3. It should be recalled that prior to the arrangements made in August 1974 by the Secretary-General for the co-ordination of United Nations humanitarian assistance in Cyprus, aid to the persons displaced or otherwise immediately affected by the events was already being provided from local or bilateral resources, as well as by ICRC, which had launched international appeals for this purpose, and by UNFICYP. This assistance has continued. Indeed, I have sought from the beginning to supplement and encourage these actions rather than to supplant the resources and energies already mobilized with assistance from the United Nations system. The appeal launched on 6 September 1974 by the Secretary-General (S/11488/Add.1), in which humanitarian needs for the whole island were assessed at $US 22 million for the period 1 September-31 December 1974, was intended to reflect the total, if tentative, estimated requirements. It was understood that any contributions received towards those requirements from sources outside the United Nations system would be taken into account in the over-all planning of relief operations.

4. As of 28 October 1974, contributions paid, delivered or pledged through my Office amounted to $11,580,000 of which $9,394,000 was in cash and $2,186,000 in kind. In addition, it was estimated that contributions towards the same over-all requirements and channelled through ICRC and other sources amounted, respectively, to about $1,422,000 and $7,067,000. Thus, the total resources enlisted both within and outside the United Nations system towards the requirements covered in the appeal amounted to approximately $20 million. There still exists therefore a shortfall as compared to the estimated figure of $22 million.

5. The assistance already provided or in course of procurement through United Nations channels, together with other assistance to meet the needs covered by the $22 million figure, so far includes the following main items:
Annex

PROGRESS REPORT DATED 30 OCTOBER 1974 OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN CYPRUS

Introduction

1. The present report brings up to date the information in my report submitted to the Secretary-General in my capacity as co-ordinator of United Nations humanitarian assistance in Cyprus and annexed to the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 361 (1974) dated 4 September 1974 (S/11488).

The problem

2. It may be useful to recall that the persons displaced or in need of humanitarian assistance as a result of the recent events in Cyprus fall into the following four categories, the figures quoted below reflecting the best available estimates as of 30 October 1974.

(a) The largest group consists of displaced Greek Cypriots in the southern area, numbering 181,229 persons. Of these about 39,328 are at present self-supporting, while 141,901 are in need of, and receiving, various forms of assistance. In addition, some 14,000 Greek Cypriots are in need as a result of the events of the summer of 1974, although they have not been displaced. Of the displaced persons, about 62,639 are sheltered satisfactorily, 4,731 live in temporarily vacated public buildings, 88,421 live in overcrowded accommodation, mostly with friends and relatives, 11,069 live in shacks, garages and other makeshift shelters, 10,002 are in tents and 4,367 are still living in the open. Those who are in inadequate shelters or living in the open are somewhat reluctant to accept tented accommodation, although the approaching winter will make their situation more critical. Depending upon local and individual circumstances, the people in this category require one or several of various forms of assistance, such as food, medical attention, shelter, blankets, camp-beds.

(b) Turkish Cypriots in the southern area number approximately 34,000 persons in need, the majority of whom live in their own villages, while nearly 9,000 are on the territory of the British Sovereign Base Area at Episkopi. These groups require food, medical assistance and, as regards those in the Sovereign Base Areas, some shelter, blankets and camp-beds. Assistance is being delivered by the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), mainly with supplies from the Turkish Red Crescent and my Office.

(c) Greek Cypriots in the northern area are estimated at approximately 15,000 persons. Conditions within this group vary greatly. About 7,000 to 8,000 have been by-passed by military operations and are still living in their own villages (mostly in northern Karpass). Although the economic life of the villages
(a) Emergency accommodation. 2,560 family tents, 88,000 camp-beds, 304,000 blankets, 8,000 sets of stoves and domestic utensils have been delivered or are under procurement through the United Nations system. In addition, more than 11,000 tents, 11,500 camp-beds and 200,000 blankets have been delivered through ICRC or bilaterally.

(b) Food supplies. Food contributions in kind amounting to over $1.6 million are in the process of being delivered to the island through UNHCR. Several thousand tons of food have arrived from other sources, and other substantial contributions are expected in the near future. A sum of $450,000 was made available by my Office to the authorities for local purchase of food supplies. More funds can be made available for the same purpose, depending on requirements.

(c) Health requirements. UNHCR has placed $47,000 at the disposal of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) towards the purchase of medicines and medical equipment and ambulances. WHO has delivered from its own funds medicines to the value of $70,000. Also, substantial quantities of medical supplies continue to be channelled through ICRC.

(d) Other emergency requirements. Allocations totalling $600,000 were made by my Office to the local authorities for sundry immediate requirements. UNICEF has made available from its own funds $115,000 for the purchase of various relief items and equipment. In addition, sizable funds have been devoted to the transport of the goods by sea, and, more importantly, by air, when dictated by urgency.

6. In carrying out the actions outlined above, I have relied and will continue to rely on the support of UNFICYP and the agencies of the United Nations system. The World Food Programme (WFP) is reactivating or launching important projects that will also benefit displaced persons in Cyprus and is currently conducting an over-all re-assessment of the food situation. WHO continues to provide important support in the medical field. UNICEF is helping with the services of its procurement network. Several other agencies are contributing in various forms. The support of UNFICYP has proved invaluable, particularly in the delivery of relief supplies and the provision of medical care. Regular consultations take place, both in Geneva and in Cyprus, between the various components of the United Nations system, as well as with ICRC and the contributors.

Conclusions

7. The progress in the field of humanitarian assistance in Cyprus should be viewed in the light of the conclusions contained in the report I referred to in paragraph 1 above. Taking into account the logistical and other problems inherent in the mobilization and the channelling of resources of the order of magnitude of those required, it may be said that the international response both through and outside of the United Nations has been prompt and generous. Although the situation of displaced persons remains far from satisfactory, major shortages of food and health problems have been avoided. This is due not only to the assistance of the international community but, in a large measure, to the efficiency of the local administrations and to the resourcefulness of the people of the island.
FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF SECEGEN'S REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN CYPRUS FOR PERIOD 3 TO 15 OCTOBER (S/11468/ADD.4 OF 17 OCTOBER): PARA QUOTE OBSERVANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE: PARA ONE. THOUGH MILITARY SITUATION REMAINS RELATIVELY QUIET, CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS BY BOTH SIDES ARE ON INCREASE. IN PARTICULAR, THERE HAS BEEN FREQUENT FIRING IN NICOSIA TOWN AREA, WHERE MORE THAN 550 VIOLATIONS HAVE BEEN RECORDED SINCE BEGINNING OCTOBER. PARA TWO. THERE HAS ALSO BEEN TENSION AND SOME FIRING IN LOURDOJINA, FYROI AND POTAMIA AREAS, WHERE BOTH SIDES HAVE STRENGTHENED THEIR POSITIONS AND LAID NEW MINFIELDS. UNFICYP HAS INCREASED ITS SURVEILLANCE IN THOSE AREAS. PARA THREE. IN ORDER TO EXERCISE BETTER CONTROL, SOME NEW UNFICYP OBSERVATION POSTS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN PAPHOS DISTRICT AND NICOSIA ZONE EAST. AS OF NOW, UNFICYP MAINTAINS 140 OBSERVATION POSTS (OF WHICH 108 ARE PERMANENTLY MANNED), 11 UNCIWPOC STATIONS AND 28 EASE CAMPS. PARA FOUR. IN AREAS UNDER NATIONAL GUARD CONTROL, UNFICYP IS FREE TO MOVE VIRTUALLY WITHOUT RESTRICTION AND IS THEREFORE IN POSITION TO MAKE MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OF TURKISH CYPRIOCT THERE. IN AREAS UNDER TURKISH CONTROL, UNFICYP FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT REMAINS RESTRICTED.
HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES: PARA

FIVE. ON 8 AND 9 OCTOBER, OFFICE OF UNATION'S HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, IN HIS CAPACITY AS CO-ORDINATOR OF UNATIONS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN CYPRUS, AIR-FREIGHTED A FURTHER 39,470 BLANKETS TO ISLAND, AND 19,350 MORE ARRIVED BY AIR 15 OCTOBER, BRINGING TOTAL NUMBER OF BLANKETS SO FAR DELIVERED BY UNHCR TO 112,826. PARA

SIX. ON 13 OCTOBER, UNHCR DELIVERED 600 TENTS AND 2,547 COTS BY SEA, AND, ON 15 OCTOBER, 13,416 ADDITIONAL COTS BY CHARTERED AIRCRAFT, BRINGING TOTAL SO FAR SUPPLIED BY UNHCR 10 22,918. UNHCR HAS ALSO ALLOCATED US$1,250,000 FOR LOCAL CONSTRUCTION OF SOME 25,000 COTS. PARA

SEVEN. UNHCR HAS ALLOCATED DLHS 400,000 FOR LOCAL PURCHASE OF FOOD TO BENEFIT NEEDY CYPRIOIS OF BOTH COMMUNITIES IN ALL PARTS OF ISLAND. PARA

EIGHT. UNHCR REPRESENTATIVES, ACCOMPANIED BY RED CRESCENT OFFICIALS, VISITED GROUPS OF GREEK CYPRIOIS IN NORTH, INCLUDING KARPASS REGION. FOLLOWING THEIR VISITS, UNFICYP TRUCKS DELIVERED 6,000 UNHCR BLANKETS AND 10 DAYS' FOOD SUPPLY FROM GREEK CYPRIO AUTHORITY IN SOUTH TO NEEDY GREEK CYPRIOIS IN VCHI, GYPSOS, VITSAEDA AND DHAVLOS. PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE TO MEET THEIR FURTHER FOOD, WELFARE AND MEDICAL NEEDS. PARA

NINE. WEEKLY CO-ORDINATION MEETINGS HELD BY UNHCR AT LEDRA PALACE UNATIONS CONFERENCE AREA ARE CONTINUING, WITH PARTICIPATION OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN NICOSIA, INCLUDING THOSE OF GREECE AND TURKEY, AND CYPRUS RED CROSS, TURKISH RED CRESCENT, UNFICYP, ICRC UNDP, AND VOLONTARY AGENCIES. PARA

TEN. GENERAL STATE OF GREEK CYPRIO REFUGEES IN SOUTH CONTINUES TO IMPROVE SLOWLY. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE NOW APPROXIMATELY 156,000 OF THEM IN THE CARE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES. A FURTHER 30,000 ARE DISPLACED BUT SELF-SUPPORTING. SOME 10,200
APPROXIMATELY 156,000 OF THEM IN THE VILLAGES OF SOUTH CYPRUS. A FURTHER 30,000 ARE DISPLACED BUT SELF-SUPPORTING. SOME 10,500 LIVE IN POOR ACCOMMODATIONS, 17,000 IN THE OPEN AND 6,100 IN TENTS. SOME 17,000 LIVE IN SCHOOLS AND MUST BE GIVEN ALTERNATIVE ACCOMMODATION IF SCHOOLS ARE TO RE-OPEN. ALMOST 100,000 LIVE IN OVERCROWDED CONDITIONS. SIXTEEN TENTED CAMPS ARE PLANNED, OF WHICH SIX HAVE BEEN SET UP AND ARE OCCUPIED. CIRCUMSTANCES OF MANY OF THE REFUGEES WILL WORSEN CONSIDERABLY WITH ONSET OF WINTER. PARA

ELEVEN. CONDITIONS OF SOME 2,500 GREEK CYPRIOTS LIVING IN CENTRAL LOCATIONS IN AREAS UNDER TURKISH CONTROL GIVE CAUSE FOR CONCERN. A DEGREE OF ALLEVIATION OF THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES HAS BEEN BROUGHT ABOUT BY DELIVERY IN UNFICYP TRUCKS OF RED CROSS FOOD SUPPLIES AND BLANKETS FROM UNCH SOURCES. ICRC MEDICAL TEAMS ARE PROVIDING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN THESE AREAS, BUT SINCE MOST OF THESE GREEK CYPRIOTS ARE OLD PEOPLE, THEY REQUIRE CONSTANT GERIATRIC NURSING SERVICES. CONDITION OF SOME 8,000 GREEK CYPRIOTS WHO CONTINUE TO LIVE IN KARPASS AREA HAS DETERIORATED. LITTLE IS KNOWN OF CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH SOME 2,500 GREEK CYPRIOTS CONTINUE TO LIVE IN VILLAGES IN KYRENIA AREA. BUT REPORTS INDICATE THAT THEIR SITUATION IS DIFFICULT. CIRCUMSTANCES OF SOME 400 GREEK CYPRIOTS LIVING IN MICHOU AREA ARE POOR, AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN EVACUATED ON MEDICAL GROUNDS. PARA

TWELVE. TURKISH CYPRIOTS HAVE STARTED TO MOVE INTO NUMBER OF ABANDONED GREEK CYPRIOT VILLAGES IN FAMAGUSTA DISTRICT. PARA

THIRTEEN. THE PHYSICAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF TURKISH CYPRIOTS IN SOUTH REMAIN RELATIVELY GOOD. RED CRESCENT DELIVERIES TO THESE AREAS ARE CONTINUING. PARA

FOURTEEN. UNFICYP DELIVERIES OF FOOD SUPPLIES IN THE PERIOD TOTALLED 71 LOADS. OF THESE, 29 WENT TO TURKISH-CYPRIOT VILLAGES IN SOUTH AND 42 LOADS WENT TO GREEK CYPRIOT VILLAGES IN NORTH. ON 15 OCTOBER, AGREEMENT WAS GIVEN FOR UNFICYP TO
DELIVER FOOD SUPPLIES TO 17 VILLAGES NORTH OF FAMAGUSIA, INCLUDING KARPASS, PURSUANT TO AN ARRANGEMENT AGREED UPON BY ACTING PRESIDENT CLERIDES AND VICE-PRESIDENT DENKIASH, UNIFICYP HAS ALSO COMMENCED AN OPERATION TO MOVE 500 TONS OF POTATOES FROM A STORE IN FAMAGUSIA TO LOCATIONS IN SOUTH. THIS WILL CONTINUE FOR ABOUT 10 DAYS. PARA FIFTEEN. UNIFICYP HAS COLLECTED THE PARTICULARS OF 100 TEACHERS, 900 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1,300 SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS AND ALL TURKISH CYPRIOUS WHO WISH TO GO FROM SOUTH TO AREAS IN NORTH OR ABROAD TO STUDY OR TEACH. THE GATHERING OF SIMILAR INFORMATION ABOUT GREEK CYPRIOUS STUDENTS IN AREAS UNDER TURKISH CONTROL IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN FEW DAYS.

WHEN THIS IS DONE, UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WILL BE ASSISTED TO GO ABROAD AS MATTER OF PRIORITY. PARA SIXTEEN. UNICYPOL, IN ADDITION TO ITS NORMAL FUNCTIONS, HAS ASSISTED IN FOOD DELIVERIES AND TRANSPORTING PERSONS REQUIRING MEDICAL CARE BETWEEN SOUTH AND NORTH. PARA MEETINGS BETWEEN MESSRS. CLERIDES AND DENKIASH: PARA SEVENTEEN. MESSRS. CLERIDES AND DENKIASH MET 7 OCTOBER AT MR. CLERIDES' REQUEST IN PRESENCE OF SECGEN'S SPECIALREP MR. WECKMANN-MUNOZ. AT THE MEETING THEY PREPARED AGENDA FOR HUMANITARIAN PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED AT NEXT MEETING AND ALSO HAD A PRIVATE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON CERTAIN POLITICAL ASPECTS. AT SAME TIME, A NUMBER OF PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES WITH REGARD TO EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AND DETAINERS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS, STRANDED PERSONS AND FOREIGN NATIONALS WERE EXAMINED AND RESOLVED. PARA EIGHTEEN. ON 14 OCTOBER, MESSRS. CLERIDES AND DENKIASH HELD A REGULAR MEETING. THEY CONTINUED TO DISCUSS HUMANITARIAN MATTERS WITH ASSISTANCE OF SECGEN'S SPECIALREP AND OTHER UNATIONS OFFICIALS, INCLUDING AN UNHCR REPRESENTATIVE AND ICRC REPRESENTATIVE. FOLLOWING STATEMENT WAS ISSUED AFTER MEETING: PARA
Subquote the Lists of Turkish Cypriot University Students in South have been compiled by UNFICYP and ICRC. The lists of Greek Cypriot University students in North are nearing completion also. When this is done, facilities will be given for students to proceed abroad. Para

It is agreed that steps will be taken very shortly to provide Greek Cypriot teachers for North and Turkish Cypriot teachers for South where they are required. Para

The next stage of return home of civilian foreign nationals, including Greek and Turkish nationals, will take place Tuesday, 12 October, and will continue on basis of further lists. Para

Arrangements for return of stranded Greek and Turkish Cypriots to their residences will be completed shortly. Para

With regard to missing persons, in agreement with Turkish army authorities, ICRC was today resumed its search operations for persons hiding in various areas in North. Two such operations have already been successfully completed in the past. A list of persons so found will be published by ICRC. Efforts to track other missing persons are continuing. Unsubquote Para nineteen. At end of meeting, Messrs. Clerides and Demetakis had a private exchange of views on refugee problem and on certain political aspects. It was agreed to hold next regular meeting 13 October. Para

Twenty. On 14 October, it was announced that a further release of prisoners and detainees would take place 18 October and would continue at regular intervals until release of all prisoners and detainees. Para

Twentyone. On 15 October, 34 civilian foreign nationals,
INCLUDEING 19 GREEKS AND 29 TURKS WHO HAD FOUND THEMSELVES
STERRED IN NORTH AND SOUTH RESPECTIVELY, WERE RETURNED TO
NICOSIA UNDER UNFICYP AUSPICES. UNQUOTE

YACOUB +

COL 350 140 108 11 26 3 9 39,473 19,330 19 112,925 13 840
2,947 15 13,416 22,918 250,000 25,000 400,000 6,000 10
156,000 30,000 10,500 17,000 6,100 17,000 100,000 2,000
6,000 2,500 400 71 29 48 19 17 500 10 100 900 1,300 7
14 18 14 15 54 19 29 +
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON DEVELOPMENTS IN CYPRUS FOR THE PERIOD 3 TO 15 OCTOBER 1974

Observance of the cease-fire

1. Though the military situation remains relatively quiet, cease-fire violations by both sides are on the increase. In particular, there has been frequent firing in the Nicosia town area, where more than 350 violations have been recorded since the beginning of October.

2. There has also been tension and some firing in the Louroujina, Pyroi and Potamia areas, where both sides have strengthened their positions and laid new minefields. UNFICYP has increased its surveillance in those areas.

3. In order to exercise better control, some new UNFICYP observation posts have been established in the Paphos district and Nicosia Zone East. As of now, UNFICYP maintains 140 observation posts (of which 108 are permanently manned), 11 UNCIHVPOL stations and 28 base camps.

4. In areas under National Guard control, UNFICYP is free to move virtually without restriction and is therefore in a position to make a major contribution towards the security and humanitarian needs of the Turkish Cypriots there. In areas under Turkish control, UNFICYP freedom of movement remains restricted.

Humanitarian activities

5. On 8 and 9 October, the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in his capacity as co-ordinator of United Nations humanitarian assistance in Cyprus, air-freighted a further 39,478 blankets to the island, and 19,350 more arrived by air on 15 October, bringing the total number of blankets so far delivered by UNHCR to 112,828.

6. On 13 October, UNHCR delivered 800 tents and 2,547 cots by sea, and, on 15 October, 13,416 additional cots by chartered aircraft, bringing the total so far supplied by UNHCR to 22,918. UNHCR has also allocated $US 250,000 for the local construction of some 25,000 cots.

7. UNHCR has allocated $400,000 for the local purchase of food to benefit needy Cypriots of both communities in all parts of the island.
8. UNHCR representatives, accompanied by Red Crescent officials, visited groups of Greek Cypriots in the north, including the Karpass region. Following their visits, UNFICYP trucks delivered 6,000 UNHCR blankets and 10 days' food supply from the Greek Cypriot authorities in the south to needy Greek Cypriots in Voni, Gypsos, Vitsada and Dhavlos. Preparations are being made to meet their further food, welfare and medical needs.

9. The weekly co-ordination meetings held by UNHCR at the Ledra Palace United Nations conference area are continuing, with the participation of diplomatic missions in Nicosia, including those of Greece and Turkey, and the Cyprus Red Cross, the Turkish Red Crescent, UNFICYP, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and voluntary agencies.

10. The general state of the Greek Cypriot refugees in the south continues to improve slowly. It is estimated that there are now approximately 156,000 of them in the care of the local authorities; a further 30,000 are displaced but self-supporting. Some 10,500 live in poor accommodations, 17,000 in the open and 6,100 in tents. Some 17,000 live in schools and must be given alternative accommodation if the schools are to re-open. Almost 100,000 live in overcrowded conditions. Sixteen tented camps are planned, of which six have been set up and are occupied. The circumstances of many of the refugees will worsen considerably with the onset of winter.

11. The conditions of some 2,000 Greek Cypriots living in central locations in areas under Turkish control give cause for concern. A degree of alleviation of their circumstances has been brought about by the delivery in UNFICYP trucks of Red Cross food supplies and blankets from UNHCR sources. ICRC medical teams are providing medical assistance in these areas, but since most of these Greek Cypriots are old people, they require constant geriatric nursing services. The condition of some 8,000 Greek Cypriots who continue to live in the Karpass area has deteriorated. Little is known of the conditions under which some 2,500 Greek Cypriots continue to live in the villages in the Kyrenia area, but reports indicate that their situation is difficult. The circumstances of some 400 Greek Cypriots living in the Morphou area are poor, and a number of people have been evacuated on medical grounds.

12. Turkish Cypriots have started to move into a number of abandoned Greek Cypriot villages in Famagusta district.

13. The physical circumstances of the Turkish Cypriots in the south remain relatively good. Red Crescent deliveries to these areas are continuing.

14. UNFICYP deliveries of food supplies in the period totalled 71 loads. Of these, 29 went to Turkish-Cypriot villages in the south and 42 loads went to Greek Cypriot villages in the north. On 15 October, agreement was given for UNFICYP to deliver food supplies to 17 villages north of Famagusta, including the Karpass. Pursuant to an arrangement agreed upon by Acting President Clerides and Vice-President Denktash, UNFICYP has also commenced an operation to move 500 tons of potatoes from a store in Famagusta to locations in the south. This will continue for about 10 days.
15. UNFICYP has collected the particulars of 100 teachers, 900 university students, 1,300 secondary school students and all Turkish Cypriots who wish to go from the south to areas in the north or abroad to study or teach. The gathering of similar information about Greek Cypriot students in areas under Turkish control is expected to be completed within a few days. When this is done, university students will be assisted to go abroad as a matter of priority.

16. UNCIIVPOL, in addition to its normal functions, has assisted in food deliveries and in transporting persons requiring medical care between the south and the north.

Meetings between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash

17. Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash met on 7 October at Mr. Clerides' request in the presence of Mr. Luis Weckmann-Muñoz, Special Representative of the Secretary-General. At the meeting they prepared an agenda for humanitarian problems to be discussed at the next meeting and also had a private exchange of views on certain political aspects. At the same time, a number of practical difficulties with regard to the exchange of prisoners and detainees, students, teachers, stranded persons and foreign nationals were examined and resolved.

18. On 14 October, Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash held a regular meeting. They continued to discuss humanitarian matters with the assistance of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and other United Nations officials, including a representative of UNHCR. A representative of ICRC was also present. The following statement was issued after the meeting:

"The lists of Turkish Cypriot university students in the south have been compiled by UNFICYP and the International Committee of the Red Cross. The lists of Greek Cypriot university students in the north are nearing completion also. When this is done, facilities will be given for students to proceed abroad.

"It is agreed that steps will be taken very shortly to provide Greek Cypriot teachers for the north and Turkish Cypriot teachers for the south where they are required.

"The next stage of the return home of civilian foreign nationals, including Greek and Turkish nationals, will take place on Tuesday, 15 October, and will continue on the basis of further lists.

"Arrangements for the return of stranded Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots to their residences will be completed shortly.

"With regard to missing persons, in agreement with the Turkish army authorities, the International Committee of the Red Cross has today resumed its search operations for persons hiding in various areas in the north. Two such operations have already been successfully completed in the past. A list of persons so found will be published by the International Committee of the Red Cross. Efforts to trace other missing persons are continuing."
19. At the end of the meeting, Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash had a private exchange of views on the refugee problem and on certain political aspects. It was agreed to hold the next regular meeting on 18 October.

20. On 14 October, it was announced that a further release of prisoners and detainees would take place on 18 October and would continue at regular intervals until the release of all prisoners and detainees.

21. On 15 October, 54 civilian foreign nationals, including 19 Greeks and 29 Turks who had found themselves stranded in the north and south respectively, were returned to Nicosia under the auspices of UNFICYP.
UNIFICYP 1772 MISC 546. GUYER/URQUHART INFORMATION
SADRUDDIN AGA KHAN FROM WIECKMANN-MUNOZ/PREM CHAND.
HEREWITH DRAFT REPORT OF SECGEN ON DEVELOPMENTS IN CYPRUS FOR

PERIOD THREE TO FIFTEEN OCTOBER.

OBSERVANCE OF THE CEASE FIRE.

1. WHILE THE MILITARY SITUATION REMAINS RELATIVELY QUIET, CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS BY BOTH SIDES ARE ON THE INCREASE. THERE IS, PARTICULARLY, FREQUENT FIRING IN THE NICOSIA TOWN AREA WHERE OVER THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VIOLATIONS HAVE BEEN COUNTED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER.

2. THERE IS ALSO FRESH TENSION AND SOME FIRING IN THE LOUROUJINA WD 4274, PYROI WD 4481, POTAMIA WD 4078 AREAS, WHERE BOTH SIDES HAVE STRENGTHENED THEIR POSITIONS AND LAID NEW MINEFIELDS. UNIFICYP HAS INCREASED ITS SURVEILLANCE THERE.
POSTS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THE PAPHOS DISTRICT AND NICOSIA ZONE EAST. AS OF NOW, UNFICYP MAINTAINS 140 OBSERVATION POSTS, OF WHICH 108 ARE MANNED, 11 UNCIVPOL STATIONS AND 28 BASE CAMPS.

4. UNFICYP'S FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT IN AREAS UNDER TURKISH CONTROL REMAINS RESTRICTED. IN CONSEQUENCE, ALTHOUGH FREE TO MOVE VIRTUALLY WITHOUT RESTRICTION IN THE SOUTH AND THEREFORE ABLE TO MAKE A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OF THE TKCYPS THERE, UNFICYP IS UNABLE TO PROVIDE SECURITY AND COMPARABLE SERVICES TO GKCYPS IN THE NORTH.

HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES

5. ON EIGHT AND NINE OCTOBER UNHCR AIRFREIGHTED A FURTHER 39,478 BLANKETS TO CYPRUS. 19,350 MORE ARRIVED BY AIR ON FIFTEEN OCTOBER BRINGING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BLANKETS SO FAR DELIVERED BY UNHCR TO 112,823. MORE BLANKETS ARE EXPECTED BY AIRFREIGHT SHORTLY.

6. ON 13 OCTOBER UNHCR DELIVERED BY SEA 800 TENNS AND 2,547 COTS. TWO AIRCRAFT CHARTERED BY UNHCR DELIVERED 13,416 COTS ON FIFTEEN OCTOBER BRINGING THE TOTAL SO FAR SUPPLIED BY UNHCR TO 22,916. MORE COTS ARE EXPECTED BY AIR SHORTLY AND UNHCR HAS ALSO ALLOCATED TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE LOCAL CONSTRUCTION IN CYPRUS OF SOME 25,000 COTS.

7. UNHCR HAS ALLOCATED FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE LOCAL PURCHASE OF FOOD, TO BENEFIT NEEDY CYPRIOTS OF BOTH COMMUNITIES IN ALL PARTS OF THE ISLAND.

8. UNHCR REPRESENTATIVES, ACCOMPANIED BY RED CRESCENT OFFICIALS, VISITED GROUPS OF GKCYPS IN THE NORTH, INCLUDING THE KARPASS. FOLLOWING THEIR VISITS, UNFICYP TRUCKS DELIVERED SIX THOUSAND UNHCR BLANKETS AND TEN DAYS FOOD SUPPLY.
GYPSOS, VITSADA AND DHAVLOS. PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE TO MEET THEIR FURTHER FOOD, WELFARE AND MEDICAL NEEDS.


10. THE GENERAL STATE OF THE GKCYP REFUGEES IN THE SOUTH CONTINUES TO IMPROVE SLOWLY. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE NOW APPROXIMATELY 156,000 OF THEM IN THE CARE OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES WITH A FURTHER 30,000 DISPLACED BUT SELF-SUPPORTING. 10,500 LIVE IN POOR ACCOMMODATION, 17,000 IN THE OPEN AND 6,100 IN TENTS. SOME 17,000 LIVE IN SCHOOLS AND MUST BE GIVEN ALTERNATIVE ACCOMMODATION IF THE SCHOOLS ARE TO RE-OPEN. ALMOST 100,000 LIVE IN OVERCROWDED CONDITIONS. 16 TENTED CAMPS ARE PLANNED, OF WHICH SIX ARE ESTABLISHED AND OCCUPIED. THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF MANY OF THE REFUGEES WILL WORSEN CONSIDERABLY WITH THE ONSET OF WINTER.

11. THE CONDITIONS OF SOME TWO THOUSAND GKCYP LIVING IN CENTRAL LOCATIONS IN AREAS UNDER TURKISH CONTROL GIVE SERIOUS CAUSE FOR CONCERN. A DEGREE OF ALLEVIATION OF THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES HAS BEEN BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE DELIVERY IN UNFICYP TRUCKS OF RED CROSS FOOD SUPPLIES AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF BLANKETS FROM UNHCR SOURCES, ALSO BY UNFICYP TRANSPORT. ICRC MEDICAL TEAMS ARE PROVIDING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN THESE AREAS BUT SINCE MOST ARE OLD PEOPLE THEY REQUIRE CONSTANT GERIATRIC NURSING SERVICES. THE CONDITION OF SOME EIGHT THOUSAND GKCYP WHO CONTINUE TO LIVE IN THE KARPASS AREA HAS ALSO DETERIORATED. LITTLE IS KNOWN OF THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH SOME TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED GKCYP CONTINUE TO LIVE IN THE VILLAGES IN THE KYRENIA...
The circumstances of some four hundred GKyPs living in the Morphou area are also poor and a number have been evacuated on medical grounds. The relief measures taken so far are only palliative and much greater efforts are necessary if tolerable conditions are to be achieved.

12. TKCyPs have started to move into a number of abandoned GKyP villages in Famagusta district. Specifically, two thousand three hundred TKCyPs have settled in ten villages and six more villages are reportedly being prepared for occupation.

13. The physical circumstances of TKCyPs in the South remain relatively good. Red Crescent deliveries to the area were temporarily halted during the period because of a shortage of supplies but they have now been resumed.

14. UNFICYP deliveries of food supplies in the period totalled seventy-one loads. Of these twenty-nine went to TKCyP villages in the South and forty-two loads went to GKyP villages in the North. On fifteen October agreement was given for UNFICYP to deliver food supplies to seventeen villages North of Famagusta, including the Karpass. Pursuant to an arrangement agreed upon by Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash, UNFICYP has also commenced an operation to move five hundred tons of potatoes from a store in Famagusta to locations in the South. This will continue for about ten days.

15. UNFICYP has collected the particulars of one hundred teachers, nine hundred university students, thirteen hundred secondary school students and all TKCyPs who wish to go from the South to areas in the North or abroad to study. The gathering of similar information about GKyP students in areas under Turkish control has been delayed but the survey is expected to be completed within a few days. When this is done, university students, in the first place, will be assisted to go abroad.
TEACHERS, NINE HUNDRED UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, THIRTEEN HUNDRED SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS AND ALL TKCYPS WHO WISH TO GO FROM THE SOUTH TO AREAS IN THE NORTH OR ABROAD TO STUDY. THE GATHERING OF SIMILAR INFORMATION ABOUT GKCYP STUDENTS IN AREAS UNDER TURKISH CONTROL HAS BEEN DELAYED BUT THE SURVEY IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN A FEW DAYS. WHEN THIS IS DONE, UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, IN THE FIRST PLACE, WILL BE ASSISTED TO GO ABROAD.

16. UNCIVPOL, IN ADDITION TO ITS NORMAL FUNCTIONS, HAS ASSISTED IN FOOD DELIVERIES; IT HAS ALSO TRANSPORTED EIGHT TKCYPS FROM THE SOUTH TO THE NORTH AND TWENTYFOUR GKCYPs FROM THE NORTH TO THE SOUTH. MOST OF THEM MEDICAL CASES.

MEETINGS BETWEEN MR. CLERIDES AND MR. DENKTASH

17. AT THE REQUEST OF MR. CLERIDES, HE AND MR. DENKTASH MET ON SEVEN OCTOBER IN THE PRESENCE OF MR. LUIS WECKMANN-MUNOZ, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL. AT THE MEETING THEY PREPARED AN AGENDA FOR HUMANITARIAN PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE NEXT MEETING AND ALSO HAD A PRIVATE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON CERTAIN POLITICAL ASPECTS. AT THE SAME TIME A NUMBER OF PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES WITH REGARD TO THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AND DETAINERS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS, STRANDED PERSONS AND FOREIGN NATIONALS, WERE EXAMINED AND RESOLVED.

18. ON FOURTEEN OCTOBER MR. CLERIDES AND MR. DENKTASH HELD A REGULAR MEETING. THEY CONTINUED TO DISCUSS HUMANITARIAN MATTERS WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MR. LUIS WECKMANN-MUNOZ, THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, AND OTHER UN OFFICIALS, INCLUDING A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES. A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
IN A STATEMENT ISSUED AFTER THE MEETING:

THE LISTS OF TURKISH CYPRIO STUDENTS IN THE SOUTH HAVE BEEN COMPILED BY UNFICYP AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS. THE LISTS OF GREEK CYPRIO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN THE NORTH ARE NEARING COMPLETION ALSO. WHEN THIS IS DONE, FACILITIES WILL BE GIVEN FOR STUDENTS TO PROCEED ABROAD.

IT IS AGREED THAT STEPS WILL BE TAKEN VERY SHORTLY TO PROVIDE GREEK CYPRIO TEACHERS FOR THE NORTH AND TURKISH CYPRIO TEACHERS FOR THE SOUTH WHERE THEY ARE REQUIRED.

THE NEXT STAGE OF THE RETURN HOME OF CIVILIAN FOREIGN NATIONALS, INCLUDING GREEK AND TURKISH NATIONALS, WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER FIFTEEN AND WILL CONTINUE ON THE BASIS OF FURTHER LISTS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RETURN OF STRANDED GREEK CYPRIO AND TURKISH CYPRIO TO THEIR RESIDENCE WILL BE COMPLETED SHORTLY.

WITH REGARD TO MISSING PERSONS, IN AGREEMENT WITH THE TURKISH ARMY AUTHORITIES, THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS HAS TODAY RESUMED ITS SEARCH OPERATIONS FOR PERSONS HIDING IN VARIOUS AREAS IN THE NORTH. TWO SUCH OPERATIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED IN THE PAST. A LIST OF PERSONS SO FOUND WILL BE PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS. EFFORTS TO TRACE OTHER MISSING PERSONS ARE CONTINUING. UNQUOTE

19. AT THE END OF THE MEETING MR. CLERIDES AND MR. DENKTASH HAD A PRIVATE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON THE REFUGEE PROBLEM AND ON CERTAIN POLITICAL ASPECTS.

20. IT WAS AGREED TO HOLD THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING ON EIGHTEEN OCTOBER.

21. ON FOURTEEN OCTOBER IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT A FURTHER RELEASE OF PRISONERS AND DETAINED WOULD TAKE PLACE ON
THE RELEASE OF ALL PRISONERS AND DETAINES.

22. ON FIFTEEN OCTOBER FIFTYFOUR CIVILIAN FOREIGN NATIONALS, INCLUDING NINETEEN GREEKS AND TWENTY-TWO TURKS, WHO FOUND THEMSELVES STRANDED IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH RESPECTIVELY WERE RETURNED TO NICOSIA UNDER THE AUSPICES OF UNFICYP.
FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF SECGEN'S REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN CYPRUS FOR PERIOD 16 SEPTEMBER TO 2 OCTOBER (S/11468/ADD.3, OF 3 OCTOBER). PARA QUOTE OBSERVANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE: PARA ONE. MILITARY SITUATION REMAINS RELATIVELY QUIET AND ALTHOUGH SOME CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS BY BOTH SIDES HAVE OCCURRED, ESPECIALLY IN NICOSIA CITY AREA, THEY HAVE DECREASED IN NUMBER SINCE MID-SEPTEMBER. PARA TWO: TURKISH COMMAND HAS PROPOSED THAT A NEUTRAL ZONE BE CREATED WITHIN WALLED CITY OF NICOSIA. A DETAILED SURVEY HAS BEEN MADE BY UNFICYP TO DETERMINE LIMITS OF SUCH A ZONE. TURKISH PROPOSAL DOES NOT CALL FOR AN ADVANCE OF TURKISH FORWARD POSITIONS, AND IN SOME INSTANCES ENTAILS TURKISH WITHDRAWAL, BUT IS CONDITIONAL ON SOME RECIPROCAL ACTION BY NATIONAL GUARD. PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN FORWARDED BY UNFICYP TO NATIONAL GUARD AND ARE NOW BEING REFERRED TO COMPETENT CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES.

PARA THREE: IN LOUROUJINA AREA, SOUTH-EAST OF NICOSIA, THERE WERE SOME EXCHANGES OF FIRE 1 AND 2 OCTOBER. ON BOTH OCCASIONS A CEASE-FIRE WAS SECURED BY UNFICYP INTERVENTION. ALL OTHER ZONES/DISTRICTS ARE REPORTED QUIET. PARA

HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES: PARA

FOUR: OFFICE OF UNHCR HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES IN HIS CAPACITY AS CO-ORDINATOR OF UNHCR HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES IN CYPRUS, IS CONTINUING RELIEF OPERATIONS IN ISLAND (S/11468). IN THIS CONNEXION, ALLOCATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO CYPRUS RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT TOWARDS MEETING IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF RELEASED PRISONERS AND DETAINED. A CONSIGNMENT OF SOME THIRTYFIVE TONS OF RELIEF MATERIALS, COMPRISING SOME SEVEN THOUSAND UNHCR CAMP-BEDS, TWO HUNDRED FIFTY TENTS AND QUANTITIES OF WHO MEDICAL SUPPLIES, WAS LANDED BY AIR AT AKROTIRI AT END OF SEPTEMBER. FIVE HUNDRED CAMP-BEDS WERE DISTRIBUTED BY UNFICYP TRUCKS TO DISPLACED PERSONS IN TURKISH CYPRIOI QUARTER OF NICOSIA, AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES WERE CONTRIBUTED TO CYPRUS RED CROSS AND RED.
Crescent for use in south and in north a UNHCR shipment of eight hundred tents and two thousand five hundred fortyseven camp-beds left London for Cyprus 27 September. A UNHCR shipment will leave from Antwerp in October with ten ambulances. Para five: following visits to Cyprus of WHO/WHO doctors, UNHCR has allocated dollars 400,000 to who for immediate action in medical field in Cyprus. UNHCR has also approved allocation of dollars 400,000 for local purchase of food. Para six: weekly co-ordination meetings held by UNHCR at Ledra Palace UNA-NATIONS conference area are continuing, with participation of diplomatic missions in Nicosia, including those of Greece and Turkey, Cyprus red cross, Turkish red crescent, UNFICYP, UNDP, International Committee of Red Cross and voluntary agencies. Para seven: during the period, total of seventyseven truckloads of relief supplies were delivered by UNFICYP to villages, sixty to Turkish Cypriots and seventeen to Greek Cypriots. Owing to certain restrictions on UNFICYP freedom of movement, there is at present some imbalance in degree of assistance being provided by UNFICYP, UNHCR and IRC in different parts of island. Para eight: general state of Greek Cypriot refugees in south is improving slowly, and camps with better facilities are being set up. There are still shortages of blankets, cots and tents, and refugees in Akhna forest and at Ormidhia are still living in primitive conditions. Para nine: food supply convoys to Turkish Cypriot villages in south, which had been operating daily from Nicosia, were suspended temporarily on 26 September, as Red Crescent stores at Nicosia had exhausted their stocks. However, as most villages had been resupplied recently, no problem developed, and convoys were resumed on 2 October. Para ten: UNFICYP civilian police (UNCIVPOL), in addition to its normal functions, has continued effectively to assist humanitarian relief programme and, in particular, has provided twentyone escorts, consisting of seventyseven vehicles.
ELEVEN: EFFORTS TO OBTAIN AGREEMENT TO REPAIR RUNWAYS AND TO REOPEN NICOSSIA AIRPORT, AS A FIRST STEP AT LEAST FOR HUMANITARIAN RELIEF FLIGHTS, HAVE SO FAR BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL. RELIEF SUPPLIES ARE CURRENTLY AIR-FREIGHTED TO AKROTIRI IN BRITISH SOVEREIGN BASE AREA, BUT USE OF NICOSSIA AIRPORT FOR THIS PURPOSE WOULD IMPROVE EFFICIENCY OF HUMANITARIAN EFFORT AND WOULD LEAD TO SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS IN TRANSPORT COSTS. PARA TWELVE: A PARTICULAR PROBLEM AT AIRPORT RELATES TO CIVIL AIRCRAFT OF CYPRUS AIRWAYS, WHICH HAVE REMAINED UNATTENDED SINCE 20 JULY 1974. THESE AIRCRAFT, WHICH REPRESENT A MAJOR INVESTMENT, ARE STANDING IN OPEN AND ARE DETERIORATING RAPIDLY. EFFORTS BY UNFICYP INITIATED AS LONG AGO AS 5 AUGUST TO SECURE AGREEMENT OF PARTIES TO AIRPORT TO CARRY OUT MAINTENANCE ON THESE AIRCRAFT HAVE SO FAR BEEN UNAVAILING.

MEETINGS BETWEEN MESSRS. CLERIDES AND DENTASHI: PARA THIRTEEN: THE FOURTH AND FIFTH MEETINGS TOOK PLACE ON 20 AND 30 SEPTEMBER AT LEDRA PALACE UNIONS CONFERENCE AREA. ACTING PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF CYPRUS CONTINUED THEIR DISCUSSION ON HUMANITARIAN MATTERS, WITH ASSISTANCE OF MR. WECKMANN-HUNOZ, SECGEN'S SPECIAL REP AND OTHER UNIONS OFFICIALS, INCLUDING A REPRESENTATIVE OF UNHCR. A REPRESENTATIVE OF ICRC WAS ALSO PRESENT.

PARA FOURTEEN: AT 20 SEPTEMBER MEETING THE FOLLOWING WAS AGREED:
- PARA SUBQUOTE AAA THE RELEASE OF REMAINING SICK AND WOUNDED PRISONERS AND DETAINES WILL BE COMPLETED ON SATURDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER. PARA BBB THE ICRC SCHEME FOR GENERAL RELEASE OF ALL REMAINING PRISONERS AND DETAINES WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, AND WILL CONTINUE DAILY UNTIL ALL ARE RELEASED. PARA CCC THE QUESTION OF REUNION OF FAMILIES WILL BE CONSIDERED AT NEXT MEETING. UNSUBQUOTE PARA IT WAS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT EFFORTS TO TRACE MISSING PERSONS WERE CONTINUING.

PARA FIFTEEN: THE EXCHANGE OF SICK AND WOUNDED PRISONERS AND DETAINES, WHICH BEGAN ON 16 SEPTEMBER, WAS COMPLETED 21 SEPTEMBER.
WHEN ONE HUNDRED EVEN TURKISH CYPRIOTS AND FORTY-TWO GREEK CYPRIOTS WERE RELEASED BETWEEN 23 AND 25 SEPTEMBER, PURSUANT TO AGREEMENT REACHED ON GENERAL RELEASE OF PRISONERS AND DETAINNEES,
ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-THREE TURKISH CYPRIOTS AND EIGHT HUNDRED SEVENTY-THREE GREEK CYPRIOTS WERE EXCHANGED.
THE OPERATION WAS THEN TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED FOR TWO REASONS:
REMAINING GREEK CYPRIOT PRISONERS HAD NOT AS YET RETURNED FROM TURKEY, AND SOME ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-FOUR GREEK CYPRIOT DETAINNEES WHO HAD OPTED TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES IN AREAS UNDER TURKISH CONTROL HAD NOT BEEN PERMITTED TO DO SO BY TURKISH FORCES AND WERE BEING HELD IN TURKISH CYPRIOT QUARTER IN NICOSIA. PARA SIXTEEN: AT MEETING 30 SEPTEMBER THE FOLLOWING WAS AGREED: PARA SUBQUOTE AAA PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES HAVING BEEN OVERCOME, GENERAL RELEASE OF PRISONERS AND DETAINNEES, WHICH COMMENCED 23 SEPTEMBER, WILL BE RESUMED ON BASIS OF AGREEMENT REACHED 20 SEPTEMBER.
ARRANGEMENTS ARE IN HAND FOR RETURN OF GREEK CYPRIOT PRISONERS AND DETAINNEES FROM TURKEY. PARA BBB STRANDED GREEK CYPRIOTS WHOSE NORMAL RESIDENCE IS IN GREEK CYPRIOT AREAS SHALL BE GIVEN FACILITIES TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES. SAME APPLIES TO TURKISH CYPRIOTS WHOSE NORMAL RESIDENCE IS IN TURKISH CYPRIOT AREAS AND WHO HAVE BEEN STRANDED IN GREEK CYPRIOT AREAS. PARA CCC PERSONS IN NEED OF MEDICAL TREATMENT, INCLUDING EXPECTANT MOTHERS, SHALL BE GIVEN FACILITIES TO GO TO THEIR RESPECTIVE SIDES TO BE TREATED IN HOSPITALS OR CLINICS OR BY DOCTORS THERE. UNSUBQUOTE PARA IT WAS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT EFFORTS TO TRACE MISSING PERSONS WERE CONTINUING. PARA SEVENTEEN: PURSUANT TO THESE AGREEMENTS, ONE HUNDRED SIX GREEK CYPRIOT PRISONERS AND DETAINNEES WERE RETURNED TO THEIR VILLAGES IN KARPASS 2 OCTOBER, THIRTY-FIVE WILL BE RETURNED TO BELLAPAIS VILLAGE AND FOUR TO MORPHOU ON 3 OCTOBER - ALL UNDER TURKISH CONTROL. NINETEEN HAVE NOW OPTED TO COME TO SOUTH, AND THEY WILL BE HANDED OVER TO GREEK CYPRIOT AUTHORITIES THROUGH ICRC ON 5 OCTOBER AT LEDRA PALACE. UNSUBQUOTE=
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON DEVELOPMENTS IN CYPRUS
FOR THE PERIOD 18 SEPTEMBER TO 2 OCTOBER 1974

Observance of the cease-fire

1. The military situation remains relatively quiet and although some cease-fire violations by both sides have occurred, especially in the Nicosia city area, they have decreased in number since mid-September.

2. The Turkish Command has proposed that a neutral zone be created within the walled city of Nicosia. A detailed survey has been made by UNFICYP to determine the limits of such a zone. The Turkish proposal does not call for an advance of the Turkish forward positions, and in some instances entails Turkish withdrawal, but it is conditional on some reciprocal action by the National Guard. The proposals have been forwarded by UNFICYP to the National Guard and are now being referred to the competent civilian authorities.

3. In the Louroujina area, south-east of Nicosia, there were some exchanges of fire on 1 and 2 October. On both occasions a cease-fire was secured by UNFICYP intervention. All other zones/districts are reported quiet.

Humanitarian activities

4. The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in his capacity as co-ordinator of United Nations humanitarian activities in Cyprus, is continuing relief operations in the island (S/11488). In this connexion, allocations have been made to the Cyprus Red Cross and Red Crescent towards meeting the immediate needs of the released prisoners and detainees. A consignment of some 35 tons of relief materials, comprising some 7,000 UNHCR camp-beds, 250 tents and quantities of WHO medical supplies, was landed by air at Akrotiri at the end of September. Five hundred camp-beds were distributed by UNFICYP trucks to displaced persons in the Turkish Cypriot quarter of Nicosia, and the medical supplies were contributed to the Cyprus Red Cross and Red Crescent for use in the south and in the north. A UNHCR shipment of 600 tents and 2,547 camp-beds left London for Cyprus on 27 September. A UNHCR shipment will leave from Antwerp in October with 10 ambulances.

5. Following visits to Cyprus of World Health Organization (WHO) doctors, UNHCR has allocated $400,000 to WHO for immediate action in the medical field in Cyprus. UNHCR has also approved an allocation of $400,000 for the local purchase of food.

74-26495
6. The weekly co-ordination meetings held by UNHCR at the Ledra Palace United Nations conference area are continuing, with the participation of diplomatic missions in Nicosia, including those of Greece and Turkey, the Cyprus Red Cross, the Turkish Red Crescent, UNFICYP, UNDP, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and voluntary agencies.

7. During the period, a total of 77 truckloads of relief supplies were delivered by UNFICYP to villages, 60 to Turkish Cypriots and 17 to Greek Cypriots. Owing to certain restrictions on UNFICYP freedom of movement, there is at present some imbalance in the degree of assistance being provided by UNFICYP, UNHCR and ICRC in the different parts of the island.

8. The general state of Greek Cypriot refugees in the south is improving slowly, and camps with better facilities are being set up. There are still shortages of blankets, cots and tents, and refugees in the Akhna Forest and at Ormidhia are still living in primitive conditions.

9. Food supply convoys to Turkish Cypriot villages in the south, which had been operating daily from Nicosia, were suspended temporarily on 26 September, as Red Crescent stores at Nicosia had exhausted their stocks. However, as most villages had been resupplied recently, no problem developed, and the convoys were resumed on 2 October.

10. The UNFICYP Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL), in addition to its normal functions, has continued effectively to assist the humanitarian relief programme and, in particular, has provided 21 escorts, consisting of 77 vehicles.

**Nicosia airport**

11. Efforts to obtain agreement to repair the runways and to reopen the Nicosia airport, as a first step at least for humanitarian relief flights, have so far been unsuccessful. Relief supplies are currently air-freighted to Akrotiri in the British Sovereign Base area, but the use of the airport at Nicosia for this purpose would improve the efficiency of the humanitarian effort and would lead to substantial savings in transport costs.

12. A particular problem at the airport relates to the civil aircraft of Cyprus Airways, which have remained unattended since 20 July 1974. These aircraft, which represent a major investment, are standing in the open and are deteriorating rapidly. Efforts by UNFICYP initiated as long ago as 5 August to secure the agreement of the parties concerned for appropriate civilian technical personnel to be given access to the airport to carry out maintenance on these aircraft have so far been unavailing.

**Meetings between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash**

13. The fourth and fifth meetings took place on 20 and 30 September at the Ledra Palace United Nations conference area. The Acting President and the Vice-President...
of Cyprus continued their discussion on humanitarian matters, with the assistance of Mr. Luis Weckmann-Muñoz, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and other United Nations officials, including a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. A representative of ICRC was also present.

14. At the meeting of 20 September the following was agreed:

"(a) The release of the remaining sick and wounded prisoners and detainees will be completed on Saturday, 21 September.

"(b) The ICRC scheme for the general release of all remaining prisoners and detainees will commence on Monday, 23 September 1974, and will continue daily until all are released.

"(c) The question of the reunion of families will be considered at the next meeting."

It was also announced that efforts to trace missing persons were continuing.

15. The exchange of sick and wounded prisoners and detainees, which began on 16 September, was completed on 21 September, when 111 Turkish Cypriots and 42 Greek Cypriots were released. Between 23 and 25 September, pursuant to the agreement reached on the general release of prisoners and detainees, 1,133 Turkish Cypriots and 873 Greek Cypriots were exchanged. The operation was then temporarily suspended for two reasons: the remaining Greek Cypriot prisoners had not as yet returned from Turkey, and some 164 Greek Cypriot detainees who had opted to return to their homes in areas under Turkish control had not been permitted to do so by the Turkish forces and were being held in the Turkish Cypriot quarter of Nicosia.

16. At the meeting of 30 September the following was agreed:

"(a) Practical difficulties having been overcome, the general release of prisoners and detainees, which commenced on 23 September, will be resumed on the basis of the agreement reached on 20 September. Arrangements are in hand for the return of Greek Cypriot prisoners and detainees from Turkey.

"(b) Stranded Greek Cypriots whose normal residence is in Greek Cypriot areas shall be given facilities to return to their homes. The same applies to Turkish Cypriots whose normal residence is in Turkish Cypriot areas and who have been stranded in Greek Cypriot areas.

"(c) Persons in need of medical treatment, including expectant mothers, shall be given facilities to go to their respective sides to be treated in hospitals or clinics or by doctors there."

It was also announced that efforts to trace missing persons were continuing.

17. Pursuant to these agreements, 106 Greek Cypriot prisoners and detainees were returned to their villages in Karpass on 2 October, 35 will be returned to the village of Bellapais and 4 to Morphou on 3 October - all under Turkish control. Nineteen have now opted to come to the south, and they will be handed over to the Greek Cypriot authorities through ICRC on 3 October at Ledra Palace.
1. THE MILITARY SITUATION REMAINS RELATIVELY QUIET AND ALTHOUGH SOME CEASE-FIRE =

2. THE TURKISH COMMAND HAS PROPOSED THAT A NEUTRAL ZONE BE CREATED WITHIN THE WALLED CITY OF Nicosia. A DETAILED SURVEY HAS BEEN MADE BY UNFICYP =
P3 =

C TO DETERMINE THE LIMITS OF SUCH A ZONE. THE TURKISH PROPOSAL
DOES NOT CALL FOR AN ADVANCE OF THE TURKISH FORWARD POSITIONS,
AND IN SOME INSTANCES ENTAILS TURKISH WITHDRAWAL, BUT IT IS
CONDITIONAL ON SOME RECIPROCAL ACTION BY THE NATIONAL GUARD. THE
PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN forwarded =
P4/55/51 =

BY UNFICYP TO THE NATIONAL GUARD AND ARE NOW BEING REFERRED TO THE
COMPETENT CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES.

3. IN THE OUROUJINA AREA, SOUTH-EAST OF NICOSIA, THERE WERE SOME
EXCHANGES OF FIRE ON 1 AND 2 OCTOBER. ON BOTH OCCASIONS A CEASE-FIRE
WAS SECURED BY UNFICYP INTERVENTION. =
P5/54/51 =

ALL OTHER ZONES/DISTRICTS ARE REPORTED QUIET.

HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES

4. THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
(UNHCR), IN HIS CAPACITY AS CO-ORDINATOR OF UNITED NATIONS
HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES IN CYPRUS, IS CONTINUING RELIEF OPERATIONS
IN THE ISLAND (S/11458). IN THIS CONNEXION, =
P6 =

ALLOCATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE CYPRUS RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT
TOWARDS MEETING THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF THE RELEASED PRISONERS AND
DETAINEES. A CONSIGNMENT OF SOME 35 TONS OF RELIEF MATERIALS,
COMPRISING SOME 7,000 UNHCR CAMPBEDS, 250 TENTS AND QUANTITIES OF
WHO MEDICAL SUPPLIES, WAS =
P7 =

LANDED BY AIR AT AKROTIRI AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER. FIVE HUNDRED
CAMPBEDS WERE DISTRIBUTED BY UNFICYP TRUCKS TO DISPLACED PERSONS
IN THE TURKISH CYPRIOT QUARTER OF NICOSIA, AND THE MEDICAL SUPPLIES
WERE CONTRIBUTED TO THE CYPRUS RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT FOR USE IN
THE SOUTH AND =
IN THE NORTH, A UNHCR SHIPMENT OF 800 TENTS AND 2,547 CAMPBEDS LEFT LONDON FOR CYPRUS ON 27 SEPTEMBER. A UNHCR SHIPMENT WILL LEAVE FROM ANTWERP IN OCTOBER WITH 10 AMBULANCES.

5. FOLLOWING VISITS TO CYPRUS OF WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) DOCTORS, UNHCR HAS ALLOCATED:

- DLRS 400,000 TO WHO FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION IN THE MEDICAL FIELD IN CYPRUS. UNHCR HAS ALSO APPROVED AN ALLOCATION OF DLRS 400,000 FOR THE LOCAL PURCHASE OF FOOD.

6. THE WEEKLY CO-ORDINATION MEETINGS HELD BY UNHCR AT THE LEDRA PALACE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AREA ARE CONTINUING,


7. DURING THE PERIOD, A TOTAL OF 77 TRUCKLOADS OF RELIEF SUPPLIES WERE DELIVERED BY UNFICYP TO VILLAGES, 60 TO TURKISH CYPRIOITS AND 17 TO GREEK CYPRIOITS. Owing to certain restrictions on UNFICYP’s freedom of movement, there is at present some imbalance in the degree of assistance being provided by UNFICYP, UNHCR =

AND ICRC IN THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE ISLAND.

8. THE GENERAL STATE OF GREEK CYPRIOIT REFUGEES IN THE SOUTH IS IMPROVING SLOWLY, AND CAMPS WITH BETTER FACILITIES ARE BEING SET UP. THERE ARE STILL SHORTAGES OF BLANKETS, COTS AND TENTS, AND REFUGEES =

IN THE AKHNA FOREST AND AT ORMIDHIA ARE STILL LIVING IN PRIMITIVE CONDITIONS.
TEMPORARILY ON 26 SEPTEMBER AS RED CRESCENT STORES AT NICOSIA HAD EXHAUSTED THEIR STOCK. HOWEVER, AS MOST VILLAGES HAD BEEN RESUPPLIED RECENTLY, NO PROBLEM DEVELOPED AND THE CONVOYS WERE RESUMED ON 2 OCTOBER.

10. THE UNIFICYP CIVILIAN POLICE (UNCIVPOL), IN ADDITION TO ITS NORMAL FUNCTIONS, HAS CONTINUED EFFECTIVELY TO ASSIST THE HUMANITARIAN RELIEF PROGRAMME AND IN PARTICULAR HAS PROVIDED 21 ESCORTS CONSISTING OF 77 VEHICLES.

NICOSIA AIRPORT

11. EFFORTS TO OBTAIN AGREEMENT TO REPAIR THE RUNWAYS AND TO RE-OPEN THE NICOSIA AIRPORT, AS A FIRST STEP AT LEAST FOR HUMANITARIAN RELIEF FLIGHTS, HAVE SO FAR BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL. RELIEF SUPPLIES ARE CURRENTLY AIR-FREIGHTED TO AKROTIRI IN THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN BASE AREA, BUT THE USE OF THE AIRPORT AT NICOSIA FOR THIS PURPOSE WOULD IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HUMANITARIAN EFFORT AND WOULD LEAD TO SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS IN TRANSPORT COSTS.

12. A PARTICULAR PROBLEM AT THE AIRPORT RELATES TO THE CIVIL AIRCRAFT OF CYPRUS AIRWAYS WHICH HAVE REMAINED UNATTENDED SINCE 20 JULY 1974. THESE AIRCRAFT, WHICH REPRESENT A MAJOR INVESTMENT, ARE STANDING IN THE OPEN AND ARE DETERIORATING RAPIDLY. EFFORTS BY UNIFICYP INITIATED AS LONG AGO AS 5 AUGUST TO SECURE THE AGREEMENT OF THE PARTIES CONCERNED FOR APPROPRIATE CIVILIAN TECHNICAL PERSONNEL TO BE GIVEN ACCESS TO THE AIRPORT TO CARRY OUT MAINTENANCE ON THESE AIRCRAFT HAVE SO FAR BEEN UNAVAILING.
REASONS: THE REMAINING GREEK CYPRIOT PRISONERS HAD NOT AS YET RETURNED FROM TURKEY, AND SOME 164 GREEK CYPRIOT DETAINDEES WHO HAD OPTED TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES IN AREAS UNDER TURKISH CONTROL HAD NOT BEEN PERMITTED TO DO SO BY THE TURKISH FORCES, AND WERE BEING HELD IN THE TURKISH CYPRIOT QUARTER OF NICOSIA.

16. AT THE MEETING OF 30 SEPTEMBER THE FOLLOWING WAS AGREED:

(A) PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES HAVING BEEN OVERCOME, THE GENERAL RELEASE OF PRISONERS AND DETAINDEES, WHICH COMMENCED ON 23 SEPTEMBER, WILL BE RESUMED ON THE BASIS OF THE AGREEMENT REACHED ON 20 SEPTEMBER. ARRANGEMENTS ARE IN HAND FOR THE RETURN OF GREEK CYPRIOT PRISONERS AND DETAINDEES FROM TURKEY.

(B) STRANDED GREEK CYPRIOTS WHOSE NORMAL RESIDENCE IS IN GREEK CYPRIOT AREAS SHALL BE GIVEN FACILITIES TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES. THE SAME APPLIES TO TURKISH CYPRIOTS WHOSE NORMAL RESIDENCE IS IN TURKISH CYPRIOT AREAS AND WHO HAVE BEEN STRANDED IN GREEK CYPRIOT AREAS.

(C) PERSONS IN NEED OF MEDICAL TREATMENT, INCLUDING EXPECTANT MOTHERS, SHALL BE GIVEN FACILITIES TO GO TO THEIR RESPECTIVE SIDES TO BE TREATED IN HOSPITALS OR CLINICS OR BY DOCTORS THERE.

IT WAS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT EFFORTS TO TRACE MISSING PERSONS WERE CONTINUING.

17. PURSUANT TO THESE AGREEMENTS, 106 GREEK CYPRIOT PRISONERS AND DETAINDEES WERE RETURNED TO THEIR VILLAGES IN KARPASS ON 2 OCTOBER, 35 WILL BE RETURNED TO THE VILLAGE OF BELLAPAIS AND 4 TO MORPHOU ON 3 OCTOBER -- ALL UNDER TURKISH CONTROL. NINETEEN
MEETINGS BETWEEN MR. CLERIDES AND MR. DENKTASH

13. THE FOURTH AND FIFTH MEETINGS TOOK PLACE ON 20 AND 30 SEPTEMBER AT THE LEDRA PALACE =

P19/55/51 =

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AREA. THE ACTING PRESIDENT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF CYPRUS CONTINUED THEIR DISCUSSION ON HUMANITARIAN MATTERS WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MR. LUIS WECKMANN-MUNOZ, THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, AND OTHER UN OFFICIALS, INCLUDING A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES. =

P20 =

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ICRC WAS ALSO PRESENT.  

14. AT THE MEETING OF 20 SEPTEMBER THE FOLLOWING WAS AGREED:

"(A) THE RELEASE OF THE REMAINING SICK AND WOUNDED PRISONERS AND DETAINTEES WILL BE COMPLETED ON SATURDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER."

"(B) THE ICRC SCHEME FOR =

P21 =

THE GENERAL RELEASE OF ALL REMAINING PRISONERS AND DETAINTEES WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER 1974, AND WILL CONTINUE DAILY UNTIL ALL ARE RELEASED.

"(C) THE QUESTION OF THE REUNION OF FAMILIES WILL BE CONSIDERED AT THE NEXT MEETING."

IT WAS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT =

P22 =

EFFORTS TO TRACE MISSING PERSONS WERE CONTINUING.

15. THE EXCHANGE OF SICK AND WOUNDED PRISONERS AND DETAINTEES, WHICH BEGAN ON 16 SEPTEMBER, WAS COMPLETED ON 21 SEPTEMBER WHEN 111 TURKISH CYPRIOTS AND 42 GREEK CYPRIOTS WERE RELEASED. BETWEEN 23 AND 25 SEPTEMBER, PURSUANT TO =

P23 =

THE AGREEMENT REACHED ON THE GENERAL RELEASE OF PRISONERS AND DETAINTEES, 1133 TURKISH CYPRIOTS AND 873 GREEK CYPRIOTS WERE
TO THE SOUTH AND THEY WILL BE HANDED OVER TO THE GREEK CYPRIOT
AUTHORITIES THROUGH ICRC ON 3 OCTOBER AT LEDRA PALACE. UNQUOTE =
GUYER/URQUHART +

COL 1203 476 18 2 S/11468/ADD.3 1 2 3 1 2 4 S/11488 35 7,000 250
800 2,547 27 10 5 400,000 400,000 6 7 77 60 17 8 9 26 2 10 21 77
1133 873 164 16 30 23 20 17 106 2 35 4 3 3 +
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON DEVELOPMENTS IN CYPRUS
FOR THE PERIOD 25 AUGUST TO 8 SEPTEMBER 1974

Observance of the cease-fire

1. Nicosia district. Turkish pressure by forward movement in the north-west part of Nicosia south of the Nicosia Golf Club (AMR WD 3193) 1/ was halted by UNFICYP negotiations which resulted in Turkish withdrawal from a portion of that area. There have been minor violations of the cease-fire along the Green Line, and heavy firing was reported from 2000 to 2200 hours on 5 September. UNFICYP arranged a local cease-fire which is being observed by both sides in that area.

2. Famagusta district. Turkish patrolling in strength has been reported from the cease-fire line of 16 August 1974 to the Sovereign Base Area boundary, particularly in the villages of Kalopsidha, Akhrityou, Makrasya and Athna. Turkish forces claim that this is part of the area under their control. UNFICYP has established observation posts in these villages. Most of the residents of the area have taken refuge in the Sovereign Base Area of Dhekelia.

3. Lefka district. Turkish forces have occupied the village of Galini and have now linked up with the Limnitis enclave. On 5 September, the local Turkish commander informed UNFICYP that National Guard positions west of Limnitis must be evacuated, failing which Turkish forces would take action.

4. All other districts have been quiet.

5. UNFICYP now has a presence in 36 locations in the area of Turkish control, and 93 locations in areas outside Turkish control. Nineteen of the locations in the latter areas are in Turkish Cypriot or mixed villages. Most other Turkish Cypriot and mixed villages are also patrolled daily.

Economic and humanitarian activities

6. UNFICYP continues to support the humanitarian relief programme in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and local agencies. During the period a total of 67 truckloads of relief supplies

1/ AMR - approximate map reference.
were delivered to villages, 63 to Turkish Cypriots and 4 to Greek Cypriots. From 2 August to 7 September UNFICYP delivered a total of 184 loads, or the equivalent of 900 tons of food. Transport is also provided for the movement to distribution areas of supplies from international sources received by UNHCR from Akrotiri. Allocation of UNFICYP vehicles for the supply of goods will be increased to 8 per day from 9 September 1974.

7. The inhabitants of three Turkish Cypriot villages in Larnaca district left those villages on their own initiative and moved to Pergamos. Large numbers of Greek Cypriot refugees moved farther south to the Ormidhia area. A total of 73 Greek Cypriots were handed over to UNFICYP in Famagusta by local Turkish forces. They were evacuated to Ormidhia.

8. Approximately 500 Greek Cypriots were captured on 26 August by Turkish forces in the Karpass area. United Nations humanitarian teams with ICRC and UNHCR representatives visited this area on 2 and 6 September 1974. The biggest problem is the lack of electricity as a result of severe damage to the transformer at Lefkoniko. The inhabitants are also hampered in the harvesting of the tobacco crop, since most of the young men have been detained.

9. There have been some problems with the water supply system in Nicosia. Owing to pumping difficulties at the source of the supply at Morphou, the water pressure has been inadequate. There have been complaints from the Turkish Cypriot side that the National Guard has been interfering with the water flow from Marathasa Dam (AMR VD 8580) and the Kalizes Dam (AMR VD 8078), and that this has affected crop irrigation in Lefka. UNFICYP investigations are in progress.

10. Electricity supplies have been restored at Pyroî and Kaimakli (a suburb of Nicosia).

11. It is reported that thousands of untended pigs are dying in the northern area, which is likely to create health hazards. UNFICYP continues efforts to resolve this problem.

Investigation of alleged atrocities

12. Allegations continue to be made by both sides about atrocities and inhuman treatment. Wherever possible UNFICYP has investigated those allegations and has continued to make available to both sides, on a confidential basis, the results of its investigations.

13. During the period under review, the Greek Cypriot side complained of seven cases of atrocities alleged to have been committed by Turks or Turkish Cypriots, involving the death of 26 persons. In four cases UNCIVPOL was able to make a partial investigation.

14. The Turkish Cypriots claim that approximately 90 persons were killed by the other side and that there are still 40 to 80 Turkish Cypriot villagers from Tokhni (Larnaca district) missing. According to a witness, who was made available to UNFICYP, all those missing were taken to the vicinity of Ayia Phyla (Limassol district) and killed by Greek Cypriots.
15. The National Guard and the Cyprus police have denied permission for UNFICYP to investigate the above allegation on the grounds that, in their view, UNFICYP should not only investigate atrocities allegedly committed by their side but should also be permitted to investigate atrocities which allegedly occurred in areas controlled by Turkish Cypriots and the Turkish Army. UNFICYP has so far not been able to complete investigations into atrocities allegedly committed by Turkish Cypriots or Turkish forces in areas under Turkish control. This matter has been brought to the attention of the Turkish Cypriot authorities. In particular, UNFICYP has proposed to the Turkish Cypriot leadership that UNCIIVPOL investigations may proceed in Mia Milea (Nicosia district), Elea (Kyrenia district) and Prastio and Styllos (Famagusta district).

16. In Maratha (Famagusta district), 84 to 86 bodies were found, claimed to be those of Turkish Cypriots from the villages of Maratha and Sandalaris. UNFICYP was not in a position to identify any of the bodies, but Turkish Cypriot villagers present during the exhumation said they identified 30, all of them former inhabitants of those two villages.

17. The Greek Cypriot authorities announced that they were ready to agree to an independent investigation by the United Nations and ICRC in the presence of an observer of the Government and of the Turkish side and that similar independent investigations into alleged atrocities should be carried out on both sides. For their part, the Turkish Cypriot leadership announced that it was agreeable to such an investigation in Maratha. There has been no sequel to these announcements.

Meeting between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash

18. On 6 September 1974, at the UNFICYP conference area in the Ledra Palace Hotel, Acting President Clerides and Vice-President Denktash discussed a number of humanitarian matters with the assistance of Mr. Luis Weckmann-Munoz, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and other United Nations officials, including a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. A representative of ICRC was also present. In view of the expressed willingness of the parties concerned to comply fully with the humanitarian principles set forth in the Geneva conventions, it was agreed at the meeting:

(a) To complete the lists of prisoners and detainees and to transmit them without delay to ICRC;

(b) To set up immediately a scheme for the general release of prisoners and detainees;

(c) To give urgent priority in the scheme to the release of sick and wounded prisoners and detainees and to prisoners and detainees under 18 and over 50 years of age;

(d) To exchange lists of missing persons and to make every effort to trace them. Relatives of missing persons were requested to contact the ICRC offices and to give particulars;

/...
(e) To give every assistance to the aged and infirm, Greek and Turkish Cypriots, who have found themselves isolated as a result of the hostilities. Note was taken with satisfaction and appreciation that the system of communication between persons who have found themselves isolated, set up and operated by ICRC, is functioning smoothly and efficiently. Over 60,000 messages have thus far been transmitted.

19. It was agreed to hold regular weekly meetings. The next meeting was scheduled for 1000 hours on 13 September, at the Ledra Palace United Nations conference area, but the date was subsequently advanced to 11 September.

20. At the end of the meeting, Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash had a private exchange of views on the refugee problem and other important issues.
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 361 (1974)

Addendum

The following appeal for voluntary contributions to support the programme of emergency United Nations humanitarian assistance for Cyprus was cabled by the Secretary-General on 6 September 1974 to the Foreign Ministers of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies:

"The world has followed with serious concern the tragic events which have affected Cyprus. One of the saddest consequences of the recent hostilities is the plight of nearly one third of the island's population rendered homeless and living under conditions of duress and extreme hardship.

During my recent visit to Cyprus, I was myself able to witness the extent of disruption and the resulting suffering of the innocent victims. I also observed the excellent effort already being made, both bilaterally and multilaterally, through the existing structure of the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

On 20 August 1974, after consultation with all the parties concerned, I designated the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadruddin Aga Khan, as the United Nations co-ordinator of humanitarian assistance for Cyprus. After an initial assessment of immediate requirements made by him and his team in Cyprus, he approached Governments on 30 August for contributions in cash and kind needed during the coming weeks. I transmitted the High Commissioner's report on this subject to the Security Council on 4 September 1974 (S/11488).

Meanwhile it has been possible, in coordination with the authorities in Cyprus, to identify and cost the needs on a short-term basis. It is estimated that until the end of this year some $US 22 million will be required from the international community.

Many uncertainties are inherent in the circumstances, and the full extent of the assistance needed from the international community will depend greatly on the evolution of the situation in Cyprus."
The support of the various programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations is available to the High Commissioner, and a satisfactory mechanism of coordination exists both in Nicosia and Geneva to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the humanitarian effort, both bilateral and multilateral.

I earnestly appeal to the international community - to all Governments, non-governmental organizations and all men of goodwill - to extend to the United Nations coordinator the necessary resources and financial means to carry out this humanitarian task.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
1. This report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 5 of resolution 361 (1974), which the Security Council adopted on 30 August 1974. In that resolution, the Council expressed its grave concern at the plight of the refugees and other persons displaced as a result of the situation in Cyprus, requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide emergency United Nations humanitarian assistance to all parts of the population in need of such assistance and to report to the Council at the earliest possible opportunity.

2. On 20 August 1974, I announced the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as co-ordinator of United Nations humanitarian assistance for Cyprus. The High Commissioner visited the island from 22 to 27 August 1974 to study the problem at first hand.

3. In the light of the Security Council resolution, I requested the High Commissioner to submit to me a report on humanitarian problems in Cyprus with special reference to the plight of the refugees. The High Commissioner prepared his report in close co-operation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus and the Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force. The text of that report is attached.

4. The High Commissioner has informed me that, in order to meet the immediate needs, he has been in touch with the representatives of potential donor Governments. However, the problems left in the wake of the recent hostilities in Cyprus are of such magnitude that substantial resources will be required if the Secretary-General, and the High Commissioner in his capacity as co-ordinator for humanitarian assistance, are to be in a position to continue to provide emergency assistance as requested by the Security Council in paragraph 6 of its resolution 361 (1974). I therefore intend to make, before the end of this week, an appeal to Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals to support the United Nations effort to assist the afflicted population of Cyprus, to provide relief and to endeavour to find a peaceful solution to the problem of refugees.
Annex

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES TO
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN CYPRUS

Introduction

1. On 20 August 1974 the Secretary-General appointed me co-ordinator of United
Nations humanitarian assistance in Cyprus. Preceded by two UNHCR officials,
I arrived in the island on 22 August 1974 and remained there until 27 August.

2. During my stay in the island I had several occasions to meet with Acting
President Clerides and with Vice-President Denktash. I also attended on 26 August
the joint meeting on humanitarian questions presided over by the Secretary-General
with the Acting President and the Vice-President. In addition, I had
consultations with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus
and the Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and met with
senior members of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, the chief delegate of the
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as well as with representatives
of potential donor Governments.

3. Thanks to the co-operation received from the authorities and the logistic
support provided by UNFICYP, I visited by car and helicopter the British Sovereign
Base Areas of Dhekelia and Episkopi where there are considerable numbers of
displaced persons. I also toured the areas of Kyrenia, Kythrea, Larnaca, Limassol,
the Troodos Mountains and Paphos and stopped to see some villages on the way. In
the course of these visits, I had occasion to gather first-hand impressions of
human sufferings and the extent of disruption.

The problem

4. A large number of Greek Cypriot displaced persons, estimated to be 163,800,
have fled their homes in the northern part of the island and are now in the south.
There are also an estimated 34,000 Turkish Cypriots in the south. Of these numbers,
some 50,000 Greek Cypriots and some 7,800 Turkish Cypriots are in the British
Sovereign Base Areas. In the south there is, therefore, a total of some
197,800 persons in need. In the north there are an estimated 20,000 Greek Cypriots
who did not or could not leave and a further 7,800 Turkish Cypriots who are homeless,
making a total of 27,800 persons in need in the north and a total of 225,600 in the
whole island. These figures were given locally to UNHCR by the Red Cross and the
Red Crescent. It should be noted that not all 225,600 are displaced, as most of
the Greek Cypriots in the north are still in their own homes, but deprived of
their livelihood. The great majority of these are or shortly will be in need
of assistance.

5. Related to the present situation are also other problems such as the care of
large numbers of livestock left behind on Greek Cypriot farms in the north and
the maintenance of the irrigation of the citrus plantations.
Assistance already provided

6. The immediate assistance is already being provided from several sources, both bilateral and multilateral. Since the second half of July, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has played a vital role not only in its traditional context of the Geneva Red Cross conventions but also in the provision of relief. Indeed, the ICRC has some 40 delegates on the island distributing relief assistance in close co-operation and in many instances with the logistical support of UNFICYP.

7. Since the beginning of the hostilities in Cyprus in July 1974, UNFICYP has made all possible efforts to assist the afflicted population. UNFICYP activities in support of the humanitarian relief programme have included information gathering on conditions in towns and villages, providing supply convoys, giving medical assistance and escorts for medical and casualty evacuations, escorting work parties to repair power lines, transformers, generators and other essential services, assisting in tracing missing persons and protection, where necessary, of Turkish Cypriot villages.

8. Supplies for Turkish Cypriots come through the Red Crescent and for Greek Cypriots either through the Cyprus Government Welfare Department or the Red Cross. Four UNFICYP trucks are allocated permanently to move food and supplies to areas in need. Vehicles are allotted on a daily basis in response to requests from the agencies involved, and the supplies are delivered to their destination under UNFICYP escort. To date, 121 loads have been delivered, 92 to Turkish Cypriots and 29 to Greek Cypriots.

9. UNFICYP provides medical assistance to the sick and infirm in isolated villages and co-operates in the evacuation of seriously ill patients by providing escorts by road, and if required, by helicopter.

10. Specific instances of successful UNFICYP intervention as regards public facilities include Pyroi, where the badly damaged transformer has now been repaired, and the power line from Nicosia to Kyrenia, which was broken at Kaimakli, and where work is proceeding under UNFICYP protection. A joint meeting of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot technicians is being arranged under UNFICYP auspices to consider the repair of the electricity supply to Lefkoniko.

11. The UNFICYP Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL) too is actively engaged in the humanitarian relief efforts. In addition to the tracing service established by the ICRC in line with its traditional work, a special UNFICYP missing persons bureau has been set up since 15 July 1974. About 2,180 persons have been reported missing, of whom 580 were located. It must be mentioned, however, that UNCIVPOL investigations in this regard and other related matters are hampered in the north owing to restrictions of movement. UNCIVPOL co-operation with the ICRC is excellent and it is supporting the Red Cross efforts by visiting prisons and refugee camps.
Conclusions and future action

12. The economic and social disruption caused by the recent upheavals in Cyprus constitutes a serious obstacle to the efforts of local authorities to bring life back to normal. More than one third of the total population has been affected by the events. The condition of nearly a quarter of a million persons requiring humanitarian assistance has been mentioned in the above paragraphs. These groups include not only those homeless and uprooted who have had to leave one zone of control for another, but also sizable groups of Greek Cypriots in the Turkish zone and Turkish Cypriots in the Greek zone. They are mostly concentrated in identified areas where all protective measures possible under the circumstances are being taken. However, they are deprived of their livelihood and, in terms of assistance required, their situation is comparable to that of displaced persons.

13. Pending an amelioration of the over-all situation leading to some measure of socio-economic stability and enabling populations in rural and urban areas to pursue their normal means of livelihood, considerable efforts would be required of the international community to provide adequate humanitarian assistance in Cyprus. The assessment of requirements made on the spot calls for (i) immediate assistance required in coming days and weeks to save human lives and alleviate hardship; (ii) short-term assistance required over a period of several months, depending on the evolution of the over-all situation.

14. During the first phase, the United Nations efforts are to be concentrated on supplementing the humanitarian work already being carried out, on providing such basic assistance as medicaments, food, blankets, shelter etc., and on preventing duplication of relief to the extent possible, both through bilateral and multilateral channels. The need for such assistance is immediate and, given adequate means, may be completed in the next few weeks.

15. Concurrently, efforts have to be made to provide assistance required over a longer period. The necessary planning for timely provision of required material assistance is being carried out. It is felt, in this respect, that the full extent of disruption will be more acutely felt by the population of Cyprus in general as the existing meagre stocks run out.

16. The co-ordinator is represented in both zones. A satisfactory mechanism of consultation and co-ordination has been established both at UNHCR headquarters level in Geneva and at the local level in Nicosia. In my capacity as United Nations co-ordinator of humanitarian assistance to Cyprus I have already approached Governments for contributions in cash and kind amounting to $US 9 million, in order to meet the immediate requirements. At the same time, needs for the short-term phase are being identified and costed and it is expected that the United Nations Secretary-General will be in a position during this week to appeal to Governments for their support.

17. It is clear that the situation of displaced persons and other elements of the Cypriot population should not be allowed to deteriorate into a more or less permanent burden. The support of the international community over the coming months would be critical in determining the future of these people. It is hoped that, as in the case of similar situations in the past, the international community will rise to this humanitarian challenge and respond generously to the Secretary-General's appeal.
1. I wish to inform the Council of my recent visit to Cyprus, Greece and Turkey for the purpose of discussing the current situation with the Governments concerned and with my Special Representative, the Commander of UNFICYP, and with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees who is co-ordinating United Nations humanitarian assistance on the island.

2. On my way to Cyprus, I visited Athens on 25 August 1974 and had preliminary talks with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of Greece. I arrived in Cyprus in the late afternoon of 25 August. I visited UNFICYP units in the Nicosia area and had lengthy discussions with my Special Representative, the Force Commander and the High Commissioner for Refugees. On 26 August I had talks with Acting President Clerides and with Vice President Denktash. Before leaving Cyprus I presided over a joint meeting on humanitarian questions at which Mr. Clerides, Mr. Denktash and the High Commissioner for Refugees were present.

3. I arrived in Ankara on the afternoon of 26 August and had an extensive exchange of views with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of Turkey. I left Ankara on the early morning of 27 August for Athens, where I again saw the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of Greece. I left Athens at noon on 27 August for New York, with a brief stop-over in London, during which I had the opportunity to talk to the British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

4. At all points during this journey I found a warm welcome, and all the discussions took place in an atmosphere of frank understanding. I found on all sides a strong desire to achieve a negotiated settlement despite current obstacles to such a course. My conversations covered a wide range of questions. In particular they centred on the future of the negotiations, the possible basis of a settlement in Cyprus, humanitarian questions, including refugees and the reopening, for humanitarian purposes, of the Nicosia airport, and, of course, the future role of UNFICYP.

5. I very much hope that, despite present difficulties, these talks may assist the parties in making progress on all these questions. I believe it would be premature for me to go into details at the present time.

6. One of these questions, however, the future role of UNFICYP, is of particular concern to the Council. I feel, therefore, that I should make some preliminary comments on this issue. It is quite clear that the situation in Cyprus is not
the one in which the original mandate of UNFICYP was established. During the crisis of recent weeks, as I have reported to the Council, UNFICYP has done its best to limit the hostilities, to maintain the cease-fire and to assist all sectors of the civilian population afflicted by the fighting.

7. In the present situation it is clear that the functions of UNFICYP will soon have to be redefined. There is by no means full agreement among the parties as to how, and with what objectives, UNFICYP should function. Naturally, the nature of the negotiated settlement which will, I hope, soon be achieved, will also be a decisive factor in the future role of UNFICYP.

8. In the mean time it is my intention to ensure that UNFICYP plays a useful role in Cyprus, in full co-operation with all the parties. I shall be having discussions on this subject with the parties concerned as well as with the troop-contributing countries. On this basis I hope to be able to make suitable recommendations to the Council on UNFICYP's future role.

9. The situation in Cyprus is still a matter of deep concern as far as international peace and security is concerned. It is essential that means be found for making progress towards a negotiated solution. On my recent trip I have done my best to be helpful in this regard and I shall continue my efforts. All the people of Cyprus have suffered enough. Already their losses and the dislocation of their lives are tragic. It is vital to make real progress towards peace and to avoid a recurrence of fighting. I believe that the Security Council, which has adopted a number of important resolutions on this question, can play a most important role in ensuring this result. I, for my part, shall do my utmost to assist the parties and to keep the Council informed.
IMMEDIATE

UNFICYP 1667 MISC 493 GUER/URQUHART, INFO. SADRUDDIN AGA KHAN, FROM WECKMANN-MUNOZ/PREM CHAND. AAA HEREWTH DRAFT REPORT OF SECCEN ON DEVELOPMENTS IN CYPRUS FOR PERIOD EIGHTEEN TO THIRTY SEPTEMBER. 1. THE MILITARY SITUATION REMAINS RELATIVELY QUIET AND ALTHOUGH CEASE FIRE = P2= VIOLATIONS BY BOTH SIDES CONTINUE, ESPECIALLY IN THE NICOSIA CITY AREA, THEY HAVE DECREASED IN NUMBER SINCE MID-SEPTEMBER. 2. UNFICYP CONTINUES TO HAVE ITS FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT IN THE AREAS UNDER TURKISH CONTROL VERY SEVERELY RESTRICTED. IN CONSEQUENCE, ALTHOUGH FREE TO MOVE VIRTUALLY WITHOUT= P3= RESTRICTION IN THE SOUTH AND THEREFORE ABLE TO MAKE A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OF THE TURKISH CYPRIOITS THERE, UNFICYP IS UNABLE TO PROVIDE COMPARABLE SERVICES TO THE GREEK CYPRIOITS IN THE NORTH
WHOSE NEEDS IN THESE FIELDS ARE AT LEAST AS
GREAT. 3.

P4=

NICOSIA ZONE EAST, THE TURKISH MILITARY COMMAND HAS PROPOSED
THAT A NEUTRAL ZONE BE CREATED WITHIN THE WALLED CITY OF NICOSIA.
A DETAILED SURVEY HAS BEEN MADE BY UNIFICYP TO DETERMINE THE
LIMITS OF SUCH A ZONE. THE TURKISH PROPOSAL DOES NOT ADVANCE
THE TURKISH FORWARD POSITIONS -- AND =
P5=

IN SOME Instances NECESSITATES TURKISH WITHDRAWAL -- BUT IT
IS CONDITIONAL ON SOME RECIPROCAL ACTION BY THE NATIONAL
GUARD. THE PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN FORWARDED BY UNIFICYP TO THE
NATIONAL GUARD AND ARE NOW BEING REFERRED TO THE COMPETENT
CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES. ON TWENTYFIFTH SEPTEMBER A UN PATROL
WAS STOPPED =
P6=

AND HELD AT GUN-POINT BY TURKISH FORCES AT WD 440 605.
AFTER BEING DETAINED FOR TWO HOURS, THE MEMBERS WERE ACCUSED
OF SPYING AND THEN RELEASED. FOLLOWING A STRONG PROTEST
MADE BY HEADQUARTERS UNIFICYP, THE TURKISH COMMAND APOLOGIZED
FOR THE INCIDENT, EXPLAINING THAT A MISUNDERSTANDING HAD =
P7=

ARISEN THROUGH LANGUAGE DIFFICULTIES .4. FAMAGUSTA DISTRICT.
TURKISH FORCES SEARCHED THE VILLAGE OF ATHMA WD 71 79 ON
TWENTIETH SEPTEMBER AND AKHRITOU WD 78 84 ON TWENTYTHIRD
SEPTEMBER. 5. ALL OTHER ZONES/DISTRICTS ARE REPORTED QUIET.
HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES. 6. THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR =
P8=

REFUGEES (UNHCR) CONTRIBUTED THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE
CYPRUS RED CROSS TOWARDS MEETING THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF THE
RELEASSED PRISONERS AND DETAINNEES, FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
GOING TO EACH SIDE. 7. WITHIN THE UN RELIEF OPERATION,
UNICEF HAS PURCHASED FOR UNHCR FIFTEEN SKINS FOR THE USE OF =
MEDICAL PERSONNEL SEMICLNY AT THE REQUEST OF THE PARTIES CONCERNED
TEN WILL BE USED IN THE SOUTH AND FIVE IN THE NORTH.

8. A CONSIGNMENT OF SOME THIRTYFIVE TONS OF RELIEF MATERIALS,
COMPRISING OVER SIX THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED UNHCR CAMPBEDS AND
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY TENTS AND QUANTITIES OF =

WHO MEDICAL SUPPLIES WAS LANDED BY AIR AT AKROTIRI AT THE
END OF SEPTEMBER. FIVE HUNDRED CAMPBEDS WERE DISTRIBUTED BY
UNFICYP TRUCKS TO DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE TURKISH CYPRIOT
QUARTER OF NICOSIA, AND THE MEDICAL SUPPLIES WERE CONTRIBUTED
TO THE CYPRUS RED CROSS FOR USE IN THE SOUTH =

AND IN THE NORTH, A UNHCR SHIPMENT OF EIGHT HUNDRED TENTS
AND FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVEN CAMPBEDS LEFT LONDON FOR CYPRUS
ON TWENTYSEVEN SEPTEMBER. A UNHCR SHIPMENT WILL LEAVE FROM
ANTWERP IN OCTOBER WITH TEN AMBULANCES. 9. FOLLOWING VISITS
TO CYPRUS OF WHO DOCTORS =

UNHCR HAS_ALLOCATED FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS TO WHO
FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION IN THE MEDICAL FIELD IN CYPRUS. MOREOVER,
UNHCR HAS ALSO APPROVED AN ALLOCATION OF FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND
DOLLARS FOR THE LOCAL PURCHASE ON THE ISLAND OF FOOD SEMICLN
IN AGREEMENT WITH THE PARTIES CONCERNED FOR THREE =

HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL BE USED IN THE SOUTH AND
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN THE NORTH. 10. THE WEEKLY
COORDINATION MEETINGS HELD BY UNHCR AT THE LEDRA PALACE
UN CONFERENCE AREA ARE CONTINUING, WITH THE PARTICIPATION
OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN NICOSIA, INCLUDING THOSE OF GREECE =

AND TURKEY, THE CYPRUS RED CROSS, THE TURKISH RED CRESCENT,
UNFICYP, UNDP, THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED
A TOTAL OF SEVENTY TRUCK LOADS OF RELIEF SUPPLIES WAS DELIVERED BY UNFICYP TO VILLAGES, FIFTYSIX -

P15

TO TURKISH CYPRIOITS AND FOURTEEN TO GREEK CYPRIOITS. DUE TO THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT IN AREAS UNDER TURKISH CONTROL, THEREIS HOWEVER A CONTINUING IMBALANCE IN THE DEGREE OF ASSISTANCE BEING PROVIDED BY UNFICYP, UNHCR AND ICRC TO TURKISH CYPRIOITS IN THE SOUTH -

P16:

ON THE ONE HAND AND TO GREEK CYPRIOITS IN THE NORTH ON THE OTHER. WHILE THE TURKISH CYPRIOITS IN PAPHOS, LIMASSOL AND LARANCA DISTRICTS HAVE RECEIVED ADEQUATE SUPPLIES AND MEDICAL SERVICES, THE PLIGHT OF GREEK CYPRIOITS IN AREAS UNDER TURKISH CONTROL GIVES CAUSE FOR SERIOUS CONCERN -

P17/52/50:

MANY OF THEM ARE OLD AND SICK, IN NEED OF MEDICAL CARE. AS WATER SUPPLY TO MOST OF THE VILLAGES HAS BEEN CUT OFF, THE SANITARY CONDITIONS ARE POOR. THIS APPLIES ALSO TO THE LOCATIONS AT WHICH THE GREEK CYPRIOITS HAVE BEEN GATHERED (S/11463/ADD.2 PARA.10) -

P18:

WHILE THERE HAVE BEEN SOME DELIVERIES OF FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO GREEK CYPRIOITS IN THE NORTH, THE LEVEL OF AID IS STILL QUITE INADEQUATE AND IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE PRESENT RESTRICTIONS, PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO HUMANITARIAN RELIEF, BE LIFTED. 12. THE GENERAL STATE OF GREEK -

P19:

CYPRIOIT REFUGEES IN THE SOUTH IS IMPROVING SLOWLY AND CAMPS WITH BETTER FACILITIES ARE BEING DEVELOPED. THERE ARE STILL SHORTAGES OF BLANKETS, COTS AND TENTS, AND REFUGEES IN THE AKNA FOREST WD 715 795 AND ORMIDHIA WD 715 726 ARE LIVING IN PRIMITIVE CONDITIONS. 13. -
FOOD SUPPLY CONVOYS TO TURKISH CYPROIT VILLAGES IN THE SOUTH WHICH HAVE BEEN OPERATING DAILY FROM NICOSIA, WERE STOPPED TEMPORARILY ON TWENTYSIX SEPTEMBER AS RED CRESCENT STORES AT NICOSIA HAD NOT SUFFICIENT FOOD. HOWEVER, AS MOST VILLAGES HAVE BEEN RESUPPLIED RECENTLY, NO PROBLEM IS FORESEEN IN THE SHORT TERM.

A SERIOUS HEALTH HAZARD IN THE AREAS UNDER TURKISH CONTROL IS BEING CAUSED BY THE DEATH OF MANY THOUSANDS OF PIGS. OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE BY UNFICYP, WHO HAVE A SPECIALIZED HEALTH AND SANITATION TEAM AVAILABLE, AND ISPCA, HAVE SO FAR BEEN DECLINED.

IN ADDITION TO ITS NORMAL FUNCTIONS, UNCIUPOL, HAS CONTINUED EFFECTIVELY TO ASSIST THE HUMANITARIAN RELIEF PROGRAMME AND IN PARTICULAR HAS PROVIDED SEVENTEEN ESCORTS CONSISTING OF SEVENTY VEHICLES. AS WILL BE RECALLED, THE RECENT HOSTILITIES LED TO THE CLOSURE OF NICOSIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. EFFORTS TO OBTAIN AGREEMENT TO REPAIR THE RUNWAYS AND TO RE-OPEN THE AIRPORT, AS A FIRST STEP AT LEAST FOR HUMANITARIAN RELIEF FLIGHTS, HAVE SO FAR BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL.

WHILE THESE RELIEF SUPPLIES ARE CURRENTLY AIR-FREIGHTED TO AKROTIRI, SBA, THE USE OF THE AIRPORT AT NICOSIA FOR THIS PURPOSE WOULD CONSTITUTE A SIGNIFICANT ADVANTAGE FOR ALL CONCERNED AND WOULD LEAD TO SUBSTANTIAL SAVING IN TRANSPORT COSTS STOP PARA 17. A PARTICULAR PROBLEM AT THE AIRPORT RELATES TO THE CIVIL AIRCRAFT OF CYPRUS AIRWAYS WHICH HAVE REMAINED UNATTENDED SINCE TWENTY JULY 1974. THESE AIRCRAFT, WHICH REPRESENT A MAJOR INVESTMENT, ARE STANDING IN THE
OPEN AND ARE DETERIORATING RAPIDLY. EFFORTS BY UNIFICYP
INITIATED AS LONG AGO AS FIVE AUGUST TO SECURE THE AGREEMENT OF
THE PARITIES CONCERNED FOR APPROPRIATE CIVILIAN TECHNICAL
PERSONNEL TO BE GIVEN ACCESS TO THE AIRPORT TO =

CARRY OUT MAINTENANCE ON THESE AIRCRAFT HAVE SO FAR FAILED.
MEETING BETWEEN MR. CLERIDES AND MR. DENKTASH.

18. THE FOURTH AND FIFTH MEETINGS TOOK PLACE ON TWENTY AND
THIRTY SEPTEMBER RESPECTIVELY AT THE LEDRA PALACE UN CONFERENCE
AREA. MR. CLERIDES AND MR. DENKTASH CONTINUED THEIR
DISCUSSION ON HUMANITARIAN =

MATTERS WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF AMBASSADOR LUIS WECKMAN-
MUNOZ, THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,
AND OTHER UN OFFICIALS, INCLUDING A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES, A REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC) WAS ALSO
PRESENT. =

19. AT THE MEETING OF TWENTY SEPTEMBER THE FOLLOWING
WAS AGREED: QUOTE (A) THE RELEASE OF THE REMAINING SICK
AND WOUNDED PRISONERS AND DETAINERS WILL BE COMPLETED ON
SATURDAY TWENTY-ONE SEPTEMBER. (B) THE ICRC SCHEME FOR THE
GENERAL RELEASE OF ALL REMAINING PRISONERS AND DETAINERS WILL
COMMENCE ON MONDAY=

TWENTYTHREE SEPTEMBER 1974, AND WILL CONTINUE DAILY UNTIL
ALL ARE RELEASED. (C) THE QUESTION OF THE REUNION OF
FAMILIES WILL BE CONSIDERED AT THE NEXT MEETING. IT WAS ALSO
ANNOUNCED THAT EFFORTS TO TRACE MISSING PERSONS WERE CONTINUING =

20. THE EXCHANGE OF SICK AND WOUNDED PRISONERS =

AND DETAINERS WHICH BEGAN ON SIXTEEN SEPTEMBER WAS COMPLETED
Cypriots and fortytwo Greek Cypriots were released. Between twentythree and twentyfive September, pursuant to the Agreement reached on the general release of prisoners and detainees, one thousand one hundred =

and fiftyeight Turkish Cypriots and eight hundred and thirtytwo Greek Cypriots were exchanged. The operation was then temporarily suspended for two reasons: the remaining Greek Cypriot prisoners had not as yet returned from Turkey and some one hundred and sixtyfour Greek Cypriot detainees who =

had opted to return to their homes in areas under Turkish control had not been permitted to do so by the Turkish forces, and were being held in the Turkish Cypriot quarter of Nicosia. Above draft report will be completed, and appropriate cable sent to you, =

immediately after Clerides/Denktash meetings to be held morning thirtieth September +

Col. 1667 493 440 605 71 79 78 84 3/11468/Add.2 Para 10 715 795 715 726 1974+
TOD OVA 1127Z
PSE ZAP
UNATIONS NEW YORK

IC166 GUYER FROM HUGHART SEEGEN WISHES MILES REPORT
HELD UNTIL HIS RETURN. MAJOR ALTERATIONS OBVIOUSLY
REQUIRED IN SUBSTANCE AND TONE.

ATOMNIPRESS

COL IC166

OK LET IT GO AS COPY SAME

PSE ZAP NYK
0757Z
1. During the period under review the cease-fire held except for a few isolated incidents especially in the Nicosia area. UNFICYP was active in re-establishing the cease-fire when incidents occurred.

2. On 25 August I arrived in Nicosia from Athens. I visited UNFICYP units in the area and held discussions with my Special Representative, the Force Commander of UNFICYP, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, who had arrived in the island on 22 August to co-ordinate United Nations humanitarian relief efforts in Cyprus. On 22 August I met with Acting President Clerides and Vice-President Denktash before leaving for Ankara and Athens. I shall be reporting to the Council separately on those talks.

3. UNFICYP has encountered some problems of freedom of movement in the area of Turkish control. These problems are now under discussion.

Protection of Turkish Cypriot inhabited areas outside the area of Turkish Control

4. UNFICYP now maintains a total of 35 observation posts in Turkish Cypriot villages and mixed villages as follows:

- **Nicosia district:** Louroujina, Dhali, Potamia, Pyroi, Peristerona.
- **Famagusta district:** Ephtakomi.
- **Larnaca district:** Larnaca town, Mari, Zyi, Kophinou, Tokhni, Alaminos, Pyla.
- **Limassol district:** Kato Polemidhia, Evdhimou, Alekotora, Episkopi.
- **Paphos district:** Paphos, Stavrokono, Mandria, Ayios Ioannis, Vrecha, Lapithou, Anadiou, Melandra, Pelathousa, Androlikou, Yialia, Polis, Kouklia, Mallia.
- **Lefka district:** Lefka town, Limnitis, Selemani, Kokkina.
In addition, from these and from its main camps, UNFICYP sends out patrols to the other Turkish Cypriot villages. Each is visited almost daily either by UNFICYP Civilian Police or by an UNFICYP military patrol. In this way, UNFICYP maintains close contact with the Turkish Cypriot population and is readily available to assist in calming fears, or passing on information about special needs and in some cases meeting them if they are within UNFICYP's resources.

Investigation of alleged atrocities

5. Allegations continue to be made by both sides about atrocities and inhuman treatment. Wherever possible UNFICYP has carried out investigations of these allegations. UNFICYP has made available to both sides the results of these investigations on a confidential basis for the time being. UNFICYP has also suggested that investigations of these allegations should be conducted jointly by both sides with UNFICYP. One such incident, which has been widely publicized, may be mentioned in so far as UNFICYP's role is concerned. On the night of 19 August UNFICYP was informed by the Turkish side that a grave containing three bodies had been discovered in the village of Alobe (Famagusta district) and that there were indications that the grave contained many more. On the next morning, UNFICYP sent a patrol to investigate, but was denied permission to go to the area. Later that day UNFICYP was present along with members of the international press when the grave was shown by representatives of the Turkish Cypriot leadership and it was announced that the grave contained 57 bodies. UNFICYP observers saw five bodies and requested permission for further exhumation and investigation, but these requests were denied.

Humanitarian activities

6. Relief convoys escorted or supported by the United Nations were dispatched to the following towns and villages: Greek Cypriot - Larnaka (Kyrenia district) and Kyrenia (Dome Hotel); Turkish Cypriot - Margi, Kochati, Larnaca, Polemidhia, Kokkina, and a number of villages in Limassol and Paphos districts. A relief convoy to the Greek Cypriot village of Angastina (Famagusta district) was turned back although permission for it had been granted by the Vice-President's office in Nicosia.

7. Estimates of Greek Cypriot refugees vary considerably. The Greek Cypriot authorities give a figure of 150,000 to 200,000. Most of them are in the vicinity of Larnaca and Limassol towns and between 60,000 and 70,000 are reported to be in the British Sovereign Base Area of Dhekelia. Some 5,000 Turkish Cypriotes are reported to be in the British Sovereign Base Area near Episkopi.

8. On 22 August, following intervention by UNFICYP, 11 Turkish and Turkish Cypriot journalists and one woman who had been captured by the National Guard during the fighting on 14/15 August were released through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). On 24 August two other journalists were released. One who was seriously wounded and was repatriated to Turkey has since died.

9. UNFICYP is assisting in negotiating the repair of the main electricity lines from Nicosia to Kyrenia, but work is not yet completed. Repairs to electrical installations at Pyroi and Lefkoniko are now being negotiated. These repairs are particularly vital, since most of the water supply is dependent on electric pumps.
Further report by the Secretary-General
on developments in Cyprus

1. The Commander of UNFICYP has reported that the situation in Cyprus remained relatively quiet as of 1600 hours LT on 20 August 1974. There were however three breaches of the cease-fire confirmed by UNFICYP along the Green Line in Nicosia: Turkish forces fired eight anti-tank rockets at National Guard positions at Map reference WD 3394 9360, and directed machine-gun fire at National Guard positions at MR WD 3388 9298 and at MR WD 3394 9360.

2. With reference to information contained in S/11353/Add.31, para. 2, the UNFICYP investigation has confirmed that six Turkish Cypriots, including one child, were killed and nine others wounded, including three children, on 14 August in Paphos.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

The following information is based on reports received from the Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) from 1600 hours LT on 18 August to 1500 hours LT on 19 August 1974:

1. As of 1500 hours LT, 19 August, the cease-fire was holding and there were no reports of firing throughout the island.

2. In addition to the information contained in S/11353/Add.31, the following developments took place on 18 August:

(a) In Nicosia district the National Guard prevented 181 Turkish Cypriot refugees from proceeding from Potamia to Louroujina. An UNFICYP patrol in the area was protecting the Turkish Cypriots and negotiating with the National Guard on this matter. More Greek Cypriot refugees were received at the Ledra Palace checkpoint at 1500 hours. UNFICYP patrolled extensively the Green Line area during the day to prevent looting. Attempts by UNFICYP to establish OPs on the east side of Pedhieos River were resisted by Turkish Cypriots.

(b) In Lefka district a patrol of the Danish contingent was stopped by the Turkish forces in Ghaziveran and was prevented from proceeding towards Peristerona.

(c) In Larnaca district 53 Turkish Cypriots, mainly old people, from Goshi were released by the National Guard and were taken to the Turkish quarter of Larnaca (Scala) under the protection of the Austrian contingent.

(d) In Famagusta district the movement of UNFICYP patrols was restricted in Koma tou Yialou, Komi Kebir and Ephtakomi.

(e) In Limassol district 40 Turkish Cypriot refugees, who claimed they had been forced out of Paramali by Greek Cypriots, arrived in the British Sovereign Base area.

3. At 1240 hours LT on 19 August the United States Embassy in Nicosia informed UNFICYP that a large crowd was attacking the Embassy with grenades and small arms and that one local employee had been killed and the Ambassador injured. The Embassy requested UNFICYP assistance. Two UNFICYP armoured personnel carriers were dispatched to the Embassy. The Ambassador was evacuated by ambulance to the Nicosia General Hospital but died while being operated on.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The Commander of UNFICYP has reported the following developments which have taken place on 18 August as of 1600 hours LT:

(a) In Larnaca district fighting continued until 0700 hours LT at Pyroi and in the direction of Potamia.

(b) In Nicosia district fighting continued in the Dhenia area, approximately 12 kilometres west of the Nicosia international airport.

(c) In Lefka district the National Guard have withdrawn from Kato Pyrgos.

2. The Force Commander has also reported that UNFICYP is investigating a report that six Turkish Cypriots were killed in an incident which occurred on 14 August in Paphos district.

3. The Force Commander has protested the breaches of the cease-fire called for by the Security Council. His efforts have been followed up at United Nations Headquarters.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

The following information is based on reports received from the Force Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus on 17 August 1974 up to 1630 hours LT:

1. Situation at 0700 hours LT. Firing by Turkish forces was reported to have taken place at dawn 17 August in the Nicosia area, at Ayios Pavlos, at the central prison, the school and the roundabout, which are located west of Nicosia, between the city and the international airport. A protest was submitted by the National Guard.

2. Situation at 1100 hours LT. Nicosia was now reported to be fairly quiet.

3. Situation at 1300 hours LT. In Nicosia district the Turkish forces, who claimed that the National Guard had reoccupied Pyroi during the night, were attacking the village.

4. Situation at 1500 hours LT. In Nicosia district, fighting continued at Pyroi. In Famagusta district, Turkish forces were attacking Trouli (approximate map reference WD 5677) which is further south than where they were reported to be at the time of the cease-fire. A strong protest was lodged.

5. Situation at 1630 hours LT. In Nicosia district, the National Guard claimed that Turkish troops were advancing through Avlona towards Peristerona. In Larnaca district the local UNFICYP commander reported that the Turkish attack on Trouli was continuing.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

The following additional information concerning developments in Cyprus on 16 August 1974 has been received from the Force Commander of UNFICYP:

1. At 1900 hours LT the cease-fire was holding except for small-arms and mortar firing along the western part of the Green Line in Nicosia and on the edges of the Limnitis enclave. Between 1900 and 2100 hours LT the cease-fire continued to hold except for sporadic small-arms firing in the western part of Nicosia and Turkish tank firing east of Mia Milea. At 2300 hours LT the cease-fire was holding in all districts.

2. In Lefka district, at about 2200 hours LT, a UNFICYP vehicle with five members of the Danish Contingent ran over a land mine while proceeding to the village of Ambelikou to relieve a United Nations OP. Two soldiers were killed and three others wounded, two seriously.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

The following information is based on reports from the Force Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus received from 1615 hours New York time on 15 August to 1215 hours on 16 August 1974.

1. Situation at 2200 hours LT on 15 August. In the Nicosia city area, the cease-fire appeared to be holding. In Famagusta, the wharf area was still burning. Otherwise the town was quiet.

2. Situation at 2300 hours LT on 15 August. UNFICYP was informed by the Cyprus Government that the National Guard had been ordered to retreat in an orderly manner from areas occupied by the Turkish army and to open fire only in order to protect itself. This was said to apply to all areas north of the line occupied by the Turkish forces.

3. Situation at 0700 hours LT, 16 August. In the Nicosia city area, the cease-fire was generally kept by both sides during the night. At dawn fighting was resumed in the western outskirts of Nicosia and mortar fire was falling close to UNFICYP's Kykko Camp. At about 0530 hours Turkish aircraft made attacks on National Guard positions (AMR WD 2892) approximately one kilometre north of Kykko Camp, and in the area north of the airport. In Famagusta district, the National Guard informed UNFICYP that there were no National Guard troops in Famagusta. In Lefka district, the National Guard was withdrawing from the Morphou area via Lefka, moving south. In Larnaca district, considerable National Guard troop movements were reported in the areas south-west of Larnaca. In Limassol district, about 2,000 Greek Cypriot refugees had arrived in Limassol from other parts of the island.

4. Situation at 0800 hours LT, 16 August. In Nicosia district, Turkish mortar fire was falling in and around Kykko Camp and close to Headquarters UNFICYP since 0700 hours. One soldier of the British contingent of UNFICYP was wounded. Strong protests were lodged with the Commander of the Turkish forces. National Guard positions between Headquarters UNFICYP and Kykko Camp were drawing Turkish fire against that area.

5. Situation at 0900 hours LT. In Nicosia district, Turkish tanks and infantry were attacking a school at the western edge of Nicosia (AMR WD 283924) north of Kykko Camp. Artillery and mortar fire continued around the Kykko Camp and Headquarters UNFICYP areas. In Lefka district, UNFICYP personnel from Viking Camp were evacuated to Lefka Camp except for one platoon and some key personnel. Fighting continued in the Limnitis area.
6. Situation at 1000 hours LT. In Nicosia district, fighting continued west of the city in the area of the school (see para. 5), with artillery, mortar fire and air attacks. Two more UNFICYP personnel, both Danish, were wounded near UNFICYP Headquarters. In Larnaca district, Turkish tanks were reported moving through Ayia in a south-easterly direction.

7. Situation at 1100 hours LT. In Nicosia district, fighting continued in the area of the school (see para. 5) with artillery and mortar fire, tank fire and an air attack. UNFICYP attempted repeatedly during the morning to arrange a local cease-fire, thus far without success. Yerolakkos was still held by the National Guard and was being attacked by Turkish aircraft. In Famagusta district, UNFICYP personnel from the OP at Chatos were escorted to Famagusta by Turkish forces. UNFICYP's Swedish contingent was effectively confined to Carl Gustav Camp in Famagusta by Turkish forces. There was some looting around the perimeter of the walled city.

8. Situation at 1200 hours LT. In Nicosia district, fighting in the area close to Kykko Camp was continuing. The National Guard was withdrawing from the school (see para. 5). Shells continued to land in Kykko Camp and in Headquarters UNFICYP. UNFICYP was continuing its attempts to negotiate a cease-fire. The UNFICYP military police company and the radio room situated at the north-eastern perimeter of Headquarters UNFICYP Camp were evacuated, except for a skeleton staff.

9. Situation at 1300 hours LT. In Nicosia district, Turkish troops had captured the school (see para. 5), which was now being shelled by National Guard artillery. Kykko Camp was still being shelled. In Lefka district, Turkish troops, after moving past Morphou to Ghaziveran, had halted at a point two kilometres south-west of Ghaziveran. Two Turkish frigates were reported in Morphou Bay about five kilometres north-west of Xeros. In Larnaca district, Turkish tanks were reported moving from Pyroi towards Larnaca.

10. Situation at 1400 hours LT. In Nicosia district, fighting continued in the area around UNFICYP's Kykko Camp. Two more personnel, both British, were wounded near Headquarters UNFICYP by Turkish mortar fire. They were travelling in a clearly marked UNFICYP vehicle just outside the headquarters camp when they drew Turkish fire. Turkish aircraft attacking withdrawing National Guard troops were dropping bombs in the area of Headquarters UNFICYP. Personnel from Kykko Camp were withdrawing to Headquarters UNFICYP, leaving only key personnel and local defence.

11. Situation at 1500 hours LT. In Nicosia district, heavy artillery and air attacks were continuing on National Guard positions around Kykko Camp and in the eastern suburbs of the city. A Finnish UNFICYP convoy was attacked by Turkish aircraft on the road south of Kykko Camp; one Finnish soldier was slightly wounded. In Lefka district, the National Guard had withdrawn from the Lefka and Limmisit areas. In Larnaca district, the National Guard evacuated Larnaca. Turkish forces had gained control over the Nicosia-Larnaca road from a point two kilometres east of Athalassa to Pyroi. From Pyroi the Turkish lines continued south-east to Athienou and thence along the road to Lysi.
12. Situation at 1600 hours. In Nicosia district, fighting continued in the area of the school (see para. 5) and the road junction it commands. Artillery, mortar and air strikes were in progress. In Larnaca district, Turkish tanks again entered the British Sovereign Base Area but withdrew to the south-west without incident.

13. Situation at 1700 hours. In Nicosia district, small arms and mortar fire continued around the UNFICYP camp areas. In Lefka district, Turkish troops were passing through Xeros and moving towards Lefka.

14. Situation at 1800 hours. In Nicosia district, intermittent small arms and mortar fire continued up to the time of the cease-fire, proposed for 1800 hours LT. In Lefka district, Turkish forces entered the town of Lefka in strength and moved westward along the coast to Ayios Nikolaos.

15. At the time of submission of this report, UNFICYP casualties since the resumption of hostilities on 14 August, as confirmed by the Force Commander, are as follows:

   (a) Three killed, all members of the Austrian contingent. In this connexion, an inquiry made after the incident (see S/11353/Add.25, para. 16) reveals that the victims were killed by napalm.

   (b) 32 wounded: 16 Finnish, 9 British, 5 Canadian and 2 Danish soldiers.
Further Report of the Secretary-General on
developments in Cyprus

The following information is based on reports from the Force Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus from 1100 hours to 1615 hours New York time on 15 August 1974.

1. Situation at 1600 hours LT. In Nicosia district, the Turkish Command protested against National Guard mortar firing from positions south-east of the Hilton Hotel at Turkish positions in the area north-east of Nicosia city. The Turkish Command stated that air attacks on Nicosia would be renewed unless the firing stopped. Sporadic machine-gun and small arms fire in the area of the Ledra Palace Hotel was continuing. In Paphos district, the National Guard threatened to occupy the Turkish Cypriot village of Vretcha. The local UNFICYP commander was negotiating. The National Guard began an attack on Ayios Ioannis. In Famagusta district, the Commander of the Turkish forces ordered Turkish troops not to enter the British Sovereign Base Area and was investigating the violation previously reported (S/11353/Add.26, para. 10).

2. Situation at 1700 hours. In Nicosia district, sporadic mortar firing was continuing in the Nicosia city area. National Guard artillery was shelling the Yerelakkos area from an area south-west of Nicosia, and Turkish forces were returning fire. In Famagusta district, four Turkish ships with air cover were reported approaching Famagusta harbour. In Lefka district, air attacks, artillery and mortar fire were reported in the Morphou area.

3. Situation at 1800 hours LT. In Nicosia district, the National Guard and Turkish forces continued to exchange artillery and mortar fire. Turkish shells were landing between Kykko Camp and headquarters UNFICYP. 500 refugees are reported to have gathered in the Hilton Hotel. In Lefka district, Turkish aircraft were reported bombing in the area north of Morphou and Loutrou. In Paphos district, the National Guard attacked Ayios Ioannis. UNFICYP was maintaining a patrol in the village.
4. Situation at 1900 hours LT. In Nicosia district, Turkish aircraft attacked National Guard artillery positions south of Nicosia. Mortar fire was exchanged in the outskirts of the city. Mortar shells landed in UNFICYP's Gleneagles Camp and UNFICYP headquarters. In Famagusta district, Turkish tanks reached Famagusta old city, where some National Guard soldiers were taken prisoner. In Lefka district, Morphou was reported to have been evacuated by the National Guard and civilians. Turkish aircraft were reported to have attacked the main road Nicosia-Xeros.

5. Situation at 2000 hours LT. In Nicosia district, UNFICYP was negotiating a cease-fire in Nicosia city to take effect from 1930 hours. The National Guard had agreed to that proposal; the Turkish command stated that it had no authority to agree to a cease-fire but would not fire in Nicosia unless fired on. In Famagusta district, the Turkish Commander asked National Guard troops in the Famagusta area to surrender. The National Guard asked for terms of surrender.

6. Situation at 2100 hours LT. In Nicosia district, UNFICYP asked the Turkish Commander to obtain authority to agree to a firm cease-fire line in Nicosia city before the morning of 16 August. Light small arms fire was reported along the Green Line. In Lefka district, heavy fighting had been in progress in Limnitis since 1900 hours.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

The following information is based on reports received from the Force Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus from 1600 hours New York time on 14 August to 1100 hours on 15 August 1974:

1. Situation at 2130 hours LT. In Nicosia district the cease-fire was being observed but there was some sporadic firing. In Lefka district the local UNFICYP command negotiated a cease-fire in the Limnitis area at 1740 hours.

2. Situation at 0600 hours LT on 15 August. In Nicosia Turkish forces broke the locally arranged cease-fire with an artillery and mortar barrage at 0515 hours centred on the race-track area. In Famagusta district a Turkish armoured reconnaissance force was sighted west of Engomi at 0550 hours. The National Guard mortared the old city. The National Guard withdrew from Ayios Andronikos and other areas of the Eastern Peninsula during the night. At Chatos one Turkish tank company began to move east to Virsada. In Larnaca district the National Guard continued to concentrate forces at Mazotos and Kiti. In Paphos district the situation remained unchanged at Stavrokono. An exchange of small-arms fire began at first light but there was no attack.

3. Situation at 0800 hours LT on 15 August. In Nicosia district the National Guard protested strongly at Turkish violations of the cease-fire on the grounds that Turkish forces were firing on Ayios Dhometios and the Greek national contingent area. The protest was passed to the Turkish forces by UNFICYP. In Famagusta district Turkish forces were moving towards Famagusta along three routes, namely, from Chatos towards Lefkoniko, along the main road where they were last reported to have reached Frastio and along the southern route where they reached Lysi.

4. Situation at 0900 hours LT on 15 August. In Famagusta district an air strike was observed on Lefkoniko. Leading elements of the Turkish forces on the main road reached Stylli. In Lefka district Turkish air strikes using napalm were carried out against the National Guard positions south-east of Limnitis and north-east of Kambos at 0840 hours.

5. Situation at 1000 hours LT on 15 August. In Nicosia district the Turkish Forces protested that the National Guard had violated the cease-fire at 0845 hours by machine-gun and mortar fire in central Nicosia. In Famagusta district an air strike on Famagusta was reported at 0950 hours but no details were available as yet. Turkish forces on the northern route were now north of Trikomo, proceeding in the direction of the panhandle (north-east) and deploying along the coast line at Monarga. Turkish armour carried out a reconnaissance about four kilometres from UNFICYP's Carl Gustav camp.
6. Situation at 1100 hours LT on 15 August. In Nicosia district at the Hilton Hotel there were 90 refugee women and children. The representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross announced that the Turkish Commander had agreed that the neutral zones around the Hilton and Cleopatra Hotels would be respected to the greatest extent possible. In Famagusta district the Turkish Air Force made three strikes against the southern part of Famagusta city, using machine-guns and bombs. Air attacks were continuing and firing was reported around the old city. Shelling was reported in the area of Ayios Andronikos.

7. Situation at 1200 hours LT on 15 August. In Lefka district, Turkish air strikes were reported at 1140 hours LT in the Limnitis area against National Guard positions. In Famagusta district air attacks had ceased.

8. Situation at 1300 hours LT on 15 August. In Nicosia, National Guard artillery was shelling Turkish positions in the area north of Nicosia airport throughout the morning. National Guard mortar fire was falling close to the Turkish Embassy in the Turkish sector. The Turkish Commander warned the National Guard that he would retaliate by shelling the Greek area of the city, and the National Guard agreed to stop firing. In West Kyrenia district three Turkish aircraft strafed National Guard positions in the Myrtou area. The Turkish forces were reported to have captured Myrtou, but this was not confirmed. The local Turkish Commander was pressing for the removal of the United Nations OP in Chatos.

9. Situation at 1400 hours LT on 15 August. In Nicosia district, following continued heavy mortar fire, all except one section of the Canadian Contingent occupying Kronberg camp was evacuated at 1315 hours. There were three Canadian casualties. The cease-fire was re-established in Nicosia along a line going from north-east of Nicosia airport to north-east of Kaimakli with effect from 1400 hours. In Famagusta district Turkish tanks were reported two miles west of Famagusta south of Engomi. The National Guard was shelling the Famagusta old city and harbour.

10. Situation at 1500 hours LT on 15 August. In Famagusta district Famagusta harbour was burning after heavy shelling and mortaring from both sides. Turkish tanks were advancing towards National Guard positions east of Ayios Nicolaos. Turkish troops entered the British Sovereign Base area near Famagusta and opened fire on British troops. Air strikes were reported on National Guard camp in Famagusta. In Lefka district the National Guard had taken 23 Turkish Cypriot prisoners of war in Angolemi and 40 Turkish Cypriot prisoners of war at Elea. In Nicosia district the Greek Ambassador's residence next to the Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia was mortared.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

The following information is based on reports received from the Force Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus from 0530 hours to 1500 hours New York time on 14 August 1974:

1. Situation at 1030 hours LT. In Nicosia district, mortar fire and grenades were landing in UNFICYP's Kykko Camp. A strong protest was made to the Turkish forces. At about 1000 hours the International Committee of the Red Cross proclaimed the Hilton Hotel a neutral area under Red Cross protection.

2. Situation at 1045 hours LT. The Turkish Commander ordered the withdrawal of all United Nations troops in the Turkish-controlled area by 1700 hours LT on 14 August. The Force Commander replied that this could not be done without the authority of the Secretary-General and that this matter should be taken up by the Turkish Government with him. There were eight strikes by Turkish aircraft in the area of Yerolakkos.

3. Situation at 1100 hours LT. In Paphos district, the Turkish village of Unadhhiou (AMR WD 6167) was bombed by unidentified aircraft. In Nicosia district, mortar firing continued north of Kykko camp. A further strong protest was submitted by UNFICYP to the Turkish forces. In Famagusta district, leading elements of a Turkish armoured column were reported in Bey Keuy (AMR WD 457995), moving slowly east.

4. Situation at 1115 hours LT. In Nicosia district, the National Guard agreed to a cease-fire initiated by the local UNFICYP command in the area from a point north of the airport to a point north of the suburb Pallouriotissa east of Nicosia if UNFICYP could guarantee that the Turkish forces would not take advantage of the cease-fire to advance. Negotiations were continuing. In Paphos district, five Turkish Cypriots were killed and nine wounded during exchanges of fire when the National Guard entered the Turkish Cypriot sector of Paphos.

5. Situation at 1130 hours LT. In Famagusta district the National Guard accepted a temporary cease-fire in the area of the old city of Famagusta. The Turkish forces did not accept it but there was no firing. In Nicosia district Turkish forces attacked the Greek National contingent camp north-west of Nicosia. There did not appear to be any opposition from the camp. The Turkish forces were shelling Yerolakkos and put in an air strike there.

1/ Approximate map reference.

74-21657
6. Situation at 1145 hours LT. In Nicosia district, diplomatic missions in the area south of the Nicosia golf course were receiving heavy mortar fire and requested both sides to cease firing. UNFICYP informed both sides accordingly.

7. Situation at 1200 hours LT. In Nicosia at the Hilton Hotel, where reporters and many refugees were gathered, a rocket from an aircraft landed in front of the entrance at about 1100 hours LT. At 1145 hours an aircraft attacked the area adjacent to the hotel where there were a National Guard camp and a technical school. Rockets from the plane set the area on fire. National Guard soldiers who attempted to enter the Hilton Hotel, which the ICRC had declared a neutral area, were successfully prevented from doing so. Many women and children had taken refuge in the hotel.

8. Situation at 1230 hours LT. In Nicosia, exchanges of mortar and artillery fire continued in the area of Kykko camp. The total number of casualties of the Finnish contingent rose to 16. Communications were re-established with both sides and negotiations to stop firing were resumed. In Kyrenia West, Ayia Marina was heavily shelled by the Turkish forces. At Famagusta negotiations for a cease-fire continued.

9. The situation at 1300 hours LT. West of Nicosia city, the Turkish forces attacked a school near a Greek military camp with artillery and tanks. In the area on the border between Nicosia and Larnaca districts, a local cease-fire, arranged at Ayia and Melousha, was to remain in effect until 1445 hours LT when the local National Guard headquarters would review the situation.

10. Situation at 1330 hours LT. In Nicosia district, shelling continued very close to Kykko camp. There were two hits on the camp's operations centre and one on its hospital, which was set on fire. One further soldier of the Finnish contingent was wounded, bringing the total Finnish casualties to 17. In Kyrenia East district, the Turkish forces fired on an UNFICYP standing patrol. No casualties were reported. In the town of Kyrenia, the Turkish Commander informed the local UNFICYP personnel that UNFICYP must leave the Dome Hotel by 1400 hours LT. The local UNFICYP Commander authorized UNFICYP personnel to withdraw under the strongest protest.

11. Situation at 1400 hours LT. In Nicosia district, thirteen wounded UNFICYP personnel (five British and eight Finnish) were evacuated by road to the British military hospital in Dhekelia. Shelling and mortaring in the area of Kykko camp ceased at 1350 hours LT. In Lefka district, the National Guard attacked the police station at Limnitis with mortars and small arms. The station is located near the Danish contingent camp. In Famagusta district, four Turkish aircraft attacked the police station at Famagusta.

/...
12. Situation at 1430 hours LT. The Turkish advance was continuing toward the Famagusta area. One Turkish armoured column consisting of 15 tanks was moving south-east from Chatos (north-east of Nicosia) toward Marathovouno; another column of three tanks was moving east from Aphania (east of Nicosia). In the Nicosia city area, a tenuous and informal cease-fire had been arranged and firing diminished considerably. The Turkish Commander stated that his forces would not move in that area unless the National Guard fired upon them. Sporadic shelling continued in the Kykko Camp area. In Kyrenia East district, the Turkish command ordered UNFICYP observation posts at Kyrenia (Dome Hotel), Bellapais and Martin's Mound out of the main Turkish enclave. After protests and negotiations by UNFICYP, the personnel manning those observation posts were moved to UNFICYP's Camp Tjiklos.

13. Situation at 1530 hours LT. Intermittent firing was continuing in Nicosia. A National Guard counterattack appeared to have been launched in the area near the school referred to in paragraph 9 above. Shelling and mortaring in the Kykko Camp area was continuing. In Larnaca district, fighting was reported at Goshi.

14. Situation at 1600 hours LT. In Nicosia district, Kykko Camp continued under mortar fire. In Larnaca district, the local UNFICYP command was endeavouring to arrange a cease-fire at Goshi and Melousha.

15. Situation at 1630 hours LT. In Nicosia district, firing in the Kykko Camp area had ceased. In Famagusta district, Turkish forces moving east from Aphania were approaching Asha. They had not advanced east of Chatos. In Paphos district, an exchange of fire started at Stavrokono at 1530 hours and continued until 1600 hours. The National Guard stated that it did not intend to attack the village. There was an air attack on a radio mast near Trimithousa.

16. Situation at 1700 hours LT. In Larnaca district, an UNFICYP patrol vehicle, painted white with United Nations markings and carrying a United Nations flag, was attacked by Turkish aircraft in the area two miles south of Goshi. The Turkish aircraft made three passes at the vehicle, firing at it on the second and third passes. Of four soldiers of the Austrian contingent in the vehicle, three were killed. The Force Commander lodged the strongest protest with the Turkish Commander. In Famagusta district, Turkish forces had advanced one mile east of Asha.
17. Situation at 1730 hours LT. In Nicosia district, at the suggestion of the National Guard, UNFICYP approached both sides several times with a view to arranging a local cease-fire. However, two airstrikes were reported in the city at 1700 hours. In Paphos district, the National Guard had withdrawn from the area of Stavrokono, leaving only one platoon.

18. Situation at 1830 hours LT. In Nicosia district, after small-arms, machine gun and mortar fire throughout the day in the area of the Green Line, a cease-fire agreement appeared to have been reached, effective from 1815 hours, and most of the city was reported quiet. In Famagusta district, a column of Turkish tanks was reported moving east of Prastio, along the main Famagusta road, at 1730 hours. The National Guard appeared to be withdrawing from Trikomo and Lefkoniko. At 1730 hours, naval gunfire was reported in the Trikomo area. In Kyrenia district, following the forced withdrawal of UNFICYP, personnel from Kyrenia and Bellapais, one member of the International Committee of the Red Cross remained with the Greek Cypriots in the Dome Hotel. In Larnaca district, all Turkish Cypriot men in Mari were loaded on National Guard trucks and were believed to have been transported to Limassol. The local UNFICYP command made a strong protest.

19. Situation at 1930 hours LT. In Nicosia district, the Turkish command confirmed at 1830 hours that the cease-fire would cover all Nicosia city and not just the Ledra Palace Hotel area. The National Guard also accepted the cease-fire. At 1830 hours air attacks occurred north-east of the Nicosia airport and in the area of Kataliontas about 18 kilometres south of Nicosia. There was also mortar fire in that area. 115 members of the Finnish contingent moved from Kykko camp to the RAF camp in Nicosia at 1855 hours approximately. At 1830 hours the Turkish command informed UNFICYP that it had agreed to the request that the Hilton and Cleopatra Hotels be regarded as Red Cross neutral areas. In Famagusta district, the situation in the old city was quiet. The Turkish armoured column was reported to be moving east of Chatos along the old road to Famagusta. In Paphos district, sporadic shooting broke out at Stavrokono.

20. The list of UNFICYP casualties is as indicated in S/11353/Add.24, paragraph 6.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

The following information is based on reports received from the Force Commander of UNFICYP from 0345 hours to 0530 hours New York time on 14 August:

1. Situation at 0915 hours LT. In Nicosia district, sporadic artillery firing continued to be heard. In Larnaca district, following a demand by the National Guard to reoccupy the Turkish quarter at Larnaca/Scala, UNFICYP negotiated an arrangement whereby the National Guard took over temporarily buildings along the sea front and two access roads. UNFICYP remained in occupation of the main portion of the Turkish quarter. In Paphos district, the National Guard demanded to reoccupy Mandria and the Turkish sector of Paphos. In Lefka district, two Turkish aircraft attacked the Cyprus Mines Corporation jetty, close to UNFICYP's Viking Camp. In Kyrenia East, two further Finnish Contingent casualties were reported at Mia Milea, bringing the total of United Nations casualties to 13.

2. Situation at 0930 hours LT. In Famagusta district, following earlier mortar firing by Turkish Cypriots from the old city of Famagusta, the National Guard retaliated with mortar fire into the old city. Sporadic firing lasted 10 to 15 minutes. In Limassol and Paphos districts the radio stations at Cape Aspro and Coral Bay were attacked by Turkish aircraft. Mandria and the Turkish quarter of Paphos were reoccupied by the National Guard. In Nicosia district, mortar fire fell in the area of the Ledra Palace Hotel.

3. Situation at 0945 hours LT. In Paphos district, the National Guard threatened to attack Stavrokonos within an hour. The local United Nations command was negotiating on this matter. In Nicosia, the United Nations OP at Electra House had to be withdrawn. There was heavy firing in the area of the Ledra Palace Hotel and the Canadian Contingent commenced moving its personnel and vehicles from the hotel to the main camp nearer UNFICYP headquarters. In Lefka district, the National Guard was firing medium machine-guns and mortars into the area south of Limnitis village. At Limassol, the situation was quiet.

4. Situation at 1000 hours LT. In Famagusta district, the National Guard was firing through UNFICYP's Goldfish Camp at Turkish Cypriot positions. In Nicosia district, mortar and small-arms fire was observed within 500 metres of UNFICYP's Kykko Camp. One Finnish Contingent soldier was wounded by a gun shot, bringing the total of United Nations casualties to 14.
5. Situation at 1015 hours LT. The Force Commander sent the following message to the Commanders of the National Guard and the Turkish Armed Forces: "The Force Commander strongly protests to Turkish and National Guard Commanders that mortar and artillery fire has taken place on United Nations property at the Royal Air Force camp, Nicosia, and other United Nations camps. You are asked to respect United Nations premises, refrain from firing on United Nations positions and to prevent troops entering United Nations property". The following reply was received from the Turkish Commander: "Turkish forces are paying particular attention not to fire at United Nations camps or Royal Air Force camp but want assurance that no National Guard mortar positions are in vicinity of United Nations area". Assurance was given that there are no National Guard in our immediate vicinity. The following reply was received from the National Guard Commander: "National Guard state that Turks have broken cease-fire since early this morning. National Guard will stop firing if Turks will do likewise".

6. At the time of submission of this report the UNFICYP casualty situation was as follows:

Three Austrian soldiers of UNFICYP were killed by a Turkish air attack while on patrol in a United Nations vehicle in the Larnaca District, two miles south of Goshi.

In the Kykko Camp in the outskirts of Nicosia, 17 Finnish soldiers of UNFICYP have been wounded, 14 by mortar fire and three during a Turkish air attack on the camp.

As previously reported, five British soldiers of UNFICYP were wounded during a Turkish air attack on the morning of 14 August (S/11353/Add.21).

One Canadian soldier was wounded by shell fire in the Ledra Palace Hotel (S/11353/Add.23, para. 5).

Strong protests have been made concerning attacks on United Nations personnel and installations, both by the Force Commander in Nicosia and at United Nations Headquarters.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

The following information is based on reports received from the Force Commander of UNFICYP between 0240 and 0345 hours New York time on 14 August:

1. At 0730 hours LT 11 Turkish tanks were reported at Cornaro, 500 metres north-east of the Nicosia race course, facing south. Artillery fire from both sides was getting heavier.

2. At 0800 hours LT a Turkish artillery barrage was reported in the western part of Nicosia. Three UNFICYP observation posts came under direct fire and had to be evacuated. At about the same time, approximately 10 Turkish tanks were observed moving east of Mia Milea.

3. At 0815 hours LT an additional 30 Turkish tanks were reported to have passed Mia Milea moving east. Turkish planes were bombing the area north of Mia Milea. In the Lefka district, heavy fighting was reported in the Limnitis area. Off the northern coast of Cyprus near Kyrenia three Turkish warships were reported shelling the Cyprus coast.

4. At 0830 hours LT a National Guard ammunition store was reported on fire 500 metres north of Kykkos camp (near Nicosia airport). At Mia Milea, the quarters used by the Finnish unit stationed in that area were hit by two Turkish shells. One soldier of the Finnish contingent was slightly wounded.

5. At 0845 hours LT one unidentified aircraft had bombed the radio station at Coral Bay, Paphos district. In Nicosia, one mortar round landed on the Ledra Palace Hotel. One Canadian soldier was slightly injured.

6. At 0900 hours LT fighting was continuing at Kokkina and Limnitis (Lefka district).
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

The following report was received from the Force Commander of UNFICYP at 0200 hours New York time 14 August:

1. At 0700 hours LT sporadic small-arms and mortar fire was in progress in the western part of Nicosia, at Mia Milea and at Koutsovendis (Kyrenia East district).

2. One UNFICYP armoured personnel carrier manned by soldiers of the Canadian contingent was disabled by Turkish anti-tank fire at AMR WD 317930, 1/ west of the Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia. No casualties were reported.

1/ AMR - approximate map reference.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

The following report was received from the Force Commander of UNFICYP at 0130 hours New York time 14 August:

1. Turkish aircraft attacked the Nicosia area around 0500 hours LT. Firing is going on in city area. Aircraft attack on Angastina area (Famagusta district) and Turkish tank movement towards Mia Milea, north-east of Nicosia.

2. UNFICYP casualties: five members of Finnish contingent at Kykko camp (near Nicosia airport) and four members of British contingent at Ayia Marina (Kyrenia West district) wounded.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on reports from my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNFICYP describing the situation in Cyprus from 1400 hours (local time) on 10 August to 1400 hours on 12 August 1974. During this period the military situation remained quiet, except for one cease-fire violation in the north-east part of the main Turkish enclave and another on the border between Nicosia and Larnaca districts.

2. An exchange of artillery fire occurred on 11 August between 2100 hours and 2200 hours in the area of the villages of Ayios Epiktitos and Klepeni east and south-east of Kyrenia. In the morning of 12 August there was an exchange of fire, lasting for one hour, in the area of the villages of Ayia Kabilia (Nicosia district), Melousha and Arsos (Larnaca district). UNFICYP negotiated with the two sides to secure renewed observance of the cease-fire.

3. In the evening of 11 August, UNFICYP headquarters was informed by the National Guard that they were prepared to begin withdrawal from Turkish enclaves which had been occupied by "Greek or Greek Cypriot forces" (see S/11433, para.10). The following Turkish Cypriot villages were evacuated Sunday evening: Alekhtora, Evdhimou, Ayios Thomas, and Plataniskis, all in Limassol district, and Mandria and Kouklia in Paphos district. On 12 August, the National Guard evacuated the Turkish sectors of Larnaca/Scala and Paphos/Ktima. In accordance with the role of UNFICYP pursuant to Security Council resolution 355 (1974), UNFICYP has assumed responsibility for the protection of those areas.

4. The agreement reached on 10 August for the resupply of National Guard soldiers stationed at the pilot tower in Famagusta harbour (S/11353/Add.19, para.2) was not immediately implemented owing to last minute difficulties. On 11 August UNFICYP protested against the building of fortifications around the walled city of Famagusta by the National Guard, which thereupon discontinued that activity. Later in the day it was agreed that the resupply of the pilot tower would be carried out by the International Committee of the Red Cross, and this was done on the same evening. As a result of that agreement, UNFICYP humanitarian relief convoys resumed deliveries on 12 August. Convoys were sent to Ayios Ioannis, Ayios Nicolaos, Aphani, Mari, Yiallia, Pelatusa, Galatia and Kyrenia (Dome Hotel).

5. Under the auspices of the International Red Cross and with the assistance of UNFICYP, 13 Turkish prisoners-of-war were handed over to the Turkish side at the Green Line in Nicosia in the evening of 11 August. Three more Turkish prisoners were released in the morning of 12 August.

/...
1. At the 1788th meeting of the Security Council on 31 July 1974, I drew the attention of the members of the Council to the communication I had received on the previous day from the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom, on behalf of the three Foreign Ministers who had been negotiating in Geneva, transmitting the text of the Declaration and statement which had been agreed to by the Foreign Ministers of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom (S/11398). I expressed the hope that the agreement reached in Geneva on the cease-fire would be a first step to the full implementation of Security Council resolution 353 (1974). I also referred to the functions which the Declaration envisaged for UNFICYP.

2. On 1 August 1974, the Security Council adopted resolution 355 (1974) in which, taking note of the Secretary-General's statement made at the 1788th meeting, it requested the Secretary-General "to take appropriate action in the light of his statement and to present a full report to the Council, taking into account that the cease-fire will be the first step in the full implementation of Security Council resolution 353 (1974)".

3. This interim report gives an account of the action taken as of 9 August 1974 in pursuance of resolution 355 (1974). A full report will be presented to the Council in due course.

4. Immediately after the adoption of resolution 355 (1974), I instructed my Special Representative in Cyprus and the Commander of UNFICYP to proceed, in co-operation with the parties, with the full implementation of the role of UNFICYP as provided for in Security Council resolution 355 (1974).

5. The Special Representative and the Force Commander have since been in close touch with the parties and have indicated to them that UNFICYP stands ready to carry out all the functions devolving upon it under resolution 355 (1974) of the Security Council. In particular, UNFICYP has repeatedly appealed to the parties to observe the cease-fire called for by the Security Council in its resolutions 353 (1974) and 354 (1974).

6. Since the outbreak of hostilities in Cyprus and especially since the adoption of Security Council resolution 353, in accordance with my instructions, UNFICYP has made every effort to secure an effective cease-fire. In addition, UNFICYP has carried out continuous observation and reporting on the status of the observance of the cease-fire. This has provided the basis for my regular reports to the Security Council on developments in Cyprus (S/11353/Add. ... series).

7. In general, the fighting diminished substantially and ceased in some areas after the agreement announced on 22 July that Greece and Turkey had agreed on a cease-fire to be implemented at 1600 hours. Since that time, although the cease-fire by and large has been observed by the parties throughout most of the island, intermittent fighting and some forward movement has continued in the area west of Kyrenia, along the coast and on the southern slopes of the Kyrenia mountains. There has also been some movement on the eastern side of the main Turkish enclave, especially in the Bellapais area. Exchanges of fire and minor movements also occurred in the western and eastern outskirts of Nicosia. In the Famagusta harbour area, UNFICYP has had to interpose itself between the Turkish Cypriots and the National Guard.

C. Action taken pursuant to Security Council resolution 355 (1974)

8. The military representatives of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, together with a representative of UNFICYP, began meeting in Nicosia on 2 August 1974. The communiqués issued by the military representatives have been reproduced in the Secretary-General's further reports on developments in Cyprus (S/11353, Add.13, para. 4; Add.15, para. 5; Add.16, para. 5; Add.17, para. 6; Add.18, para. 7). On 9 August the military representatives signed the agreement on the demarcation line, which has been submitted to the Foreign Ministers meeting at Geneva.

9. The military representatives have not as yet determined the size of the security zone to be established at the limit of the areas occupied by the Turkish armed forces on 30 July 1974 at 2200 hours Geneva time. Accordingly, the action of UNFICYP in relation to paragraph 3 (a) of the Geneva Declaration has been limited thus far to the participation of a representative of UNFICYP in the deliberations of the military representatives.

10. Concerning the provision of paragraph 3 (b) of the Geneva Declaration which provides for the immediate evacuation of "all the Turkish enclaves occupied by Greek or Greek Cypriot forces", the Special Representative and the Force Commander have reported that on 2 August 1974 Vice-President Denktash addressed a letter to Acting President Clerides requesting that this evacuation should be carried out. It does not appear that Mr. Clerides has replied to that letter, but it is understood that the question of the implementation of paragraph 3 (b) will be discussed at the negotiations which were resumed in Geneva on 8 August. My Special Representative and the Force Commander have discussed this matter with the
authorities on both sides in Nicosia. UNFICYP stands ready to assume its function of protecting the Turkish enclaves as soon as the essential preliminary step, namely, evacuation of the "Greek or Greek Cypriot forces", has been carried out.

11. Pending the evacuation of Greek or Greek Cypriot forces, UNFICYP protective functions in respect of Turkish enclaves have continued. UNFICYP is regularly patrolling all the villages and areas occupied by the National Guard, as reported in my regular reports. Generally, UNFICYP assists the population by ascertaining needs, providing convoys for relief supplies, escorting persons to buy supplies and where possible providing water and medicaments. The able-bodied males from many of these villages have either been removed to prisoner-of-war camps or have been disarmed and released. Those under detention have had their names listed and are regularly visited by UNFICYP and the ICRC to ensure that their treatment is satisfactory.

12. The protective and humanitarian functions described above are also carried out in the "other Turkish enclaves" referred to in paragraph 3 (b) of the Geneva Declaration, as well as in mixed villages. Some of the enclaves are surrounded by the National Guard; others have not been affected by the hostilities. Some of the mixed villages have come under National Guard control; others are untouched. UNFICYP visits all these villages regularly and has provided relief convoys in the same way as for the villages referred to in paragraph 11. I shall report further on measures taken regarding UNFICYP security zones and the assumption of security and police functions in mixed villages by UNFICYP in my next report.

D. Exchange or release of detained military personnel and civilians

13. The International Committee of the Red Cross has informed me that on 3 August 1974 it received a note from the Turkish Government on the subject of the release of civilians and exchange of prisoners-of-war. The note reads as follows:

"1. With a view to implement without delay Article 3, paragraph d of the Geneva Declaration, the Turkish Government is prepared to release regardless of numerical reciprocity Greek Cypriot and Greek civilians who happen to be in the Turkish regions in Cyprus if the interested parties are willing to do the same. The Turkish Government deems it necessary that the parties concerned should also make declaration to the effect that they are ready to release civilians and the International Committee of the Red Cross undertake to carry out its obligations towards both parties concerning these declarations. As can be seen from the above, the Turkish Government attaches priority to the release of civilians.

2. In conformity with the Geneva Declaration and the Geneva conventions of 1949, after the release of civilians the Turkish Government will be ready with the least possible delay to undertake the exchange of the prisoners-of-war. In order to determine the plan for the exchange, a list of prisoners-of-war in Turkish hands will be duly notified."
A similar communication was passed to UNFICYP on 4 August by the Turkish Embassy. At the Embassy's request, that communication was transmitted to the Greek Cypriot authorities (S/11353/Add.15, para. 11).

14. The ICRC addressed the following reply to the Government of Turkey on 5 August:

"The ICRC has received the text of a declaration, concerning the release and exchange of military and civilian detainees in Cyprus and Turkey, from the Turkish Government. According to information given to the ICRC, the same communication has been addressed to the Governments of Cyprus and Greece.

The ICRC repeats that it is prepared to assume the tasks envisaged in the Geneva Tripartite Declaration of 30 July regarding the exchange and release of civilian and military detainees. The ICRC proposes the following measures:

(a) Exchange of data regarding the numbers of, and names of, detained persons;

(b) The drawing up of a concerted exchange and release plan by the three Governments, or their representatives on the spot, in co-operation with the ICRC;

(c) In the waiting period before the exchange and release, the ICRC will visit the detainees, and will be given the opportunity to assist them;

(d) As regards civilian detainees, the establishment of a procedure whereby they may freely choose the place or zone where they wish to be released;

(e) No detainee should be obliged to return to his habitual place of residence, nor, on the other hand, to leave such habitual place of residence, against his will.

The ICRC is prepared to co-operate on the humanitarian level to the various exchange and release operations. Should circumstances so require, the ICRC could take part in any transport operations necessary.

The ICRC calls to mind that the repatriation of prisoners envisaged by the Third Geneva Convention, and the release of civilians envisaged in the Fourth Geneva Convention, are two different operations envisaged in two distinct conventions. Consequently, neither of these operations depends on the accomplishment of the other: the two operations should be carried out simultaneously."

15. On 7 August, Acting President Clerides sent the following communication to representatives of the ICRC in Cyprus:

/...
"In conformity with the provisions of the Geneva cease-fire Agreement, article 3 (d):

1. The Government of Cyprus is prepared to liberate immediately all Turkish civilian detainees in its hands, without regard to number, provided that the other side is prepared to do the same.

2. The operation should be carried out under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross. This should be done on the basis of detailed nominative lists which should be handed over to the International Committee of the Red Cross forthwith by both sides.

3. It should be made absolutely clear that all civilian detainees thus liberated shall return with their families to their homes and be given all facilities to do so immediately. Permanent security of life and property should be assured to Greek Cypriots living in Turkish controlled areas to the satisfaction of the Government of Cyprus, as is assured for Turkish Cypriots living outside Turkish controlled areas.

4. With regard to the prisoners-of-war, the Government of Cyprus is prepared to exchange these under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross according to arrangements to be made after detailed lists shall have been handed over by both sides. The Government of Cyprus is ready to hand over forthwith the lists of prisoners-of-war."

E. Method of operation of UNFICYP

16. UNFICYP's current operations are based on a framework of static posts, which have been established wherever possible at specially sensitive places, supplemented by frequent mobile patrols, both military and UNCIVPOL, to all parts of districts lying outside the Turkish controlled area. The main purposes of this activity are to generate a feeling of confidence and to obtain information concerning the local situation, not least in order to ascertain those areas where humanitarian and relief measures are required. A special problem exists in Nicosia city, where a close military confrontation exists and UNFICYP is endeavouring to interpose itself to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, in particular, to prevent shooting incidents, of which there continue to be many, from spreading throughout the city. This has required the establishment of a large number of United Nations posts along the area of confrontation and very active patrolling between them.

17. Within the Turkish controlled area, UNFICYP activities are centred on humanitarian and relief measures in Kyrenia and certain surrounding villages, especially Bellapais. These activities include the delivery of food to a considerable number of small isolated groups.

18. In all areas outside the Turkish controlled area UNFICYP is making special efforts to prevent looting and harassment of civilians, especially in the major towns, although UNFICYP resources do not permit complete surveillance over all the areas concerned.
19. A special humanitarian economics branch was set up at UNFICYP Headquarters on 22 July 1974 to deal specifically with problems of this nature. That branch, which is staffed by both military personnel and UNCIVPOL members, has been most active in organizing and co-ordinating a wide range of humanitarian and relief measures for both communities. The branch operates in close co-operation with the ICRC representatives in Cyprus. At the present time all food relief convoys to all parts of the island are organized by this branch, which also engages in many other humanitarian tasks, such as arranging the evacuation to hospital of urgent medical cases, both by United Nations helicopter and by road ambulance.

F. UNFICYP strength

20. At the 1782nd meeting of the Security Council, I explained that the present strength of UNFICYP was obviously not sufficient for it to ensure effectively the maintenance of the cease-fire. I therefore stated my intention, in compliance with Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and as a first step, to ask the contributing countries urgently to reinforce their contingents which have been serving with UNFICYP.

21. In response to my request, the following pledges of military personnel to strengthen UNFICYP were received by me from the contributing countries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Pledge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. The table below indicates the projected military strength of UNFICYP by 14 August 1974 when the pledged reinforcements will have arrived in the island:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Projected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Unit (Austria)</td>
<td>1,391</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 4,292
23. The Force Commander has assessed the desirable strength of UNFICYP in the light of UNFICYP's present and future tasks. As a result of his assessment the Force Commander has informed me that the reinforced strength of UNFICYP as described above is sufficient in terms of military personnel. However, he has recommended that the civilian police element of UNFICYP (UNCIVPOL) should be increased from 153 to 200. Accordingly, I have requested the Governments providing civilian police to UNFICYP to increase their police contingents in order to reach this figure.

G. Observations

24. In the days since the adoption of resolution 355 (1974) some progress has been achieved towards bringing peace to Cyprus. However, despite the efforts of the United Nations, of interested Governments and of the parties directly concerned, the cease-fire is not yet secure in all parts of the island; there have been forward movements of troops in some areas, and enclaves continue under occupation in other areas.

25. As indicated elsewhere in this report, UNFICYP has stood ready, since the adoption of resolution 355, to carry out the functions devolving upon it under that resolution, and it has repeatedly urged the parties to take the necessary actions to that end, beginning with the full observance of the cease-fire. Nevertheless, the full implementation of Security Council resolutions 353 (1974) and 355 (1974) is still in its first stages.

26. In effectively carrying out its task of assisting the parties in implementing the resolutions of the Security Council, UNFICYP needs their full co-operation, as called for in paragraph 6 of resolution 353. There has been a measure of co-operation in recent days, but a greater degree of co-operation is required if further progress is to be made in implementing resolutions 353 and 355, and if UNFICYP's efforts are to achieve their maximum effect. This particularly applies to the consolidation of the cease-fire, the establishment of UNFICYP supervised security zones and the evacuation of occupied Turkish enclaves. I have had the opportunity to discuss these problems in Geneva with all of the parties concerned.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on reports from my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNFICYP describing the situation in Cyprus from 1300 hours (local time) on 9 August to 1400 hours on 10 August 1974. The military situation during this period remained relatively quiet throughout the Island. Some minor scattered shooting was reported on the Green Line in Nicosia in the morning of 10 August.

2. Humanitarian relief convoys, which had been stopped as a result of a disagreement concerning the resupply of National Guard soldiers stationed at the pilot tower in Famagusta harbour, were expected to be resumed in the afternoon, following word from Famagusta that an agreement on the resupply problem had been there.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on reports from my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNFICYP describing the situation in Cyprus from 1200 hours (local time) on 7 August to 1300 hours on 9 August. The military situation during the period remained relatively unchanged from the previous day.

2. In Kyrenia West district, Turkish forces continued to fire at Agridhaki area (AMR WE1307) in the afternoon of 7 August, using machine-guns, mortars, and artillery. The area was fairly quiet on 8 August except for some mortar fire at the villages of Vasilia (AMR WE1111) and Vavilos (AMR WE1013).

3. Kyrenia East district was fairly quiet except for mortar, tank and machine-gun fire in the Kythrea forest area (AMR WE3600) at 0915 hours on 8 August.

4. In Nicosia district, Turkish Cypriot fighters on 7 August moved into houses beyond the Green Line and erected road blocks in the Green Line area. Scattered exchanges of fire continued until 1717 hours on 8 August. The area of firing included Hermes, Constantine and Ledra Streets, the Irish Bridge area, the Omorphita sector and the area near the British High Commission.

5. In Famagusta district, the Turkish Cypriot leadership have stated that stores in Famagusta harbour have been secured by them for safekeeping.

6. In Paphos district, there was a brief exchange of fire near the Turkish Cypriot village of Vrecha in the afternoon of 8 August. A National Guard unit withdrew from the area following negotiations by UNFICYP at the district level.

7. The military representatives of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom met in the morning of 8 August. The following communiqué was issued shortly after midnight on 9 August:

"The representatives completed their reconnaissance during the day by detailed examination, part by foot, part by helicopter.

They were delayed by being trapped on Green Line in Nicosia city during the morning exchange of fire.

1/ AMR - approximate map reference.
They have spent the afternoon and evening preparing the final approval and signature of the report."

At 1300 hours on 9 August the military representatives signed the agreement on the demarcation line.

8. As regards humanitarian and economic matters, relief convoys left Nicosia on 8 and 9 August for the following Turkish controlled areas: Famagusta old city (3 trucks), Chatos and Epikho (1 truck), Galinoporni (2 trucks), Kochati and Margi (1 truck), Ayia (1 truck) and Galatia (2 trucks). An UNFICYP convoy, carrying supplies provided by Greek Cypriots, left for the Dome Hotel in Kyrenia, which is being used as a distribution point for approximately 1,400 Greek Cypriots believed to be in small groups in the Kyrenia area.
G. OBSERVATIONS

24. In the days since the adoption of Resolution 355 (1974) some progress has been achieved towards bringing peace to Cyprus.

However, despite the efforts of the United Nations, of interested governments and of the parties directly concerned, the ceasefire is not yet secure in all parts of the island: there have been forward movements of troops in some areas, and enclaves continue under occupation in other areas.

25. As indicated elsewhere in this report, UNFICYP has stood ready, since the adoption of Resolution 355, to carry out the functions devolving upon it under that resolution, and it has repeatedly urged the parties to take the necessary actions to that end, beginning with the full observance of the ceasefire.

Nevertheless, the full implementation of Security Council Resolutions 353 (1974) and 355 (1974) is still in its first stages.
IN EFFECTIVELY CARRYING OUT ITS TASK OF ASSISTING THE PARTIES
IN IMPLEMENTING THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, UNFICYP
NEEDS THEIR FULL CO-OPERATION, AS CALLED FOR IN PARAGRAPH 6 OF
RESOLUTION 353. THERE HAS BEEN A MEASURE OF CO-OPERATION IN MANY
PARTS OF THE ISLAND IN RECENT DAYS, BUT A GREATER DEGREE OF CO-
OPERATION IS REQUIRED IF FURTHER PROGRESS IS TO BE MADE IN
IMPLEMENTING RESOLUTIONS 353 AND 355, AND IF UNFICYP’S EFFORTS
ARE TO ACHIEVE THEIR MAXIMUM EFFECT. THIS PARTICULARLY
APPLIES TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE CEASE-FIRE, THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF UNFICYP SUPERVISED SECURITY ZONES AND THE EVACUATION OF OCCUPIED
TURKISH ENCLAVES. I HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THESE
PROBLEMS IN GENEVA WITH ALL OF THE PARTIES CONCERNED.
UNQUOTE;

URQUHART+

COL CKD+
AAA. WE HAVE PREPARED NEW SECTION D, QUOTE 'EXCHANGE OR RELEASE OF DETAINED MILITARY PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS UNQUOTE', REPRODUCING TURKISH NOTE OF 3 AUGUST TO ICRC AND ICRC'S REPLY OF 5 AUGUST.

BBB. THEN FOLLOWES NEW SECTION E QUOTE METHOD OF OPERATION OF UNFICYP UNQUOTE AS FOLLOWS:

QUOTE:

UNFICYP'S CURRENT OPERATIONS ARE BASED ON A FRAMEWORK OF STATIC POSTS, WHICH HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED WHEREVER POSSIBLE AT SENSITIVE PLACES, SUPPLEMENTED BY FREQUENT MOBILE PATROLS, BOTH MILITARY AND UN/CIVPOL, TO ALL PARTS OF DISTRICTS LYING OUTSIDE THE TURKISH CONTROLLED AREA. THE MAIN PURPOSES OF THIS ACTIVITY ARE TO GENERATE A FEELING OF CONFIDENCE AND TO OBTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING THE LOCAL SITUATION, NOT LEAST IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN THOSE AREAS WHERE HUMANITARIAN AND RELIEF MEASURES ARE REQUIRED. A SPECIAL PROBLEM EXISTS IN NICOSIA CITY, WHERE A CLOSE MILITARY CONFRONTATION EXISTS AND UNFICYP IS ENDEAVOURING TO INTERPOSE ITSELF TO PREVENT A RECURRENCE OF FIGHTING AND, IN PARTICULAR, TO PREVENT SHOOTING INCIDENTS, OF WHICH THERE CONTINUE TO BE MANY, FROM SPREADING THROUGHOUT THE CITY. THIS HAS REQUIRED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LARGE NUMBER OF UNFICYP...
POSTS ALONG THE AREAS OF CONFRONTATION AND VERY ACTIVE PATROLLING BETWEEN THEM.

17 WITHIN THE TURKISH CONTROLLED AREA, UNFICYP ACTIVITIES ARE CENTRED ON HUMANITARIAN AND RELIEF MEASURES IN KYRENIA AND CERTAIN SURROUNDING VILLAGES, ESPECIALLY BELLAPAIS. THESE ACTIVITIES INCLUDE THE DELIVERY OF FOOD TO A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF SMALL ISOLATED GROUPS.

18. IN ALL AREAS OUTSIDE THE TURKISH CONTROLLED AREA UNFICYP IS MAKING SPECIAL EFFORTS TO PREVENT LOOTING AND HARASSMENT OF CIVILIANS, ESPECIALLY IN THE MAJOR TOWNS, ALTHOUGH UNFICYP RESOURCES DO NOT PERMIT COMPLETE SURVEILLANCE OVER ALL THE AREAS CONCERNED.

19. A SPECIAL HUMANITARIAN ECONOMICS BRANCH WAS SET UP AT UNFICYP HEADQUARTERS ON 2 JULY 1974 TO DEAL SPECIFICALLY WITH PROBLEMS OF THIS NATURE. THAT BRANCH, WHICH IS STAFFED BY BOTH MILITARY PERSONNEL AND UNCI/VPOL MEMBERS, HAS BEEN MOST ACTIVE IN ORGANIZING AND COORDINATING A WIDE RANGE OF HUMANITARIAN AND RELIEF MEASURES FOR BOTH COMMUNITIES. THE BRANCH PROVIDES INFORMATION FOR, AND ARRANGES/LIAISON WITH, OTHER AGENCIES, ESPECIALLY THE ICRC REPRESENTATIVES IN CYPRUS. AT THE PRESENT TIME ALL FOOD RELIEF CONVOYS TO ALL PARTS OF THE ISLAND ARE ORGANIZED BY THIS BRANCH, WHICH ALSO ENGAGES IN MANY OTHER HUMANITARIAN TASKS, SUCH AS ARRANGING THE EVACUATION TO HOSPITAL OF URGENT MEDICAL CASES, BOTH BY UNITED NATIONS HELICOPTER AND BY ROAD AMBULANCE. UNQUOTE.

CCC. QUOTE UNFICYP'S STRENGTH UNQUOTE, CABLED PREVIOUSLY, BECOMES SECTION F WITH PARAGRAPHS RENUMBERED 20 TO 23;

URQUHART+

COL CKD+
476/IMMEDIATE

GUYER WECKMANN=MUNOZ/PROHASKA. FOLLOWING IS DRAFT TEXT OF

INTERIM REPORT UNDER RESOLUTION 353. WOULD APPRECIATE SECGEN'S

AS YOUR COMMENTS-SOONEST. QUOTE A. INTRODUCTION 1. AT THE 178TH

MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 31 JULY 1974, I DREW ;

P.. ;

THE ATTENTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL TO THE COMMUNICATION

I HAD RECEIVED ON THE PREVIOUS DAY FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, ON

BEHALF OF THE THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS WHO HAD BEEN NEGOTIATING

IN GENEVA, TRANSMITTING THE TEXT ;

P3/51/50 ;

OF THE DECLARATION AND STATEMENT WHICH HAD BEEN AGREED TO BY THE

FOREIGN MINISTER OF GREECE, TURKEY AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

(3/11396). I EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE AGREEMENT REACHED IN

GENEVA ON THE CEASE-FIRE WOULD BE A FIRST STEP TO THE FULL

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL ;

P4 ;

RESOLUTION 353 (1974). I ALSO REFERRED TO THE FUNCTIONS WHICH

THE DECLARATION ENVISAGED FOR UNFICYP. ON 1 AUGUST 1974,

THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTED RESOLUTION 353 (1974) IN WHICH,

TAKING NOTE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT MADE AT THE 178TH

MEETING, IT REQUESTED THE ;

P3/51/50 ;

SECRETARY GENERAL QUOTE TO TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION IN THE LIGHT

OF HIS STATEMENT AND TO PRESENT A FULL REPORT TO THE COUNCIL,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THAT THE CEASE-FIRE WILL BE THE FIRST STEP

IN THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 353

(1/74). INCLUDE 2. THIS INTERIM REPORT.
Gives an account of the action taken as of 8 August 1974 in pursuance of Resolution 353 (1974). It is anticipated that a full report will be presented to the Council in due course.

4. Immediately after the adoption of Resolution 353 (1974), I instructed Special Representative in Cyprus and the Commander of UNFICYP to proceed, in co-operation with the parties, with the full implementation of the role of UNFICYP as provided for in Security Council Resolution 355. The Special Representative and the Force Commander have since been in close touch with the parties and have indicated to them that UNFICYP stands ready to carry out all the functions devolving upon it under Resolution 355 (1974) of the Security Council. In particular, UNFICYP has repeatedly appealed to the parties to observe the cease-fire called for by the Security Council.

5. In its resolutions 353 (1974) and 354 (1974), the observance of the cease-fire called for by Security Council Resolution 353 (1974) and 354 (1974) since the outbreak of hostilities in Cyprus and especially since the adoption of Security Council Resolution 353, in accordance with my instructions, UNFICYP has made every effort to secure an effective cease-fire. In addition, UNFICYP has carried out continuous observation and reporting on the status of the observance of the cease-fire. This has provided the basis for regular reports to the Security Council on developments in Cyprus (S/11333/Add...Series).

6. In general, the fighting diminished substantially and ceased in some areas after the agreement announced on 22 July that Greece and Turkey had agreed on a cease-fire to be implemented at 1000 hours. Since that time, the cease-fire by and large has been observed by the parties throughout most of the island. However, intermittent fighting and some forward movement has continued in the area west of Kyrenia, along the coast and on the southern slopes of the Kyrenia Mountains. There has also been some movement on...
THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE MAIN TURKISH ENCLAVE, ESPECIALLY IN
THE HELAPAIAS AREA. EXCHANGES OF FIRE AND MINOR MOVEMENTS ALSO
OCCURRED IN THE WESTERN AND EASTERN OUTSKIRTS OF NICOSIA.

IN THE FAMAGUSTA HARBOUR AREA, UNFICYP HAS HAD TO INTERPOSE ITSELF BETWEEN THE TURKISH CYPRIOTS AND THE;

NATIONAL GUARD. C. ACTION TAKEN PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 353 (1974)

6. THE MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES OF GREECE, TURKEY AND THE UNITED
KINGDOM, TOGETHER WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF UNFICYP, BEGAN
MEETING IN NICOSIA ON 2 AUGUST 1974. THE COMMUNIQUES ISSUED BY
THE MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES;

P10/59/50;
HAVE BEEN REPRODUCED IN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S FURTHER REPORTS ON
DEVELOPMENTS IN CYPRUS (S/11333/ADD.13, PARA. 4 SEMICOLON
ADD.13, PARA. 5 SEMICOLON ADD.16, PARA 5 SEMICOLON ADD.17,
PARA. 6). ON 6 AUGUST, THE FORCE COMMANDER REPORTED TO ME THAT
PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED, SUBJECT TO APPROVAL
BY;

PI6;
THE GREEK AND TURKISH AUTHORITIES, ON THE GREATER PART OF THE
DEMARCAUTION LINE.

9. THE MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES HAVE NOT AS YET DETERMINED THE
SIZE OF THE SECURITY ZONE TO BE ESTABLISHED AT THE LIMIT OF THE
AREAS OCCUPIED BY THE TURKISH ARMED FORCES ON 30 JULY 1974 AT;

PI7;
200 HOURS GENEVA TIME. ACCORDINGLY, THE ACTION OF UNFICYP IN
RELATION TO PARAGRAPH 3(A) OF THE GENEVA DECLARATION HAS BEEN
LIMITED THUS FAR TO THE PARTICIPATION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF
UNFICYP IN THE DELIBERATION OF THE MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES.

10. CONCERNING THE PROVISION OF PARAGRAPH 3(B) OF THE;
PI8;
GENEVA DECLARATION WHICH PROVIDES FOR THE IMMEDIATE EVACUATION
OF QUOTE ALL THE TURKISH ENCLAVES OCCUPIED BY GREEK OR GREEK
CYPRIOIT FORCES UNQUOTE, THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND THE FORCE
COMMANDER HAVE REPORTED THAT ON 2 AUGUST 1974 VICE PRESIDENT
DENKTASH ADDRESSED A LETTER TO ACTING PRESIDENT CLERIDES REQUESTING
THAT THIS
THE QUESTION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PARAGRAPH 3(b) WILL BE DISCUSSED AT THE NEGOTIATIONS WHICH WERE RESUMED IN GENEVA ON 8 AUGUST. MY SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND THE FORCE COMMANDER HAVE DISCUSSED THIS MATTER WITH THE AUTHORITIES ON BOTH SIDES IN NICOSIA. UNFICYP STANDS READY TO ASSUME ITS FUNCTION OF PROTECTING THE TURKISH ENCLAVES AS SOON AS THE ESSENTIAL PRELIMINARY STEPS, NAMELY, EVACUATION OF THE QUOTE GREEK OR GREEK CYPRiot FORCES UNQUOTE, HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT.

11. PENDING THE EVACUATION OF GREEK OR GREEK CYPRiot FORCES, UNFICYP PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS IN RESPECT OF TURKISH ENCLAVES HAVE CONTINUED. UNFICYP IS REGULARLY PATROLLING ALL THE VILLAGES AND AREAS OCCUPIED BY THE NATIONAL GUARD, AS REPORTED IN MY REGULAR REPORTS. GENERALLY,

UNFICYP ASSISTS THE POPULATION BY ASCERTAINING NEEDS, PROVIDING CONVOYS FOR RELIEF SUPPLIES, ESCORTING PERSONS TO BUY SUPPLIES AND WHERE POSSIBLE PROVIDING WATER AND MEDICAMENTS. THE ABLE BODIED MALES FROM MANY OF THESE VILLAGES HAVE EITHER BEEN REMOVED TO PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMPS OR HAVE BEEN DIARMED AND RELEASED.

REGULARLY VISITED BY UNFICYP AND THE ICRC TO ENSURE THAT THEIR TREATMENT IS SATISFACTORY.

12. THE PROTECTIVE AND HUMANITARIAN FUNCTIONS DESCRIBED ABOVE ARE ALSO CARRIED OUT IN THE QUOTE OTHER TURKISH ENCLAVES UNQUOTE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 3(b) OF.
THE GENEVA DECLARATION, AS WELL AS IN MIXED VILLAGES. SOME OF THE ENCLAVES ARE SURROUNDED BY THE NATIONAL GUARD. OTHERS HAVE NOT BEEN AFFECTED BY THE HOSTILITIES. SOME OF THE MIXED VILLAGES HAVE COME UNDER NATIONAL GUARD CONTROL SEMICOLON OTHERS ARE UNTouched. UNFICYP VISITS ALL:

THESE VILLAGES REGULARLY AND HAS PROVIDED RELIEF CONVOYS IN THE SAME WAY AS FOR THE VILLAGES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 11. I SHALL REPORT FURTHER ON MEASURES TAKEN REGARDING UNFICYP SECURITY ZONES AND THE ASSUMPTION OF SECURITY AND POLICE FUNCTIONS IN MIXED VILLAGES BY UNFICYP IN MY NEXT REPORT.

D. UNFICYP STRENGTH

13. AT THE 1782ND MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, I EXPLAINED THAT THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF UNFICYP WAS OBVIOUSLY NOT SUFFICIENT FOR IT TO ENSURE EFFECTIVELY THE MAINTENANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE. I THEREFORE STATED MY INTENTION, IN COMPLIANCE WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 186 (1964);

OF 4 MARCH 1964 AND AS A FIRST STEP, TO ASK THE CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES URGENTLY TO REINFORCE THEIR CONTINGENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN SERVING WITH UNFICYP.

14. IN RESPONSE TO MY REQUEST, THE FOLLOWING PLEDGES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL TO STRENGTHEN UNFICYP WERE RECEIVED BY ME FROM THE CONTRIBUTING:
The table below indicates the projected strength of UNFICYP by August 1974 when the pledged and informed will have arrived in the island Colon:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The force commander has assessed the desirable strength of UNFICYP in the light of UNFICYP's present and future tasks. As a result of his assessment, the force commander has informed me that the reinforced strength of UNFICYP as described above is sufficient in terms of military personnel. However, he has recommended that the civilian police element of UNFICYP (UNCPOL) should be increased from 133 to 200. Accordingly, I have requested the governments providing civilian police to UNFICYP:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Contingent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>4,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Unit (Austria)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 4,292
ZY3545 SSS VIENNA 182 10 2000 =

MOST IMMEDIATE
UNATIONS
NEW YORK =

UNIDO 2235 URGUHART FROM PROASKA INFO 17474 GUYER
GENEVA AND WECKMANN REFERENCE INTERIM REPORT TO
SECURITY COUNCIL SECRETARY GENERAL AGREES WITH DRAFT
WITH FOLLOWING CHANGES AAA REFERENCE 4766 PARAGRAPH
6 LEAVE OUT QUOTE IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT UNQUOTE
PARAGRAPH 7 LEAVE OUT QUOTE FULL UNQUOTE BEFORE
= P 2 =
QUOTE COOPERATION UNQUOTE PARAGRAPH 9 INSERT QUOTE IN
UNQUOTE BEFORE QUOTE ACCORDANCE UNQUOTE PARAGRAPH
11 SECOND SENTENCE SHOULD READ QUOTE SINCE THAT TIME
COMA ALTHOUGH THE CEASE FIRE BY AND LARGE HAS BEEN
OBSERVED BY THE PARTIES THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE ISLAND
COMA INTERMITTENT FIGHTING AND SOME FORWARD MOVEMENT
HAS =
P 3 =
CONTINUED UNQUOTE REST OF SENTENCE REMAINS UNCHANGES
PARAGRAPH 25 SENTENCE SHOULD START SAY QUOTE THEY
ARE REGULARLY VISITED UNQUOTE

BBB REFERENCE A772 PARAGRAPH 19 THIRD SENTENCE SHOULD
READ QUOTE THE BRANCH OPERATING IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH
THE ICRC REPRESENTATIVES IN CYPRUS

COC REFERENCE YOUR 4773 PARAGRAPH 26 SECOND SENTENCE

LEAVE =

=PA/32 =

OUT QUOTE IN MANZ PARTS OF THE ISLAND UNQUOTE

NEW PARAGRAPH PLEASE ISSUE REPORT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

DATED 10 AUGUST SO AS TO AVOID THAT EVENTS OVERTAKE

CONTENTS OF REPORT =

UNIDO

c

c

c

c

c

c

c

c

c

c

c

COL CKS

1935Z
Y21327
YZ327 S (UN) NEW YORK 67 9 1426

EIATPRIORITE
UNIFICYP
NICOISA=

760. PREN CHAND. DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOUR VERY VALUABLE
SUGGESTIONS FOR SECGEN'S INTERIM REPORT. WE WILL CABLE YOU
FINAL DRAFT AS SOON AS SECGEN HAS APPROVED IT. INTERIM NATURE
OF REPORT MEANS WE SHALL NOT USE ALL OF=

P2/17=
DETAIL GIVEN BY YOU BUT THIS IS OF GREAT VALUE TO US FOR
OTHER PURPOSES ANYWAY=

URQUHART +

COL 760 +
EIRATPRIORITIE
UNATIONS
GENEVA
MOST IMMEDIATE
4773 GUYER/WECKMANN MUNOZ/PROHASKA. IF SECGEN FEELS
THAT REPORT SHOULD END WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS, SUGGEST FOLLOWING
TEXT FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION:
QUOTE:
G. OBSERVATIONS
PROGRESS HAS BEEN ACHIEVED TOWARDS BRINGING PEACE TO CYPRUS.
HOWEVER, DESPITE THE EFFORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OF INTERESTED
GOVERNMENTS AND OF THE PARTIES DIRECTLY CONCERNED, THE CEASE-
FIRE IS NOT YET SECURE IN ALL PARTS OF THE ISLAND: THERE HAVE
BEEN FORWARD MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN SOME AREAS, AND ENCLAVES
CONTINUE UNDER OCCUPATION IN OTHER AREAS.
25. AS INDICATED ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT, UNFICYP HAS STOOD
READY, SINCE THE ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION 355, TO CARRY OUT THE
FUNCTIONS DEVOLVING UPON IT UNDER THAT RESOLUTION, AND IT HAS
REPEATEDLY URGED THE PARTIES TO TAKE THE NECESSARY ACTIONS TO
THAT END, BEGINNING WITH THE FULL OBSERVANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE.
NEVERTHELESS, THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESO-

IN EFFECTIVELY CARRYING OUT ITS TASK OF ASSISTING THE PARTIES
IN IMPLEMENTING THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, UNFICYP
NEEDS THEIR FULL CO-OPERATION, AS CALLED FOR IN PARAGRAPH 5 OF
RESOLUTION 353. THERE HAS BEEN A MEASURE OF CO-OPERATION IN MANY
PARTS OF THE ISLAND IN RECENT DAYS, BUT A GREATER DEGREE OF CO-
OPERATION IS REQUIRED IF FURTHER PROGRESS IS TO BE MADE IN
IMPLEMENTING RESOLUTIONS 353 AND 355, AND IF UNFICYP'S EFFORTS
ARE TO ACHIEVE THEIR MAXIMUM EFFECT. THIS PARTICULARLY
APPLIES TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE CEASE-FIRE, THE ESTABLISHMENT

OF UNFICYP SUPERVISED SECURITY ZONES AND THE EVACUATION OF OCCUPIED
TURKISH ENCLAVES. I HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THESE
PROBLEMS IN GENEVA WITH ALL OF THE PARTIES CONCERNED.

UNQUOTE=

URQUHART+

COL CKD+
4772 GUYER/WECKMANN-MUNOZ/PHONASKA REFERENCE INTERIM REPORT

AAA. WE HAVE PREPARED NEW SECTION D QUOTE EXCHANGE ON RELEASE OF
DETAINED MILITARY PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS UNQUOTE, REPRODUCING
TURKISH NOTE OF 3 AUGUST TO ICRC AND ICRC'S REPLY OF 5 AUGUST.

BBB. THEN FOLLOWS NEW SECTION E QUOTE METHOD OF OPERATION OF
UNFICYP UNQUOTE AS FOLLOWS:

QUOTE:

16. UNFICYP'S CURRENT OPERATIONS ARE BASED ON A FRAMEWORK OF STATIC
POSTS, WHICH HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED WHEREVER POSSIBLE AT SPECIALLY
SENSITIVE PLACES, SUPPLEMENTED BY FREQUENT MOBILE PATROLS, BOTH
MILITARY AND UN CivicPOL, TO ALL PARTS OF DISTRICTS LYING OUTSIDE THE
TURKISH CONTROLLED AREA. THE MAIN PURPOSES OF THIS ACTIVITY ARE TO
GENERATE A FEELING OF CONFIDENCE AND TO OBTAIN INFORMATION
A SPECIAL PROBLEM EXISTS IN NICOSIA CITY, WHERE A CLOSE MILITARY CONFRONTATION EXISTS AND UNFICYP IS ENDEAVOURING TO INTERPOSE ITSELF TO PREVENT A RECURRENCE OF FIGHTING AND, IN PARTICULAR, TO PREVENT SHOOTING INCIDENTS, OF WHICH THERE CONTINUE TO BE MANY, FROM SPREADING THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

THIS HAS REQUIRED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LARGE NUMBER OF UNITED NATIONS POSTS ALONG THE AREAS OF CONFRONTATION AND VERY ACTIVE PATROLLING BETWEEN THEM.

17. WITHIN THE TURKISH CONTROLLED AREA, UNFICYP ACTIVITIES ARE CENTRED ON HUMANITARIAN AND RELIEF MEASURES IN KYRENIA AND CERTAIN SURROUNDING VILLAGES, ESPECIALLY BELLAPAIS. THESE ACTIVITIES INCLUDE THE DELIVERY OF FOOD TO A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF SMALL ISOLATED GROUPS.

18. IN ALL AREAS OUTSIDE THE TURKISH CONTROLLED AREA UNFICYP IS MAKING SPECIAL EFFORTS TO PREVENT LOOTING AND HARASSMENT OF CIVILIANS, ESPECIALLY IN THE MAJOR TOWNS, ALTHOUGH UNFICYP RESOURCES DO NOT PERMIT COMPLETE SURVEILLANCE OVER ALL THE AREAS CONCERNED.

19. A SPECIAL HUMANITARIAN ECONOMICS BRANCH WAS SET UP AT UNFICYP HEADQUARTERS ON 22 JULY 1974 TO DEAL SPECIFICALLY WITH PROBLEMS OF THIS NATURE. THAT BRANCH, WHICH IS STAFFED BY BOTH MILITARY PERSONNEL AND UNCIYPOL MEMBERS, HAS BEEN MOST ACTIVE IN ORGANIZING AND COORDINATING A WIDE RANGE OF HUMANITARIAN AND RELIEF MEASURES FOR BOTH COMMUNITIES. THE BRANCH PROVIDES INFORMATION FOR, AND ARRANGES LIAISON WITH, OTHER AGENCIES, ESPECIALLY THE ICHR REPRESENTATIVES IN CYPRUS. AT THE PRESENT TIME ALL FOOD RELIEF CONVOYS TO ALL PARTS OF THE ISLAND ARE ORGANIZED BY THIS BRANCH, WHICH ALSO ENGAGES IN MANY OTHER HUMANITARIAN TASKS, SUCH AS ARRANGING THE EVACUATION TO HOSPITAL OF URGENT MEDICAL CASES, BOTH BY UNITED NATIONS HELICOPTER AND BY ROAD AMBULANCE UNQUOTE.

CCC. QUOTE UNFICYP'S STRENGTH UNQUOTE, CABLED PREVIOUSLY, BECOMES SECTION F WITH PARAGRAPHS RENUMBERED 50 TO 23.
MOST IMMEDIATE
UNFICYP 1128
MISC 125 Loughtam NY INFO GUVER/WECKMANN-MUHOZ GENEVA FROM
PREM CHAND/MILES
FURTHER TO UNFICYP 1227 AND MISC 124

1. HERewith our draft suggestions and comments for Seggen's report
as requested in your 731

AAA. OBSErvance of ceasefire called for by resolution 353 and 354.
Believe special emphasis be given to para 2 of 353 which calls on
all parties to cease firing. This includes Turkish national forces
and provides the basis of Seggen's instructions to us to make every
effort to restore order, to implement the ceasefire and where
possible to interpose itself in crucial areas on ceasefire lines.
It also provides basis for our continuing activities in observing and
reporting on ceasefire violations along the edges of the enclave
whether by Turkish forces or national guard major breaches have been
included in our sitreps but assume you will mention in particular
attacks on UN camps, air attacks in vicinity of HQ UNFICYP and foreign
embassies, and our casualties. Assume also references to open city
negotiations for Nicosia, Ledra Palace Hotel incident and taking over
the airport, as well as continuing breaches of ceasefire up to today.

In summarizing one could say there was no response to the Security
Council resolution 353 until the agreement announced early morning 22
July that Greece and Turkey had agreed on a ceasefire to be
AT 1600 HOURS BY AND LARGE THIS AGREEMENT HELD IN ALL DISTRICTS
EXCEPT ALONG GREEN LINE IN NICOSIA CITY AND KYRENIA DISTRICT,
VIOLATIONS ON MAJOR SCALE HAVE CONTINUED SINCE THEN AS A RESULT OF
WHICH THE TURKISH CONTROLLED AREA HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLY EXPANDED
EAST AND WEST OF THE OLD ENCLAVE AND IN THE NICOSIA CITY AREA
ESPECIALLY ORHANPITA, TRACHONAS AND NEA POLIS AND TOWARDS THE AIRPORT.
TURKS BLAME NATIONAL GUARD OF OPENING FIRE. NATIONAL GUARD CLAIM THAT
THEY FIRED WHEN TURKS BEGAN MOVING FORWARDS
THEY FIRED WHEN TURKS BEGAN MOVING FORWARDS
ACTION TAKEN IN LIGHT OF SEGERS STATEMENT.
(1) DETERMINATION OF SECURITY ZONE.
MILITARY REPS MEETING IN ACCORDANCE PARA 3 (A) GENEVA
DECLARATION HAVE MET EACH DAY SINCE 2 AUGUST. AT THE OUTSET
DIFFERENCES EMERGED BETWEEN THE GREEK AND TURKISH REPRESENTATIVES
AS TO LOCATION OF THE DEMARCATION LINE AND ROLE UK SHOULD PLAY IN
CARRYING OUT TASKS ASSIGNED IN GENEVA DECLARATION. ON 4 AUGUST THE
REPRESENTATIVES AGREED TO ESTABLISH WHERE THE TURKISH FORCES WERE AS
OF THAT DAY WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO DISCUSSIONS IN FUTURE AS TO WHERE
THEIR POSITIONS WERE IN FACT AT 22.00 HOURS 30 JULY. THE REPS VISITED
CERTAIN AREAS ON 4 AND 5 AUGUST BY HELICOPTER AS A RESULT OF WHICH THEY
WERE ABLE TO ANNOUNCE OF 5 AUGUST THAT PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT HAD
BEEN REACHED ON SUBSTANTIAL PART OF DEMARCATION LINE. THIS AGREEMENT
SUBJECT TO APPROVAL GREEK AND TURKISH AUTHORITIES.
AFTER DEFERRING CONSIDERATION OF PORTION OF THE NORTHERN AREA,
REPS BEGAN CONSIDERATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMARCATION LINE
IN NICOSIA AREA. IN THIS CONNECTION THEY AGREED TO EXAMINE INFORMATION
PROVIDED BY UNFICYP. PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED ON THE
GREATER PART OF THE LINE FROM VEROLOKOS TO NICOSIA CLUB AREA
(ABOVE BASED ENTIRELY ON PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT. OUR CODE CABLES GIVE
MORE INFORMATION BUT WE ADVISE AGAINST ITS USE.)
(2)(3) AND (4) THESE PARAS CAUSE US SOME DIFFICULTY. AS YOU ARE AWARE
UNFICYP HAS ALWAYS RECOGNIZED ONLY THREE ENCLAVES - THE ONE NORTH
OF NICOSIA, LIMNIKI AND KOKKINA. THERE ARE OTHER TURKISH AREAS
THROUGHOUT CYPRUS WHERE THE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT OF GREEK CYPROS
...
Is restricted in varying degrees. There is total restriction in places like the Old City Famagusta, Scala, Paphos, Polis and partial restriction as in Galinoporni area where the restriction is limited only to road blocks — no territorial boundaries, in others only national guard and Cypol are restricted and as you are only too well aware there are places like ALEXHTORA, AYIOS ANDRONIKOS, AYIOS EVSTAVIOS, AYIOS THEODORIOS where Cypols right to enter is constantly challenged. In between these two extremes there are numerous variations of practice. We think this point should be made, but having made this reservation we can then give information about (A) Turkish town villages presently occupied by national guard, (B) other Turkish towns and villages and (C) mixed villages, for steps taken to implement paras 3 (B) and (C) of Geneva declaration and discussions with clerides and denktash see UNFICYP 1040 and 723. (A) The national guard are in occupation of the Turkish Cypriot quarters in Larnaca, Limassol, Kyri and Polis. They also occupy or control many Turkish Cypriot villages throughout the island. The exact number and their names is presently being checked. Fullest possible list will be cabled later. In general the most important of these are the Turkish villages near Famagusta Old City, SAkARYIA, KARALAO and BAYKAL and about half villages in that district. Almost all villages in Larnaca and Limassol districts. All but five in Paphos district. All Turkish villages outside enclaves in Lefka district. None in Nicosia or Kyrenia districts. UNFICYP is regularly patrolling all these villages and areas some of which have been abandoned. The situation in these villages varies. Looting has taken place in the abandoned Turkish areas around Famagusta, the Turkish quarter of Limassol and in a group of abandoned villages in the area evdimou/ALEXHTORA, where also houses have been burnt. UNFICYP has made representations.
CONTROLLED AREA. HERewith OUR DRAFTS AND SUGGESTIONS.
FOR BBB (5), WE SUGGEST SOME INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPH.
DRAWING ATTENTION TO UN'S TRADITIONAL HUMANITARIAN ROLE
AND TO FUNCTIONS IN THIS REGARD UNIFICYP HAS CARRIED OUT
UNDER OLD MANDATE (NORMALIZATION). THIS COULD BE
FOLLOWED BY SOMETHING ALONG FOLLOWING LINES. IMMEDIATELY
FOLLOWING THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES, UNIFICYP
BEGAN PROVIDING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE. THIS ASSISTANCE
COVERED EVACUATION OF WOUNDED, AND PROVISIONS OF PROTECTION
AND OF MEDICAL AND OTHER URGENTLY NEEDED SUPPLIES. MANY OF
THESEx FUNCTIONS WERE HANDED OVER TO THE INTERNATIONAL RED
CROSS WHEN THEY ARRIVED IN CYPRUS. SUCH PROBLEMS AS FALL
WITHIN THEIR RESPONSIBILITY SUCH AS THOSE RELATING
TO PRISONERS, CIVILIAN DETAINED AND MISSING PERSONS ARE
NOW BEING HANDLED BY THEM, ALTHOUGH UNIFICYP CONTINUES
TO SUPPLY INFORMATION BASED ON ITS WIDESPREAD
CONTACTS WITH ALMOST ALL AREAS THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND.
FOR A TIME, THE ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT OF RELIEF
SUPPLY CONVOYS WAS TAKEN OVER FOR UNIFICYP BY THE ICRC BUT
FOLLOWING DISCUSSIONS WITH ICRC REPS IN NICOSIA IT WAS
AGREED THAT UNIFICYP SHOULD RESUME RESPONSIBILITY.
RELIEF CONVOYS HAVE BEEN SENT TO BOTH GREEK
CYPRIOIS AND TURKISH CYPRIOIS WHO HAVE BEEN ISOLATED AS A
RESULT OF THE FIGHTING. FOR A TIME, UNIFICYP WAS UNABLE
TO ESCORT RELIEF CONVOYS INTO THE TURKISH CONTROLLED
AREA NORTH OF NICOSIA (SEE PARA BBB (6) BELOW.)
BUT THIS SITUATION HAS NOW BEEN RESOLVED AND UNIFICYP
CONVOYS HAVE OPERATED TO KYRENIA TOWN AND BELLAPIS VILLAGE
SINCE 7 AUGUST. IN ADDITION TO THESE TWO GREEK CYPRIOI
AREAS, UNIFICYP OR ICRC CONVOYS HAVE REACHED THE
FOLLOWING TURKISH CYPRIOI AREAS OR VILLAGES: FAMAGUSTA
OLD CITY, CHATOS, EPIKHO, GALINGPORI, ARENI,
KOUKIA, KNOODHRA, LOUOUJINA, AYIOS SOZENenos.
TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND HAS ESTABLISHED POSTS AND INCREASED PATROLS TO ASSIST IN PUTTING END TO THESE ACTIVITIES.
LOCAL AUTHORITIES BLAME ACTS OR IRREGULARS AND SITUATION NOW SEEMS UNDER CONTROL. IN OTHER VILLAGES THERE HAS BEEN ONLY MINOR LOOTING AND IN OTHERS NONE AT ALL. IN VILLAGES WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ABANDONED UNFICYP ASSISTS BY ASCERTAINING NEEDS, PROVIDING CONVOYS FOR RELIEF SUPPLIES, ESCORTING PERSONS TO BUY SUPPLIES AND WHERE POSSIBLE PROVIDING WATER AND MEDICAL NEEDS.
THE ABLE-BODIED MALES FROM MOST OF THESE VILLAGES HAVE EITHER BEEN REMOVED TO PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS OR HAVE BEEN DISARMED AND RELEASED. THOSE IN CAMPS HAVE HAD THEIR NAMES LISTED AND ARE REGULARLY VISITED BY UNFICYP'S AND ICRC.
OUR OFFICERS REPORT THAT THEIR TREATMENT GIVES NO CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT.

(B) TURKISH VILLAGES AND AREAS NOT CONTROLLED BY NATIONAL GUARD OR BY TURKISH ARMED FORCES. THE MAIN AREA IN THE CATEGORY IS FAMAGUSTA OLD CITY. THERE ARE ALSO MANY VILLAGES IN FAMAGUSTA DISTRICT SUCH AS KNOODHARA, GALINOPORNI, FIVE IN PAPHOS DISTRICT, THE TWO KILAVES OF LIMNITIS AND KOKKINA IN LEFKA DISTRICT AND ODD VILLAGES IN NICOSIA AND LARNACA. SOME ARE SURRENDERED BY NATIONAL GUARD BUT OTHERS HAVE SIMPLY BEEN BYPASSED. UNFICYP VISITS ALL REGULARLY AND HAS PROVIDED RELIEF CONVOYS IN THE SAME WAY FOR THOSE VILLAGES AND AREAS IN CATEGORY (A).

(C) THE SITUATION IS ALSO VARIED IN THE MIXED VILLAGES. SOME ARE UNDER NATIONAL GUARD CONTROL BUT OTHERS ARE UNTouched. UNFICYP HAS BEEN CARRYING OUT THE SAME ACTIVITIES IN THE MIXED VILLAGES AS IN THE OTHER TURKISH CYPRIOt AREAS AND VILLAGES.

2. IN ADDITION TO YOUR HEADING WE SUGGEST TWO MORE NAMELY UNDER YOUR BBB (5) UNFICYP HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES AND (6) UNFICYP OPERATIONS WITHIN THE TURKISH
LANACA (TURKISH SECTOR), LEFKA DISTRICT, LIMMITIS AND KOKKINA.

For BBB (6). Section could begin with Reference to Secgen's Statements at 178th Meeting - PARA referring to nature of UNIFCYP's continued presence in Turkish area of control, leading on to assurances given by Ecevit to Secgen and announced in Secco, then follow with brief account of subsequent negotiations at HQ emphasizing that we still maintain camp at Tuklos, posts at Dome Hotel and Bellapais and UNCIYPOL detachment in Kyrenia town. Refer to continued restrictions of freedom of movement which prevents us carrying out our legitimate functions. Refer to what we have reported about looting, treatment of Greek Cypriot women and children, separation of men and no knowledge about whereabouts.

CK later

TOD 2152Z

C

TOD 2222Z
Sections of the document are not legible due to handwriting. However, the text appears to be a letter or a memo discussing the implementation of Resolution 353 (1974) and the negotiation process in Geneva. The letter mentions the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom, on behalf of the three foreign ministers who had been negotiating in Geneva, transmitting the text of the Declaration and Statement which had been agreed to by the Foreign Minister of Greece, Turkey, and the United Kingdom (S/11398). The hope is expressed that the agreement reached in Geneva on the cease-fire would be a first step to the full implementation of Security Council Resolution 353 (1974).
THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTED RESOLUTION 355 (1974) IN WHICH:

TAKING NOTE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT MADE AT THE 1788TH
MEETING, IT REQUESTED THE =

P5/52/50 =

SECRETARY GENERAL QUOTE TO TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION IN THE LIGHT
OF HIS STATEMENT AND TO PRESENT A FULL REPORT TO THE COUNCIL,
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THAT THE CEASE-FIRE WILL BE THE FIRST STEP
IN THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 353
(1974). UNQUOTE 3. THIS INTERIM REPORT =

P6 =

GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION TAKEN AS OF 8 AUGUST 1974 IN
Pursuance of Resolution 355 (1974). IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT A
FULL REPORT WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL IN DUE COURSE.

4. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION 355 (1974),
INSTRUCTED SPECIAL =

P7 =

REPRESENTATIVE IN CYPRUS AND THE COMMANDER OF UNIFICYP TO PROCEED,
IN FULL CO-OPERATION WITH THE PARTIES, WITH THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE ROLE OF UNIFICYP AS PROVIDED FOR IN SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 355. 5. THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND THE FORCE
COMMANDER HAVE SINCE BEEN IN CLOSE TOUCH =

P8 =

WITH THE PARTIES AND HAVE INDICATED TO THEM THAT UNIFICYP STANDS
READY TO CARRY OUT ALL THE FUNCTIONS DEVOLVING UPON IT UNDER
RESOLUTION 355 (1974) OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. IN PARTICULAR,
UNIFICYP HAS REPEATEDLY APPEALED TO THE PARTIES TO OBSERVE THE
CEASE-FIRE CALLED FOR BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL =

P9 =

THE CEASE-FIRE CALLED FOR BY SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

6. SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES IN CYPRUS AND ESPECIALLY
SINCE THE ADOPTION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 353 (1974) ACCORDANCE =
WITH MY INSTRUCTIONS, UNFICYP HAS MADE EVERY EFFORT TO SECURE AN EFFECTIVE CEASE-FIRE. IN ADDITION, UNFICYP HAS CARRIED OUT CONTINUOUS OBSERVATION AND REPORTING ON THE STATUS OF THE OBSERVANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE. THIS HAS PROVIDED THE BASIS FOR REGULAR REPORTS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON:

DEVELOPMENTS IN CYPRUS (S/11353/ADD...SERIES)

7. IN GENERAL, THE FIGHTING DIMINISHED SUBSTANTIALLY AND CEASED IN SOME AREAS AFTER THE AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED ON 22 JULY THAT GREECE AND TURKEY HAD AGREED ON A CEASE-FIRE TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT 1600 HOURS. SINCE THAT TIME, THE CEASE-FIRE BY AND LARGE HAS BEEN OBSERVED BY THE PARTIES THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE ISLAND. HOWEVER, INTERMITTENT FIGHTING AND SOME FORWARD MOVEMENT HAS CONTINUED IN THE AREA WEST OF KYRENIA, ALONG THE COAST AND ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPES OF THE KYRENIA MOUNTAINS. THERE HAS ALSO BEEN SOME MOVEMENT ON:

THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE MAIN TURKISH ENCLAVE, ESPECIALLY IN THE BELLAPAIS AREA. EXCHANGES OF FIRE AND MINOR MOVEMENTS ALSO OCCURRED IN THE WESTERN AND EASTERN OUTSKIRTS OF NICOSIA.

IN THE FAMAGUSTA HARBOR AREA, UNFICYP HAS HAD TO INTERPOSE ITSELF BETWEEN THE TURKISH CYPRIOTS AND THE:

NATIONAL GUARD. C. ACTION TAKEN PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 355 (1974)

8. THE MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES OF GREECE, TURKEY AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, TOGETHER WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF UNFICYP, BEGAN MEETING IN NICOSIA ON 2 AUGUST 1974. THE COMMUNIQUES ISSUED BY THE MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES:

HAVE BEEN REPRODUCED IN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S FURTHER REPORTS ON
On 8 August, the Force Commander reported to me that provisional agreement had been reached, subject to approval by the Greek and Turkish authorities, on the greater part of the demarcation line.

9. The military representatives have not as yet determined the size of the security zone to be established at the limit of the areas occupied by the Turkish armed forces on 30 July 1974 at 2200 hours Geneva time. Accordingly, the action of UNFICYP in relation to paragraph 3(a) of the Geneva Declaration has been limited thus far to the participation of a representative of UNFICYP in the deliberation of the military representatives.

10. Concerning the provision of paragraph 3(b) of the Geneva Declaration which provides for the immediate evacuation of all the Turkish enclaves occupied by Greek or Greek Cypriot forces unquote, the special representative and the Force Commander have reported that on 2 August 1974 Vice President Denktash addressed a letter to Acting President Clerides requesting that this evacuation should be carried out. It does not appear that Mr. Clerides has replied to that letter, but it is understood that the question of the implementation of paragraph 3(b) will be discussed at the negotiations which were resumed in Geneva on 8 August. My special representative and the Force Commander have discussed this matter with the authorities on both sides in Nicosia. UNFICYP stands ready to
AS THE ESSENTIAL PRELIMINARY STEPS, NAMELY, EVACUATION OF THE QUOTE GREEK OR GREEK CYRIOT FORCES UNQUOTE, =

P21/51 =

HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT.

11. PENDING THE EVACUATION OF GREEK OR GREEK CYRIOT FORCES, UNIFICYP PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS IN RESPECT OF TURKISH ENCLAVES HAVE CONTINUED. UNIFICYP IS REGULARLY PATROLLING ALL THE VILLAGES AND AREAS OCCUPIED BY THE NATIONAL GUARD, AS REPORTED IN MY REGULAR REPORTS. GENERALLY, =

P22/54/50 =

UNIFICYP ASSISTS THE POPULATION BY ASCERTAINING NEEDS, PROVIDING CONVOYS FOR RELIEF SUPPLIES, ESCORTING PERSONS TO BUY SUPPLIES AND WHERE POSSIBLE PROVIDING WATER AND MEDICAMENTS. THE ABLE BODIED MALES FROM MANY OF THESE VILLAGES HAVE EITHER BEEN REMOVED TO PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMPS OR HAVE BEEN DIARMED AND RELEASED. =

P23 =

REGULARLY VISITED BY UNIFICYP AND THE ICRC TO ENSURE THAT THEIR TREATMENT IS SATISFACTORY.

12. THE PROTECTIVE AND HUMANITARIAN FUNCTIONS DESCRIBED ABOVE ARE ALSO CARRIED OUT IN THE QUOTE OTHER TURKISH ENCLAVES UNQUOTE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 3(B) OF =

P24 =

THE GENEVA DECLARATION, AS WELL AS IN MIXED VILLAGES. SOME OF THEENCLAVES ARE SURROUNDED BY THE NATIONAL GUARD SEMICOLON OTHERS HAVE NOT BEEN AFFECTED BY THE HOSTILITIES. SOME OF THE MIXED VILLAGES HAVE COME UNDER NATIONAL GUARD CONTROL SEMICOLON OTHERS ARE UNTOUCHED. UNIFICYP VISITS ALL =

P25 =

THese VILLAGES REGULARLY AND HAS PROVIDED RELIEF CONVOYS IN THE SAME WAY AS FOR THE VILLAGES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 11.

I SHALL REPORT FURTHER ON MEASURES TAKEN REGARDING UNIFICYP SECURITY ZONES AND THE ASSUMPTION OF SECURITY AND POLICE FUNCTIONS
D. UNFICYP STRENGTH

13. AT THE 1782ND MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, I EXPLAINED THAT THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF UNFICYP WAS OBVIOUSLY NOT SUFFICIENT FOR IT TO ENSURE EFFECTIVELY THE MAINTENANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE. I THEREFORE STATED MY INTENTION, IN COMPLIANCE WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 186 (1964) =

OF 4 MARCH 1964 AND AS A FIRST STEP, TO ASK THE CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES URGENTLY TO REINFORCE THEIR CONTINGENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN SERVING WITH UNFICYP.

14. IN RESPONSE TO MY REQUEST, THE FOLLOWING PLEDGES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL TO STRENGTHEN UNFICYP WERE RECEIVED BY ME FROM THE CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Pledge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. THE TABLE BELOW INDICATES THE PROJECTED STRENGTH OF UNFICYP BY 14 AUGUST 1974 WHEN THE PLEDGED REINFORCEMENT WILL HAVE ARRIVED IN THE ISLAND COLON:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Pledge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16. THE FORCE COMMANDER HAS ASSESSED THE DESIRABLE STRENGTH OF UNFICYP IN THE LIGHT OF UNFICYP'S PRESENT AND FUTURE TASKS.

AS A RESULT OF HIS ASSESSMENT THE FORCE COMMANDER HAS INFORMED ME THAT:

P30 =

THE REINFORCED STRENGTH OF UNFICYP AS DESCRIBED ABOVE IS SUFFICIENT IN TERMS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL. HOWEVER, HE HAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE CIVILIAN POLICE ELEMENT OF UNFICYP (UNCIVPOL) SHOULD BE INCREASED FROM 153 TO 200. ACCORDINGLY, I HAVE REQUESTED THE GOVERNMENTS PROVIDING CIVILIAN POLICE TO UNFICYP =

P31/14 =

TO INCREASE THEIR POLICE CONTINGENTS IN ORDER TO REACH THIS FIGURE. UNQUOTE =

URQUHART +

COL CK 1532/1516 +
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on reports from my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNFICYP describing the situation in Cyprus from 1300 hours (local time) on 6 August to 1200 hours on 7 August 1974. The military situation during this period remained generally quiet, but fighting continued in the Lapithos-Karavas area and tension remained high at Famagusta.

2. In Kyrenia West district, shelling and mortaring by Turkish forces was reported at Vasilia, Kyrenia Pass, Agridhaki, Kondemenos and the National Guard position at AMR WE1301 1/. The shelling was less intense than on the previous day.

3. In Nicosia district, several exchanges of small arms fire occurred during the night at various points along the Green line.

4. In Famagusta harbour, the situation was quiet but tense. UNFICYP is pursuing negotiations.


6. Military representatives of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, with a representative of UNFICYP, met in the morning of 7 August. The following communiqué was issued:

"The representatives met at 0900 hours local time. At 1105 hours they left to carry out a ground reconnaissance in the outlying western areas of Nicosia. They reached provisional agreement on the greater part of the line from Yerolakkos to the Nicosia Club area. The representatives will meet tomorrow, 8 August, at 0800 hours local time, in an attempt to complete their work. This will involve further ground and aerial reconnaissance. Today's work was continued in an atmosphere of since co-operation. The representatives adjourned at 1945 hours local time."

7. UNFICYP activities in the humanitarian field continued and the situation concerning freedom of movement for relief convoys improved in the area of Kyrenia.

1/ AMR - approximate map reference.
Supplies were delivered for Greek Cypriots at the Dome Hotel, Kyrenia, and at Bellapais. Supplies were delivered to Turkish Cypriots at Ayios Sozomenos and Louroujina. UNFICYP is also assisting villages where the electrical and water supplies have been disrupted as a result of the recent events.

8. Sixty-four Greek Cypriot men, who had previously been removed from the Dome Hotel, were brought back on 6 August.

9. Private Joseph Lionel Gilbert Perron, a member of the Canadian contingent, sustained two bullet wounds at 2315 hours on 6 August on Shakespeare Avenue in Nicosia. He died of his wounds while being evacuated to a hospital. An investigation is under way.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on reports from my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNFICYP describing the situation in Cyprus from 1400 hours (local time) on 5 August to 1300 hours on 6 August 1974. The military situation during this period remained quiet throughout the island with the exception of the Karavas-Lapithos area and Famagusta harbour.

2. In Kyrenia West district machine-gun and mortar fire by Turkish forces was reported in the morning of 6 August in the Karavas-Lapithos area, and an UNFICYP patrol that was caught in the firing was obliged to withdraw. Machine-gun and mortar fire was also reported in the area of Agridhaki (AMR WE1408 and WE1409) at 1130 hours on 6 August.

3. The city of Nicosia is being intensively patrolled by UNFICYP and only one minor cease-fire violation was reported.

4. In Famagusta, Turkish Cypriot fighters moved one platoon from the old city into the northern part of the harbour and erected a road block under the Diamond Tower (AMR WD8587) during the afternoon of 5 August. At 1810 hours the fighters opened some small arms fire in the direction of the National Guard, which thereupon brought six armoured cars into nearby Sakarya village (AMR WD8488). The UNFICYP troops in the area interposed themselves between the two forces to prevent further firing, and reinforcements of British, Canadian and Finnish troops were brought in during the evening. A protest was received from Acting President Clerides, who stated that the Turkish Cypriots were seeking to gain control of Famagusta port. UNFICYP is negotiating the matter both in Nicosia and in Famagusta in an effort to find a peaceful solution and avoid a confrontation.

5. The sixth meeting of military representatives of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, together with a representative of UNFICYP, took place in the evening of 5 August. The following communique was issued:

"Following an aerial reconnaissance of the eastern area this morning, provisional agreement was reached today on a substantial part of the demarcation line. This is now subject to approval by the Greek and Turkish authorities. The remaining areas are under active consideration. The meeting ended at 2145 hours. The meeting on 6 August will commence at 0900 hours local time."

1/ AMR - approximate map reference.
6. After the seventh meeting on 6 August, the following communique was issued:

"By mutual agreement the representatives met this morning at 1120 hours local time. This was a little later than planned in view of the situation on the northern sector which made it necessary for the representatives to seek further instructions. The meeting then considered the general area of Nicosia. They agreed to examine information provided by UNFICYP for the purpose of assisting the establishment of the demarcation line. The meeting ended at 1800 hours local time. The representatives consider that they have made some progress today and will reconvene tomorrow, 7 August, at 0900 hours local time."

7. Concerning humanitarian problems, UNFICYP, at the request of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), has again assumed responsibility for most of the relief convoys bringing assistance to Greek and Turkish Cypriots. UNFICYP convoys were dispatched on 6 August to Kyrenia (Dome Hotel) and Bellapais, where limited movement of such convoys is again permitted. In the Limassol district, Turkish Red Crescent relief supplies have been flown to Akrotiri (British Sovereign Base) by British military aircraft and distributed to Turkish Cypriots throughout Limassol and Paphos districts. Supplies provided by Turkish authorities were also moved, by UNFICYP convoys, to Knodhara, Kouklia, Louroujina and Ayios Sozomenos. UNFICYP is planning to run, on the average, six three-ton truckloads of food to villages throughout the island every day.

8. Restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNFICYP in the area occupied by Turkish forces were relaxed during the period under review. UNFICYP economic officers are making arrangements to visit certain Greek Cypriot villages in that area. At Bellapais, UNFICYP patrolling has been resumed in the village by agreement with the Turkish military authorities. On 5 August the Turkish authorities returned 100 Greek Cypriot prisoners to the village and released them to their homes. These persons, together with several hundred Greek Cypriot civilians who had remained in the village, can move freely. The ICRC has visited 127 Greek Cypriot men who had been brought from Kyrenia to the Saray police station. No further busloads of Greek Cypriot women and children have been delivered over the green line during this period. The situation of the Greek Cypriot population of Karavas and Lapithos is not known, as fighting is continuing in the area.

9. Developments relating to the Turkish Cypriot population in areas under National Guard control may be summed up as follows:

(a) In Nicosia district, Turkish Cypriot villages are being visited daily by UNFICYP. As some are short of food and medical supplies, UNFICYP will seek to bring relief convoys into the area on 7 August.

(b) In Kyrenia West district, the Turkish Cypriots in the mixed village of Dhiorios are staying in the local school building, but it is not clear whether they are there under restraint or have gone there of their own accord for protection. At Ayia Irini the women and children remain in the village, whereas the men have gone to the village of Kambylı which remains under Turkish Cypriot control. Turkish Cypriots in this district do not appear to face serious food problems.
(c) At Famagusta, some looting has taken place in the Turkish Cypriot localities of Sakaria and Baykal, close to the old city, but the situation has been brought under control after strong protests by UNFICYP. There are now over 10,000 Turkish Cypriots in the old city, twice the normal population. There is no serious food shortage since the arrival of relief convoys (see S/11353/Add.15, para. 7 (e)). Supplies from warehouses on the nearby wharf are also being used. Food is said to be needed at other Turkish Cypriot villages in Famagusta district, and UNFICYP is organizing convoys to provide it.

(d) In Larnaca, some 700 Turkish Cypriot fighters are being held in the Greek school under UNFICYP protection, but are fed by the National Guard. The Turkish Cypriot inhabitants of Alaminos, who had abandoned the village, are slowly returning following the establishment of a UNFICYP observation post. In the Scala area of Larnaca there have been some cases of looting.

(e) In Limassol district, looting and destruction on a considerable scale occurred in the Turkish Cypriot quarter of Limassol town and in the villages of Evdhimou and Alekhtora. In the village of Mari, which surrendered to the Greek Cypriots, houses were searched by the National Guard but there have been no reports of looting.

(f) In Paphos district, all but six Turkish Cypriot villages have surrendered their arms to the National Guard. So far, the six villages that continue under Turkish Cypriot military control have only been visited by UNFICYP patrols. UNFICYP is seeking permission from the National Guard to bring in relief convoys as well. One village, Souskiou, has been abandoned by the Turkish Cypriots and looting has occurred. All prisoners in this district are held by the National Guard at Yeroskipou where they are regularly visited by UNFICYP and the ICRC. Minor looting occurred in the Turkish Cypriot quarters of Paphos and Polis, but the situation is now reported under control. The Force Commander has protested the demolition of Turkish Cypriot military positions carried out after the cease-fire.

(g) In Lefka district, relief convoys have reached Lefka town where the Turkish Cypriot fighters surrendered and have been disarmed, and also Limmitis and Kokkina, which remain under Turkish Cypriot control. Minor looting has been reported in Lefka. Prisoners in this district are held at Morphou, where they are regularly visited by UNFICYP and the ICRC. All other Turkish Cypriot villages are being visited regularly by UNFICYP, which has brought in water and medical supplies as required.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on reports from my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNFICYP describing the situation in Cyprus from 2200 hours (local time) on 3 August to 1400 hours on 5 August 1974, and on a number of cables giving an account of developments in the humanitarian field. The military situation during this period remained generally quiet, except for some firing on 4 August in the Lapithos area and in the western part of Nicosia city. There have been no reports of shooting on 5 August.

2. In Kyrenia West district, following exchanges of fire in the early morning of 4 August in the Lapithos-Karavas area (S/11353/Add.14, para. 2), Turkish troops advanced their forward positions approximately 300 metres westward from their previous lines at AMR W205118. 1/

3. The exchange of fire in Nicosia city referred to above took place in the evening of 4 August, with firing across the Pedieos River near the Ledra Palace Hotel. Firing stopped after negotiations by UNFICYP.

4. The UNFICYP observation post on the outskirts of Bellapais (S/11353/Add.14, para. 3), initially re-established with only two Finnish soldiers, was increased to nine men as from the morning of 5 August. Elsewhere in the main Turkish-Cypriot enclave UNFICYP has reported restrictions on its freedom of movement.

5. The third meeting of military representatives of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, together with a representative of UNFICYP, took place on 3 August. The following communiqué was issued:

"The representatives exchanged views throughout the day which confirmed certain opposing views regarding the location of the demarcation line and the role which the United Nations should play in carrying out the tasks assigned in the Geneva Declaration.

The representatives agreed to refer certain of these matters to their respective superior for direction and to meet again on 4 August at 1000 hours local time."

1/ AMR - approximate map reference.
The fourth and fifth meetings were held on 4 August. The following communique was issued after the fourth meeting:

"The meeting assembled at 1000 hours local time. We agreed to attempt to establish where the Turkish forces are today, Sunday 4 August 1974, without prejudice to discussions in the future as to where their positions were in fact at 2200 hours on 30 July. We decided to visit by helicopter four areas on the ground. We adjourned from 1145 hours to 1445 hours to enable the Greek and Turkish representatives to clear the flight with their respective military authorities and to make reception facilities at the proposed landing points. If time does not permit all four areas to be visited today the programme will be continued on 5 August 1974."

After the fifth meeting the following communique was issued:

"The representatives resumed their discussions at 1915 hours local time following the visit by helicopter to certain areas on the western extremity of the Turkish controlled area. The aerial reconnaissance having provided information of use to the representatives they were able to record certain confirmed data and to isolate points for further examination.

The meeting adjourned at 2230 hours and will recommence on 5 August at 0730 hours. The aerial reconnaissance will be continued starting in the north-eastern area."

The military representatives carried out an aerial reconnaissance by helicopter in the eastern area on 5 August and reconvened in the afternoon.

6. With regard to humanitarian problems, the areas of major concern continue to be the Greek Cypriot villages in Kyrenia district (east and west) and the Turkish Cypriot villages in other districts.

7. Developments relating to the Turkish Cypriot population in areas under National Guard control may be summarized as follows:

(a) After the outbreak of hostilities the National Guard undertook military action against most of the Turkish enclaves and villages throughout the island. The majority of Turkish Cypriot villages outside the main enclave were occupied by the National Guard.

(b) In most cases the Turkish Cypriot men of military age were taken prisoner, whereas women and children remained in their villages. Some 5,300 Turkish Cypriots sought refuge in the British Sovereign Base Areas (SBA).

(c) In Larnaca district, some 800 Turkish Cypriots are kept as prisoners. There is also a prison camp in the stadium of Limassol, where some 1,300 Turkish Cypriots were detained; most of these have since been transferred to a school. Prisoners from Lefka district have been transferred in part to Limassol. UNCIVPOL is permitted to visit this prison camp and has reported that the detainees are well treated. There is a shortage of blankets.

/...
(d) UNFICYP has organized a series of supply convoys to areas where Turkish Cypriots were surrounded by the National Guard and were reported to be in need of food, water, and medicine.

(e) Convoys were sent in particular to Knodhara and the old city of Famagusta (Famagusta district) and to Limnitis and Kokkina (Lefka district). Since 31 July this task has been assumed by the ICRC, with UNFICYP assistance.

(f) Incidents of looting of Turkish Cypriot homes and properties by irregular Greek Cypriot forces have been reported in Limassol town and Evdhimou (Limassol district). These incidents were eventually stopped by the combined efforts of the National Guard and UNFICYP troops in the area.

8. Developments relating to the Greek Cypriot population in areas occupied by Turkish forces may be summarized as follows:

(a) After the outbreak of hostilities, the greater part of the Greek Cypriot population tried to leave the area where landings had occurred. Those who remained in Greek Cypriot towns and villages were brought by Turkish troops to several assembly points, principally in Kyrenia (Dome Hotel), Bellapais, Karmi and Trimithi. After some time most foreign nationals could leave the area with the help of UNFICYP and a rescue operation by the British Navy.

(b) Most of the male population of the Greek Cypriot villages were taken prisoner and escorted by Turkish troops into the areas of Boghaz-Geunyely-Orta Keuy. Some of the women and children of many villages were eventually told to leave their villages and to cross the lines into territory controlled by the National Guard. Others were transported, without their possessions, to Nicosia by bus and set free with instructions to cross the Green line into the Greek Cypriot sector of the city.

(c) In the Kyrenia area, most shops and many houses are reported to have been looted. Automobiles left behind by Greek Cypriots and foreign nationals have been damaged or removed.

(d) The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), with the assistance of UNFICYP, has endeavoured to send convoys with food and other essential supplies to the detained Greek Cypriot civilians. The Turkish Army has announced that all civilians would henceforth be fed by the Turkish authorities.

9. UNFICYP has established a special office to deal with the problem of missing persons. This office functions in close co-operation with the ICRC and other competent authorities. About 800 persons, including both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, have been reported missing. Some 300 missing persons have been located.

10. In general the supply situation for the civilian population is fairly satisfactory, although certain areas, particularly in the vicinity of Kyrenia, are facing difficulties. Restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNFICYP have made it difficult to obtain an accurate picture of the situation.
11. During the night of 4 August, the Turkish Embassy passed the following message to UNFICYP with the request that it be transmitted to the Greek Cypriot authorities:

"With reference to paragraph 3 (d) of the Geneva Declaration, Turkey states her readiness to release all civilian Greek and Greek Cypriots who are in the Turkish controlled areas without regard to equality of numbers.

Turkey seeks a similar statement from the other interested parties and the ICRC should undertake its responsibilities and fulfil its duty in that respect and state its readiness to co-operate. Turkey gives priority to the release of civilians and as soon as the release of civilians is accomplished the exchange of prisoners should take place."
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on a report from my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNFICYP describing the situation in Cyprus at 2200 hours on 3 August, with two items of information relating to the morning of 4 August. The report indicated that the military situation was generally quiet throughout the island, except for some firing in the Lapithos area.

2. Kyrenia district west was generally quiet except for some firing in the area of Lapithos (AMR WE 1610). 1/

3. In Kyrenia district east, local United Nations troops at Bellapais (AMR WD 3207) were required by Turkish troops to withdraw late yesterday. Following representations by the Force Commander, the post at Bellapais was re-established on 4 August, but it is understood that most of the population and refugees are no longer in the village.

4. In Nicosia district, two shots and two explosions were reported in the city during the day; no protest was registered by either side.

5. Famagusta district was generally quiet.

6. In Larnaca district, Limassol zone and Lefka district there was nothing to report.

7. The meeting of military representatives of Greece, Turkey, the United Kingdom and UNFICYP continued throughout 3 August and resumed on 4 August.

8. Humanitarian problems continued to exist in the Kyrenia area, where the movements of UNFICYP forces continued to be subject to restriction. A party of 28 Greek Cypriots - 14 women and 14 children - were released from the Dome Hotel on 3 August and were returned to Nicosia to the Greek-Cypriot quarter. Twenty-eight men released from the Dome Hotel were detained in Nicosia for a further day of interrogation before being released.

9. Convoys of food were sent on 3 August to the Turkish quarters of Lefka and Famagusta.

10. A more general report on economic and Humanitarian matters is in course of preparation.

1/ AMR - approximate map reference.

74-20602
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on reports from my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNFICYP describing the situation in Cyprus at 2200 hours on 1 August and at 1400 hours (local time) on 2 August 1974. The latest report indicated that the cease-fire appeared to be generally holding except for sporadic firing in the Kyrenia range.

2. Developments in Kyrenia district included some firing on 1 August west of Kyrenia, where Turkish forces had entered the southern part of Karavas but remained outside Lapithos (see S/11353/Add.12, para. 2). In the evening of that day additional exchanges of fire and shelling were reported south-west and west of the city of Kyrenia, and in the morning of 2 August some firing was again reported west of Nicosia and also west of Lapithos. There were no reports of fighting on the eastern flank of the main Turkish Cypriot enclave. Turkish forces in the evening of 1 August entered Bellapais.

3. In the Nicosia area, there was an exchange of fire in the evening of 1 August in the vicinity of the Ledra Palace Hotel. On 2 August the Force Commander issued an appeal to the Commander of the Turkish forces in Cyprus and to the Commander of the National Guard asking them to make every possible effort to prevent any recurrence of firing in the capital and offering the assistance of UNFICYP in achieving the complete observance of the cease-fire.

4. The first meeting of military representatives of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, together with a representative of UNFICYP, was held from 1630 hours to 2030 hours on 2 August 1974 to discuss practical arrangements to determine the limits of areas occupied. The following communiqué was issued:

"There has been an exchange of views and there are areas of difference which will be restudied for further discussions. Before meeting again tomorrow morning at approximately 0900 hours, both sides will be able to study their positions with regard to the details of the city of Nicosia."

5. Concerning humanitarian activities, the movement of Red Cross relief convoys was resumed in the morning of 1 August when shipments of food, water and medical supplies were sent to the Greek Cypriots in Kyrenia district and to the Turkish Cypriots in Limnitis and Kokkina. On 2 August a convoy left for Lefka district
and additional convoys were being planned. Responsibility for humanitarian relief operations has now been assumed by the International Committee of the Red Cross, with UNFICYP assistance, including the provision of drivers. UNFICYP also arranged for the delivery to Kyrenia on 1 August of a generator to restore the water supply in that area. The generator was provided by the Cyprus Government at the request of the Turkish Cypriot authorities.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on reports from my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNFICYP describing the situation in Cyprus at 2300 hours on 29 July, 2000 hours on 30 July and 1600 and 2200 hours on 31 July 1974.

2. The situation during this period remained generally quiet except for the Kyrenia district, where fighting continued on 29 July in the area of Ayios Epiktetos (see S/11353/Add.10, para. 3). On 30 July, there was only sporadic shooting on the edges of the main Turkish Cypriot enclave. On 31 July, the National Guard withdrew from the Greek Cypriot towns of Karavas and Lapithos, west of Kyrenia, after fighting broke out again in that area. An UNFICYP patrol was obliged to withdraw from Larnaka (Kyrenia district) when it came under artillery fire. Turkish forces advanced approximately 1000 metres west from Ayios Ermolaos, and approximately 500 metres south from a point near the Nicosia race course (from AMR WO 214937 to WO 214932).

3. UNFICYP has continued to patrol throughout the island except in the area occupied by Turkish forces. In that area, UNFICYP resupply vehicles on 31 July were unable to gain access to UNFICYP posts. In Larnaca district, an UNFICYP observation post has been established on Alaminos.
4. The table below indicates the strength of UNFICYP on 9 July and 31 July 1974, and the projected strength on 12 August when the reinforcements currently pledged by troop-contributing Governments in response to my request will have arrived in the island:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>9 July</th>
<th>31 July</th>
<th>12 August (approximate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>1,391</td>
<td>1,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital unit</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>2,219</td>
<td>3,332</td>
<td>4,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian police (Australia, Austria, Denmark and Sweden)</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2,363</td>
<td>3,484</td>
<td>4,443</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. With regard to humanitarian activities, a meeting was held at UNFICYP headquarters in the evening of 30 July with representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and it was agreed that the Red Cross would assume primary responsibility for providing relief and taking care of refugees, prisoners, missing persons, allegations of atrocities and similar problems that are traditionally within the terms of reference of the ICRC. UNFICYP will continue to play an active role, including investigations and local negotiations, and will fully assist and co-operate in carrying out humanitarian relief operations. No relief convoys had left Nicosia as of 1300 hours on 31 July, but it was hoped that Red Cross convoys carrying food, water and medical supplies might leave later in the day for various parts of the island.
Further report by the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. This report provides information on the humanitarian and relief activities of UNFICYP. These activities are carried out in an impartial manner to assist members of the two communities afflicted by the fighting, including Turkish Cypriots in areas controlled by the National Guard and Greek Cypriots in areas behind Turkish Army lines.

2. During the recent hostilities, most of the Turkish Cypriot areas in the districts of Lefka, Limassol, Paphos, Larnaca and Famagusta came under the effective control of the Cyprus Government and the National Guard. The Turkish Cypriots in some of the larger centres, such as Limassol and Paphos, surrendered to the Government and are being held in custody of some kind. Many of the smaller villages have been abandoned and their inhabitants have moved to larger Turkish Cypriot centres, such as the old city of Famagusta and Knodhara. In yet another category are places such as Larnaca, where Turkish Cypriots are under United Nations protection.

3. Areas inhabited by Greek Cypriots and occupied by Turkish forces are mostly in Kyrenia district. There are approximately 500 Greek Cypriots under United Nations protection at the Dome Hotel, Kyrenia, and about 2,000 in Bellapais. Other occupied villages inhabited by Greek Cypriots are Karmi, Kazaphani, Trimithi, Thermia and Mia Milea.

4. UNFICYP has extended assistance to Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots by endeavouring to provide for their safety and seeking to prevent mistreatment, and also by furnishing escorts, vehicles and drivers to take in medical and food supplies. UNFICYP has also regularly inspected places where civilian detainees are being held, especially at Limassol. To assist with relief operations, UNFICYP has established liaison with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Kingdom High Commission and the United States Embassy.

5. As of 29 July 1974, 10 UNFICYP convoys had carried food, water, baby food, limited medical supplies and blankets to Bellapais, the Dome Hotel, Kyrenia, Famagusta old city, Kazaphani, Knodhara, Karmi, Temblos, Thermia and Trimithi. In regard to relief convoys intended for Bellapais and the Dome Hotel, the Turkish forces on 29 July informed UNFICYP that any outside assistance should be channelled for distribution through the Turkish Army. No relief convoys left Nicosia on 30 July.
6. As previously reported, UNFICYP has visited or has established observation at almost all Turkish Cypriot and mixed villages to ensure the safety of the inhabitants, especially where the Turkish Cypriot fighters surrendered their arms to the National Guard and requested UNFICYP protection. UNFICYP is informing the Red Cross and other relief organizations of material needs.

7. In Limassol, about 1,500 Turkish Cypriots are being held in the stadium, which is visited several times a day by UNFICYP military personnel and by the UNFICYP Civilian Police. The local UNFICYP Commander has reported that tents and lean-tos have been provided as shelter, that food and water are in adequate supply, that a Turkish and a Greek doctor are permanently in attendance and that sanitary facilities are satisfactory. The stadium was visited on 28 July by ICRC delegates, who inspected conditions and distributed blankets.

8. At Famagusta, there are approximately 5,000 Turkish Cypriots in the old city. Their water supply has been restored after UNFICYP intervention. Initially, local UNFICYP troops assisted with supplies, and on 29 July an UNFICYP supply convoy was sent in. Another UNFICYP convoy on 29 July went to Knodhara, where there are approximately 4,000 Turkish Cypriots.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on reports from my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNFICYP describing the situation in Cyprus at 2100 hours LT on 27 July and at 1600 hours and 2100 hours on 28 July 1974.

2. The situation has remained generally quiet in most of the Island except for the Kyrenia district. In that area, Turkish forces which had been previously reported operating west of the main Turkish Cypriot enclave as far as the Yerolakkos-Myrtou Road (S/11353/Add.9, para. 1), have now consolidated their positions in the area of Photta (AMR WE 2002). The villages of Karavas, Lapithos and Myrtou remain in National Guard hands. The village of Aiyos Ernolaos is virtually deserted and is held by Turkish forces.

3. On the eastern flank of the enclave, Turkish forces were engaged in heavy fighting with National Guard forces as from 1900 hours on 27 July in the area of Koutsoyvendis (AMR WE 3835). Tanks were involved in the fighting on the Turkish side. The village remained in National Guard hands as of the afternoon of 28 July. On the other hand, Buffavento Castle has been occupied by Turkish forces. At 1800 hours on 28 July fighting broke out along the coast line in the area of Ayios Epiktetos (AMR WE 3599), involving tanks and naval support on the Turkish side.

4. In Nicosia City Turkish Cypriot fighters have restricted access to their sector by UNFICYP to two entrances near the Ledra Palace Hotel. The fighters have also denied access to their former accommodations in the Green Line area to Canadian UNFICYP troops. UNFICYP Headquarters is seeking to negotiate this question with the Turkish Cypriot leadership.

5. The Force Commander has divided the Kyrenia district of UNFICYP (see S/11294, para. 5, and map) into two parts. The Finnish contingent has been given responsibility for the new Kyrenia (East) district, and the British contingent has been given responsibility for Kyrenia (West) district.

6. An increasing proportion of UNFICYP resources has been assigned to humanitarian activities. Most Turkish Cypriot villages throughout the Island

1/ AMR - approximate map reference.
have been visited by UNFICYP. Many of them have been found deserted, the inhabitants having taken refuge elsewhere. UNFICYP is also making available its good offices to the parties with a view to making arrangements that would enable Greek Cypriots detained at Kyrenia and Bellapais, and Turkish Cypriots detained at Limassol and Larnaca, to return to their homes.
Further report by the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. According to reports from my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNFICYP, the situation in Cyprus at 2300 hours on 26 July 1974 was substantially unchanged from that described in my previous report (S/11353/Add.3). Turkish troops remained in the outskirts of Myrtou and controlled the road from there to Yerolakkos in some places. There was little change in the Eastern boundary of the enclave, though there had been some fighting in the Buffavento area. The Green Line area in Nicosia was quiet.

2. UNFICYP continues to assist in the relief work being carried out by local and international agencies, which is, however, hampered by the non-arrival of supplies or medical assistance from overseas.
Further report by the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on reports from my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNFICYP describing the situation in Cyprus at 1800 and 2100 hours on 25 July and at 1000 hours on 26 July 1974.

2. The Turkish forces have continued their advance in several directions from the area under their control in Kyrenia district and in the east of Nicosia city. In the latter area Turkish forces have occupied most of the old salient protruding into the Turkish Cypriot sector in the Trakhonas and Omorphita areas.

3. South of Kyrenia, Turkish forces have moved sizable forces of tanks and troops down the Kyrenia road and thence eastward in the general direction of Kythrea. Further north, there was heavy bombing and shelling in the areas of Ayios Yeoryios and St. Hilarion in the morning of 26 July. Other Turkish troops just south of the Kyrenia range were reported on 26 July to have reached the vicinity of Myrtou at the western end of the Kyrenia range. West of Nicosia, Yerolakkos has been occupied by Turkish forces.

4. In the other districts of Cyprus the cease-fire, which had been agreed by both parties for 1600 hours on 22 July, has stabilized gradually.

5. UNFICYP has continued its efforts to assist in the implementation of the cease-fire and to ensure its observance wherever possible. In the area where the cease-fire is not holding, UNFICYP has been patrolling immediately outside the scene of actual hostilities on both flanks of the main enclave, in a reconnaissance role.

6. About 500 Greek Cypriots are in the Dome Hotel, Kyrenia, under United Nations protection following allegations that there had been some sniping at Turkish soldiers during the night of 24 July. At Bellapais there are 5,000 Greek Cypriots under United Nations protection.

7. In view of the vulnerable position of Turkish Cypriots in isolated areas and communities in various parts of the country, all UNFICYP contingents have been instructed to pay particular attention to the situation in Turkish Cypriot villages. UNFICYP has visited or has established itself at most of the Turkish Cypriot villages to ensure their safety. The majority of Turkish Cypriot fighters who have laid down their arms in these areas have been placed under UNFICYP protection.
8. UNFICYP is also attempting to gain access to Greek Cypriot villages in areas of Kyrenia district which have been occupied by the Turkish advance.

9. In view of the increasingly pressing humanitarian task facing the Force, UNFICYP is making every effort in this direction. A special section to deal with such matters has been established at Force Headquarters.
Further report by the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on reports from my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNFICYP describing the situation in Cyprus at 1800 and 2100 hours on 25 July and at 1000 hours on 26 July 1974.

2. The Turkish forces have continued their advance in several directions from the area under their control in Kyrenia district and in the east of Nicosia city. In the latter area Turkish forces have occupied most of the old salient protruding into the Turkish Cypriot sector in the Trakhonas and Omorphita areas.

3. South of Kyrenia, Turkish forces have moved sizable forces of tanks and troops down the Kyrenia road and thence eastward in the general direction of Kythrea. Further north, there was heavy bombing and shelling in the areas of Ayios Yeoryios and St. Hilarion in the morning of 26 July. Other Turkish troops just south of the Kyrenia range were reported on 26 July to have reached the vicinity of Myrtou at the western end of the Kyrenia range. West of Nicosia, Yerolakkos has been occupied by Turkish forces.

4. In the other districts of Cyprus the cease-fire, which had been agreed by both parties for 1600 hours on 22 July, has stabilized gradually.

5. UNFICYP has continued its efforts to assist in the implementation of the cease-fire and to ensure its observance wherever possible. In the area where the cease-fire is not holding, UNFICYP has been patrolling immediately outside the scene of actual hostilities on both flanks of the main enclave, in a reconnaissance role.

6. About 500 Greek Cypriots are in the Dome Hotel, Kyrenia, under United Nations protection following allegations that there had been some sniping at Turkish soldiers during the night of 24 July. At Bellapais there are 5,000 Greek Cypriots under United Nations protection.

7. In view of the vulnerable position of Turkish Cypriots in isolated areas and communities in various parts of the country, all UNFICYP contingents have been instructed to pay particular attention to the situation in Turkish Cypriot villages. UNFICYP has visited or has established itself at most of the Turkish Cypriot villages to ensure their safety. The majority of Turkish Cypriot fighters who have laid down their arms in these areas have been placed under UNFICYP protection.
8. UNFICYP is also attempting to gain access to Greek Cypriot villages in areas of Kyrenia district which have been occupied by the Turkish advance.

9. In view of the increasingly pressing humanitarian task facing the Force, UNFICYP is making every effort in this direction. A special section to deal with such matters has been established at Force Headquarters.
Further report by the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on a report from my Special Representative and the Force Commander describing the situation in Cyprus at 0100 hours on 25 July, and on subsequent cables regarding developments during the night.

2. During 24 July the Turkish forces began to advance in several directions from the area under their control between Nicosia and Kyrenia. At the same time, National Guard forces in outlying parts of the country surrounded a number of Turkish Cypriot villages and demanded their surrender. UNFICYP was requested by the Turkish Cypriot leadership and by the Ambassador of Turkey to assist the Turkish villagers, and has done so wherever possible. UNFICYP continued to exert strenuous efforts to further the maintenance of the cease-fire. To this end, UNFICYP posts and patrols have been re-established throughout the several districts. Humanitarian tasks have been carried out and allegations of inhumane treatment investigated.

3. In Nicosia district, the situation at Nicosia airport remained quiet. The airport has been held, since 1500 hours on 23 July, by a mixed force comprising elements of all contingents of UNFICYP. Turkish troops are located to the north of the airport, and National Guard forces to the south.

4. I informed the members of the Council in detail of the events of 24 July at the airport during the consultations on the night of 24 July. At a private meeting of the Council late on the evening of 24 July, a letter was received from the Foreign Minister of Turkey which clarified the matter (S/11378).

5. Elsewhere in Nicosia, fighting broke out during the day in the British High Commission area and along the Green Line, as a result of which the Turkish forces made some gains in the former area and also along Hermes Street, Omorphita and Trakhonas. In response to rumours that the Ledra Palace Hotel was being used by snipers, officials of the Turkish Embassy were escorted by UNFICYP through the hotel, which proved to be free of National Guard soldiers. West of Nicosia Turkish forces reached the vicinity of Yerolakkos.

6. In Kyrenia district, Turkish forces continued to advance west of Kyrenia town past Karavas in the direction of Koutsovendis (approximate map reference W384028), on the eastern edge of the main enclave. A number of Greek Cypriots were still under United Nations protection at the Dome Hotel, Kyrenia, and in Bellapais. UNFICYP was attempting to provide supplies and medical aid to the people at Bellapais.
7. In Limassol district, the situation was quiet.

8. In Famagusta district, UNFICYP continued to assist the Turkish Cypriots in the old city of Famagusta and in villages including Chato and Knodhara.

9. In Lefka district, the National Guard occupied a number of former Turkish Cypriot fighter positions around Limnitis. The Turkish Cypriots threatened to shell four Greek Cypriot villages unless the National Guard vacated the above positions. Kokkina remained quiet and the cease-fire there was holding.

10. In other districts, UNFICYP was establishing observation posts, running patrols and extending humanitarian assistance wherever possible.

11. Throughout the island, the functioning of UNFICYP has been affected by its efforts to further the observance of the cease-fire called for by the Security Council in resolution 353 (1974) of 20 July and demanded in resolution 354 (1974) of 23 July. The present situation in Cyprus was not envisaged when the Council adopted the basic resolution on UNFICYP, resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, although in paragraph 5 of that resolution the Council recommended that one of the functions of the Force should be "in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting". Resolution 353 (1974), which among other things calls for a cease-fire, also calls on all parties "to co-operate fully with UNFICYP to enable it to carry out its mandate". I have reported regularly to the Council on developments in relation to the observance of the cease-fire called for by the Council, and on UNFICYP's efforts to assist in maintaining it. It has been my understanding that UNFICYP should, and indeed must, use its best efforts to ensure as far as its capabilities permit, that the cease-fire called for by the Council is maintained. Obviously, a United Nations Peace-keeping Force, in a deeply serious situation such as the one prevailing in Cyprus, cannot be expected to stand by and not make the maximum effort to ensure that a resolution of the Security Council was put into effect. For this reason my Special Representative, the Force Commander and all the personnel of UNFICYP have, as reported by me to the Security Council, been engaged in numerous efforts to restore the cease-fire, to ensure that it was observed and to prevent any incidents from escalating into a full recurrence of fighting.

12. At the 1782nd meeting of the Council I explained that the present strength of UNFICYP was obviously not sufficient for it effectively to ensure the maintenance of the cease-fire. I therefore stated my intention, in compliance with resolution 186 (1964) and as a first step, to ask the troop contributing countries urgently to reinforce their contingents which are serving with UNFICYP.

13. In response to my request, the following pledges of military personnel to strengthen UNFICYP have been received by me from the contributing countries:
When all these reinforcements have arrived, the total military strength of UNFICYP will have been increased from approximately 2,200 to more than 4,100.

As of 25 July (local time), the following reinforcements had arrived in the mission area:

United Kingdom: 611 all ranks, comprising one regimental headquarters, two squadrons of armoured reconnaissance vehicles and two infantry companies.

Finland: One infantry company, approximately 200 all ranks.

The Austrian and Danish reinforcements are expected to arrive within the next few days.
Anne,

birthday - 22nd

Tom:

Cell 1:

3rd ocot

Weekly: start of afternoon

Call phone

Amen, after meeting

Go to hotel Circus
Further report by the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on a report from my Special Representative and the Force Commander describing the situation in Cyprus at 0100 hours on 25 July, and on subsequent cables regarding developments during the night.

2. During 24 July the Turkish forces began to advance in several directions from the area under their control between Nicosia and Kyrenia. At the same time, National Guard forces in outlying parts of the country surrounded a number of Turkish Cypriot villages and demanded their surrender. UNFICYP was requested by the Turkish Cypriot leadership and by the Ambassador of Turkey to assist the Turkish villagers, and has done so wherever possible. UNFICYP continued to exert strenuous efforts to further the maintenance of the cease-fire. To this end, UNFICYP posts and patrols have been re-established throughout the several districts. Humanitarian tasks have been carried out and allegations of inhumane treatment investigated.

3. In Nicosia district, the situation at Nicosia airport remained quiet. The airport has been held, since 1500 hours on 23 July, by a mixed force comprising elements of all contingents of UNFICYP. Turkish troops are located to the north of the airport, and National Guard forces to the south.

4. I informed the members of the Council in detail of the events of 24 July at the airport during the consultations on the night of 24 July. At a private meeting of the Council late on the evening of 24 July, a letter was received from the Foreign Minister of Turkey which clarified the matter (S/11378).

5. Elsewhere in Nicosia, fighting broke out during the day in the British High Commission area and along the Green Line, as a result of which the Turkish forces made some gains in the former area and also along Hermes Street, Omorphita and Trakhonas. In response to rumours that the Ledra Palace Hotel was being used by snipers, officials of the Turkish Embassy were escorted by UNFICYP through the hotel, which proved to be free of National Guard soldiers. West of Nicosia Turkish forces reached the vicinity of Yerolakkos.

6. In Kyrenia district, Turkish forces continued to advance west of Kyrenia town past Karavas in the direction of Koutsovendis (approximate map reference WE384028), on the eastern edge of the main enclave. A number of Greek Cypriots were still under United Nations protection at the Dome Hotel, Kyrenia, and in Bellapais. UNFICYP was attempting to provide supplies and medical aid to the people at Bellapais.
7. In Limassol district, the situation was quiet.

8. In Famagusta district, UNFICYP continued to assist the Turkish Cypriots in the old city of Famagusta and in villages including Chatos and Knodhara.

9. In Lefka district, the National Guard occupied a number of former Turkish Cypriot fighter positions around Limnitis. The Turkish Cypriots threatened to shell four Greek Cypriot villages unless the National Guard vacated the above positions. Kokkina remained quiet and the cease-fire there was holding.

10. In other districts, UNFICYP was establishing observation posts, running patrols and extending humanitarian assistance wherever possible.

11. Throughout the island, the functioning of UNFICYP has been affected by its efforts to further the observance of the cease-fire called for by the Security Council in resolution 353 (1974) of 20 July and demanded in resolution 354 (1974) of 23 July. The present situation in Cyprus was not envisaged when the Council adopted the basic resolution on UNFICYP, resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, although in paragraph 5 of that resolution the Council recommended that one of the functions of the Force should be "in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting". Resolution 353 (1974), which among other things calls for a cease-fire, also calls on all parties "to co-operate fully with UNFICYP to enable it to carry out its mandate". I have reported regularly to the Council on developments in relation to the observance of the cease-fire called for by the Council, and on UNFICYP's efforts to assist in maintaining it. It has been my understanding that UNFICYP should, and indeed must, use its best efforts to ensure as far as its capabilities permit, that the cease-fire called for by the Council is maintained. Obviously, a United Nations Peace-keeping Force, in a deeply serious situation such as the one prevailing in Cyprus, cannot be expected to stand by and not make the maximum effort to ensure that a resolution of the Security Council was put into effect. For this reason my Special Representative, the Force Commander and all the personnel of UNFICYP have, as reported by me to the Security Council, been engaged in numerous efforts to restore the cease-fire, to ensure that it was observed and to prevent any incidents from escalating into a full recurrence of fighting.

12. At the 1782nd meeting of the Council I explained that the present strength of UNFICYP was obviously not sufficient for it effectively to ensure the maintenance of the cease-fire. I therefore stated my intention, in compliance with resolution 186 (1964) and as a first step, to ask the troop contributing countries urgently to reinforce their contingents which are serving with UNFICYP.

13. In response to my request, the following pledges of military personnel to strengthen UNFICYP have been received by me from the contributing countries:
### Approximate strength as of 9 July 1974

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Approximate strength of reinforcements pledged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United Kingdom</strong></td>
<td><strong>781</strong></td>
<td><strong>611</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,197</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,931</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When all these reinforcements have arrived, the total military strength of UNFICYP will have been increased from approximately 2,200 to more than 4,100.

14. As of 25 July (local time), the following reinforcements had arrived in the mission area:

   United Kingdom: 611 all ranks, comprising one regimental headquarters, two squadrons of armoured reconnaissance vehicles and two infantry companies.

   Finland: One infantry company, approximately 200 all ranks.

The Austrian and Danish reinforcements are expected to arrive within the next few days.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information on the situation in Cyprus as at 1200 LT on 24 July is based on a report from my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNFICYP.

2. The situation remained generally quiet throughout the night of 23/24 July, although interrupted by occasional fire fights or sporadic shooting. None was serious and the cease-fire continued to hold. The evacuation of foreign nationals continues. In the Kyrenia district, approximately 200 refugees west of Kyrenia are being removed by ship. A further convoy of 120 foreign nationals from Nicosia was escorted to Larnaca to be picked up by a USSR ship.

3. Throughout the island, United Nations forces are redeploying and re-establishing contact with the local population, reoccupying evacuated OPs and base camps and investigating charges and accusations from both sides. An ICRC team consisting of two doctors, 10 administrators, with 10 tons of supplies, has arrived in Nicosia, and liaison between local Red Cross and Red Crescent organizations is being established with UNFICYP assistance.

4. In Nicosia district, Nicosia airport remains under United Nations control. Canadian troops are deployed around the perimeter. At approximately 0800 hours, the runway was blocked with vehicles to prevent its use for military purposes. The Turkish forces however continue to threaten to occupy the airport. During the night Turkish troops continued to enlarge their sector in parts of the Green Line in Nicosia city. At 1100 the Turkish forces threatened to blow up the Ledra Palace Hotel because they alleged it was being used by National Guard snipers with silencers. Turkish officials inspected the hotel at UNFICYP's invitation and found that it was wholly in UNFICYP's hands.

5. In Limassol district, the situation was generally quiet.

6. In Paphos district, the situation was generally quiet, but with some scattered fighting. Phasoula village was surrounded by the National Guard but refused to surrender. UNFICYP was negotiating.

7. Lefka district was generally quiet.
8. In Kyrenia district, there are now 5,000 Greek Cypriots in Bellapais from around Kyrenia, of whom approximately 100 are wounded, 6 seriously. There is a severe shortage of medical supplies. Some are being dispatched by United Nations convoy today. In the Dome Hotel in Kyrenia town, there are a number of Greek Cypriot and Greek civilians plus a number of wounded National Guard soldiers under United Nations protective custody.

9. Famagusta district was generally quiet.

10. In Larnaca district, the Turkish Cypriot village of Amenos [sic.] was attacked by the National Guard during the afternoon. Fighting was heavy and most Turks left the village.
Further report by the Secretary-General
on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on a report from my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNFICYP describing the situation as at 2100 hours on 23 July 1974.

2. Although during this period violations of the cease-fire agreement appeared to decrease in number, some serious breaches occurred. Throughout the country, largely as a result of the efforts of UNFICYP, many potential problems were satisfactorily resolved and the danger of major clashes averted. Following the assumption by Mr. Clerides of the office of Acting President (S/11353/Add.4, para. 14), a new cease-fire in Nicosia was negotiated to become effective around 2100 hours. The cease-fire elsewhere in the Island appeared to be holding.

3. In Nicosia district, the fighting at Trakhonas (ibid., para. 5) continued throughout the day, moving slowly eastwards into the Greek Cypriot sector. UNFICYP was negotiating with both sides in an effort to restore compliance with the cease-fire.

4. As previously indicated (ibid., para. 4), an agreement was reached with both sides under which UNFICYP would control the Nicosia airport complex, including the RAF facilities and Camp UNFICYP. Under the agreement, which was reached at 1430 hours, both sides agreed to withdraw within one hour to positions at least 500 metres outside the airport perimeter. At 1500 hours UNFICYP troops and scout cars were moved into the airport area. At 1730 hours UNFICYP reported Turkish tanks advancing and firing in the area. The Turkish authorities informed UNFICYP that they did not concur with the agreement reached at 1430 hours and that the attack would continue. Further negotiations resulted in a withdrawal of the Turkish troops. UNFICYP reports that the airport is unusable as the runway is damaged and has moreover been blocked with trucks, and the control tower is inoperative.

5. Also at 1430 hours, UNFICYP troops in Camp Kronberg, Nicosia, reported that they were caught in a crossfire between Turkish and National Guard forces. This resulted in two Canadian casualties, one of them serious. After warnings to both sides to cease fire, the Canadian troops were obliged to return fire in self-defence. As a result, all firing ceased immediately.
6. At 1530 hours, the British High Commission and the French Embassy reported small arms firing at their buildings and cars. The Greek and USSR Embassies came under mortar fire at about the same time. There were no casualties in either Embassy, but the Soviet Embassy reported three of its automobiles hit and heavy damage to the entrance to the Ambassador's residence. The area became quiet later in the evening.

7. In Kyrenia district, the town of Kyrenia, except for the castle, was reported to be in the hands of the Turkish forces. There were a number of civilians trapped along the coast. All refugees from the town of Kyrenia and from the area to the east have been evacuated. Approximately 200 persons in the area west of the town were awaiting evacuation by sea on 24 July.

8. In the Famagusta district UNFICYP evacuated a number of Turkish wounded from the old city of Famagusta and escorted them to a hospital. Swedish troops, after visiting Chatos, (ibid., para. 8) arranged to provide water and other supplies to the Turkish Cypriot population of Knodhara.

9. Larnaca district was reported generally quiet.

10. In Limassol district, approximately 200 Turkish Cypriot refugees sought protection at Episkopi, in the Sovereign Base Area.

11. In Paphos district, some fighting involving National Guard irregulars occurred in the area of Ayios Ioannis, Paphos and Marona, but the situation has since become generally quiet. The Turkish Cypriot village of Androlíkou surrendered to the National Guard.

12. In Lefka district, the situation has become stabilized and UNFICYP observation posts are being re-established.

13. A meeting between Acting President Clerides and Vice-President Denktash (ibid., para. 14) was arranged by my Special Representative and the Force Commander. The meeting took place on 23 July in a very constructive atmosphere, and is expected to contribute to the maintenance of the cease-fire throughout the Island.
Further report by the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on a report from my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNFICYP giving an account of developments from 1600 hours local time on 22 July 1974, when the cease-fire came into force, to 2100 hours, and on subsequent reports covering developments until about 1500 hours on 23 July.

2. During the hours that followed the entry into force of the cease-fire there were numerous violations of the cease-fire agreement. Within 5 hours UNFICYP observed and recorded 29 incidents. In an effort to head off the potential danger of a breakdown of the cease-fire agreement, the Special Representative and the Force Commander were in constant contact with National Guard headquarters, and with the Chargé d'Affaires of Turkey.

3. The cease-fire held well during the night of 22/23 July (see S/11353/Add.3, para. 8), but after daylight violations occurred around the edges of the main Turkish Cypriot enclave. UNFICYP continued to re-establish observation posts and to patrol lines of confrontation wherever possible, to arrange local cease-fires, to investigate complaints and to render assistance to victims of the fighting including both Cypriot and foreign nationals.

4. In Nicosia area, after a quiet night, fighting developed in the vicinity of the airport at 0930 hours and continued throughout the morning until 1230 hours when the Chief of Staff of UNFICYP arranged a cease-fire. The airport was declared a United Nations controlled area and was occupied by UNFICYP troops after National Guard troops had agreed to withdraw. An UNFICYP announcement was broadcast in several languages which said:

"The United Nations Force in Cyprus is taking over the Nicosia International Airport temporarily after a new and serious breach of the cease-fire earlier this morning in the vicinity of the airport. The airport thus becomes a United Nations internationally protected area. This will at the same time facilitate the arrival of reinforcements for UNFICYP."

5. Elsewhere in the Nicosia area, the fighting around Trakhonas which began before the cease-fire (ibid., para. 3) continued. At 1800 hours on 22 July Turkish troops supported by tanks crossed the Green Line.
6. About mid-day on 23 July the Turkish army began mortar shelling in the area of Camp Kronberg which houses UNFICYP Canadian troops. Mortar bombs fell on the British High Commission building. At 1430 hours the National Guard began moving forward into the area comprising Camp Kronberg, Wolseley Barracks and the Ledra Palace Hotel. UNFICYP finally succeeded in arranging a cease-fire.

7. In Kyrenia district, an UNFICYP convoy reached Camp Tjiklos at 1730 hours on 22 July to assist in the evacuation of United Nations troops and civilians in that area. The convoy was stopped by Turkish troops on the grounds that National Guard officers and families were in the convoy and it returned to the Tjiklos area. During the night, the Turkish forces captured Dhikomo and attacked Sykhari further east, using tanks.

8. In Famagusta district the cease-fire seems gradually to have become effective. UNFICYP troops visited Chatos village on 23 July and were informed by the local Turkish Cypriot leader that complaints of massacres were unfounded. More than 4,000 Turkish Cypriots were said to have congregated at nearby Knodhara, where UNFICYP was attempting to assist them. UNFICYP also supervised the surrender of the Turkish Cypriots at Platonissa. The National Guard turned off the water supply in the Turkish Cypriot sector of Famagusta. UNFICYP forwarded an urgent request to the National Guard to restore the water supply on humanitarian grounds.

9. In Larnaca district, the National Guard attacked and captured Kophinou. The Turkish Cypriots in that village were placed under UNFICYP protection. UNFICYP also supervised surrenders of Turkish Cypriots in the villages of Killea, Kalokhorio, Kivisil, Mari and Tokhni. In Larnaca town, 738 Turkish Cypriots remained under UNFICYP protection.

10. In Limassol district, UNFICYP succeeded in gaining access to the Turkish Cypriots held in the stadium (S/11353/Add.2, para. 8) and reported that they were being well treated.

11. In Paphos district, a charge that massacres of Turkish Cypriots took place at Polis was investigated and found to be unfounded. A cease-fire was arranged at Vrecha and UNFICYP observation posts were re-established in the city of Paphos and at Stavrokono.

12. In Lefka district, the evacuation of civilian personnel was arranged on 22 July and thereafter the Danish contingent continued to maintain detachments in Limnitis and Xeros.

13. The Commander of the National Guard visited the Force Commander of UNFICYP at 0830 hours on 23 July and gave assurances of complete co-operation to assist in the implementation of the cease-fire, and of full freedom of movement for United Nations ground and air patrols. UNFICYP is also making every effort to establish effective liaison with the Commander of the Turkish troops with a view to obtaining similar assurances concerning the maintenance of the cease-fire.

14. At 1450 hours on 23 July the Force Commander received a telephone call from Mr. Clerides, who stated that he had taken office as Acting President of Cyprus and informed UNFICYP that he wished to adhere strictly to the terms of the cease-fire. He stated that he was trying to get in touch with Vice-President Denktash to enlist his co-operation in stopping violations of the cease-fire.
I. Identical messages dated 21 July 1974 from the Secretary-General addressed to the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey

I am deeply concerned at the continuing and savage fighting in Cyprus. May I therefore appeal to you, Mr. Prime Minister, with the expression of my earnest hope that your Government will respond urgently and positively to the resolution of the United Nations Security Council on the Cyprus problem adopted unanimously on 20 July 1974. It is imperative, both for the people of Cyprus and for international peace, that the fighting in Cyprus should cease immediately and that the negotiations called for by the Security Council should start without delay.

I am sure that your Government will find it possible to respond positively to the Council decision in order that peace in Cyprus and in the Eastern Mediterranean may be restored.

Please accept, Mr. Prime Minister, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General

II. Reply of the Government of Greece

The reply of the Government of Greece to the Secretary-General's message reproduced above is contained in the letter of 21 July 1974 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the Secretary-General reproduced in document S/11354.
III. Reply of the Government of Turkey: letter dated 22 July 1974 from the Prime Minister of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General

You will no doubt recall that I have informed you of our great concern on the developments which took place in Cyprus and which led to the destruction of independence of the State of Cyprus and the elimination of the last vestiges of its internationally guaranteed constitution, developments which at the same time very seriously endangered the security of the Turkish Community.

Turkey, which has the obligation under the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960 to safeguard the independence, territorial integrity and security of the Republic of Cyprus, has endeavoured to fulfil this obligation in concert with the other Guarantor Powers. You are no doubt aware that these endeavours have unfortunately been inconclusive.

Turkey has therefore had to act alone, with the sole purpose of carrying out her above mentioned obligations as envisaged in the Treaty. In the course of the operation launched for this purpose the Turkish troops had been given strict instructions to limit the use of arms to cases for self-defense and to requirements of the task to be performed. If the events have developed in the present deplorable direction, this is exclusively due to the armed attacks of the forces controlled and commanded by foreign elements which unfortunately belong to a Guarantor Power who was in fact supposed to act in concert with Turkey in this pacific operation.

However, Turkey, who considers respect for the United Nations as the most essential element of her foreign policy, decided to respond positively to the appeal for cease-fire that you have conveyed to me in accordance with the Security Council resolution adopted on 20 July 1974. Accordingly, necessary instructions are issued to the Turkish troops to cease fire effective as from 1400 hours GMT on 22 July 1974.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Bülent ECEVIT
Prime Minister of the
Republic of Turkey
Further progress report by the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on a report from my Special Representative and from the Force Commander of UNIFCYP describing the situation at 1600 hours local time on 22 July, and on several subsequent cables reporting on developments until 2145 hours on that day.

2. During the afternoon of 22 July, the tempo of fighting increased considerably, particularly with regard to the use of air power throughout the island. A heavy Turkish air attack took place against Nicosia airport at 1500 hours.

3. In Kyrenia district UNIFCYP Finnish soldiers, together with refugees under their protection, vacated Camp Tjiklos at 1420 hours when the situation became untenable as a result of heavy firing as well as forest fires. There was a battalion-sized paratroop drop in the Boghas area at 1330 hours and subsequently heavy fighting was reported along the Green Line in the area of Trakhonas.

4. In Famagusta district there were a number of bombing and rocket attacks during the period ending at 1600 hours. Bombs fell in the tourist part of the town and on the UNIFCYP Swedish camp at Karaolos. The Turkish Cypriots complained of a severe attack by the National Guard against Turkish Cypriot civilians in Chatos. This charge was denied by the National Guard.

5. In Larnaca district UNIFCYP efforts to prevent fighting at Mari village were unsuccessful. Over 700 Turkish Cypriots were reported under United Nations protection in UNIFCYP camps in Larnaca district.

6. In Limassol and Lefka the situation was generally calm except for minor incidents.

7. After the cease-fire had entered into force at 1600 hours, there was a report concerning an air attack at Nicosia airport at 1715 hours and another report concerning ground fighting near the Greek Cypriot village of Dhikomo at 1815 hours.

8. Reports at 2145 hours indicated that all was quiet throughout the island and that the cease-fire was holding.
Further report by the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on three reports describing the situation at 0200, 0800 and 1100 hours local time on 22 July.

2. During the night of 21/22 July, ground fighting continued in and around Nicosia and on the edges of the Turkish Cypriot enclave, including the Ledra Hotel and golf course areas.

3. Commencing at approximately 0130 hours on 22 July, 11 Greek cargo aircraft landed at Nicosia airport; three other Greek planes crashed. Up to 200 troops and considerable cargo were unloaded. At 0300 hours on 22 July UNFICYP requested assurances from the Turkish authorities and from the National Guard that a complete cease-fire would be put into effect in Nicosia as of 0500 hours. The National Guard agreed to honour the cease-fire provided the Turkish side agreed to halt its air activity. The Ambassador of Turkey stated he was not in a position to give such assurances.

4. UNFICYP Canadian troops resumed patrols of the Nicosia Green Line using ferret scout cars in order to assist in consolidating the shaky cease-fire and restoring calm and stability. By 1100 hours, UNFICYP had established an observation post at the Ledra Palace Hotel and was in a position to confirm that no National Guard troops remained in the building.

5. In the remainder of the island most organized Turkish Cypriot resistance appeared to have ended. UNFICYP was attempting to supervise cease-fire or surrender arrangements.

6. In the Kyrenia district there were reports of further sea landings at 0730 hours, including the landing of tanks. There was some destroyer fire against a National Guard camp in the area, as well as firing by warships southward over the mountains. A Finnish UNFICYP soldier was wounded at Tjiklos camp near Kyrenia.

7. In Famagusta district a cease-fire arranged by UNFICYP was in effect from 1600 to 1930 hours on 21 July. The situation remained generally quiet during the night, except for intermittent firing between Turkish Cypriots in the old city of Famagusta and the National Guard. Air attacks against Turkish areas were reported later in the morning from various parts of the district. UNFICYP was making arrangements with the United Kingdom authorities to assist in evacuating foreign nationals to the British Sovereign Base Area at Dhekelia.
8. In Limassol district, the situation was quiet. UNFICYP was being denied access to the stadium where Turkish Cypriot prisoners were being held.

9. In Larnaca district, sporadic fighting was continuing in some mixed villages. At Mari, UNFICYP was attempting to supervise the surrender of the Turkish Cypriots to the National Guard. In the city of Larnaca National Guard elements demanded entry into the UNFICYP camp in order to interrogate 600 unarmed Turkish Cypriots who had sought United Nations protection. These demands were refused.

10. In Paphos district, Mandria village was burned to the ground; many of its inhabitants were killed and 60 were wounded. UNFICYP was endeavouring to assist casualties on both sides. At Stavrokono, UNFICYP established an observation post and endeavoured to negotiate a cease-fire. Paphos city sustained air strikes.

11. In Lefka district, fighting was continuing around Limnitis and Kokkina enclaves, and UNFICYP observation posts had to be withdrawn to Limnitis and Xeros camps. The Danish contingent, which had given shelter to a large number of women and children, reported that it was seeking the agreement of both sides to arrange an evacuation to the south from Limnitis and Xeros. Later in the morning it was reported that the situation in the district was generally quiet except for sporadic firing around Xeros camp. One Danish soldier was injured on 21 July.

12. In my first report on developments in Cyprus dated 21 July 1974 (S/11353, para. 3), I referred to the situation at the Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia, which on 20 July had been declared a United Nations protected area in order to ensure the safety of more than 380 tourists who remained in the hotel. In the evening of 21 July, the Special Representative and the Force Commander reported that those tourists had been evacuated earlier that day. UNFICYP thereupon reached agreement with both sides that it would occupy the hotel and deny it to both sides. Further air activity occurred on and near the hotel at 1748 and 1830 hours local time. The Greek and Soviet Embassies came under fire during the first of these attacks. A subsequent report from UNFICYP stated that there had been no further air attacks in Nicosia as of 0200 hours on 22 July.

13. A major problem being faced by all contingents was that of refugees. Most of these are concentrated in the Kyrenia and Famagusta areas.

14. At 0600 hours a general cease-fire over the whole island was announced for 1600 hours.
Further progress report by the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on a report from my Special Representative and from the Force Commander of UNFICYP describing the situation at 1600 hours local time on 22 July, and on several subsequent cables reporting on developments until 2145 hours on that day.

2. During the afternoon of 22 July, the tempo of fighting increased considerably, particularly with regard to the use of air power throughout the island. A heavy Turkish air attack took place against Nicosia airport at 1500 hours.

3. In Kyrenia district UNFICYP Finnish soldiers, together with refugees under their protection, vacated Camp Tjiklos at 1420 hours when the situation became untenable as a result of heavy firing as well as forest fires. There was a battalion-sized paratroop drop in the Boghas area at 1330 hours and subsequently heavy fighting was reported along the Green Line in the area of Trakhonas.

4. In Famagusta district there were a number of bombing and rocket attacks during the period ending at 1600 hours. Bombs fell in the tourist part of the town and on the UNFICYP Swedish camp at Karaolos. The Turkish Cypriots complained of a severe attack by the National Guard against Turkish Cypriot civilians in Chatos. This charge was denied by the National Guard.

5. In Larnaca district UNFICYP efforts to prevent fighting at Mari village were unsuccessful. Over 700 Turkish Cypriots were reported under United Nations protection in UNFICYP camps in Larnaca district.

6. In Limassol and Lefka the situation was generally calm except for minor incidents.

7. After the cease-fire had entered into force at 1600 hours, there was a report concerning an air attack at Nicosia airport at 1715 hours and another report concerning ground fighting near the Greek Cypriot village of Dhikomo at 1815 hours.

8. Reports at 2145 hours indicated that all was quiet throughout the island and that the cease-fire was holding.
Further report by the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following information is based on three reports describing the situation at 0200, 0800 and 1100 hours local time on 22 July.

2. During the night of 21/22 July, ground fighting continued in and around Nicosia and on the edges of the Turkish Cypriot enclave, including the Ledra Hotel and golf course areas.

3. Commencing at approximately 0130 hours on 22 July, 11 Greek cargo aircraft landed at Nicosia airport; three other Greek planes crashed. Up to 200 troops and considerable cargo were unloaded. At 0300 hours on 22 July UNFICYP requested assurances from the Turkish authorities and from the National Guard that a complete cease-fire would be put into effect in Nicosia as of 0500 hours. The National Guard agreed to honour the cease-fire provided the Turkish side agreed to halt its air activity. The Ambassador of Turkey stated he was not in a position to give such assurances.

4. UNFICYP Canadian troops resumed patrols of the Nicosia Green Line using ferret scout cars in order to assist in consolidating the shaky cease-fire and restoring calm and stability. By 1100 hours, UNFICYP had established an observation post at the Ledra Palace Hotel and was in a position to confirm that no National Guard troops remained in the building.

5. In the remainder of the island most organized Turkish Cypriot resistance appeared to have ended. UNFICYP was attempting to supervise cease-fire or surrender arrangements.

6. In the Kyrenia district there were reports of further sea landings at 0730 hours, including the landing of tanks. There was some destroyer fire against a National Guard camp in the area, as well as firing by warships southward over the mountains. A Finnish UNFICYP soldier was wounded at Tjiklos camp near Kyrenia.

7. In Famagusta district a cease-fire arranged by UNFICYP was in effect from 1600 to 1930 hours on 21 July. The situation remained generally quiet during the night, except for intermittent firing between Turkish Cypriots in the old city of Famagusta and the National Guard. Air attacks against Turkish areas were reported later in the morning from various parts of the district. UNFICYP was making arrangements with the United Kingdom authorities to assist in evacuating foreign nationals to the British Sovereign Base Area at Dhekelia.
8. In Limassol district, the situation was quiet. UNFICYP was being denied access to the stadium where Turkish Cypriot prisoners were being held.

9. In Larnaca district, sporadic fighting was continuing in some mixed villages. At Mari, UNFICYP was attempting to supervise the surrender of the Turkish Cypriots to the National Guard. In the city of Larnaca National Guard elements demanded entry into the UNFICYP camp in order to interrogate 600 unarmed Turkish Cypriots who had sought United Nations protection. These demands were refused.

10. In Paphos district, Mandria village was burned to the ground; many of its inhabitants were killed and 60 were wounded. UNFICYP was endeavouring to assist casualties on both sides. At Stavrokono, UNFICYP established an observation post and endeavoured to negotiate a cease-fire. Paphos city sustained air strikes.

11. In Lefka district, fighting was continuing around Limnitis and Kokkina enclaves, and UNFICYP observation posts had to be withdrawn to Limnitis and Xeros camps. The Danish contingent, which had given shelter to a large number of women and children, reported that it was seeking the agreement of both sides to arrange an evacuation to the south from Limnitis and Xeros. Later in the morning it was reported that the situation in the district was generally quiet except for sporadic firing around Xeros camp. One Danish soldier was injured on 21 July.

12. In my first report on developments in Cyprus dated 21 July 1974 (S/11353, para. 3), I referred to the situation at the Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia, which on 20 July had been declared a United Nations protected area in order to ensure the safety of more than 300 tourists who remained in the hotel. In the evening of 21 July, the Special Representative and the Force Commander reported that those tourists had been evacuated earlier that day. UNFICYP thereupon reached agreement with both sides that it would occupy the hotel and deny it to both sides. Further air activity occurred on and near the hotel at 1745 and 1830 hours local time. The Greek and Soviet Embassies came under fire during the first of these attacks. A subsequent report from UNFICYP stated that there had been no further air attacks in Nicosia as of 0200 hours on 22 July.

13. A major problem being faced by all contingents was that of refugees. Most of these are concentrated in the Kyrenia and Famagusta areas.

14. At 0600 hours a general cease-fire over the whole island was announced for 1600 hours.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following additional information on the situation as at 1530 local time on 21 July has been received from my Special Representative in Cyprus and from the Force Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) on developments in the Island.

2. Fighting continues throughout the Island. UNFICYP is attempting everywhere to save lives and to secure local cease-fires. Protected convoys of vehicles are being escorted from Nicosia to the Sovereign Base area in Dhekelia.

3. In the Nicosia district, a shaky cease-fire is being maintained in the Green Line area. United Nations troops in Nicosia are concentrated at two camps, one on each side of the Green Line. One OP in outskirts of city and one at Louroujina are still manned.

4. In the Kyrenia district the 12 Finnish soldiers held prisoners by the National Guard have been released unharmed. Further Turkish helicopter landings have occurred in the enclave.

5. In the Famagusta district, a temporary cease-fire was established in Famagusta as of 1440.

6. In the Larnaca district, Turkish Cypriots have sought refuge in the United Nations camp in Larnaca. The National Guard has threatened to fire on the camp unless the United Nations turns over the Turkish Cypriots. They are still under United Nations protection and negotiations are proceeding.

7. In the Paphos district, the United Nations post at Polis, where fighting is taking place, has been withdrawn. At Mandria the Turkish Cypriots have ceased resisting but despite that fact and UNFICYP's efforts, are being overrun. The Turkish air force has attacked the harbour at Paphos; the use of napalm is reported.

8. In the Lefka district, a Danish soldier was seriously wounded at OP Mansoura.
Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. Since I reported to the Council on 20 July on developments in Cyprus, I have continued to receive regular reports from my Special Representative in Cyprus and from the Force Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) on developments in the Island. The following information is based on three reports describing the situation at 0500, 0900 and 1100 hours local time on 21 July.

2. The fighting on the Island, which had died down during the night, grew in intensity during the morning of 21 July and was accompanied by air attacks by high-performance Turkish aircraft. There were reports of atrocities in scattered locations throughout the Island. Steps were being taken to evacuate foreign civilians to the British Sovereign Base areas. According to a later report, UNFICYP assisted the United Kingdom and United States authorities in the implementation of the scheme, which applied to all foreign nationals. More than 4,000 persons, including the persons trapped in the Ledra Palace Hotel, were collected, with no casualties reported, from various localities in Nicosia between 1200 and 1600 for dispatch to the British Sovereign Base area of Dhekelia.

3. In the Nicosia district, a truce arranged along the Green Line went into effect at 0530 hours local time, but at 1100 hours it was reported that fighting had broken out again along the Green Line. The United Nations has retained control of the Ledra Palace Hotel area, where 396 civilians remained. Despite this, the hotel came under heavy fire from mortars. The Canadian contingent is withdrawing its personnel to Camp Cronberg. A further Canadian soldier was reported wounded, bringing the total to seven.

4. There have been heavy air attacks by Turkish planes with bombs and rockets against the International Airport area. At 1010 hours local time, rounds were falling in the vicinity of UNFICYP headquarters and camp and 60 Turkish helicopters were overflying the airport area.

5. In the Kyrenia district, heavy fighting which occurred during the evening of 20/21 July for control of Kyrenia pass was reported to have died down by the next morning. On 21 July, National Guard troops were reported retreating towards Bellapais in United Nations landrovers with United Nations flags, said to have been captured from a Finnish patrol. The 12 members of the patrol are believed to be in National Guard hands. The National Guard garrison at Bellapais was attacked by aircraft and napalm was reported to have been used. Kyrenia was said to be quiet.
and believed to be in National Guard hands. During early firing, artillery fire from National Guard hit the United Nations Tjiklos Camp and two United Nations soldiers were wounded. At last reports, the camp and three OPs were still manned.

6. In the Famagusta district, there were reports of sporadic small-arms fire throughout the district and of National Guard artillery fire on the old city and of Turkish aircraft bombing Famagusta, with the use of napalm reported. One United Nations OP was withdrawn.

7. In the Larnaca district, the Danish civilian police and outlying UNFICYP posts were withdrawn. Negotiations for a cease-fire broke down at 0335. Heavy fighting began with artillery and mortar fire by the National Guard. UNFICYP tried to reinstate the cease-fire but the National Guard resumed the attack at 0900. In the ensuing heavy fire, National Guard fired mortar bombs in the direction of United Nations Camp Leopold and Turkish Cypriots fired mortars from vicinity of the Camp. At 1030, Turkish Cypriots in Larnaca were reported to have begun surrendering.

8. In the Limassol district, 1100 Turkish Cypriots were reported to be in National Guard hands at 2250 on 20 July. They were to be allowed to return to the Turkish quarter after surrendering their arms. One UNFICYP soldier of the British contingent was accidentally killed while unloading a surrendered Turkish weapon. All British personnel in Limassol were concentrated in the Polemidia camp.

9. In the Paphos district, a large number of refugees are being held at St. Patrick's Camp. In Paphos town a cease-fire was reported to be in existence at 0900; and at 1100, all resistance by Turkish Cypriots there appeared to have stopped. UNFICYP was continuing to man three OPs in the district. The National Guard was reported to have attacked Mandria village with mortar fire; fighting continued at 0900.

10. In the Lefka district, the Limnitis enclave was surrounded by the National Guard. Firing with mortars and heavy machine guns was reported at Lefka town at 0445, followed at 0645 by an attack with high-level bombing, rockets and shelling. Sporadic fighting was also reported in Xeros. UNFICYP OPs were being maintained in two outlying locations.

11. UNFICYP received a protest from National Guard headquarters that the Turks were bombing indiscriminately civilian targets including the hospital in Famagusta. They said that if it was not stopped immediately there would be very strong retaliation, which could lead to a lot of bloodshed. According to UNFICYP information the hospital had been bombed but it appears to have been evacuated on 21 July.

12. UNFICYP later reported that they had obtained the agreement of the Turkish Ambassador that if anti-tank guns artillery and mortars were removed from Nicosia city, the city would not be attacked by the Turkish Air Force. The Commander of the National Guard also agreed and UNFICYP was hopeful that both sides would comply.
13. On the morning of Sunday, 21 July, I issued the following statement:

"The Secretary-General welcomes the decision concerning the Cyprus question taken unanimously by the Security Council on 20 July. He expresses the hope that the authorities concerned will implement this important decision with the least possible delay.

"However, as long as the Council's demand for a cease-fire is not complied with and fighting continues, the situation remains extremely serious.

"The Secretary-General is appealing to all concerned to bring the fighting to an immediate end and to begin forthwith negotiations for a peaceful settlement in line with the resolution of the Security Council.

"The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus has been doing all it can, especially in the humanitarian field, and will continue to do its utmost to limit the fighting and to protect the civilian population."

In this connexion, I have addressed appeals to the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey.

14. In view of reports reaching me from Cyprus, I have made the following appeal:

"Reports reaching me from Cyprus indicate that the fighting is extremely violent and bitter and that the civilian population in many parts of the Island is living in grave danger, fear and great suffering.

"I appeal most urgently to all the parties involved in the fighting, pending the achievement of a cease-fire, to exercise extreme restraint, and to respect the accepted international rules for the treatment of civilian populations in time of war. I urge them to take every possible measure to avoid actions which may cause further suffering to the civilian population and which can only further embitter the already tragic situations."

I have asked my representatives in Cyprus to make all possible efforts to communicate this appeal to all of the parties concerned.
Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. Since I reported to the Council on 20 July on developments in Cyprus, I have continued to receive regular reports from my Special Representative in Cyprus and from the Force Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) on developments in the Island. The following information is based on three reports describing the situation at 0500, 0900 and 1100 hours local time on 21 July.

2. The fighting on the Island, which had died down during the night, grew in intensity during the morning of 21 July and was accompanied by air attacks by high-performance Turkish aircraft. There were reports of atrocities in scattered locations throughout the Island. Steps were being taken to evacuate foreign civilians to the British Sovereign Base areas. According to a later report, UNFICYP assisted the United Kingdom and United States authorities in the implementation of the scheme, which applied to all foreign nationals. More than 4,000 persons, including the persons trapped in the Ledra Palace Hotel, were collected, with no casualties reported, from various localities in Nicosia between 1200 and 1600 for dispatch to the British Sovereign Base area of Dhekelia.

3. In the Nicosia district, a truce arranged along the Green Line went into effect at 0630 hours local time, but at 1100 hours it was reported that fighting had broken out again along the Green Line. The United Nations has retained control of the Ledra Palace Hotel area, where 386 civilians remained. Despite this, the hotel came under heavy fire from mortars. The Canadian contingent is withdrawing its personnel to Camp Cronberg. A further Canadian soldier was reported wounded, bringing the total to seven.

4. There have been heavy air attacks by Turkish planes with bombs and rockets against the International Airport area. At 1010 hours local time, rounds were falling in the vicinity of UNFICYP headquarters and camp and 60 Turkish helicopters were overflying the airport area.

5. In the Kyrenia district, heavy fighting which occurred during the evening of 20/21 July for control of Kyrenia pass was reported to have died down by the next morning. On 21 July, National Guard troops were reported retreating towards Bellapais in United Nations landrovers with United Nations flags, said to have been captured from a Finnish patrol. The 12 members of the patrol are believed to be in National Guard hands. The National Guard garrison at Bellapais was attacked by aircraft and napalm was reported to have been used. Kyrenia was said to be quiet.
and believed to be in National Guard hands. During early firing, artillery fire from National Guard hit the United Nations Tjiklos Camp and two United Nations soldiers were wounded. At last reports, the camp and three OPs were still manned.

6. In the Famagusta district, there were reports of sporadic small-arms fire throughout the district and of National Guard artillery fire on the old city and of Turkish aircraft bombing Famagusta, with the use of napalm reported. One United Nations OP was withdrawn.

7. In the Larnaca district the Danish civilian police and outlying UNFICYP posts were withdrawn. Negotiations for a cease-fire broke down at 0335. Heavy fighting began with artillery and mortar fire by the National Guard. UNFICYP tried to reinstate the cease-fire but the National Guard resumed the attack at 0900. In the ensuing heavy fire, National Guard fired mortar bombs in the direction of United Nations Camp Leopold and Turkish Cypriots fired mortars from vicinity of the Camp. At 1030, Turkish Cypriots in Larnaca were reported to have begun surrendering.

8. In the Limassol district, 1100 Turkish Cypriots were reported to be in National Guard hands at 2250 on 20 July. They were to be allowed to return to the Turkish quarter after surrendering their arms. One UNFICYP soldier of the British contingent was accidentally killed while unloading a surrendered Turkish weapon. All British personnel in Limassol were concentrated in the Polemidhia camp.

9. In the Paphos district, a large number of refugees are being held at St. Patrick's Camp. In Paphos town a cease-fire was reported to be in existence at 0900; and at 1100, all resistance by Turkish Cypriots there appeared to have stopped. UNFICYP was continuing to man three OPs in the district. The National Guard was reported to have attacked Mandria village with mortar fire; fighting continued at 0900.

10. In the Lefka district, the Limnitis enclave was surrounded by the National Guard. Firing with mortars and heavy machine guns was reported at Lefka town at 0445, followed at 0545 by an attack with high-level bombing, rockets and shelling. Sporadic fighting was also reported in Xeros. UNFICYP OPs were being maintained in two outlying locations.

11. UNFICYP received a protest from National Guard headquarters that the Turks were bombing indiscriminately civilian targets including the hospital in Famagusta. They said that if it was not stopped immediately there would be very strong retaliation, which could lead to a lot of bloodshed. According to UNFICYP information the hospital had been bombed but it appears to have been evacuated on 21 July.

12. UNFICYP later reported that they had obtained the agreement of the Turkish Ambassador that if anti-tank guns artillery and mortars were removed from Nicosia city, the city would not be attacked by the Turkish Air Force. The Commander of the National Guard also agreed and UNFICYP was hopeful that both sides would comply.
13. On the morning of Sunday, 21 July, I issued the following statement:

"The Secretary-General welcomes the decision concerning the Cyprus question taken unanimously by the Security Council on 20 July. He expresses the hope that the authorities concerned will implement this important decision with the least possible delay.

"However, as long as the Council's demand for a cease-fire is not complied with and fighting continues, the situation remains extremely serious.

"The Secretary-General is appealing to all concerned to bring the fighting to an immediate end and to begin forthwith negotiations for a peaceful settlement in line with the resolution of the Security Council.

"The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus has been doing all it can, especially in the humanitarian field, and will continue to do its utmost to limit the fighting and to protect the civilian population."

In this connexion, I have addressed appeals to the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey.

14. In view of reports reaching me from Cyprus, I have made the following appeal:

"Reports reaching me from Cyprus indicate that the fighting is extremely violent and bitter and that the civilian population in many parts of the Island is living in grave danger, fear and great suffering.

"I appeal most urgently to all the parties involved in the fighting, pending the achievement of a cease-fire, to exercise extreme restraint, and to respect the accepted international rules for the treatment of civilian populations in time of war. I urge them to take every possible measure to avoid actions which may cause further suffering to the civilian population and which can only further embitter the already tragic situations."

I have asked my representatives in Cyprus to make all possible efforts to communicate this appeal to all of the parties concerned.
1. Since I reported to the Council on 20 July on developments in Cyprus, I have continued to receive regular reports from my Special Representative in Cyprus and from the Force Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) on developments in the Island. The following information is based on three reports describing the situation at 0500, 0900 and 1100 hours local time on 21 July.

2. The fighting on the Island, which had died down during the night, grew in intensity during the morning of 21 July and was accompanied by air attacks by high-performance Turkish aircraft. There were reports of atrocities in scattered locations throughout the Island. Steps were being taken to evacuate foreign civilians to the British Sovereign Base areas. According to a later report, UNFICYP assisted the United Kingdom and United States authorities in the implementation of the scheme, which applied to all foreign nationals. More than 4,000 persons, including the persons trapped in the Ledra Palace Hotel, were collected, with no casualties reported, from various localities in Nicosia between 1200 and 1600 for dispatch to the British Sovereign Base area of Dhekelia.

3. In the Nicosia district, a truce arranged along the Green Line went into effect at 0630 hours local time, but at 1100 hours it was reported that fighting had broken out again along the Green Line. The United Nations has retained control of the Ledra Palace Hotel area, where 386 civilians remained. Despite this, the hotel came under heavy fire from mortars. The Canadian contingent is withdrawing its personnel to Camp Cronberg. A further Canadian soldier was reported wounded, bringing the total to seven.

4. There have been heavy air attacks by Turkish planes with bombs and rockets against the International Airport area. At 1010 hours local time, rounds were falling in the vicinity of UNFICYP headquarters and camp and 60 Turkish helicopters were overflying the airport area.

5. In the Kyrenia district, heavy fighting which occurred during the evening of 20/21 July for control of Kyrenia pass was reported to have died down by the next morning. On 21 July, National Guard troops were reported retreating towards Bellapais in United Nations landrovers with United Nations flags, said to have been captured from a Finnish patrol. The 12 members of the patrol are believed to be in National Guard hands. The National Guard garrison at Bellapais was attacked by aircraft and napalm was reported to have been used. Kyrenia was said to be quiet
and believed to be in National Guard hands. During early firing, artillery fire from National Guard hit the United Nations Tjaklos Camp and two United Nations soldiers were wounded. At last reports, the camp and three OPs were still manned.

6. In the Famagusta district, there were reports of sporadic small-arms fire throughout the district and of National Guard artillery fire on the old city and of Turkish aircraft bombing Famagusta, with the use of napalm reported. One United Nations OP was withdrawn.

7. In the Larnaca district the Danish civilian police and outlying UNFICYP posts were withdrawn. Negotiations for a cease-fire broke down at 0335. Heavy fighting began with artillery and mortar fire by the National Guard. UNFICYP tried to reinstate the cease-fire but the National Guard resumed the attack at 0900. In the ensuing heavy fire, National Guard fired mortar bombs in the direction of United Nations Camp Leopold and Turkish Cypriots fired mortars from vicinity of the Camp. At 1030, Turkish Cypriots in Larnaca were reported to have begun surrendering.

8. In the Limassol district, 1100 Turkish Cypriots were reported to be in National Guard hands at 2250 on 20 July. They were to be allowed to return to the Turkish quarter after surrendering their arms. One UNFICYP soldier of the British contingent was accidentally killed while unloading a surrendered Turkish weapon. All British personnel in Limassol were concentrated in the Polemidhia camp.

9. In the Paphos district, a large number of refugees are being held at St. Patrick's Camp. In Paphos town a cease-fire was reported to be in existence at 0900; and at 1100, all resistance by Turkish Cypriots there appeared to have stopped. UNFICYP was continuing to man three OPs in the district. The National Guard was reported to have attacked Mandria village with mortar fire; fighting continued at 0900.

10. In the Lefka district, the Limitis enclave was surrounded by the National Guard. Firing with mortars and heavy machine guns was reported at Lefka town at 0445, followed at 0845 by an attack with high-level bombing, rockets and shelling. Sporadic fighting was also reported in Xeros. UNFICYP OPs were being maintained in two outlying locations.

11. UNFICYP received a protest from National Guard headquarters that the Turks were bombing indiscriminately civilian targets including the hospital in Famagusta. They said that if it was not stopped immediately there would be very strong retaliation, which could lead to a lot of bloodshed. According to UNFICYP information the hospital had been bombed but it appears to have been evacuated on 21 July.

12. UNFICYP later reported that they had obtained the agreement of the Turkish Ambassador that if anti-tank guns artillery and mortars were removed from Nicosia city, the city would not be attacked by the Turkish Air Force. The Commander of the National Guard also agreed and UNFICYP was hopeful that both sides would comply.
13. On the morning of Sunday, 21 July, I issued the following statement:

"The Secretary-General welcomes the decision concerning the Cyprus question taken unanimously by the Security Council on 20 July. He expresses the hope that the authorities concerned will implement this important decision with the least possible delay.

"However, as long as the Council's demand for a cease-fire is not complied with and fighting continues, the situation remains extremely serious.

"The Secretary-General is appealing to all concerned to bring the fighting to an immediate end and to begin forthwith negotiations for a peaceful settlement in line with the resolution of the Security Council.

"The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus has been doing all it can, especially in the humanitarian field, and will continue to do its utmost to limit the fighting and to protect the civilian population."

In this connexion, I have addressed appeals to the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey.

14. In view of reports reaching me from Cyprus, I have made the following appeal:

"Reports reaching me from Cyprus indicate that the fighting is extremely violent and bitter and that the civilian population in many parts of the Island is living in grave danger, fear and great suffering.

"I appeal most urgently to all the parties involved in the fighting, pending the achievement of a cease-fire, to exercise extreme restraint, and to respect the accepted international rules for the treatment of civilian populations in time of war. I urge them to take every possible measure to avoid actions which may cause further suffering to the civilian population and which can only further embitter the already tragic situations."

I have asked my representatives in Cyprus to make all possible efforts to communicate this appeal to all of the parties concerned.
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following additional information on the situation as at 1530 local time on 21 July has been received from my Special Representative in Cyprus and from the Force Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) on developments in the Island.

2. Fighting continues throughout the Island. UNFICYP is attempting everywhere to save lives and to secure local cease-fires. Protected convoys of vehicles are being escorted from Nicosia to the Sovereign Base area in Dhekelia.

3. In the Nicosia district, a shaky cease-fire is being maintained in the Green Line area. United Nations troops in Nicosia are concentrated at two camps, one on each side of the Green Line. One OP in outskirts of city and one at Louroujina are still manned.

4. In the Kyrenia district the 12 Finnish soldiers held prisoners by the National Guard have been released unharmed. Further Turkish helicopter landings have occurred in the enclave.

5. In the Famagusta district, a temporary cease-fire was established in Famagusta as of 1440.

6. In the Larnaca district, Turkish Cypriots have sought refuge in the United Nations camp in Larnaca. The National Guard has threatened to fire on the camp unless the United Nations turns over the Turkish Cypriots. They are still under United Nations protection and negotiations are proceeding.

7. In the Paphos district, the United Nations post at Polis, where fighting is taking place, has been withdrawn. At Mandria the Turkish Cypriots have ceased resisting but despite that fact and UNFICYP's efforts, are being overrun. The Turkish air force has attacked the harbour at Paphos; the use of napalm is reported.

8. In the Lefka district, a Danish soldier was seriously wounded at OP Mansoura.
UNITED NATIONS
Press Section
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA — NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Press Release SG/SM/2047
21 July 1974

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, 21 JULY 1974

The Secretary-General welcomes the decision concerning the Cyprus question taken unanimously by the Security Council on 20 July. He expresses the hope that the authorities concerned will implement this important decision with the least possible delay.

However, as long as the Council's demand for a cease-fire is not complied with and fighting continues, the situation remains extremely serious.

The Secretary-General is appealing to all concerned to bring the fighting to an immediate end and to begin forthwith negotiations for a peaceful settlement in line with the resolution of the Security Council.

The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus has been doing all it can, especially in the humanitarian field, and will continue to do its utmost to limit the fighting and to protect the civilian population.

* *** *

* *** *
STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, 21 JULY 1974

The Secretary-General welcomes the decision concerning the Cyprus question taken unanimously by the Security Council on 20 July. He expresses the hope that the authorities concerned will implement this important decision with the least possible delay.

However, as long as the Council's demand for a cease-fire is not complied with and fighting continues, the situation remains extremely serious.

The Secretary-General is appealing to all concerned to bring the fighting to an immediate end and to begin forthwith negotiations for a peaceful settlement in line with the resolution of the Security Council.

The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus has been doing all it can, especially in the humanitarian field, and will continue to do its utmost to limit the fighting and to protect the civilian population.

* *** *
Reports reaching me from Cyprus indicate that the fighting is extremely violent and bitter and that the civilian population in many parts of the Island is living in grave danger, fear and great suffering.

I appeal most urgently to all the parties involved in the fighting, pending the achievement of a cease-fire, to exercise extreme restraint, and to respect the accepted international rules for the treatment of civilian population in time of war. I urge them to take every possible measures to avoid actions which may cause further suffering to the civilian population and which can only further embitter the already tragic situation.

* *** *
Further report of the Secretary-General on developments in Cyprus

1. The following additional information on the situation as at 1530 local time on 21 July has been received from my Special Representative in Cyprus and from the Force Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) on developments in the Island.

2. Fighting continues throughout the Island. UNFICYP is attempting everywhere to save lives and to secure local cease-fires. Protected convoys of vehicles are being escorted from Nicosia to the Sovereign Base area in Dhekelia.

3. In the Nicosia district, a shaky cease-fire is being maintained in the Green Line area. United Nations troops in Nicosia are concentrated at two camps, one on each side of the Green Line. One CP in outskirts of city and one at Louroujina are still manned.

4. In the Kyrenia district the 12 Finnish soldiers held prisoners by the National Guard have been released unharmed. Further Turkish helicopter landings have occurred in the enclave.

5. In the Famagusta district, a temporary cease-fire was established in Famagusta as of 1440.

6. In the Larnaca district, Turkish Cypriots have sought refuge in the United Nations camp in Larnaca. The National Guard has threatened to fire on the camp unless the United Nations turns over the Turkish Cypriots. They are still under United Nations protection and negotiations are proceeding.

7. In the Paphos district, the United Nations post at Polis, where fighting is taking place, has been withdrawn. At Mandria the Turkish Cypriots have ceased resisting but despite that fact and UNFICYP's efforts, are being overrun. The Turkish air force has attacked the harbour at Paphos; the use of napalm is reported.

8. In the Lefka district, a Danish soldier was seriously wounded at CP Mansoura.
1. Since I reported to the Council on 20 July on developments in Cyprus, I have continued to receive regular reports from my Special Representative in Cyprus and from the Force Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) on developments in the Island. The following information is based on three reports describing the situation at 0500, 0900 and 1100 hours local time on 21 July.

2. The fighting on the Island, which had died down during the night, grew in intensity during the morning of 21 July and was accompanied by air attacks by high-performance Turkish aircraft. There were reports of atrocities in scattered locations throughout the Island. Steps were being taken to evacuate foreign civilians to the British Sovereign Base areas. According to a later report, UNFICYP assisted the United Kingdom and United States authorities in the implementation of the scheme, which applied to all foreign nationals. More than 10,000 persons, including the persons trapped in the Ledra Palace Hotel, were collected, with no casualties reported, from various localities in Nicosia between 1200 and 1600 for dispatch to the British Sovereign Base area of Dhekelia.

3. In the Nicosia district, a truce arranged along the Green Line went into effect at 0630 hours local time, but at 1100 hours it was reported that fighting had broken out again along the Green Line. The United Nations has retained control of the Ledra Palace Hotel area, where 386 civilians remained. Despite this, the hotel came under heavy fire from mortars. The Canadian contingent is withdrawing its personnel to Camp Cronberg. A further Canadian soldier was reported wounded, bringing the total to seven.

4. There have been heavy air attacks by Turkish planes with bombs and rockets against the International Airport area. At 1010 hours local time, rounds were falling in the vicinity of UNFICYP headquarters and camp and 60 Turkish helicopters were overflying the airport area.

5. In the Kyrenia district, heavy fighting which occurred during the evening of 20/21 July for control of Kyrenia pass was reported to have died down by the next morning. On 21 July, National Guard troops were reported retreating towards Bellapais in United Nations landrovers with United Nations flags, said to have been captured from a Finnish patrol. The 12 members of the patrol are believed to be in National Guard hands. The National Guard garrison at Bellapais was attacked by aircraft and napalm was reported to have been used. Kyrenia was said to be quiet.
and believed to be in National Guard hands. During early firing, artillery fire from National Guard hit the United Nations Tjiklos Camp and two United Nations soldiers were wounded. At last reports, the camp and three OPs were still manned.

6. In the Famagusta district, there were reports of sporadic small-arms fire throughout the district and of National Guard artillery fire on the old city and of Turkish aircraft bombing Famagusta, with the use of napalm reported. One United Nations OP was withdrawn.

7. In the Larnaca district, the Danish civilian police and outlying UNFICYP posts were withdrawn. Negotiations for a cease-fire broke down at 0335. Heavy fighting began with artillery and mortar fire by the National Guard. UNFICYP tried to reinstate the cease-fire but the National Guard resumed the attack at 0500. In the ensuing heavy fire, National Guard fired mortar bombs in the direction of United Nations Camp Leopold and Turkish Cypriots fired mortars from vicinity of the Camp. At 1030, Turkish Cypriots in Larnaca were reported to have begun surrendering.

8. In the Limassol district, 1100 Turkish Cypriots were reported to be in National Guard hands at 2250 on 26 July. They were to be allowed to return to the Turkish quarter after surrendering their arms. One UNFICYP soldier of the British contingent was accidentally killed while unloading a surrendered Turkish weapon. All British personnel in Limassol were concentrated in the Polemidia camp.

9. In the Paphos district, a large number of refugees are being held at St. Patrick's Camp. In Paphos town a cease-fire was reported to be in existence at 0900; and at 1100, all resistance by Turkish Cypriots there appeared to have stopped. UNFICYP was continuing to man three OPs in the district. The National Guard was reported to have attacked Mandria village with mortar fire; fighting continued at 0900.

10. In the Lefka district, the Limnitis enclave was surrounded by the National Guard. Firing with mortars and heavy machine guns was reported at Lefka town at 0445, followed at 0645 by an attack with high-level bombing, rockets and shelling. Sporadic fighting was also reported in Xeros. UNFICYP OPs were being maintained in two outlying locations.

11. UNFICYP received a protest from National Guard headquarters that the Turks were bombing indiscriminately civilian targets including the hospital in Famagusta. They said that if it was not stopped immediately there would be very strong retaliation, which could lead to a lot of bloodshed. According to UNFICYP information, the hospital had been bombed but it appears to have been evacuated on 21 July.

12. UNFICYP later reported that they had obtained the agreement of the Turkish Ambassador that if anti-tank guns artillery and mortars were removed from Nicosia city, the city would not be attacked by the Turkish Air Force. The Commander of the National Guard also agreed and UNFICYP was hopeful that both sides would comply.
13. On the morning of Sunday, 21 July, I issued the following statement:

"The Secretary-General welcomes the decision concerning the Cyprus question taken unanimously by the Security Council on 20 July. He expresses the hope that the authorities concerned will implement this important decision with the least possible delay.

"However, as long as the Council's demand for a cease-fire is not complied with and fighting continues, the situation remains extremely serious.

"The Secretary-General is appealing to all concerned to bring the fighting to an immediate end and to begin forthwith negotiations for a peaceful settlement in line with the resolution of the Security Council.

"The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus has been doing all it can, especially in the humanitarian field, and will continue to do its utmost to limit the fighting and to protect the civilian population."

In this connexion, I have addressed appeals to the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey.

14. In view of reports reaching me from Cyprus, I have made the following appeal:

"Reports reaching me from Cyprus indicate that the fighting is extremely violent and bitter and that the civilian population in many parts of the Island is living in grave danger, fear and great suffering.

"I appeal most urgently to all the parties involved in the fighting, pending the achievement of a cease-fire, to exercise extreme restraint, and to respect the accepted international rules for the treatment of civilian populations in time of war. I urge them to take every possible measure to avoid actions which may cause further suffering to the civilian population and which can only further embitter the already tragic situations."

I have asked my representatives in Cyprus to make all possible efforts to communicate this appeal to all of the parties concerned.
LETTER DATED 20 JULY 1974 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that I have received a letter from the Permanent Representative of Turkey dated 20 July which reads as follows:

"Excellency,

I have the honour to transmit to you the request of Mr. Rauf R. Denktas, Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus, to appear before the Security Council in person or through a representative to inform the Council on the recent developments in Cyprus at the earliest convenience.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Osman OLCAY
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations"

(Signed) Kurt WALDHEIM
LETTER DATED 20 JULY 1974 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that this morning I received a telegram which read as follows:

"His Excellency The Secretary-General of the United Nations. I have the honour to bring to your Excellency's knowledge that further to the cable of the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cyprus Mr. Dimmy Dimitriou I, the undersigned Loucis Papaphilippou duly appointed as Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations have just arrived in New York City and wish to present to your Excellency my letters of credence the soonest and if possible before 11 o'clock of Saturday the 20th so that I will be able to address the Security Council on behalf of my government during the current debate on the situation in Cyprus. Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration. Loucis Papaphilippou, Ambassador."

The Legal Counsel of the United Nations, on my behalf, has replied to that telegram as follows:

"Mr. L. Papaphilippou, New York. Sir, on behalf of the Secretary-General I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of 19 July 1974. In view of the decision taken by the Security Council during its 1780th meeting on 19 July that Ambassador Rossides, having been duly accredited by Archbishop Makarios, Head of State of Cyprus, is to be regarded as representing Cyprus in the current debate on the situation in Cyprus in the Security Council, the request contained in your telegram cannot be acted upon. Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration. Erik Suy, Under-Secretary-General, The Legal Counsel."

(Signed) Kurt WALDHEIM
As I explained to you in my letter of this morning, I requested you to convene a meeting of the Security Council in order to report to the Council on the information received through my Special Representative and the Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) on recent developments in the Island.

Members of the Council will recall that in its first Resolution on the Cyprus question on 4 March 1954, the Council asked the Secretary-General to report periodically to the Council. I feel that the present situation fully warrants such a report by me. Members of the Council are aware that in the meantime the Permanent Representative of Cyprus has also requested a meeting of the Council.

Early in the morning of 15 July I received information from my Special Representative in Nicosia and the Commander of UNFICYP confirming reports of the events which were taking place in Cyprus. While the situation remained confused, the indications were that a coup was being staged against President Makarios by the National Guard. There were radio reports of the death of President Makarios. These reports were not confirmed by UNFICYP and proved to be incorrect.

The Force Commander ordered an island-wide alert for UNFICYP personnel at 0100 hours on 15 July and sentries were doubled.

UNFICYP reported that the situation on the Turkish Cypriot side remained calm and that its leadership, having taken various security measures, had given instructions that Turkish Cypriots should avoid any involvement.

The Special Representative also transmitted to me the text of a special news bulletin broadcast over the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation at mid-day on 15 July, announcing that the National Guard had taken over authority in Cyprus.

At about noon (New York time) on 15 July I received a further message from my Special Representative informing me that the UNFICYP Zone Commander in Limassol had reported that the Bishop of Paphos had informed him that he had received a radio message from President Makarios asking him to send a message to the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations requesting him to call forthwith a meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations.
My Special Representative added that he was not able to verify the authenticity of this message and in particular whether it emanated from Archbishop Makarios. In the circumstances, I considered it my duty to communicate this message to the Permanent Representative of Cyprus, at the same time mentioning the inability of UNFICYP to verify its authenticity.

On the morning of 15 July, I discussed the situation with the President of the Security Council and gave him the information then at my disposal.

In view of the extreme seriousness of the developments described above, I addressed yesterday messages to the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey emphasizing my deep concern, and stressing the importance of the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Cyprus. I also urged maximum restraint and the avoidance of any action which might give rise to further violence. The texts of these messages have been published separately.

It will be recalled that the mandate of UNFICYP is in the context of the conflict between the two communities in Cyprus and that UNFICYP is therefore deployed along the lines of confrontation between those two communities. For this reason, UNFICYP did not have direct observation of most of the areas of current fighting, which are related to rivalries within one community and are not on the lines of confrontation between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities.

In the late afternoon of 15 July I received a further report from my Special Representative. There were reports that President Makarios was alive and had broadcast a radio message to the Cypriot people. The situation in Nicosia and throughout the island was still confused. The airport was under the control of the National Guard. The Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation facilities were in the hands of the National Guard and were broadcasting announcements on behalf of the "Government of National Salvation". The Telecommunications Building was occupied by the National Guard and all internal and external communications controlled by it had been cut. The Presidential Palace was reported to be burned to the ground. Shooting had been reported during the morning from Limassol, Paphos and Famagusta. The Turkish Cypriot forces were on full alert and had manned all their positions. UNFICYP was maintaining its contacts with Vice-President Denktash and his associate, Mr. Orek, and my Representative was urging them to encourage the Turkish Cypriot community to remain calm.

At 1715 hours local time on 15 July the Senior Adviser and the Chief of Staff of UNFICYP visited Mr. Orek, who agreed to do his best to keep the Turkish Cypriot community calm. He added, however, that the community was deeply concerned at developments and was preoccupied that an attack might be made on it. Shooting was heard close to the Vice-President's office during this meeting.

(more)
During the night of 15/16 July, the Force Commander reported that firing of varying intensity had occurred in Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol and Kyrenia.

Unconfirmed reports indicated that the fighting had resulted in 20 to 30 persons killed and more than 100 wounded in Nicosia alone.

UNFICYP remained on full alert on 15 July. All UNFICYP personnel were safe and there had been no casualties.

At 2100 hours on 15 July I received a report from my Special Representative to the effect that the UNFICYP Paphos District Commander had met Archbishop Makarios who invited the Special Representative to meet him on the following day. The Special Representative and the Force Commander saw the Archbishop at Paphos at 1000 on 16 July. His main request was that the Security Council meeting should be held as soon as possible. He also asked the Special Representative to convey through me an appeal to all countries friendly to Cyprus to help Cyprus' independence and sovereignty. I informed the Permanent Representative of Cyprus of this interview.

When the two UNFICYP officials returned to their headquarters in Nicosia at 1230 hours, they received information that the Archbishop was seeking to be evacuated from Paphos. Subsequently it was reported that he was requesting United Nations protection. In view of the circumstances, I authorised UNFICYP to extend such protection to Archbishop Makarios on a humanitarian basis. In the meantime, I have been informed that Archbishop Makarios has left the Island.

Mr. President, I have followed the recent developments in Cyprus with the deepest concern. While the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is specifically related to the conflict between the two communities in Cyprus and the Force cannot therefore be involved in the internal affairs of one of the communities, the repercussions of violent disturbances such as those of the past two days can very easily extend beyond the confines of one community. When this happens the matter becomes one of direct concern to UNFICYP under its mandate. As will be seen from the above report, UNFICYP has been doing all it can to prevent the present violence from causing renewed intercommunal strife. Moreover, in the context of the Cyprus problem such events carry a serious risk of a threat to international peace and security in a much wider framework. For all these reasons, and in view of the Security Council's responsibilities in the Cyprus problem I have felt it my duty to make this report to the Council today.

* *** *
The two UNFICYP officials then called on the Counsellor of the Turkish Embassy who complained that a number of heavy weapons, including mortars, had been fired in the direction of the camps of the Turkish National Contingent, and that the electricity to one camp had been cut off. The UNFICYP officials said that despite present difficulties they would try to remedy the situation.

Subsequently, the Special Representative and the Force Commander briefed Vice-President Denktash on the day's developments and received assurances from him that he would do his best to see that the Turkish community exercised restraint.

The Special Representative and the Force Commander also called on Ambassador Inhan of Turkey, at his request, and were informed by him about the firing near the Turkish National Contingent camp. The Ambassador requested the Force Commander to intervene immediately with the National Guard to prevent any recurrence.

General Prem Chand proceeded immediately with an escort to National Guard headquarters at Athalassa, where at 2030 hours he called upon the acting Commander of the National Guard. The Force Commander raised four matters of immediate importance:

(a) The report by the Turkish Ambassador that mortar bombs had been fired into the area of the Turkish National Contingent at Geunyeli.

(b) The report that firing had been directed towards the Turkish Cypriot sector in Nicosia.

(c) The fact that an UNFICYP helicopter had been fired upon.

(d) The importance of having UNFICYP enjoy full freedom of movement in accordance with its mandate; that United Nations vehicles with flags or personnel with UNFICYP identity cards should not be stopped or otherwise interfered with in their activities in relation to the intercommunal situation.

The acting Commander of the National Guard stated that strict instructions had been issued to his troops not to fire at the Turkish National Contingent or at Turkish Cypriot areas; any such firing was accidental and regrettable. Strict instructions would be issued to prevent any recurrence of such firing.

The firing at the UNFICYP helicopter was also described as accidental but instructions would be issued to prevent any recurrence. Lastly, the Acting Commander of the National Guard gave assurances that instructions not to interfere with the movements of UNFICYP would be issued.

(more)
REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CYPRUS
(for the period 2 December 1973 to 22 May 1974)

CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Composition and deployment</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. The reduction of UNFICYP</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Function and guiding principles</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Relations with the Government and with the Turkish Cypriot leadership</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Freedom of movement of the United Nations Force</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. ACTIVITIES TOWARDS PREVENTING A RECURRENCE OF FIGHTING AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE RESTORATION AND MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Military situation</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Armed forces in Cyprus other than UNFICYP</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Government armed forces</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Turkish Cypriot armed elements</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Greek and Turkish national contingents</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. General assessment of the situation with regard to preventing a recurrence of fighting</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Observance of the cease-fire</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Developments relating to the maintenance of law and order</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTENTS (continued)

| III. ACTIVITIES TOWARDS A RETURN TO NORMAL CONDITIONS | 14 |
| IV. INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS AND GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL | 17 |
| V. MEDIATION EFFORT | 20 |
| VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS | 21 |
| VII. OBSERVATIONS | 23 |

MAP DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP AS AT 22 MAY 1974
INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations Operations in Cyprus covers developments from 1 December 1973 to 23 May 1974 and brings up to date the record of the activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to the mandate laid down in Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Cyprus.
I. THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

A. Composition and deployment

2. At the end of the period covered by my last report, the strength of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was 2,557 military personnel and 173 civilian police, a total of 2,730. As a result of the second phase of the reductions forecast in that report, the composition of the Force on 23 May 1974 was 2,188 military personnel and 153 civilian police, a total of 2,341. Details are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ UNFICYP and military police</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFICYP medical centre</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ UNFICYP and military police</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ UNFICYP and military police</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ UNFICYP and military police</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ UNFICYP</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ UNFICYP and military police</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ UNFICYP and military police</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion and armoured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reconnaissance squadron</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFICYP logistic support units</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helicopter support</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent HQ</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total military personnel</td>
<td>2,188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Civilian police

| Australia | 35 |
| Austria   | 55 |
| Denmark   | 23 |
| Sweden    | 40 |

Total civilian police 153

TOTAL UNFICYP 2,341
3. The following changes took place during the period covered by this report:

(a) Austria: The 5th Battalion replaced the 4th Battalion.

(b) Canada: No. 1 Commando Group, Canadian Airborne Regiment, replaced the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment.

(c) Denmark: The 21st Battalion replaced the 20th Battalion. In March 1974 the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General of its desire to effect, at least, a very substantial reduction of the Danish civilian police contingent as soon as possible. Accordingly, the Secretary-General agreed to the reduction of the Danish contingent by 17 instead of 5 as previously contemplated under the second phase of the reduction plan. At the same time he rescinded the requests he had made to the Governments of Austria and Sweden for the reduction of their UNCIVPOL units.

(d) Finland: A partial rotation took place twice during the period. The incoming troops form the 21st Battalion.

(e) Sweden: The 52nd Battalion replaced the 51st Battalion.

(f) United Kingdom: The 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, replaced the 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards. The Parachute Squadron, Royal Armoured Corps, replaced "B" Squadron, 4th/7th Dragoon Guards which, in turn, had replaced "A" Squadron, 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers. The 7 Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport, replaced 8 Squadron, which, in turn, had replaced 65 Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport.

4. The number of permanently manned military observation posts has been reduced from 53 to 41. In addition, three temporary observation posts have been unmanned.

5. There have been no changes in the deployment of the Force, with the exception of the withdrawal of the Force Reserve as a separate operational entity. The Force is deployed as follows: (see attached map):

HQ UNFICYP, including HQ UNFICYP civilian police (UNCIVPOL) - Nicosia

- Combined HQ staff
- Force logistics and support units (elements of Austrian and British contingents)
- One troop British armoured reconnaissance squadron

Nicosia district

- Canadian battalion
- Austrian civilian police
Famagusta district

Swedish battalion
Swedish civilian police

Larnaca district

Austrian battalion
Swedish civilian police
Danish civilian police

Limassol zone (comprising Limassol and Paphos districts)

British battalion
British armoured reconnaissance squadron (less one troop)
Australian civilian police

Lefka district

Danish battalion
Danish civilian police

Kyrenia district

Finnish battalion
Austrian civilian police

6. The number of UNCIVPOL stations and substations has remained unchanged during the period covered by this report, except that in the Famagusta district the substation at Yialousa district was moved to Leonarisso on 1 May 1974.

7. The Force remains under the command of Major-General D. Prem Chand. After seven and a half years of distinguished service the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus, Mr. Bibiano F. Osorio-Tafall, is scheduled, at his request, to retire on 30 June 1974. Accordingly, I have decided to appoint Mr. Luis Weckmann-Muñoz, of Mexico, as my Special Representative in Cyprus as from 1 July 1974. Mr. Weckmann-Muñoz is currently serving as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General pursuant to the consensus adopted by the Security Council on 28 February 1974 regarding incidents on the frontier between Iran and Iraq.

Casualties

8. During the period under review, UNFICYP suffered no casualties attributable to intercommunal incidents. Five deaths occurred. One Danish officer was killed in a motor vehicle accident, and one British soldier and one Canadian soldier died from natural causes. Two civilian police officers, one Austrian and one Danish, died from other causes.
Discipline

9. The over-all discipline and bearing of the officers and men of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force has continued to be of a high order and reflects credit on the contingent commanders, their staffs and the armed forces of the contributing nations.

B. The reduction of UNFICYP

10. In my last report to the Security Council (S/11137, paras. 14-22), I set out my proposals for implementing the second phase of the plan for the reduction of UNFICYP, the first phase of which had been carried out during the mandate period ending 15 December 1973 and had resulted in a reduction of 139 all ranks. The plans for a second phase called for a further reduction of 383 all ranks to be implemented during the current mandate period ending on 15 June 1974, resulting in a total reduction of 822 all ranks or 26 per cent of the strength of the Force as it stood in May 1973 (S/10940, para. 2).

11. At the conclusion of the Security Council's debate on Cyprus, at its 1759th meeting on 14 December 1973, I informed the Council that I had noted the remarks made by members of the Council and by the representatives invited to participate in the Council's debate concerning the reduction of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force. I added that, in the light of those remarks, it was my intention to undertake consultations shortly with the representatives of countries providing contingents for UNFICYP and with the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, with a view to finalizing arrangements for the implementation, during the current mandate of the second phase of the reduction plan.

12. Following those consultations (in the course of which certain reservations were expressed by some of the countries contributing contingents), and after considering carefully the report of my Special Representative and of the Force Commander concerning recent developments in Cyprus, I informed the parties concerned that I intended to proceed with the second phase of the reduction plan on the assumption that the parties directly concerned in Cyprus would maintain, and if possible strengthen, their current policy of co-operating with and supporting the efforts of UNFICYP in pursuance of its responsibilities under the mandate, and on the further assumption that the Governments of Turkey and Greece would exert their influence so far as possible in support of continued active adherence to that policy. I pointed out that the assumption of continued and strengthened co-operation with UNFICYP entailed, in particular, support of UNFICYP efforts to ensure that intercommunal clashes were prevented; that all concerned would undertake to share with UNFICYP the responsibility of ensuring that minor incidents did not escalate and that no action would be taken to change the military status quo. Continued and strengthened co-operation with UNFICYP would necessarily cover continued observance of UNFICYP freedom of movement, which is essential for the proper execution of its responsibilities, as well as strict adherence to local and other agreements, arrangements and undertakings entered into with or through UNFICYP.
13. Subsequently, I was informed of the Turkish Government's reservations concerning further reductions of UNFICYP. The other parties initially also expressed some reservations about the planned reduction. After a further exchange of views, it was decided to implement the second phase of the reductions in the course of the contingent rotations which took place during the period from March to May 1974.

14. Though it was possible to effect the first phase of the reduction plan without making any significant changes in the deployment and modus operandi of the Force, the second phase, as previously indicated, (S/11297, para. 20), required a restructuring of the Force to convert it into a mixed operation comprising both static manned posts and mobile teams. The concept provides in principle that reductions in the number of static manned posts are to be compensated by an increase in the mobile elements of the Force. In practice, the changes are not radical and have been implemented in a gradual way in order not to create any untoward apprehensions. The details of the operational changes were discussed in advance by the Force Commander with both sides in Cyprus and some minor modifications were made to take account of particular anxieties expressed by them to him. In the event 12 permanent and 3 temporary static United Nations posts were unmanned; these are now regularly inspected by the mobile teams and can be temporarily remanned by them should the situation so require. In deciding on the detailed operational changes which had been effected, the Force Commander was especially conscious of the need to avoid any action by UNFICYP that might appear to give grounds for changes being made by either side in the military status quo, and he is confident that this has been achieved.

C. Function and guiding principles

15. The function of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus was defined by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 in the following terms:

"in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions."

17. The guiding principles governing the operation of the Force, as summarized in the Secretary-General's report of 10 September 1964 (S/5950, para. 7), remain in effect. The duties of UNCIIVPOL are as outlined in the report of 2 May 1964 (S/5679, para. 4).

D. Relations with the Government and with the Turkish Cypriot leadership

18. UNFICYP has continued to maintain, as in the past, close liaison and good working relations with the Government of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot leadership. The Political Liaison Committee continues to meet as a rule every two weeks. The UNFICYP Deputy Chief of Staff, who acts as the Chairman, the Senior Political Adviser and his staff, the Police Adviser and the UNFICYP Economics Officer meet separately with Liaison Officers representing the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership with a view to resolving current intercommunal problems. Between 1 December and 23 May 1974 the Committee held 13 meetings, each with the Government Political Liaison Officer and with the Turkish Cypriot Liaison Officer.

E. Freedom of movement of the United Nations Force

19. During the period covered by this report there have been three incidents in which UNFICYP has been denied freedom of movement. Two of these can be attributed to the National Guard, one to Turkish Cypriot fighters. The two cases attributed to the National Guard, as well as the case attributed to Turkish Cypriot fighters, resulted from minor misunderstandings and restrictions at the local level. All three were settled after negotiation. Certain difficulties have developed during the past year over the freedom of movement of UNFICYP in confrontation areas in the vicinity of the camps occupied by the Turkish national contingent north-west of Nicosia. Although UNFICYP is not denied access there when investigating specific complaints, it considers that in order to discharge its responsibilities fully it should be in a position to patrol those areas freely.
II. ACTIVITIES TOWARDS PREVENTING A RECURRENCE OF FIGHTING AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE RESTORATION AND MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

A. Military situation

1. Armed forces in Cyprus other than UNFICYP

(a) Government armed forces

20. The National Guard has maintained its strength after the demobilization of the first half of the 1954 age group and the induction of the first half of the 1956 age group. No major changes in deployments have been observed. Construction work to improve living conditions in camps has continued.

21. The momentum of National Guard training has increased, and more activity has been observed outside the normal training season; the efficiency, morale and general state of readiness of the National Guard has continued to improve.

22. The Police Tactical Reserve Unit, which the Government considers to be part of the police force (CYPOL), has been expanded to a strength of over 600. Its members are dressed in military-type uniforms and are trained and equipped on paramilitary lines. The unit has been used mainly for police operations within the Greek Cypriot community but appeared on one occasion in an intercommunal situation (see para. 30). The Turkish Cypriot leadership has continued to protest the existence and expansion of this unit as constituting a change in the military status quo and a potential threat to the Turkish Cypriot community. The Government has reiterated its assurances (S/11137, para. 30) that the unit will be absorbed as part of the ordinary police force as soon as the internal situation allows.

(b) Turkish Cypriot armed elements

23. The strength and deployment of the Turkish Cypriot armed elements have not changed significantly. The number of exercises held to check the state of readiness has increased, and the efficiency and state of morale of the Turkish Cypriot fighters have continued to improve. Better accommodation facilities have been provided in a number of areas.

(c) Greek and Turkish national contingents

24. The strength and location of both contingents remains unchanged. A partial rotation of the Greek national contingent took place over the period 14/15 January 1974.

25. A partial rotation of the Turkish national contingent took place on 26 February 1974, after the Governments of Cyprus and Turkey had requested UNFICYP's good offices of UNFICYP in the rotation. UNFICYP assisted in the
negotiations and provided the customary transport, escorts and observers. With the co-operation of both parties, the rotation was completed without incident.

2. General assessment of the situation with regard to preventing a recurrence of fighting

26. The intercommunal military situation has remained quiet during the period under review, and there have been few incidents between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

27. Almost all of the violent incidents that were reported were not intercommunal in nature but, rather, the result of disturbances within the Greek Cypriot community. Although these have diminished somewhat during the reporting period, they continue to cause concern within the Turkish Cypriot community. UNFICYP continues to maintain close contact with the Government and with the Turkish Cypriot leadership, with a view to averting any adverse intercommunal developments.

28. It is regrettable that no progress has been made towards achieving a measure of military deconfrontation (S/11137, para. 38). Both sides are still reluctant to reduce their military precautions on the grounds that their security might be prejudiced.

29. A fundamental element in the UNFICYP reduction plan is that both sides should co-operate in increased measure with UNFICYP, and in this connexion I have urged, in particular, that neither should seek to gain advantage by making changes in the military status quo. I am glad to report that generally this co-operation has been extended by both, although some relatively minor breaches have occurred.

30. The breaches of the status quo by Turkish Cypriots in the town of Limassol, to which I drew attention in my last report (S/11137, para. 41), continue despite UNFICYP efforts. Turkish Cypriot fighters and police elements appear in uniform, and marching by uniformed fighters in the streets is conducted in connexion with weekly flag-raising ceremonies. Marching has increased recently following the institution of a second flag-raising ceremony. The Turkish Cypriot leadership has informed UNFICYP that it has found it necessary to keep its police element in uniform in Limassol owing to the incidents that have occurred on occasions in the vicinity of the Turkish Cypriot quarter, leading to an increased sense of insecurity. There was also a potentially serious incident on 8 January 1974 when, in connexion with a festival, the Turkish Cypriots instituted special military precautions in their quarter of Limassol. Those measures, which included the erection of road-blocks and the construction of new temporary positions, caused a reaction on the part of the Government authorities, who sealed off the Turkish Cypriot quarter of Limassol and denied foreigners access to it. Elements of the Police Tactical Reserve Unit participated in this operation, which caused particular concern. UNFICYP deployed troops to prevent any intercommunal incidents and although tension for a time was high, there were no incidents. As a result of UNFICYP intervention and negotiation, the situation returned...
to normal after the Turkish Cypriots had restored the military status quo and the Government had lifted its countermeasures.

31. The problem of access by the Cyprus police (CYPOL) to the Turkish Cypriot village of Alekhtora (S/11137, para. 42) has been resolved, although CYPOL continues to be denied the use of the road connecting that village with the Turkish Cypriot village of Plataniskia. The Turkish Cypriots claim that this road was not previously used by CYPOL. Some progress has been made regarding CYPOL access to the Turkish Cypriot village of Ayios Andronikos (S/11137, para. 42), but complete freedom of movement, which in the opinion of UNFICYP was enjoyed by CYPOL in that village in the past, has not yet been restored.

32. The five one-ton used Humber armoured trucks referred to in the last report (S/11137, para. 45) are still held in Government custody in the CYPOL compound at Athalassa, near Nicosia. The control boxes continue to be stored separately under joint Government/UNFICYP control. However, as previously reported (S/11137, para. 45), these arrangements are not considered by the Force Commander to be entirely satisfactory. He has continued to advise the Government to give its consent to better arrangements, which would minimize the risk of those vehicles being taken into use. The Government has not yet given its agreement, but is hopeful of being able to assist in finding a satisfactory solution in the near future.

33. The Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership continue to make allegations of clandestine importation of arms. In no case, however, has UNFICYP been able to substantiate the allegations, although in some cases there have been indications that arms have been brought into the island recently. UNFICYP will continue to investigate these allegations and observe this situation in accordance with its responsibilities under the mandate.

34. The agreed arrangements for the inspection of the arms imported by the Government in 1966 (S/7611/Add.1), for the custody and inspection of those imported by the Government in 1972 (S/10564/Add.1 and 2 and S/10664, paras. 29-30) and for the inspection of weapons acquired by the Turkish Cypriot leadership (S/10940, para. 41) continued to function during the period under review to the satisfaction of the Force Commander.

35. At the end of April and in early May 1974, there were demonstrations in Limassol and Nicosia which, although basically anti-Government in character, were also directed against the Turkish community in Cyprus. That development has been deplored by most sections of the Greek Cypriot press. Another incident occurred on 9 May 1974, when about 150 national guardsmen who were marching through Ayia Irini stopped in the Turkish quarter of that village. The Turkish Cypriots allege that Turkish Cypriot villagers were threatened by the national Guardsmen. The National Guard, however, alleges that Turkish Cypriots in the village provoked the soldiers. To avoid further incidents of this kind, the National Guard has agreed that in future its troops will march through the village without stopping and UNFICYP will increase its patrols in the area. In recent years Cyprus has been relatively free of incidents of this type, and their recurrence is a matter of concern.
3. Observance of the cease-fire

36. There was only one shooting incident during the period under review considered by UNFICYP to be a breach of cease-fire. On 13 April 1974, one rifle shot was fired from a National Guard position on the Kyrenia Range towards a Turkish Cypriot fighter position. There were no injuries.

37. There were two other shooting incidents involving National Guard sentries. One occurred near Larnaca town, when soldiers fired shots towards suspected movements in front of their positions; the other in the Karpass area when soldiers fired shots, described as warning shots, when Turkish Cypriot farmers allegedly approached too close to their positions.

38. During the Easter period (12 to 15 April), there were a number of reports of shots being fired by both National Guardsmen and Turkish Cypriot fighters in the towns of Nicosia and Famagusta close to confrontation areas. There were also some minor explosions said to have been caused by large fireworks. In Famagusta several shots were fired in the direction of a Turkish Cypriot area by a Greek Cypriot policeman.

39. Finally, there were a number of other incidents involving the use of explosives and firearms, but they were not intercommunal in character.

B. Developments relating to the maintenance of law and order

40. UNCIVPOL, the civilian police element of UNFICYP, has continued to contribute to the maintenance of law and order. To this end, it maintains close liaison with the Cyprus police (CYPOL) and with the Turkish Cypriot police element. Its responsibilities include investigation of criminal matters of an intercommunal nature, patrolling and observing in sensitive areas and joint patrols with CYPOL.

41. At the beginning of the period under review, there were a number of bomb explosions and shootings involving members of the Greek Cypriot community. More than 50 bomb explosions occurred during December 1973 and January 1974 which caused damage to buildings and vehicles. Since that time, there has been a sharp decrease in that type of incident.

42. The Government has continued to maintain its right to carry out police patrols in sensitive areas. UNCIVPOL has exercised its good offices where necessary and, with the co-operation of both sides, major confrontations have been avoided, although some problems are still unresolved (see para. 31).

43. As noted above (see para. 30), the Turkish Cypriot police element has continued to appear in uniform in the town of Limassol contrary to the status quo. Difficulties also developed when the Turkish Cypriot police element tried to exercise police powers with respect to Turkish Cypriots in Government-controlled areas of the Paphos and Limassol districts; CYPOL reacted by arresting members of the Turkish Cypriot police element. Those situations required intervention by UNFICYP in order to ease the resulting intercommunal tension. In this connexion, the Turkish Cypriot leadership has given UNFICYP assurances that the Turkish Cypriot police element will not attempt to exercise authority in Government-controlled areas.
III. ACTIVITIES TOWARDS A RETURN TO NORMAL CONDITIONS

44. Since my last report (S/11137), there has again been only little progress towards a return to normal conditions. The trend towards the separate development of each community has continued unabated, and, again, only slight progress has been made towards the extension of essential public services and restoration of others to the Turkish Cypriots.

45. As in the past, though limited and sporadic contacts between the two communities have been maintained, especially in connexion with projects sponsored or assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (S/11137, para. 61), there has been no change with regard to integrated economic activity. A degree of intercommunal co-operation has been forthcoming in connexion with the $14 million loan agreement signed between the Government and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) for a water development project in the Paphos District. Similar co-operation has been evident in connexion with the Morphou/Tylliria water feasibility study sponsored by UNDP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). But in both instances continued co-operation is essential if the schemes are to be brought to fruition. The UNDP/FAO livestock production improvement project, the veterinary services project and the Cyprus Productivity Centre sponsored by UNDP and the International Labour Office have maintained services to Turkish Cypriots at much the same level as in the past. Further extension of these services to Turkish Cypriots is said to be dependent on access to Turkish Cypriot controlled areas.

46. There has been no change in the number of Turkish Cypriots attending the UNDP/ILO Hotel and Catering Institute, which remains disappointingly low. Turkish Cypriots have also shared in the assistance provided by the UNDP/UNIDO industrial development services project and by the World Food Programme projects. Turkish Cypriot participation in the latter programmes has been as follows: school feeding 17.94 per cent, soil conservation 16 per cent and mixed farming 18.56 per cent. The Turkish Cypriot leadership, however, has continued to express its dissatisfaction at the amount of benefits its community receives from UNDP-sponsored assistance.

47. As a result of rainfalls during the winter season the cereal crops for 1974 seem to be assured. The underground aquifers, however, have not been replenished, and a water shortage during the summer months is to be expected. Restrictions on the sinking of boreholes are still strictly enforced in water conservation areas, giving rise to occasional charges of discrimination by Turkish Cypriots, and water rationing has already been reintroduced in Famagusta and Larnaca. The problems of providing permanent domestic water supplies for the Turkish Cypriot villages of Temblos, Kivisil, Phinikes and Stavrokono, which had been promised new schemes in 1974 (S/11137, para. 62) are still unresolved at the time of writing, and UNFICYP has so far received no definite information from the Government on the implementation of the new schemes.
48. During the period under review, drought relief schemes were implemented by the Government (S/10940, para. 70). It had previously been announced on behalf of the Government that relief under these schemes would be extended to Turkish Cypriots without discrimination. By the time of writing, payments to Greek Cypriots had been completed and were continuing with respect to Turkish Cypriots. The Government has informed UNFICYP that by the end of April cash grants totalling about £600,000 had already been paid to Turkish Cypriot farmers and that the remaining payments (in Nicosia District, including Lefka) would be made shortly, making a total of £838,584. According to further information received from the Government, cash grants had been made to Turkish Cypriot animal breeders totalling £61,745, and 3,502 tons of free barley had been distributed and 2,729 tons of barley at the subsidized price of £15 per ton had been made available to them. UNFICYP has received complaints from the Turkish Cypriot leadership about the method of payment and in some instances about deductions being improperly made. These are now being investigated.

49. Only limited progress has been achieved in the provision of electricity to Turkish Cypriot villages. Of eight remaining villages on the electrification list for 1973 (the ninth was electrified earlier in 1973 - see S/11137, para. 63), six had been electrified by mid-January 1974 and two - Marona and Phalia were deleted from the list - Marona because there are plans for it to be resettled elsewhere, and Phalia because its inhabitants, according to the Government, had failed to co-operate with various government authorities. In April 1974, the Government informed UNFICYP that, as part of a scheme for the development of electricity services in Cyprus, for which a loan from the IBRD was being sought, the electrical network in Nicosia and Larnaca would be reinforced and that these improvements would be extended to Turkish Cypriot quarters of those two towns. The Government has also stated that a significant number of Turkish Cypriot villages will be placed on the electrification list for 1974. The Turkish Cypriot leadership considers that the rate of progress in this matter is still too slow and has repeated its assurances concerning freedom of access to Electricity Authority employees and the payment of bills. The Government, however, feels that the Electricity Authority must proceed prudently, and it has reminded UNFICYP that unpaid bills by Turkish Cypriot consumers, mainly in the enclaves, now amount to approximately £3.5 million. The Turkish Cypriot leadership does not accept that figure, claiming that it does not take into account the amounts owed to Turkish Cypriot employees who maintain the electrical system in the enclaves or the subsidies due the Turkish Cypriot community under the Constitution for educational and other purposes.

50. The negotiations between the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership on the reintegration of Turkish Cypriots into the national social insurance scheme (S/10940, para. 66) were resumed during the period under review and are continuing. Early in May 1974, UNFICYP was informed by the Government that since 1 May 1973 a total of 518 Turkish Cypriots falling within the two categories mentioned in the last report (S/11137, para. 64) had received benefit payments.

51. There have been further developments in connexion with the problem of Turkish Cypriot displaced persons (S/11137, para. 65). After negotiations conducted by UNFICYP and the Cyprus Resettlement Project (an international study group sponsored
by Haverford College in the United States of America), the Government agreed late in 1973 to resume the resettlement of Turkish Cypriot displaced persons. As the first step, 50 per cent of the houses in four villages (Dhiorios, Lapithos, Potamia and Peristerona) were to be repaired with funds allocated by the Government. To this end surveys and estimates for repairs have been prepared by the Government, but final approval for the expenditure has not yet been given.

52. No progress has been made towards the normalization of postal services (S/11137, para. 66). The Government has again charged that Turkish Cypriots are not honouring the 1966 ad hoc arrangement on postal services (see S/10940, para. 64), in that they have been issuing their own postage stamps.

53. The hope, expressed in my last report, for some advance towards resolving the problem of issuance of birth certificates to Turkish Cypriots born since 1964 (S/11137, para. 67) has failed to materialize, and no progress has been made during the period under review.

54. There have been no further developments in the matter of deductions made by the Grain Commission from subsidies due Turkish Cypriot producers to meet debts owed to the Loan Commission by the Turkish Cypriot community (S/11137, para. 68). Negotiations are still in progress.

55. UNFICYP efforts to assist in securing better accommodation for Turkish Cypriot school children in Larnaca/Scala have not yet been successful.

56. The matter of installation and reconnexion of public telephones in a number of Turkish Cypriot villages (S/10842, para. 46) was again raised during the period under review; at the time of writing negotiations are continuing with active UNFICYP assistance.

57. Restriction on the freedom of movement of government officials in Turkish Cypriot areas is still one of the major obstacles to normalization. Though there have been instances where these restrictions have been lifted for specific purposes, it is doubtful that a real measure of progress can be achieved until they are relaxed to a much larger degree.
IV. INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS AND GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

58. Nine plenary meetings of the intercommunal talks, which began in 1968 and were reactivated in 1972 on the basis of the Secretary-General's aide-mémoires of 18 October 1971 and 18 May 1972, were held during the period under review until the talks were suspended sine die on 2 April 1974. After intensive negotiations (see para. 63 below), it has now been agreed that the talks will be resumed and that the next meeting will be held on 1 June 1974.

59. As before, the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities were represented by Mr. Glafcos Clerides and Mr. Rauf Denktash respectively; the two constitutional experts made available by the Governments of Turkey and Greece, Professor Aldikacti and Justice Dekleris, continued to attend the talks in an advisory capacity, and my Special Representative, Mr. Osorio-Tafall, participated in the exercise of the Secretary-General's good offices. As customary, the plenary meetings took place alternately at the offices of the President of the House of Representatives and of the Chairman of the Turkish Communal Chamber.

60. Until the suspension of the talks it appeared that a measure of progress was being made on the outstanding questions concerning the structure and functions of local government bodies. At the end of December 1973, Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash exchanged papers setting out their positions, mainly on those two questions; the two papers were given to the two constitutional experts to consider and attempt to produce a draft that would be acceptable to both interlocutors. From the views expressed by the two constitutional experts after their meetings in the first three months of 1974 it appeared that a measure of agreement was being reached on a "package deal" concerning the structure of the State, the division of powers and the degree of local authority to be granted to the Turkish Cypriot community in exchange for their renunciation of a number of rights embodied in the 1960 Constitution.

61. Following the meeting of 2 April 1974, Mr. Clerides announced to the press that the meeting had been adjourned without fixing a date for the next meeting. He also confirmed that he had requested a clarification from Mr. Denktash about recent Turkish statements advocating federation as a solution to the Cyprus problem. In this connexion, Mr. Clerides on 26 March 1974 had referred to a statement made by the Prime Minister of Turkey in which he was reported to have said: "The Turkish Government will exert every effort to secure a peaceful and lasting solution to the (Cyprus) problem within the framework of an independent and federal state. On this issue there is no reason for people of goodwill to have any suspicion about our intentions." Commenting on that statement, Mr. Clerides was reported to have said: "The statement of the Turkish Prime Minister, if correctly quoted in the press, removes all requisites of success of the intercommunal talks, and raises a serious question of whether there is any usefulness in their continuation." Mr. Clerides added that the Greek Cypriot side would on no account accept partitionist, federalist, cantonal or other solutions equivalent to the creation of a state within a state. Also commenting on the
Turkish Prime Minister's statement, the President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, had said: "The statement by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Ecevit, that the object of Turkey is a federal solution to the Cyprus problem undermines the local talks. If the statement has been correctly quoted, the question arises whether further continuation of the talks is indicated, since this Turkish stand makes the failure of the talks a foregone conclusion." On 31 March, Vice-President Denktash commented on the Turkish Prime Minister's statement as follows: "There is no change of policy. In a state like Cyprus, where the nationalism of the two communities is so deep while the necessity for coexistence is so necessary, the idea of 'federalism' is not incompatible with the idea of peaceful coexistence, co-operation and the ultimate realization of a common identity ... Turkey believes that this is a reasonable way of settling the problem. As the Turkish Premier explained, it does not involve a geographical division in Cyprus in any sense."

62. When my Special Representative informed me of the suspension of the talks I requested Mr. Roberto E. Guyer, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, to pay a visit to the area in order to express my deep concern at the unfortunate turn which the intercommunal talks on Cyprus had taken and to discuss the situation with the parties concerned. Mr. Guyer had discussions on 6 April with President Makarios and Mr. Glafcos Clerides, as well as with Vice-President Denktash. He then proceeded to Ankara, where on 9 April he had discussions with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of Turkey, after which he had discussions in Athens on 10 April with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of Greece. On his return to New York, Mr. Guyer informed me that, in the course of his discussions, all the parties had reaffirmed their support for the intercommunal talks. They were therefore anxious that the Secretary-General should do everything possible to facilitate a resumption of the talks. Accordingly, I instructed my Special Representative, Mr. Osorio-Tafall, to explore with the parties concerned, in the light of Mr. Guyer's discussions, the means whereby the talks could be resumed as quickly as possible.

63. During the following weeks, my Special Representative was engaged in intensive negotiations with the parties in Cyprus. It was not until 20 May that agreement on a formula for resumption of the talks was reached and the following announcement was issued: "At the initiative of the United Nations Secretary-General, the talks which started in June 1968, and were subsequently reactivated by the aide-mémoires of the Secretary-General dated 18 October 1971 and 18 May 1972, shall be resumed on 4 June on the same basis on which they were conducted until 2 April 1974, when they were interrupted."

64. The difficulties that led to the interruption of the talks arose from the different conceptions held by the two sides about the "basis" on which the intercommunal talks were started in June 1968 and reactivated in June 1972. The Government of Cyprus, with the support of the Government of Greece, maintains that the intercommunal talks were begun and conducted on the basis that a solution would be sought within the framework of an independent, sovereign and unitary State of Cyprus, and that it had always been opposed to a federative system. The above position is not accepted by the Turkish Cypriot leadership and the Turkish
Government, who insist that a unitary State "has never been the agreed basis of the talks" (S/PV.1759, p. 27).

65. In previous reports to the Security Council, the Secretary-General has said more than once that in his view "the reactivated intercommunal talks are the best instrument for achieving a satisfactory, lasting and agreed solution based on the concept of an independent, sovereign and unitary state with the adequate participation of the two communities". When these statements were first made, the framework of an independent, sovereign and unitary State seemed generally acceptable to all parties. In 1971, however, Mr. Denktash expressed his opposition to the continued use of the term "unitary". He contended that the Greek Cypriots had a different interpretation of the term and that he could not tie his side to any terminology, the exact interpretation of which had not been agreed upon (see S/10199, para. 67).

66. Now that the talks are shortly to be resumed, it is my hope that the parties will return to a consideration of the substance of the problems that face them, and seek to reach agreement on constitutional arrangements that will be satisfactory to all concerned.
V. MEDIATION EFFORT

67. The situation regarding a resumption of the mediation function under paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 186 (1964) has remained unchanged since the last report, owing primarily to the widely differing and firmly held views of the matter of the three Governments most directly concerned.
VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

68. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately $143.3 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 52 Member States and three non-member Governments in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force on 27 March 1964 to 15 June 1974. In addition, voluntary contributions from public sources, interest earned on investment of temporarily undisbursed funds and other miscellaneous income received by the Account have totalled about $2.1 million. Accordingly, some $145.4 million have been made available to the UNFICYP Special Account towards meeting the costs of UNFICYP to the United Nations for the periods through 15 June 1974.

69. The costs to be borne by the United Nations for the operation of UNFICYP for the periods from the inception of the Force to 15 June 1974 are estimated at $172.1 million. This figure includes the direct cost to the United Nations of maintaining the Force in Cyprus, as well as the amounts to be paid to Governments providing contingents in respect of their extra and extraordinary costs for which they seek to be reimbursed by the United Nations; but it does not include the amount that would be required for the final repatriation of contingents and liquidation of the Force.

70. The amount of $145.4 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of $172.1 million indicated above by approximately $26.7 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some $6.8 million are now expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

71. If to the amount of $145.4 million so far received the amount of $6.8 million of anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately $152.2 million. The difference between this figure and the costs to be met of approximately $172.1 million becomes $19.9 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 June 1974, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be $19.9 million.

72. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 June 1974 the period during which the Force is to be stationed in Cyprus, it is estimated that the additional cost to the Organization, assuming continuance of present reimbursement commitments, would amount to approximately $6.6 million, as detailed below. These estimates are based on the strength of the Force upon completion of the second phase of the reduction plan (see paragraphs 2 and 10-14). The estimated $0.4 million that would be required for the final repatriation of contingents and liquidation costs has been excluded from the figures below for the sake of convenience.
**UNFICYP COST ESTIMATE BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF EXPENSE**

*(in thousands of US dollars)*

I. **Operation costs incurred by the United Nations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Movement of contingents</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational expenses</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental of premises</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rations</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-military personnel, salaries, travel etc.</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous and contingencies</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, part I</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,279</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. **Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay and allowances</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent-owned equipment</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death and disability awards</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, part II</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,340</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAND TOTAL, parts I and II**  **6,619**

73. The above costs do not reflect the full cost of UNFICYP to Member and non-member States, inasmuch as they exclude the extra costs that Members providing contingents or police units to the Force have agreed to absorb at their own expense rather than seek as reimbursement from the United Nations. Indicative figures of the amounts involved were given in my report to the Security Council of 1 December 1973 (S/11137), as follows: Australia $200,000, Austria $160,000, Canada $863,600, Denmark $230,000, Sweden $325,000 and United Kingdom $1,110,000. Finland is also absorbing certain UNFICYP costs at its own expense.

74. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 June 1974 and to meet all costs and outstanding claims up to that date, it will be necessary for the Secretary-General to receive voluntary contributions to the UNFICYP Special Account totalling $26.5 million.

---

1/ Exclusive of the normal costs of pay and allowances.
VII. OBSERVATIONS

75. More than 10 years have passed since the Security Council established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus. Thanks in great part to the presence of that Force, the situation in the island has remained quiet in recent years, but some of the basic objectives of the United Nations operation have yet to be achieved.

76. As indicated earlier in this report, the intercommunal talks were interrupted on 2 April. I was deeply concerned over this development, since, as I have repeatedly stated, I consider the talks to be the best and most constructive way of carrying out the search for an agreed settlement to the Cyprus problem. It is a matter of gratification that the efforts initiated immediately after the interruption of the talks have recently led to an agreement between the parties to resume them at the beginning of June. This agreement attests to the importance that both sides attach to the talks. It also demonstrates their desire to seek an agreed and peaceful solution to their differences. However, the road ahead will not be an easy one. The relations between the two communities in Cyprus are still marred by mutual fear and distrust, and a successful outcome of the talks can only be achieved if a high degree of statesmanship is exercised by all concerned. It is my earnest hope that in the interest of peace the two sides will bring themselves to agree to those mutual concessions and accommodations without which no settlement is possible.

77. The increase in combat effectiveness of the armed forces of both sides in the island, which has inevitably taken place with the passage of time, is a disturbing development, as it tends to generate additional military pressures, especially in areas of confrontation. Recently, there have been reports that additional weapons are being introduced into the island. In this connexion, I must reiterate my view that any influx of arms or other types of military equipment into Cyprus is a cause for concern to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force with regard to the discharge of its mandate. UNFICYP has continued to exert its best efforts to investigate reports of such imports and to take remedial action when necessary. Arrangements that were worked out in the past with the agreement and co-operation of the parties concerned, under which the imported weapons and equipment were placed under UNFICYP surveillance or control, have proved most satisfactory in reducing tension between the two communities, and I hope that the parties concerned will continue to co-operate with UNFICYP in the future by agreeing to similar measures whenever they may become necessary.

78. In pursuance of the plan which I brought to the attention of the Security Council in my last report (S/11137), the second phase of the proposed reduction of the Force has now been carried out, and this has brought the total strength of the Force to 2,341 all ranks. This reduction has been made possible by the co-operation of the troop-contributing countries as well as that of the parties concerned. An essential element of the reduction plan was to enlist the support of the parties directly concerned to share with UNFICYP the responsibility of carrying out the mandate of the Security Council, along the lines described earlier in this report.
I hope that both sides will exercise the utmost restraint and avoid any action that may alter the military status quo to their advantage. I also hope that the two sides will reconsider the proposals submitted by the Force Commander for phased deconfrontation after the Force's new method of operation has been tried and proved effective.

79. The reduction of UNFICYP has somewhat alleviated the financial problem facing UNFICYP but has not solved it. The deficit of the UNFICYP budget will remain substantial unless and until adequate additional voluntary contributions are forthcoming. In this connexion, some Member States, including the largest financial contributor for the Cyprus operation, have expressed the wish that further reductions of the Force be considered. After carefully considering all of the factors involved, my view is that a further reduction would be premature at this stage. Despite the present quiet, the situation in the island is still tense and potentially dangerous. As mentioned above, the parties concerned have expressed reservations even about the reductions recently carried out. Although I fully share the concern for reducing UNFICYP as far as possible, I believe it would be wise to allow time for an assessment of the effects of those reductions before making further moves in that direction.

80. In view of the prevailing situation, I consider it necessary that the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus be maintained for another period. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months until 15 December 1974. The Government of Cyprus as well as the Governments of Greece and Turkey have informed me of their concurrence with this recommendation.

81. In concluding this report, I wish once again to place on record my appreciation to the Governments providing contingents to UNFICYP and to those who have made voluntary contributions for its maintenance. Without their generous support it would not be possible to maintain this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations. I wish also to express my appreciation to the Force Commander and to all the officers and men of UNFICYP, as well as to its civilian staff. They have continued to carry out with exemplary efficiency and devotion the important task assigned to them by the Security Council.

82. On this occasion I also wish to pay special tribute to my Special Representative, Mr. Bibiano F. Osorio-Tafall, as he is about to relinquish his post and to leave the service of the United Nations after 25 years. For seven and a half years he has served UNFICYP with great distinction and unswerving dedication. For this work, as well as for his earlier contributions to the Organization, the United Nations owes him a great debt of gratitude.