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*Orig + cc Mr. Goupe*  
*31/12/74*  
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*Lyons R V*

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
820 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Ref: 111/74

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the great needs of the two hundred thousand (200,000) refugees who have been forced by the invading Turkish army to abandon their homes and properties in the northern part of the island and become refugees in their own country, wishes to appeal to the United Nations to extend to Cyprus as a matter of urgency any possible assistance in foodstuffs or in any other kind. A list showing the commodities and quantities of foodstuffs needed for the next three months is attached.


Although the United Nations are well aware of the great tragedy of Cyprus and the drama of its people created by the Turkish invasion and occupation of approximately 40% of the total area of the island, it is worth mentioning that the vast majority of the refugees are still living under dreadful and inhuman conditions and depend only on the aid provided to them by the Special Service For the Care And Rehabilitation of the Displaced Persons.

. . . . 2/

His Excellency Dr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York, New York 10017

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus is confident that the United Nations will respond positively to the present appeal and will support the Government's effort for the alleviation of the suffering of the people of Cyprus at this time of its most dire need.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

  
New York, 31 December 1974

Enclosure (1)

NEEDS OF THE CYPRIOT REFUGEES FOR THE PERIOD

1 JANUARY 1975 - 31 MARCH 1975

1.	Olive oil	163,069 kilograms
2.	Cooking oil	326,139 "
3.	Lentil	163,060 "
4.	Dried beans	163,069 "
5.	Broad beans	163,069 "
6.	Chick peas	326,139 "
7.	Kidney beans	326,139 "
8.	Sugar	244,608 "
9.	Onions	244,608 "
10.	Rice	489,216 "
11.	Potatoes (or tinned vegetables)	304,556 "
12.	Pastry	652,278 "
13.	Evaporated milk	1,274,028 tins
14.	Condensed sweet milk	1,019,220 tins
15.	Cheese	244,608 kilograms
16.	Tinned meat	2,293,242 tins of 7-9 ounces or 1,528,830 tins of 12-14 ounces
17.	Various tinned vegetables	2,038,440 tins
18.	Tinned food (meat and vegetables)	1,528,830 tins
19.	Butter	122,312 kilograms
20.	Margarine	1,019,220 tins of 250 grams
21.	Marmalade	101,914 kilograms and 254,008 tins of 500 grams
22.	Tinned fish	1,528,830 tins of 4 ounces or 1,019,220 tins of 7 ounces or 509,610 tins of 15 ounces
23.	Soap	764,424 pieces
24.	Washing powder	509,610 packets
25.	Washing liquid	254,808 bottles
26.	Toilet paper	764,424 pieces
27.	Olives	244,608 kilograms
28.	Chicken broths (cubes)	2,038,440 pieces
29.	Lemon juice	254,808 bottles of 8 ounces
30.	Eggs	2,038,440 pieces

His Excellency,  
Dr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York.

UNITED NATIONS

Press Section  
Office of Public Information  
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA — NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Press Release REF/718  
19 December 1974

UNHCR, EUROPEAN COMMUNITY SIGN AGREEMENT FOR \$1.1 MILLION FOOD GIFT FOR CYPRUS

(The following is reproduced as received from UNHCR, Geneva.)

An agreement covering a gift of \$1.1 million worth of foodstuffs for United Nations humanitarian assistance for Cyprus has been signed between the European Community and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) which is co-ordinating the United Nations relief operation in Cyprus.

The actual shipment of the commodities — made up of 1,700 tons of flour, 300 tons of rice, 200 tons of butter oil and 200 tons of dried skimmed milk — has already taken place.

\$22 Million Target Exceeded

The total value of contributions, in cash and kind, made available for United Nations humanitarian aid to Cyprus now exceeds the \$22 million target set in early September. Of the \$23.4 million raised, \$12.3 million has been channelled through the United Nations system, \$1.4 million through the International Committee of the Red Cross and \$9.7 million has been given bilaterally.

The target was based on an assessment of needs made immediately after the Secretary-General on 20 August designated the High Commissioner to take responsibility for co-ordinating United Nations assistance. This was the basis for the Secretary-General's appeal to the international community on 6 September.

United States Gives \$7.3 Million through United Nations System

Of the \$12.3 million contributed or pledged through the United Nations system, \$7.3 million has been provided by the United States (\$6.9 million in cash and \$400,000 in kind).

The United Kingdom is another major donor with \$1,173,709 in cash through the United Nations. France has made available \$421,053 in cash.

(more)

Press Release REF/718  
19 December 1974

Other Governments contributing are as follows: Australia, \$65,531; Austria, \$55,866; Belgium, \$219,784; Brazil, \$10,000; Canada, \$51,020; Cuba, \$50,687; Denmark, \$164,684; Egypt, \$6,389; Finland, \$64,187; Federal Republic of Germany, \$188,758; Kenya, \$13,165; Lebanon, \$214,592; Liechtenstein, \$3,356; Luxembourg, \$289,474; Mauritania, \$2,000; Mauritius, \$17,544; Monaco, \$1,042; Netherlands, \$185,185; Norway, \$90,590; Pakistan, \$10,101; Philippines, \$2,500; Republic of Korea, \$5,000; Switzerland, \$203,333; Syria, \$5,068; Yugoslavia, \$30,488; Sovereign Order of Malta, \$1,000.

In addition to the European Community, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund contributed \$70,000 and \$143,826, respectively, and non-governmental organizations contributed a total of \$157,395.

In accordance with Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX), and after consultation with the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner is continuing his role of co-ordinator of humanitarian assistance into the early part of 1975. The needs for this period, particularly food, are at present being assessed.

\* \*\*\* \*

Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS

Press Section  
Office of Public Information  
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Press Release FAO/2546  
WFP/367  
19 December 1974

FOOD AID TO HELP RESETTLE GREEK CYPRIOT FARMERS

(The following is reproduced as received from FAO, Rome.)

Food aid to help resettle displaced farmers in Cyprus was announced today by the World Food Programme (WFP), which is jointly sponsored by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The WFP will provide nearly \$1 million in food and shipping costs to assist the authorities in resettling 3,000 farm families who moved to southern parts of the island during the hostilities last summer. The project, which includes long- and short-term credit arrangements by the Government, was approved by WFP Executive Director Francisco Aquino.

\* \*\*\* \*



TO: THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

This is an  
important, and  
most discouraging  
statement by  
Denktash

Brian Ughar  
17 Dec 74

SY16 SSS NICOSIA 647 17 1257Z=

ETATPRIORITE

UNATIONS

NEWYORK=

UNFICYP 2770 GUYER/URQUHART/AKATANI/GALINOVICH/POWELL/HO

MISC 692 UNATIONS GENEVA/UNHCR GENEVA

FROM YACOB

IN INTERVIEW GIVEN TO ZAMAN TURKISH CYPRIOT DAILY OF NICOSIA

MR DENKTASH SAID THERE WAS QUOTE NO CHANCE UNQUOTE AT THE  
MOMENT FOR THE START OF TALKS WITH THE GREEK SIDE/PERIOD=

P2=

HE SAID A NEW SITUATION HAD ARISEN AND THAT THIS WAS BEING

UNFICYP 2770 GUYER/URQUHART/AKATANI/GALINOVICH/POWELL/HO

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MOMENT FOR THE START OF TALKS WITH THE GREEK SIDE/PERIOD=

P2=

HE SAID A NEW SITUATION HAD ARISEN AND THAT THIS WAS BEING  
REVIEWD AND EVALUATED/PERIOD PARA

ON WHETHER CHANCES OF STARTING NEGOTIATIONS HAD IMPROVED AS A  
RESULT OF SECURITY COUNCIL'S RECENT RESOLUTIONS COMMA MR  
DENKTAHS SAID THAT IN HIS VIEW THERE WAS NOW LESS CHANCE OF  
STARTING NEGOTIATIONS/PERIOD=

P3=

THERE WAS NO POSSIBILITY OF STARTING SUCH NEGOTIATIONS WITHING  
A FRAMEWORK WHICH RECOGNISES THE GREEK CYPRIOT ADMINISTRATION  
AS THE CYPRUS GOVERNMENT/PERIOD HE SAID THE SECRETARY GENERAL  
HAD ANNOUCED EARLIER WHO THE INTERESTED PARTIES IN THE CYPRUS  
QUESTION WERE/PERIOD THE EFFORTS OF THE GREEK CYPRIOTS TO  
NEUTRALISE THE =

P4=

ROLE OF TURKEY AS AN INTERESTED PARTY HE SAID WERE REGRETTABLE  
AND RIDICULOUS PERIOD THE CYPRUS QUESTION WAS A NATIONAL  
ISSUE FOR BOTH TURKEY AND GREECE PERIOD THE SETTLEMENT OF THE  
DISPUTE WITHIN THAT CONTEXT WAS POSSIBLE HE SAID PERIOD ATTEMPTS  
BY THE GREAT POWERS TO SHIFT THE CYPRUS PROBLEM =

P5=

TO AN INTERNATIONAL PLATFORM DO NOT SERVE THE INTERESTS OF CYPRUS  
BUT AIM ONLY AT PROTECTING THE INTERESTS OF THESE GREAT POWERS  
HE SAID PERIOD PARA  
REFERRING TO THE DECLARATION BY MR OLCAY THE TURKISH REPRESENTATIVE  
AT UN HAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION WILL NOT BE BINDING

ON TURKEY COMMA =

P6=

MR DENKTASH SAID QUOTE A RESOLUTION WHICH IS NOT BINDING ON TURKEY  
WILL NOT BE BINDING ALSO ON THE TURKISH CYPRIOTS PERIOD NO RE-  
SOLUTION COMMA DECISION AND MEASURE CAN SEPARATE US FROM TURKEY  
PERIOD WITHOUT TURKEY'S GUARANTEES THE TURKISH CYPRIOTS WOULD  
HAVE BEEN EXTERMINATED AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF CYPRUS=

P7=

WOULD HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED LONG AGO UNQUOTE PARA  
IF TURKEY HAD NOT LANDED TROOPS IN CYPRUS IN JULY SAID MR DENKTASH  
COMMA MAKARIOS COMMA LYSSARIDES COMMA CLERIDES AND OTHER GREEK  
CYPRIOT LEADERS WHO ATTACK TURKEY FOR THIS ACTION COMMA WOULD NOT  
TODAY BE IN A POSITON TO SPEAK PERIOD IT =

P8=

IS EVEN DOUBTFUL WHETHER THEY WOULD BE ALIVE TODAY PERIOD  
GREECE UNDER THE JUNTA AND CYPRUS UNDER SAMPSON WOULD CELEBRATE  
THE MASSACRES CARRIED OUT IN THE NAME OF ENOSIS AS A NATIONAL  
VICTORY PARA  
ANSWERING A QUESTION ON WHETHER A SEPARATE STATE WOULD BE SET UP  
MR DENKTASH SAID QUOTE =

P9=

ALL THE MEASURES NECESSARY FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE INDEPENDENCE  
AND THE RIGHTS OF THE TURKISH COMMUNITY WILL BE TAKEN UNQUOTE PARA  
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS HE SAID SUPPORT THE  
FREEDOM OF PEOPLES QUOTE WE ARE LIVING IN A COUNTRY WHERE 25000  
TURKS LIVING IN THE SOUTH ARE TREATED =

P10=

AS HOSTAGES PERIOD WE ARE LIVING IN AN ISLAND WHERE TURKS BECAME  
REFUGEES THREE TIME PERIOD A GREEK CYPRIOT LEADER COMMA WHO HAS  
DENYING EVERY RIGHT TO TURKS COMMA NOW DARES TO SAY THAT TALKS  
SHOULD START WITHIN TEN DAYS UNQUOTE PERIOD TO START NEGOTIATIONS  
HE SAID QUOTE THE REALITIES =

P11=

MUST BE ACCEPTED COMMA THE HOSTAGES MUST BE RELEASED COMMA THE  
CONDITONS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS MUST BE DETERMINED UNDER EQUAL  
TERMS COMMA AND GREEK CYPRIOT ADMINISTRATION MUST ACCEPT THAT  
IT CAN NOT SPEAK ON BEHALF OF CYPRUS PARA  
QUOTE UNLESS THESE ISSUES ARE SETTLED AND THE STATUS AND TERMS OF=  
P12=

REFERENCES OF THE NEGOTIATORS ARE DETERMINED TO FIXING OF A DATE  
FOR THE TALKS BY MAKARIOS IS USELESS UNQUOTE END OF DENKTASH  
INTERVIEW PARA

REACTION IN THE GREEK CYPRIOT PRESS HAS BEEN STRONG PERIOD  
PHILELEFTHEROS INDEPENDENT DAILY SAID DENKTASH HAS SHOWN HIS  
TRUE FACE PERIOD HIS FUNDAMENTAL CONDITION IS THE =

P13=47=

DISSOLUTION OF THE CYPRUS GOVERNMENT AND HE MAKES THIS CONDITION  
IN ATTEMPT TO COUNTER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION WHICH DID NOT  
ACCEPT MR OLCAY'S OBJECTION AGAINST CYPRUS GOVERNMENT PERIOD PARA  
AGON PRO CLERIDES DAILY DESCRIBED DENKTASH'S STATEMENT AS QUOTE  
BLACKMAILING CONDITIONS UNQUOTE FOR RESUMPTION OF TALKS PERIOD  
ENDALL

COL:2770 692 25000+

SY 16 F NICOSIA 1364 10 1625Z

ETAT

UNATIONS

NEW YORK

UNATIONS NEW YORK - UNFICYP 2725 - GUYER/URQUHART/  
KITTANI/HENNIG/WECKMANN/AKATANI/POWELL/GALINOVICH/  
HO/CHANG/PAVLOV

UNATIONS GENEVA - MISC 683 - BAUMGARTEN/HICOMREF

ATHOMNIPRESS - MISC 684 - LUND

ANKOMNIPRESS - MISC 685

UNEF CAIRO - CYPUNEF 527 - SIILASVOU.

FROM YACOB.

PRESIDENT MAKARIOS IN HIS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE SINCE HIS  
RETURN TO=

P2=

CYPRUS LAST SATURDAY, TOLD A GATHERING OF SOME 200  
CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE REPORTS OF A RIFT BETWEEN HIM AND  
GLAFKOS CLERIDES WERE QUOTE ENTIRELY UNFOUNDED UNQUOTE.  
HE SAID NO CREDENCE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO SUCH SPECULATION.  
HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH CLERIDES HE SAID REMAINED QUOTE VERY  
HARMONIOUS UNQUOTE, AND HE WAS GOING=

P3=

TO SEE HIM TODAY. CLERIDES HAD CARRIED OUT QUOTE A VERY  
COMMENDABLE TASK DURING THE PERIOD HE WAS ACTING PRESIDENT  
UNQUOTE. PARA. MAKARIOUS SAID HE WAS NOT PREPARED TO

POPULATION. IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION AS TO WHAT QUOTE  
TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS UNQUOTE HE WAS=

P4=

PREPARED TO MAKE SINCE 40 PERCENT OF THE ISLAND WAS ALREADY  
UNDER TURKISH CONTROL; HE SAID IT WAS NOT  
PROPER TO ANSWER SUCH A QUESTION IN A PRESS CONFERENCE BEFORE  
THE NEGOTIATIONS. AS TO WHEN THESE TALKS MIGHT START AND  
HOW LONG THEY MIGHT TAKE, THE PRESIDENT SAID THEY=

P5=

SHOULD START WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS AND IT WOULD BE UP TO THE  
NEGOTIATORS TO DECIDE WHEN TO START. HE DID NOT EXPECT THESE  
TALKS TO TAKE TOO LONG. HE THOUGHT ANY SOLUTION THAT GAVE  
EXCESSIVE ADVANTAGE TO ONE SIDE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE OTHER  
WAS NOT A =

P6=

GOOD THING IN THE LONG TERM. HE WAS AWARE OF THE DIFFICULTIES  
BUT IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE AT THIS STAGE TO MAKE FORECASTS ABOUT  
THE SOLUTION. PARA. IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION ON THE  
PROSPECT OF EQUAL ROLES FOR HIMSELF AND DENKTASH, AND THE  
WILLINGNESS EXPRESSED BY DENKTASH TO NEGOTIATE=

P7=

WITH MAKARIOS AS EQUAL HEADS OF TWO COMMUNITIES, THE ARCHBISHOP  
SAID HE THOUGHT QUOTE CLERIDES WOULD BE A BETTER NEGOTIATOR  
THAN MYSELF UNQUOTE. FURTHERMORE, HE SAID QUOTE I AM THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS WHICH INCLUDES BOTH  
GREEK AND TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITIES UNQUOTE. HE SAID  
CLERIDES WOULD BE=

P8=

NEGOTIATING AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GREEK CYPRIOT COMMUNITY.  
HE SAID IN ANSWER TO ANOTHER QUESTION THAT THE  
QUOTE SIGNED INSTRUCTIONS UNQUOTE MENTIONED IN THE ATHENS  
COMMUNIQUE OF LAST WEEK WOULD BE FORMALLY GIVEN TO MR CLERIDES

IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS. PARA. IN ANSWER TO ANOTHER QUESTION  
ON TURKISH CYPRIOTS=

P9=

NOW IN BRITISH BASE AREAS IN THE SOUTH, AND WHETHER OR NOT THEIR  
HUMAN RIGHT WAS BEING DENIED BY NOT PERMITTING THEM TO GO  
BACK TO THE NORTH. THE PRESIDENT SAID THE PEOPLE INVOLVED  
WERE NOT BEING HELD IN THOSE AREAS BY FORCE. THEY WERE  
FREE TO MOVE BUT THE=

P10=

PROBLEM WAS THAT IF THEY WERE ALLOWED TO GO NORTH THEY WOULD  
OCCUPY GREEK CYPRIOT HOMES THERE. CONCERNING THE ROLE  
OF THE UN AND THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES IN THE CYPRUS QUESTION  
HE SAID THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE  
NON-ALIGNED HAD BEEN QUOTE VERY CONSTRUCTIVE UNQUOTE.  
HE EXPRESSED=

P11=

APPRECIATION FOR THE EFFORT OF THE NON-ALIGNED TO PRODUCE  
THE LATEST UN RESOLUTION ON CYPRUS PARA. AS TO THE ROLE OF THE  
TWO SUPER POWERS, THE ARCHBISHOP SAID, THE UNITED  
STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION CAN PLAY A QUOTE VERY CONSTRUCTIVE  
UNQUOTE ROLE IN THIS QUESTION. HE WAS GRATIFIED THAT=

P12=

PRESIDENT FORD AND MR BREZHNEV HAD MADE SOME VERY CONSTRUCTIVE  
REFERENCES TO THE CYPRUS PROBLEM IN THEIR TALKS IN VLADIVOSTOK.  
PARA. IN ANSWER TO ANOTHER QUESTION AS TO HOW HE ENVISAGED  
A SETTLEMENT IN VIEW OF THE TURKISH SIDE NOT BEING INCLINED TO  
COMPLY WITH THE UN RESOLUTION, HE SAID=

P13=

REGARDLESS OF WHAT IS AID PUBLICLY, THE FINAL CONCLUSIONS  
CAN BE REACHED ONLY ON THE NEGOTIATING TABLE. ASKED  
WHAT HE THOUGHT OF DENKTASH'S AGREEMENT TO A US/SOVIET  
GUARANTEE FOR CYPRUS' INDEPENDENCE, HE SAID THE FIRST THING  
WAS TO FIND A SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM IN CYPRUS AND ONCE THAT WAS=

P14=

DONE IT SHOULD NOT BE TOO DIFFICULT TO SECURE GUARANTEES FROM THE POWERS. HOWEVER, HE SAID HE WAS SORRY TO OBSERVE THAT FOREIGN GUARANTEES GIVEN TO CYPRUS IN THE PAST HAD PROVED WORTHLESS. PARA. ASKED WHETHER HE PLANNED TO REQUEST THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO ACT ON THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION=

P15=

ESPECIALLY ON THE RETURN OF TURKISH FORCES TO TURKEY AND THE RETURN OF REFUGEES TO THEIR HOMES, HE SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THAT IN THE FORTHCOMING MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE CYPRUS PEACE FORCE THAT IT WOULD REAFFIRM THE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS. HOWEVER HE WAS NOT IN A =

P16=

POSITION TO SAY WHAT ACTION THE SECURITY COUNCIL MIGHT TAKE. PARA. ON THE FUTURE TALKS HE WAS ASKED WHETHER THERE WAS ANY COMMON GROUND BETWEEN THE TWO SIDES FOR THESE TALKS, HE SAID IT WAS POSSIBLE TO WORK OUT A FORM OF SELF GOVERNMENT OR AUTONOMY WITHOUT TRANSFER OF POPULATION. PARA.=

P17=

HE WAS ASKED WHETHER IT WAS TRUE THAT HE HAD BEEN WARNED BY THE THEN US AMBASSADOR OF THE IMPENDING COUP A FEW DAYS BEFORE 15 JULY, AND WHETHER IT WAS TRUE THAT HIS RESPONSE AT THAT TIME HAD BEEN THAT HE HEARD THESE RUMOURS ALMOST EVERY OTHER DAY. HE=

P18=

SAID THE US AMBASSADOR HAD THREE DAYS BEFORE THE COUP ASKED HIM WHETHER HE, THE PRESIDENT, SHARED THE VIEWS OF SOME OF THE AMBASSADOR'S FRIENDS ABOUT A POSSIBLE COUP. BUT THERE WAS QUOTE NO WARNING UNQUOTE AS SUCH, SAID MAKARIOS. PERSONALLY, HE SAID QUOTE I DID NOT SHARE THAT VIEW.=

P19=

I GAVE THE JUNTA CREDIT FOR BETTER LOGIC. UNFORTUNATELY THEY



OF LOGIC UNQUOTE. ON A QUESTION CONCERNING NATO AND CIA ROLE  
IN THE COUP HE SAID HE COULD NOT COMMENT ON THAT AS HE  
HAD NO CLEAR INFORMATION. PARA=

P20=

CONCERNING THE WITHDRAWAL OF OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD  
FROM CYPRUS HE SAID THOSE WHOM HE HAD LISTED FOR THE GREEK  
GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN RECALLED. HE ALSO HAD ASSURANCES THAT  
ATHENS WOULD RECALL ANY OTHER OFFICERS HE WISHED RECALLED.  
CONCERNING THE AMNESTY HE DECLARED ON HIS RETURN FOR THOSE INVOLVED=

P21=

IN THE COUP OF 15 JULY, AND WHAT OTHER MEASURES HE WAS CONTEMPLATING  
TO PREVENT EOKA B TERROR, HE SAID ALL SUCH MEASURES  
WOULD BE TAKEN IN LIGHT OF DEVELOPMENTS.

PARA. TO A QUESTION CONCERNING FUNDS NEEDED FOR THE  
RECONSTRUCTION OF CYPRUS ESTIMATED, SAID THE QUESTIONER, AT  
POUNDS 3 BILLION ( DOLLARS 8 BILLION)=

P22=

HE SAID IF A SETTLEMENT IS REACHED WITH THE TURKISH SIDE,  
CYPRUS COULD BE RECONSTRUCTED IN FIVE YEARS AND THERE WOULD  
BE NO DIFFICULTY IN SECURING THE FOREIGN AID AND FUNDS NEEDED  
FOR THAT PURPOSE. PARA. HAD HE NOT ESCAPED DURING  
THE COUP, HE WAS ASKED, WOULD THE GREEK JUNTA BE STILL IN ATHENS,=

P23=

THE ARCHBISHOP SAID HE SHARED THAT VIEW.

HE DID NOT CONSIDER IT LIKELY THAT THE JUNTA  
WOULD STAGE ANOTHER COUP IN GREECE. AND AS FAR AS CYPRUS  
WAS CONCERNED, HE SAID CONSIDERING THE EXPERIENCE  
OF THE LAST COUP HE DID NOT THINK THERE WAS DANGER OF ANOTHER  
ONE IN CYPRUS.=

P24=

IN ANY CASE HE SAID THERE WAS NO JUNTA IN CYPRUS. PARA.  
TO A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THE THREE ATTEMPTS ON HIS LIFE

SO FAR HAD MADE HIM WORRY, TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS, OR  
CARRY A GUN, HE SAID THE CONTRARY WAS TRUE. HAVING ESCAPED DEATH  
THREE TIMES HE WAS=

P25=

BECOMING RATHER USED TO IT. HE WAS TAKING NO PRECAUTIONS AND  
AS FAR AS CARRYING A GUN WAS CONCERNED HE COULD NOT USE ONE  
ANYWAY QUOTE AND BESIDES IT IS ILLEGAL UNQUOTE , HE SAID.

BEFORE RESPONDING TO QUESTIONS, PRESIDENT MAKARIOS MADE A  
BRIEF STATEMENT IN WHICH HE SAID THE JOY=

P26=

FOR HIS RETURN WAS OVERSHADOWED BY THE TRAGIC SITUATION CREATED IN  
THE ISLAND SINCE LAST JULY. ONE HAS ONLY TO TAKE INTO  
CONSIDERATION THE FACT THAT ABOUT 200,000 GREEK CYPRIOTS, THAT IS  
ALMOST ONE THIRD OF THE ENTIRE POPULATION , HAVE BEEN UPROOTED  
FROM THEIR HOMES AND HAVE TURNED INTO REFUGEES,=

P27=

LIVING IN APPALLING CONDITIONS, THIS RATIO WOULD AMOUNT TO  
ABOUT EIGHTEEN MILLION REFUGEES IN ENGLAND, ABOUT TWELVE  
MILLION IN TURKEY AND ABOUT THREE MILLION IN GREECE, TO MENTION  
ONLY THE THREE GUARANTOR POWERS. THIS COMPARISON SHOWS THE GRAVITY  
OF ONE ASPECT OF THE CYPRUS TRAGEDY. IT WAS DIFFICULT TO MAKE=

P28=

NOW A FORECAST AS TO THE PROSPECTS OF THE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM,  
AND HE DID NOT LIKE TO DO THIS. IN SPITE OF THE DIFFICULTIES,  
IT WAS POSSIBLE TO FIND A SOLUTION. THE TALKS BETWEEN  
CLERIDES AND DENKTASH SHOULD BE CONTINUED HE SAID.

IF THERE IS A SPIRIT OF GOODWILL=

P29/14=

IT IS POSSIBLE TO FIND A SOLUTION SAFE-GUARDING THE RIGHTS  
OF BOTH SIDES. ENDALL.=

SY69 S NICOSIA 130 08 0955Z=

ETATPRIORITE

UNATIONS NEWYORK

UNFICYP 2712 GUYER URQUHART KITTANI WECKMANN AKATAWI

POWELL GALENOVICH NO CHANG PAVLOV =

SY70 S NICOSIA 197 08 0955Z=

NICOMTEF NEWYORK=

PRESIDENT ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS MADE FOLLOWING STATEMENT EVENING  
SATURDAY 7 DEC. QUOTE. I WISH TO EXPRESS TO MR GLAFCOS  
CLERIDES MY DEEP APPRECIATION OF THE TASK HE HAS CARRIED=

P2=

OWN AS ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE CYPRUS REPUBLIC.

UNDER EXTREMELY DRAMATIC CONDITIONS IN THE ISLAND, MR

CLERIDES HAS WORKED WITH A HIGH SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY AND

HAS DONE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO TACKLE A HOST OF PROBLEMS

CREATED BY THE COUP AND THE TURKISH INVASION.

PARA. MR CLERIDES=

P3=

HAD TO OVERCOME MANY AND MULTIFARIOUS DIFFICULTIES IN THE

EXECUTION OF HIS DELICATE AND LABORIOUS TASK. ALL THE SAME

HE HAS MANAGE TO HANDLE SUCCESSFULLY THE PROBLEMS AND HIS WHOLE

OFFER TO OUR ISLAND WHICH IS UNDERGOING MANY TRIALS HAS BEEN

VALUABLE IN ALL RESPECTS UNQUOTE+

COL 2712 666 667 313 668 669 7+

SY58 SSS NICOSIA 640/636 06 1950

ETATPRIORITE

UNATIONS

N Y K

BUYER/URQUHART/AKATANI/POWELL/GALENOVOCH/HO/

CHANG/PAVLOV UNFICYP 2706

SY59 SSS NICOSIA 640/636 06 1950

ETATPRIORITE

HICOMREF

N Y K

MISC 656

FROM YACOUB

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF MESSAGE BY GLAFCOS CLERIDES ACTING PRESIDENT

OF CYPRUS DELIVERED THIS FRIDAY EVENING ON RADIO AND TV PARA

QUOTE IT IS WITH GREAT EMOTION THAT I AM ADRESSING MY SELF TO

THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS TODAY I TOOK OVER

P2

THE TEMPORARY RULE OF THE COUNTRY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION AND IN

CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH DID NOT MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR ME TO REFUSE

TO OFFER MY SERVICES PERIOD I ASSUMED DUTIES UNDER DRAMATIC

CONDITIONS AT A TIME WHEN THE TURKISH FORCES WERE ADVANCING CMA

THOUSANDS OF CYPRIOTS WERE BEING DISPLACED CMA

P3

AND OTHERS WERE BRAVELY FALLING ON THE BATTLEFIELD FIGHTING

FOR HOMES AND HEARTHS PERIOD PARA I RECALL WITH PRIDE YOUR STAMINA

CONDITIONS AT A TIME WHEN THE TURKISH FORCES WERE ADVANCING CMA  
THOUSANDS OF CYPRIOTS WERE BEING DISPLACED CMA

P3

AND OTHERS WERE BRAVELY FALLING ON THE BATTLEFIELD FIGHTING  
FOR HOMES AND HEARTHS PERIOD PARA I RECALL WITH PRIDE YOUR STAMINA  
ON WHICH I RELIED CMA IN ADDITION TO THE SUPPORT OF MY GOVERNMENT  
AND MY OTHER ASSOCIATES CMA AND ALSO THE FIRM AND VALUABLE HELP  
OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT

P4

IN MY DIFFICULT TASK OF GOVERNING THE COUNTRY WE HAVE ALL VAST  
JOINTLY THE DIFFICULT STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL AND SHARED THE HORRORS  
OF THE WAR CMA RUINS CMA THE DEVASTATION CMA THE DEATH CMA THE  
GRIEF OF THE FAMILIES OF THOSE WHO HAVE FALLEN AND THOSE WHO  
ARE MISSING AND

P5

ALSO THE DRAMA OF THE REFUGEES PERIOD WE HAVE LABELLED TOGETHER  
TO PREVENT COMPLETE COLLAPSE AND TO RESTORE LIFE CMA DIGNITY  
AND OUR HOPES FOR A BETTER FUTURE PARA DANGERS ARE NOT OVER YET  
AND A LONG AND DIFFICULT COURSE LIES AHEAD PERIOD BUT IT  
IS EXACTLY FOR THIS REASON

P6

THAT WE SHOULD REMAIN UNITED AND VIGILANT CMA DISPLAYING THE  
PRUDENCE CMA BUT ALSO THE COURAGE CMA REALISM AND OPTIMISM CALLED  
FOR BY THE SITUATION PERIOD IF WE DO THIS CMA BETTER AND PEACEFUL  
DAYS MAY COME NO MATTER HOW SEVERE OUR TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS  
MAY BE PERIOD PARA AS

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P7

FROM TOMORROW WE WILL HAVE IN OUR MIDST THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
CYPRUS REPUBLIC CMA ARCHBISHOP MAKARILS WHO CMA AFTER A FIVE  
MONTHS ORDEAL CMA IS COMING BACK TO THIS MARTHURED COUNTRY TO PLACE  
HIMSELF AT THE HEAD OF THE CYPRUS STATE AND TO EXERCISE ONCE  
MORE THE DUTIES ENTRUSTED TO

P8

CYPRUS REPUBLIC CMA ARCHBISHOP KARAMANLIS WHO CMA AFTER A FIVE MONTHS ORDEAL CMA IS COMING BACK TO THIS MARTURED COUNTRY TO PLACE HIMSELF AT THE HEAD OF THE CYPRUS STATE AND TO EXERCISE ONCE MORE THE DUTIES ENTRUSTED TO

P8

HIM BY THE PEOPLE PERIOD DURING HIS FIVE MONTHS ABSENCE HE HAS WORKED HARD FOR CYPRUS PERIOD PARA IN HANDLING OVER POWER TO HIS BEATITUDE TOMORROW CMA I CALL UPON ALL CMA REGARDLES WHICH CAMP THEY BELONG TO CMA TO RALLY ROUND HIM SO THAT WE MAY BE ABLE TO

P9

FACE UNITED OUR DIFFICULTIES AND WORK FOR A BETTER FUTURE PERIOD WITHOUT TRUE UNITY BASED ON DIFFUCION OF PASSIONS AND MUTUAL TRUST WE CAN ACHIEVE NOTHING PERIOD IT IS FOR THIS UNITY THAT I HAVE WORKED CMA FREE FROM ANY PREJUDICE CMA THROUGHOUT MY TRANSITIONAL TERM OF OFFICE AS PRESIDENT

P10

PERIOD I HAVE TO ADMIT THAT THE PEOPLE HAVE SHOWN UNDERSTANDING AND RESPONCE PERIOD IT IS THE UNITY I ONCE MORE CALL UPON PARA PERSONNALLY CMA I HAVE A CLEAR CONSCIENCE THAT I HAVE DONE CMA TO THE EXTEND THAT I COULD CMA MY DUTY TO THE PEOPLE AND THE

P11

COUNTRY PERIOD IN LEAVING OFFICE I TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO THANK PUBLICLY ALSO MY ASSOCIATES IN THE GOVERNMENT AND ALL THOSE WHO SUPPORTED ME IN MY WORK AS WELL AS ALL OF YOU FOR THE TRUST YOU HAVE PUT IN ME PARA I EXTEND WARMEST THANKS TO THE GREEK GOVERNMENT

P12

AND PARTICULARY TO THE GREEK PREMIER CMA MR CONSTANTIN KARAMANLIS CMA AND ALSO TO THE GREEK EMBASSY HERE PARA I ONCE MORE EXTEND TO YOU HEARTFELT GREATING CMA PRAYING THAT GOD MAY SHIELD AND GUIDE THE EFFORTS OF ALL OF US FOR A BETTER AND

WHO SUPPORTED ME IN MY WORK AS WELL AS ALL OF YOU FOR THE TRUST  
YOU HAVE PUT IN ME PARA I EXTEND WARMEST THANKS TO THE GREEK  
GOVERNMENT

P12

AND PARTICULARLY TO THE GREEK PREMIER CMA MR CONSTANTIN

KARAMANLIS CMA AND ALSO TO THE GREEK EMBASSY HERE PARA I ONCE

MORE EXTEND TO YOU HEARTFELT GREETING CMA PRAYING THAT GOD MAY

SHIELD AND GUIDE THE EFFORTS OF ALL OF US FOR A BETTER AND

PEACEFULL TOMORROW UNQUOTE END OF

P13

MESSAGE PARA PRESIDENT MAKARIOS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN NICOSIA

TOMORROW SATURDAY BEFORE NOON AND WILL IMMEDIATELY ADDRESS

A MASS RALLY FROM THE ARCHBISHOPRIC IN THE WORLD CITY OF

NICOSIA PERIOD WILL CABLE HIS ADDRESS TOMORROW ENDALL

COL

CYPUNEF 2706

MISC 656

MISC 657

MISC 658

CYPUNEF 512

MISC 659

MISC 660

THE TEMPORARY RULE OF THE COUNTRY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION AND IN  
CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH DID NOT MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR ME TO REFUSE  
OFFER MY SERVICES PERIOD I ASSUMED DUTIES UNDER DRAMATIC

UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL

S/11569  
6 December 1974

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 6 DECEMBER 1974 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CYPRUS  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to the situation in Cyprus following the successive acts of aggression and invasion of the island by Turkey. In consequence of repeated violations of the Security Council resolutions for cease-fire and troop withdrawal and of solemnly signed agreements in Geneva, the area now under Turkish military occupation has been expanded more than tenfold that of the original cease-fire resolution with the result that 40 per cent of the territory of Cyprus and 70 per cent of its total gross output have been violently cut off from the Republic with disastrous and far-reaching economic consequences, involving grave political implications.

What is particularly ominous, however, is that this military occupation presents a system of such genocidal features in its conception and execution as to seem almost unbelievable for our time. To find a corresponding parallel, one would have to go back through centuries of history to the times of the Huns under Attila, whose name has characteristically been chosen and given to the operation against Cyprus by those responsible for it.

Indeed, for the first time, a series of international crimes, rare in the annals of history, is currently taking place in Cyprus. The invaders are not content with occupation and control; they are actively and systematically engaged in a determined policy of exterminating and deracinating from their ancestral homes the Greek Cypriot people, namely 80 per cent of the indigenous population of the area, and usurping their lands, their properties, the produce of their labours and literally all their belongings with the sinister and wholly obvious aim of changing the demographic character of the island.

From an over-all review of the Turkish military occupation in Cyprus and its development, the following picture emerges:

On the morning of 20 July 1974, Prime Minister Ecevit of Turkey broadcast to the world a statement assuring of the peaceful nature of the Turkish military operation in Cyprus, the object of which, he said, was to "restore constitutionality".\*

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\* The statement obviously had reference to the military coup five days earlier by the Athens junta, which violently toppled the Government and attempted to assassinate its President, Archbishop Makarios.



Simultaneously, however, with that broadcast Turkey embarked upon a fiercely aggressive military operation against Cyprus in the furtherance of a pre-set objective to dismember the island and partition it with an eye to annexation.

In pursuance of that objective, Turkey in unchallenged command of the air and the sea - and illegally using armaments and sophisticated weapons in her possession strictly for purposes of defence under a relevant alliance agreement - launched a full scale aggressive attack against Cyprus, a small non-aligned and virtually defenceless country, possessing no air force, no navy and no army except for a small national guard. Thus Turkey's overwhelming military machine embarked upon an armed attack including napalm bombing of open towns and villages, wreaking destruction, setting forests on fire and spreading indiscriminate death and human suffering to the civilian population of the island.

The landing of the Turkish forces on the territory of Cyprus became from its inception no less ferocious in inhumanity towards the civilian population, in violation of all principles of international law and accepted concepts of a civilized society.

The Security Council resolution 353 and subsequent resolutions for a cease-fire - as of 22 July - immediate cessation of intervention and withdrawal of foreign troops from Cyprus were repeatedly violated by Turkey, although ostensibly accepted by her; and equally violated was the relevant agreement solemnly signed by her in Geneva on 30 July. By reason of the inability of the Security Council to take the needed action, the situation further deteriorated.

Emboldened by such Security Council inactivity, Turkey pursued with renewed vigour its aggressive attack and proceeded to send by sea and air more and more massive forces and equipment into Cyprus, with the result of a tenfold swelling of its forces in Cyprus, reaching the figure of 40,000 men and 400 modern tanks, pitted against 9 old tanks of a poorly equipped national guard. It thus became even more clearly a case not of war but of outright slaughter and occupation, carried on before the eyes of a stunned international community and an apathetic Security Council. And all this, happening for weeks on end without the exercise of any restraining influence by those who, in virtue of their position of power, would be the guardians of international security and peace in the Mediterranean and in the world.

Thus left wholly unrestrained, Turkey went on with its sinister scheme of destroying and deracinating by blood and iron a whole population of the area from their ancestral homes and cherished land, in which for generations they lived and died in a historic continuity over the millenia, as Stanley Cusson in his well-known book on Cyprus emphasizes.

In the execution of this plan, the invader has committed a whole series of international crimes, namely:

1. Cold-blooded killings through mass executions and individual murders of hundreds of innocent civilians - men, women and children - in undefended towns

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and villages, lying open to the invaders' orgy - a crime of first magnitude in international law and equally so in the domestic criminal law of every civilized nation.

2. Mass forcible transfer and deportation to Turkey of citizens of the Republic from the occupied area in violation of international law, and more specifically of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 to which both Turkey and Cyprus are parties.

3. Refusal to allow any and all of the inhabitants who either fled or were expelled from the occupied territory to return to their homes and lands even temporarily in order to care for their dying livestock or their destroyed properties. This is in violation of general international law and of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights. Those who did return were shot and killed outright. (See annex II for details.)

4. Forcibly barring international organizations (Red Cross and UNFICYP) from freedom of movement or entry into the occupied areas, thereby rendering impossible any humanitarian assistance by such organizations to the beleaguered Greek Cypriots, in disregard of generally recognized principles of international law and in a manner defeating the very *raison d'être* of these vital international organizations.

Complete destruction of all order in the administration and functions of the State in the occupied area and the deliberate creation of lawlessness and chaotic conditions. It was the duty of the invading Power under general international law (Hague Conventions and Regulations, 1907) to administer the territory under its occupation in accordance with the existing laws and rules of administration, respecting family honours and rights, individual lives, private property, religious institutions and essential liberty.

6. Expulsion and uprooting by the use of armed force of hundreds of thousands of civilians from their homes and properties in violation of international law, the Geneva Convention of 1949, the Hague Regulations of 1907 and the Protocol to the European Convention of Human Rights of 1950. Untold misery and suffering - physical and moral - was thereby inflicted on over 200,000 Greek Cypriots, reduced by the invader to the sad lot of displaced persons, rendered destitute, in addition to the bereavement so many had already suffered from violations of the right to life and the dignity of man.

But apart from all the inhuman acts perpetrated by the invading forces against the person, Turkey through its organs is also usurping the properties of Greek Cypriots, depriving them of the sources of their livelihood by:

- (i) Illegal confiscation of all private movable and immovable property accompanied by arbitrary seizure of, and dealing with, the produce of such property in violation of customary and conventional international law and in particular of the Hague Conventions and Regulations of 1907 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949. Cases of such "ruthless exploitation" of occupied territories without regard to the local economy were considered by the Nuremberg Tribunal as a war crime and so treated.

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- (ii) Systematic looting of houses, shops and stores, worth millions of pounds.
- (iii) Arbitrary seizing, packing and transporting to Turkey for onward export the agricultural produce of the Greek Cypriots, such as lemons and other citrus fruits, carobs and olives, constituting a substantial part of the exports of the country.
- (iv) Wrongfully appropriating hotels and other tourist establishments belonging to Greek Cypriots.

In addition to the above, the State of Turkey and its organs are pursuing other illegal measures in furtherance of their designs for a de facto annexation of northern Cyprus, among which are:

- (a) setting up an organization to exploit oil deposits within the continental shelf of the island;
- (b) promotion of plans to convert the Turkish Cypriot Co-operative Bank into a central bank, presumably with the intention of issuing currency;
- (c) issuance and use of postage stamps which the postal authorities of Turkey have been accepting for purposes of mailing to other parts of the world;
- (d) issuance of travel documents to Cypriot citizens travelling to Turkey in substitution of those lawfully issued by the Republic of Cyprus;
- (e) transportation into Cyprus of Turkish nationals as a means for altering the demographic conditions in the island;
- (f) deliberate destruction of ancient monuments including churches and their ransacking.

All the above acts can be verified by detailed reference to specific cases and corroborated by independent evidence of neutral observers. They give a clear indication of Turkey's plans to take further forcible steps to dismember Cyprus and destroy its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The attached annexes I to III give but a few examples of what is happening to and in Cyprus following the Turkish aggression.

The international developments in the island since last summer, as emerging from this document, are not and cannot be isolated in their effects from the rest of the world. They have not occurred in a vacuum. They are part and parcel of the international life in our present-day interdependent world and are more particularly related to the sensitive area of the Middle East. What is involved is the unprecedented collapse of existing international security and order with all the dire implications for the world. A passive tolerance of this situation and inactivity by the United Nations could only mean that naked force prevails unchecked. This poses a direct challenge to the United Nations and the world at large. The positive or negative response to that challenge will be a signal as to future

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developments in the course of mankind leading either in the direction of international security, progress and peace, or regression to lawlessness, barbarism and war.

It is the hope of my Government that the United Nations and its Secretary-General will find it possible to undertake the necessary remedial measures through the effective implementation of the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on the subject.

I shall be grateful if Your Excellency will circulate this letter and annexes I, II and III as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Zenon ROSSIDES  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of  
Cyprus to the United Nations

ANNEX I

ATROCITIES

MASS EXECUTIONS AND MURDERS IN COLD BLOOD,  
RAPES AND OTHER INDIGNITIES

I. List of atrocities committed by the Turkish troops against Greek Cypriots as reported by indisputably authentic international sources:

Locality and Date

Elea, Kyrenia Dist. 21 July 1974	The Turkish army having surrounded the village started firing into the houses. The villagers made no resistance and appealed to the troops to stop the shooting. After the fire ceased, all men (aged 12-85) were lined up and 12 of them shot outright.
Glykiotissa Kyrenia 22 July 1974	Ten National Guardsmen who gave themselves up were grossly ill-treated, robbed of their personal effects and then killed by shooting.
Phterykha Kyrenia Dist. 20 July 1974	Five persons (3 men and 2 women) of the village of Ayios Georghios tried to get away; caught at Phterykha village they were shot dead on the spot.
Mia Milia, Nicosia 15 August 1974	Out of 150 prisoners who were kept in a kiln and subjected to torture, 30 were shot down.
5 mile Beach near Karavas, Kyrenia Dist. 20 July 1974	One elderly man was shot down in his orchard despite having raised his hands in a sign of surrender.
Phterykha Kyrenia Dist. 22 July 1974	A woman, Milia Ioanni Psoma, 65, from among a group of old people being led from the village, having sat down overcome by fatigue, was shot dead.
Near Karavas Kyrenia Dist. 23 July 1974	Unidentified National Guardsman was blindfolded and then shot dead by 3 Turkish soldiers. The body was thereafter thrown into the sea.
Trimithi Kyrenia Dist. 24 July 1974	Turkish troops, having captured 5 men (aged 19-70), beat them up ruthlessly and killed them. During the same incident, 29 soldiers repeatedly raped 2 females (aged 28 and 30).
Near Trimithi Kyrenia Dist. 26 July 1974	National Guardsman Andreas Klonaros of Lapithos, 19, unarmed, was shot dead by Turkish soldiers.

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Locality and Date

Trimithi Kyrenia Dist. 26 July 1974	One woman was repeatedly raped by 2 Turkish soldiers on two consecutive days.
Lapithos Kyrenia Dist. 6 August 1974	The bodies of 3 persons (wife, husband and son-in-law) who were shot dead were found lying in the garage.
Kamaikli Nicosia Dist. 14-19 August 1974	Out of a group of 300 prisoners the Turks picked up 11 girls (aged 14-24) whom they raped repeatedly.
Famagusta 15 August 1974	A Greek Cypriot brought his daughter to the United Nations camp, complaining that she had been repeatedly raped by a number of Turks. Following a medical examination it was proved that the girl had been repeatedly raped.
Famagusta Prastio Junction Lefkoniko Road 15-16 August 1974	Thirteen Greek Cypriot persons who had been under detention by the Turkish troops were executed and their bodies were found lying dead on the Famagusta road.
Monargo Famagusta Dist. 16 August 1974	A United Nations patrol was stopped by a man who complained that 1 Turkish soldier had forcibly detained his wife in the house. On approaching the house, the United Nations patrol was fired at by the Turkish soldier while the woman in a state of great distress and almost naked escaped from the house and was escorted by the patrol to safety.
Gaidouras Famagusta Dist. 17 August 1974	Twelve villagers who returned to feed and water their abandoned animals were all executed except 1 who managed to escape.
Famagusta 17 August 1974	UNCIVPOL found the bodies of 4 Greek Cypriot civilians lying dead on the streets killed by bullet shots and duly reported the matter to the Turkish military. As they did not take the trouble even to bury the bodies, UNCIVPOL arranged for their burial the next day.
Styllos Famagusta Dist. 17 August 1974	Civilian prisoners from several neighbouring villages were gathered by Turkish soldiers at Prastio. Thirteen of those gathered were put on a lorry which set out for an unknown destination. On the way the prisoners were ordered off the lorry and shot down.
Sysklipos Famagusta Dist. 19 August 1974	An 80-year-old woman was found dead in her house with gunshot wounds on various parts of her body.

Locality and Date

Famagusta 19 August 1974	The bodies of 2 dead persons were seen lying on their backs outside a car, killed by Turkish bullets. Investigations revealed that the bodies belonged to the brothers Michalakis Shepekis, 30, and Costakis Shepekis, 19, both from Famagusta.
Asha Famagusta Dist. 19 August 1974	United Nations patrol found 70 Greek Cypriots hiding in a house, among whom there were 7 United States citizens. All claimed that at least 6 civilians were shot dead by the Turkish troops. The United Nations patrol found some of the bodies but attempts to follow up investigation the next day were prevented by the Turkish commander.
Ayios Elias Famagusta Dist. 19 August 1974	A United Nations patrol found in the street the body of an old man who was shot in the head and that of another in the house who was shot while in bed.
Mia Milia Nicosia Dist. 19 August 1974	A 60-year-old woman who chose to stay in her village was ill-treated and raped on two occasions by 2 different Turkish soldiers.
Famagusta Town 19 August 1974	A United Nations patrol found the bodies of 2 Greek Cypriots shot dead.
Karavas Kyrenia Dist. 21 August 1974	After shooting down the owner of a bar and his two sons, the Turkish troops blew up the premises by mortar bombs.
Famagusta Town 21 August 1974	A woman complained to UNFICYP that she was raped by 2 Turks in front of her two children, aged 1 and 3, on the nights of 21 and 22 August. Medical examination of the victim by the United Nations doctor determined that her genitals were badly mangled. She had bruises on several parts of her body and was suffering from severe pains from lower abdomen and back. She was unable to raise herself from her bed and was in bad psychological condition.
Tavros Famagusta Dist. 22 August 1974	A United Nations patrol saw the dead body of a young girl (name available). Eye witnesses confirmed that she was shot by a Turkish national soldier when she resisted attempt to rape her. International press was in the village at that time and is aware of the details.
Kyrenia Stadium 23 August 1974	Out of a group of 200 men made up of National Guardsmen and civilians who were placed in concentration in the Kyrenia Stadium only 30 escaped death. The rest were shot down.

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## II. Sufferings of those who fell into the hands of the invaders

(a) In a letter addressed to the Security Council, the Pancyprian Committee of the Beleagured Persons complained of genocide by the Turkish forces against the Greek Cypriots who are living in the Turkish-controlled area and reported the following:

- (i) The invading forces have separated the men from the women and children whom they hold in different concentration places under horrible and tragic conditions of living.
- (ii) They are trying to condemn them to death through famine and undernourishment.
- (iii) They are killing in cold blood and in groups the Greek Cypriots.
- (iv) They are killing systematically in areas under their control those disabled and old persons who cannot be moved to somewhere else.
- (v) They practise continuous raping of young women, most of whom have become pregnant.
- (vi) They issue to the women narcotics in an attempt to addict them to narcotics.

(b) The invaders did not spare even the priests. They ill-treated priests Georghios Athanassiou of Palekythro and Elias Papaleontiou of Ashia who both succumbed to their injuries at the Nicosia General Hospital a few days later. In the case of Reverend Ioakim Philippou of Tricomu, the circumstances of his slaying were as follows. His daughters Phanitsa (19), Maria (16) and Irini (15) were by the use of force raped in his and his wife's presence. While trying to rescue his daughters the Reverend was savagely beheaded by the invader rapists.

(c) In a statement made by Andromachi Stylianou Karatsioli, 65 years old, on 30 August, she said that both her daughter and herself were repeatedly raped by Turkish soldiers.

(d) On 31 August 1974, the Turkish forces entered the village of Akhyritou, Famagusta District, and took away 15 Greek Cypriots. Later in the day the corpses of Chr. Prodromou, aged 68, and G. Georghiou Arkogiorkou, aged 60, were found at a distance of 500 metres north of the village. Both had their eyes taken out and their corpses filled with bullets.

(e) In a declaration he made to the police, Andreas Stylianou, building contractor of Trachoni village, who escaped from Palekythro village, where he was held as a prisoner, said that when he was captured on 14 August he was taken to a place where there were about another 150 unarmed National Guardsmen, all of whom were ill-treated and ruthlessly beaten. "Thirty in all," he said, "who fainted, as a result of the beating, were shot and killed."

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(f) From information given by a Turkish Cypriot, it has become abundantly clear that Greek Cypriot girls are used in the bars of the Turkish-controlled areas for entertaining Turkish soldiers who subject them to rapings after they give them narcotics.

(g) On 22 August 1974, during the occupation of the village of Ashia by the Turkish invading forces, Michael Kasialos, a widely known popular artist (painter) who, from sentimental attachments to his poor house, his workshop and the small village church that he had erected and painted, wished to stay on in his village under the Turkish occupation, was, however, so violently treated despite his age of 90, robbed and beaten up, that he soon after died from the serious injuries inflicted upon him. Kasialos was awarded many international distinctions, among which the Tiennale of Bratislava (1968) and the Munich exhibition of world popular artists.

(h) The United Nations spokesman said in a statement that as a result of an investigation conducted by the United Nations civil police on 29 August three dead bodies were found in a cave at Ayios Georghios Monastery Beach. Furthermore, he said that UNFICYP was investigating the case of two Greek Cypriots who were found dead blindfolded on 3 August east of the village of Akhyritou.

(i) It was reported by Athanasi Costea of Peristeronopighi, 16 years old, that the Turkish soldiers shot dead Panayiotis Poulli, Yiannis Brakkan and Antonis Psathan in cold blood. The soldiers then took away some other villagers in a truck, six of whom they shot and killed on the way and one of whom escaped.

(j) Constantinos Sophocleous of Mia Milia, 22 years old, reported that his son, Solom, a retarded boy, was shot dead in cold blood by the Turkish soldiers although they were told that he was retarded.

(k) Costas Georghiou Marangos of Ardanan, Famagusta, aged 63, reported that the Turks from Topougüven, in an attempt to rape his wife, killed his granddaughter by cutting her throat because she was screaming and stabbed his wife and left in the belief that she was dead.

(l) At Karpasia, the Turks are taking steps to clean up the Greek Cypriot villages in the area. They arrest and torture women, children and old men inhumanely, and they loot houses, etc. A large number (about 2,000) of women, children and aged people of the area have been concentrated at the village of Galatia. Their living conditions are intolerable and the Turkish soldiers' behaviour unacceptable and inhumane. The residents of these areas have been calling for protection.

(m) The International Committee of the Red Cross has confirmed the information according to which all the able-bodied men of the village of Bellapais have been arrested by the Turkish army and most of them have already been sent to Turkey. The number of the arrested civilians amounts to about 2,000. All of them, despite the fact that they were arrested in the central square of this village and unarmed, were considered by Turkish authorities as "prisoners of war".

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III. Reports by the International Press

The Sun

London, 5 August 1974

News report by:  
Iain Walker

"A horrifying story of atrocities by the Turkish invaders of Cyprus emerged today. It was told by weeping Greek Cypriot villagers rescued by United Nations soldiers. They told of watching their loved ones tortured and shot. They told of barbaric rape at gunpoint ... and threats of instant execution if they struggled. The villagers are from Trimithi, Karmi and Ayios Georghios, three farming communities west of the holiday town of Kyrenia. They had been trapped since the fighting began two weeks ago and were only evacuated to Nicosia by the United Nations forces on Saturday. And today at a Nicosia orphanage, they told their tales ... simply and without any prompting.

"A 20-year old girl, sitting under an icon of Jesus, described how she was raped and watched horrified as her fiance and six other men were shot dead in cold blood ... a few minutes after they had been promised that they would not be harmed.

"She said: 'After the shooting, a Turkish soldier grabbed me and pulled me into a ditch. I struggled and tried to escape but he pushed me to the ground.

"'Another Turkish soldier who was watching us had a nine-month-old baby in his arms and I, trying to save myself, called out that the child was mine. They laughed at me and threw the baby to the ground. I was then raped and fainted soon after.'

"Mrs. Elena Mateidou, aged 28, of Trimithi, said: 'The soldiers separated the women and children and ushered us behind some olive trees. I heard a burst of shooting and knew that they had been killed. Later, they took us back to the village with our hands tied behind our backs. Two soldiers took me into a room in a deserted house and raped me. One of them held a gun at my head and said if I struggled he would shoot me. Later I went back to the olive groves and found the bodies of my husband and father along with five other men. My father had been stabbed and my husband shot in the belly.' Later, United Nations soldiers brought villagers food. 'The Turks took it away', said Mrs. Mateidou.

"Another woman said: 'I watched from the bushes as they cut off my father's hands and legs below the knee with a double-edged cutting knife. At first he screamed and beat at them with his fists, but then he became quiet and did not utter a word. Then they shot him in the stomach while I watched.'

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"Farmer Christos Savva Drakos, 51, saw his wife and two sons murdered. 'I was watering my orchard when the bombs started to explode', he said. 'With the rest of the village, we tried to run away through the groves and river beds but the Turks caught us and we surrendered. They searched us but no one had a gun. Then the shooting started one by one and I heard my 16-year-old boy Georgios saying in a calm voice, 'Daddy, they have shot me'. I pulled him down and we fell behind a rock. He died there in my arms. An officer appeared and told his men to stop. My wife and my other boy, Nicos, only 13, were dead. My friend's wife was injured and told the officer, 'Why should I live without my husband? Shoot me ...' The officer shrugged his shoulders and walked off and a soldier shot her in the head.

"If the Turkish authorities deny these allegations, I will remember the drawn face of that old man cowering in a corner. His body racked with tears. This was clearly no actor, or a man ordered to lie for political propaganda. He was a poor man who had lost everything he ever possessed or loved in the world.

"Hotel manager Vassilios Efthimos was the only survivor in a party of men seized by the Turks. He said: 'They separated the men from the women and shot the 12 men'. Those killed ranged from a 12-year-old boy to an old man in his 90's."

The Sun, Editorial  
London, 5 August 1974  
Under the heading  
"Shame on Them"  
writes:

"As the politicians vie to take credit for bringing a cease-fire to Cyprus, reports of appalling atrocities are filtering through from that tragic island. For, while the peace talks went on, Turkish soldiers were killing and terrorising innocent civilians. The behaviour of these troops will shock the world. As they are in Cyprus in the name of Turkey, that nation must immediately take action against the animals that wear its uniform."

The Sunday Telegraph,  
4 August 1974, "Turks  
drive out Greek  
villagers" by  
H. Barry O'Brien  
in Nicosia

"The mass expulsion of Greek Cypriots from several villages near Kyrenia in the Turkish held zone of Cyprus was reported by the International Red Cross in Nicosia yesterday.

"The Red Cross said all Greek Cypriots in the villages of Karmi and Trimithi had been expelled by Turkish soldiers from their homes."

The New York Times,  
6 August 1974

"United Nations officials here expressed concern today over forcible removal of Greek Cypriot men from their homes in areas occupied by the Turkish Invasion Army.

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"The officials complained that their own freedom of movement was being restricted, particularly in the area controlled by the Turkish army".

The New York Times,  
6 August 1974

"Villagers Driven From  
Cyprus Homes Charge  
Murder and Rape by  
Turks"

Nicosia, Cyprus  
5 August

"Greek Cypriots from small villages around Kyrenia told stories today of murder, rape and looting by the Turkish army after its invasion of Cyprus. The villagers are among 20,000 civilians driven from their homes by the Turks along the northern coast of the Island.

"One ashen-faced man told tearfully how his wife and children were shot before his eyes by Turkish soldiers who rounded up villagers before shooting them. A married woman whose husband was shot by the Turks and a young girl who saw her fiance shot told how they were then raped at gunpoint by Turkish soldiers.

"After two weeks of living under Turkish occupation with shortages of food and facing constant harassment, more than 600 villagers from Ayios Georghios, Trimithi and Karmi were deported by the Turks to the green line which separates Greek and Turkish communities, here Saturday. More than 100 men between ages 16 to 65 from the villages were herded off to prisoner-of-war camps by the Turks."

Reports by the international press of these crimes are but a pale reflection of the indiscriminate killing, rape and massive expulsion from the area. It is authoritatively estimated that over 200,000 people have thus been uprooted from their homes, the women molested, their belongings stolen and their properties plundered. Those remaining were starved. To avoid any record of their crimes, the United Nations Peace Force was threatened by machine guns and forcibly driven away in a further affront to the United Nations and its task in Cyprus. Similarly, the humanitarian work of the International Red Cross in its efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the inhabitants, was deliberately prevented and nullified by that army. They were thus forcibly deprived of supplies of food and water delivered to them by the Red Cross, confiscated by the Turkish military.

IV. Criminal acts of murder and terror intended to keep away those wishing to return to their homes and property

(a) In a statement of 19 August, the Acting President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Glafcos Clerides, spoke with abhorrence of the case of the seven girls taken on that day to the Nicosia General Hospital in danger of their lives, suffering from incessant hemorrhage as a result of repeated rapes. And he also referred to another atrocity of the previous day when 12 middle-aged persons from Ghaidouras, who went back to their village in order to water their abandoned animals, were all 12 shot down in cold blood. Mr. Clerides said that one of them, although seriously wounded, managed to escape and is now in hospital.

/...

(b) On 19 August, 10 inhabitants of Lyssi village ventured to go to their village in order to see to their animals. Two of them were shot and killed by the Turks and the remaining eight were taken as hostages and transported to the Turkish Cypriot village of Sinda. Their fate is unknown.

(c) On 29 August 1974, it was reported by Yiakoumi Panayi Koulis of Peristerona (Famagusta) that his son, Panayiotis, with three co-villagers went back to take care of their animals, but did not return. The next day, Koulis and his wife went to the village and found their son and the three others dead.

(d) On 13 October 1974, Nicolas Antoni Liggis, his son Antonis and Androulla Savva, all of Akhna village, walked into an ambush laid by four Turks who fired at them with automatic weapons when they returned to their village to feed their animals. As a result, Androulla Savva was seriously wounded and taken to Dhekelia Military Hospital where she was detained for treatment but succumbed to her injuries shortly after. Nothing is known about the fate of Nicolas Antoni Liggis.

ANNEX II

LOOTINGS AND APPROPRIATION OF HOUSES, HOTELS,  
FARMS, STORES AND OTHER PROPERTY

(a) On 23 October, Turkish soldiers using a bulldozer broke into the grain store of Akhna village and loaded on lorries big quantities of grain, which they took away.

(b) Mrs. Ann Lane of Scotland, who lived in Lapithos at the time of the Turkish invasion, in an interview on television on 26 August, said inter alia:

"I have lost about three thousand pounds worth of stuff. They've even taken my trunks ... I really was very, very upset. Of course, clothes you can always replace but what I saw ...

We went to Karmi first and shared a taxi with an English lady. While I was waiting for this lady to go in to see her house, I went to the church and I saw human dirt. Human dirt all over. I picked this cross, from outside in the roadside ...

I went into a few Greek Cypriot houses and I can't tell you because I was so upset. I am absolutely shocked. Because nobody can do this to anybody's houses. These people are only poor village people. All they are thinking about is their lemons, their goats. I saw animals all dead, thousands and thousands."

(c) The wife of the owner of the "Famagusta Beach" Hotel, who is a British subject, reported to the police that when she went to pick up some of her belongings from the Hotel, escorted by members of UNFICYP, she saw Turkish soldiers loading a car with hotel equipment and when they tried to put on the car a television set, she intervened and asked them to leave it whereupon the Turkish soldiers broke the television set in front of her.

(d) On 26 October 1974, about 40 Turkish Cypriots, accompanied by substantial Turkish armed forces with trucks and tractors with trailers, broke into almost all houses in the village of Akhna and carried away the contents thereof to the Turkish occupied area. This activity continued into the afternoon of the same day, until almost all houses had been broken into and the articles therein had been looted.

On the same day, about 20 Turkish Cypriots, accompanied by Turkish invasion forces and trucks and other machinery, looted the village of Makrasika.

On the same day, about 20 Turkish Cypriots, guarded by Turkish armed forces, looted the village of Kalopsida.

(e) The priest of the Anglican Church of St. Andrew in Kyrenia, when asked by Turkish soldiers as to when would the British citizens return to Kyrenia, replied, "When the looting will stop".

/...

(f) In the case of the Livestock Improvement Margo Project - established in concert with the UNDP in which Turkish Cypriot veterinarians were also employed - all animals, vehicles and machinery have been looted. The value of stolen property is estimated by the UNDP at \$1 million.

(g) Many foreign citizens have complained that their houses in Kyrenia, Karmi, Ayios Epiktitos, Klepini, Trimithi and Bella Pais, have been looted and appropriated by Turks who are living in them. Furthermore, they complain that their cars were stolen. Examples are the following cases:

- (1) the country residence of the British High Commissioner, Mr. Olver;
- (2) the house of Sir Charles Berkin in Kyrenia;
- (3) the house of Mrs. P. Douglas William at Ayios Epiktitos; and
- (4) the house of Mr. R. A. Frampton in Kyrenia.

(h) The invading forces have illegally established Land Registry Bureaus and are issuing illegal title deed to property. A characteristic example is the reported case of an English woman who, having visited her house at Ayios Epiktitos, found a Turkish Cypriot settled therein who produced to her a title deed issued by the so-called "Land Registry Office" in Kyrenia.

(i) In the issues of the Turkish newspapers "Gunaydin" and "Cumhuriyet" of 12 October 1974, one can read about the projects of Turkey to appropriate wrongfully and arbitrarily for exploitation, the industrial concerns belonging to Greek Cypriots. Similarly, "Milliet" (15 October 1974) quotes a Turkish official saying:

"Industrial installations in the Turkish controlled area of Cyprus will come under our holding. This holding will either manage the installations directly or rent them. It will be a joint Turkish-Turkish/Cypriot venture like the one in the tourist sector ..."

Needless to add that such installations are the property of Greek Cypriots seized by force from them.

(j) In a confidential statement, a British citizen said that he has seen on the Famagusta-Dhekelia Road, Turks engaged in removing plates and in deleting by oxygen welding the existing engine numbers and replacing them by new ones, to some 15 passenger cars and two lorries, all belonging to Greek Cypriots. Furthermore, according to other reliable information, the Turkish forces have been engaged systematically in the illegal confiscation and sale of unused private cars belonging to Greek Cypriot importers and stored in the Famagusta Port.

(k) After the wholesale looting by the Turkish army of the houses and property of the Greek Cypriots, such anarchy prevailed that individual Turkish Cypriots proceeded to loot from the looted property. Thus the Turkish Cypriot paper

/...

"Talkin Sesi" criticizes the Turkish Cypriot "Administration" for having failed to take measures to prevent the stealing and looting by Turkish Cypriots of parts of the machinery installed in the factories situated in the occupied area with the result that those factories remain useless. Similarly, the Turkish Cypriot paper "Bozkurt" says that stealing and looting have become so common that they are considered respectable actions. Continuing, the paper says that there are groups of Turkish Cypriots that have become very rich as a result of the great means and measures that have become available following the invasion (meaning by reason of the looting of the Greek properties).

(l) According to reliable information, Turkish Cypriots who were living in Limassol and Paphos settled in Kyrenia and Neapolis Nicosia, having occupied houses belonging to Greek Cypriots. In one case, a Greek Cypriot who was staying in Kyrenia was forced out of his shop when he went there to see it and was told to look for another job.

(m) The Turkish army proceeded systematically to loot all the produce of orchards, olive groves, etc. belonging to the Greek Cypriots in the occupied area and transported the stolen crops to Turkey from where they were re-shipped and exported as Turkish produce. In relation to these unlawful actions, it is to be noted that a cargo ship coming from Mersin, Turkey, the SS Uckermark, unloaded in Hamburg on 4 November 1974, 42,231 cases of lemons described as Turkish lemons. Upon the request of the Cyprus Embassy in the Federal Republic of Germany, the country court of Hamburg issued a decree allowing the inspection of the citrus fruit loaded on the above vessel. On examination, it transpired that a high percentage of the lemons under the variety described by the Turkish exporters as "lamas" had the definite characteristics of the well-known Cyprus lemons of the "lisbon" variety of Cypriot origin. These lemons were mixed in the same wooden cases with the Turkish lemons of the "lamas" variety.

In another case at the Covent Garden Market in London, it was ascertained that of the lemons offered for sale as Turkish, 30-50 per cent were lemons of the variety cultivated in Cyprus, with a much higher juice content and completely different characteristics from the varieties grown and exported by Turkey. Again, these "lisbon" type Cypriot lemons were mixed in the same cases with Turkish lemons of the "interdonato" variety.

Another proof of the intentions of Turkey to usurp the Cyprus citrus fruit is an extract from the "Reuter Fruit Report" No. 9008 of 18 October 1974, in which it is stated that the Turkish exports of citrus fruit, and especially lemons, for 1974-1975, as have been officially estimated and declared by Turkey, are increased from 30,000 tons in 1973-1974 to 89,000 tons in 1974-1975. As it can well be appreciated, such an increase in production within a year is impossible. The difference between the usual exports by Turkey and those declared represent approximately the looted production of Cyprus.

(n) According to the Turkish daily "Hurriyet" of 24 August 1974, the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Ecevit, has called upon the 250,000 /sic/ Turks of Cypriot



origin, now living in Turkey, and the 40,000 others living in England, to return to Cyprus and assured them that they would not have to worry about their housing as they could take possession of the houses abandoned by the Greeks who sought refuge in the south. It is further to be noted that the deliberate falsity of the above figures can be seen from the official statistics which show that the number of Turkish Cypriots who emigrated to Turkey since 1963 was only 209 and those who emigrated to England and other countries did not exceed 5,259.

(o) All the Turkish Cypriot dailies of 29 September give prominence to the signing of an agreement for the setting up of a tourism company with the participation of Turkish banks and finance companies for the exploitation of the stolen properties of the indigenous Greek Cypriots, among which are hotels and other touristic installations in the Turkish controlled areas of Cyprus.

(p) In a statement published in the Istanbul daily "Gunaydin" of 16 October, Mr. Bener, Director-General of the Turkish Pensioners Saving Bank, said:

"The tourist establishments and hotels in Cyprus are gathered in Kyrenia and Famagusta. Bed capacity of these establishments is twice as that in Istanbul and all are first class. Having in mind our means, if the matter was to be viewed realistically, it can be seen that we have no means to operate these establishments within a short period. I do not think there is any firm in the world which can operate these giant establishments alone."

ANNEX III

TURKISH ARBITRARY STEPS CALCULATED TO LEAD TO A DE FACTO  
ANNEXATION OF NORTHERN CYPRUS BY TURKEY

(a) On 22 August 1974, the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Denktash, arbitrarily and in violation of the Cyprus Constitution, proclaimed the establishment of an "autonomous" Turkish Cypriot Administration, and in an interview given to the Turkish Cypriot newspaper "Zaman" on 7 September, he stated that he considered this act as the "first step" towards enforcing federation.

(b) According to the Turkish Cypriot press of 11 September, all inhabitants of the occupied region were forced to acquire identity cards, issued by the Turkish occupation authorities in disregard of the fact that they are already in possession of lawful identity cards issued to them by the Republic of Cyprus.

(c) In a statement to Reuters News Agency, on 9 September 1974, Mr. Denktash said that Turkish Cypriots can travel to Turkey without a passport, implying thereby that henceforth the occupied territory is already considered as forming part of Turkey.

(d) The Turkish press of 3 October 1974, reported that the so-called "Turkish-Cypriot Ministerial Council" passed a bill according to which exchanges and banking transactions in the region under Turkish occupation shall henceforth take place on a "Turkish Lira" basis thereby purporting to abolish in the occupied area the legal currency of the Republic of Cyprus and replacing it by the currency of Turkey.

(e) In a circular issued by the General Manager of the Turkish Bank Ltd. announcing the establishment of a branch of the said bank in Kyrenia, Cyprus, the address was given to be as follows: Turkish Bank Ltd., Girne, Mersin 10, TURKEY. The meaning of this is that Kyrenia comes under the District of Mersin and is part of Turkey.

(f) The Postal Administration of Turkey arbitrarily demanded from the International Postal Union that all mail communications with Cyprus should pass through Turkey, and informed residents in the occupied territory that overseas mail addressed to them would henceforth be handled through Turkey, underlining that "Cyprus" should no longer appear in the address and that in its stead "Mersin 10, Turkey" must be used. Thus, in so far as the occupied territory is concerned, Cyprus even as an existing territorial identity in the world is abolished.

(g) As published in its "official gazette" on 8 October 1974, the so-called "Turkish Cypriot administration" decided that the Agricultural Bank of Turkey will act as a Central Bank of the Turkish Cypriots, in foreign exchange and trade matters, thereby purporting wrongfully and arbitrarily to replace the constitutionally legitimate Central Bank of Cyprus.

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English  
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(h) No respect whatsoever is shown by the invaders to the sanctity of churches. A number of them have been deliberately destroyed or desecrated. Thus the Churches of Saint George in the occupied part of Nicosia and Saint Demetrios at Karamakli, after being looted, were set afire. The Church of Saint Andrew at Panagra, after pillage, was turned into a cattle stable and sheep pen. The Saint Savior Church at Lefkoniko, following theft of all its contents, was converted to a store, whilst the Churches of Panagia-tis-Glykiotissis at Lapithos, Saint George at Tricomo, Archangelos Michael at Lefkoniko and Saint Nicolaos at Limnia, after being plundered, are used as mosques in disrespectful contempt of the great Moslem religion which strongly condemns and prohibits theft and sacrilege.

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SecGen ✓  
cc: Mr. L. Weckmann-Munoz  
Lt. Gen. D. Prem Chand  
OUSGSPA

GLS/pmw

6 December 1974

Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26 November 1974 (Ref: 74/71), and of the enclosed Aide Memoire of 25 November. I have given careful consideration to the content of the Aide Memoire and have brought it to the attention of my Special Representative in Cyprus and of the Force Commander of UNFICYP.

As you know, UNFICYP is making every effort to help in maintaining the cease-fire in Cyprus, despite the difficulties that derive from the fact that UNFICYP has neither a clear mandate from the Security Council nor the strength to interpose effectively between the National Guard and the armed forces of the Republic of Turkey. In these circumstances, violations of the cease-fire by forward movement are being dealt with chiefly by negotiation, either at the local commanders' level or at a higher level. Problems concerning the personal safety of civilians in the occupied areas are similarly dealt with to the extent possible by direct representations to, and negotiations with, the authorities concerned.

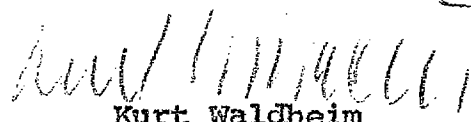
While there has been some general improvement in the situation, especially during the past few weeks, it is evident that the cease-fire remains precarious and that conditions for civilians are far from satisfactory.

/...

His Excellency  
Mr. Zenon Rossides  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Representative of Cyprus  
to the United Nations  
820 Second Avenue, 12th Floor  
New York, N.Y. 10017

There is little doubt that the prospect of substantial progress in this regard cannot be separated from progress in the direction of a peaceful solution of the underlying political problems by negotiations, as called for by the Security Council and the General Assembly.

Please accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

  
Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
820 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Ref: 74/71

NOTE VERBALE

The Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to place before him the following serious matter:

"The Secretary-General may be aware that after the Turkish aggression against the Republic of Cyprus, the Turkish Government, using at the same time the Turkish-Cypriot leadership, an unauthorized body residing in the areas under the occupation of the Turkish invading forces, has issued a set of seven 'postage stamps' bearing the denominations 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 50 and 70 mils and the words 'Kibris Turk Yonetimi' ('Cyprus Turkish Administration').

These 'stamps' are used for the prepayment of international correspondence posted in areas now under the control of the Turkish forces. The correspondence is being sent to its destination via Turkey.

. . . . 2/

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York, New York 10017

The Government of Turkey alleges that the 'Turkish Administration' had to arrange forwarding mail for Cyprus because of non-existence of other possibility in the region to ensure the postal service and that the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus did not agree to exchange mail with the Turkish community.

These allegations are far from being true and are completely unfounded. Despite the unprovoked Turkish invasion, the Cyprus postal services continue to operate regularly and all Cypriot citizens are adequately and promptly served without exception. Postal communications with all member countries of the Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.) including Turkey have not in any way been discontinued by the Cyprus postal administration. As to the question of the airport raised by Turkey, it is worth mentioning that the fact that no airport operates in Cyprus has not hampered the regular exchange of air mail between Cyprus and countries abroad as the postal authorities of the Republic of Cyprus have made adequate arrangements in this connection.

Under Article 7 of the Tokyo (1969) Convention of the Universal Postal Union, only the postal administration of a country can issue postage stamps. Since the postal administration of the Republic of Cyprus is the only responsible

authority for the international postal relations of the Republic of Cyprus, the 'stamps' issued by the so-called 'Cyprus Turkish Administration' through the Turkish Government, are issued illegally and should not, therefore, be valid for the prepayment of correspondence.

The above action is one of a series of measures by the Turkish Government which are designed to destroy the very existence of the Cyprus state in furtherance of their expansionist aims.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus basing its entrance into the Universal Postal Union on its capacity as a sovereign member-state of the United Nations, under Article 11 of the Vienna (1964) Statute of the Universal Postal Union, considers these actions taken by Turkey, using the Turkish-Cypriots, unacceptable, as they are designed by Turkey to deprive the Republic of Cyprus of its sovereignty and contrary to the recent United Nations Security Council Resolutions which recognize the Republic of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign state and by extension as a full member of the Universal Postal Union which is a specialized agency of the United Nations.

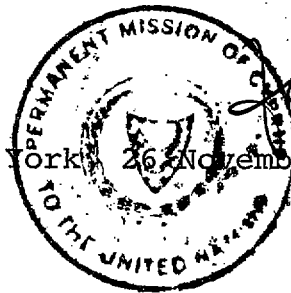
The Government of the Republic of Cyprus requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit to the Universal Postal Union an official recommendation, under Article IV of the Tokyo (1969) Convention concluded between



the United Nations Organization and the Universal Postal Union, inviting the Union to take all appropriate action to compel Turkey to abandon its present illegal and internationally scandalous policy regarding the issue of 'stamps' by the 'Turkish Cypriot Administration' and any other Turkish action designed to deprive the Republic of Cyprus of its independence and sovereignty".

The Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York, 26 November 1974



PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
820 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Rec'd 27.11.74

cc. Mr. Singer  
Mr. [unclear]  
Mr. [unclear]  
Mr. [unclear]  
Mr. [unclear]

Ref: 74/71

26 November 1974  
*[Handwritten signature]*

Excellency,

Further to our meeting of 22 November 1974, I have the honour to enclose herewith relevant Aide Memoire on the matters specifically raised at this meeting.

Please accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

*[Handwritten signature]*

Zenon Rossides  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of  
Cyprus to the United Nations

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York, New York 10017

A I D E    M E M O I R E

The attention of the Secretary-General is drawn to the following events:

A.        The Turkish occupation forces have advanced their positions as follows:

(1) In the Sopaz Area, Turkish units at 0915 hours on 2.11.74 advanced by 600 meters into "No Man's Land" and set up a post at WD 375931. After a protest was locally made to UNFICYP, they withdrew to their positions but later at 1415 hours, returned and again set up a post.

On 6.11.74, at 0920 hours, the Turkish units again advanced at WD 375931. Despite continuous protest by the National Guard that post was not withdrawn and, conversely, the UNFICYP post which had been established at this point the day before, was withdrawn at 1415 hours of 7.11.74.

(2) In the Dherinia area, Turkish units at 1730 hours on 7.11.74 advanced their positions by 400 meters at WD 876816 and set up a post.

(3) In the area south of Louroudjina, five Turkish soldiers with one bulldozer in the early hours of 11.11.74 advanced by 150 meters inside the neutral zone at WD 424737 and started establishing a post. At 0945 hours, the National Guard local

commander lodged a protest to the UNFICYP post there, and through it the Turks were warned that in case of non-compliance with the ceasefire agreement by immediately withdrawing to their previous positions, measures would be taken against them. Local units of UNFICYP acted but ineffectively and subsequently after that, the National Guard post there, being in danger, was forced to fire at 1015 hours five warning shots to the air. The Turkish units from Stavros Hill (WD 418733) fired in reply three machinegun (0.50") bursts and small arm shots for 2 minutes. To a new strong protest lodged to the United Nations, the local UNFICYP commander gave the unreasonable answer that the place where the Turkish post has been established in flagrant violation of the ceasefire agreement, was in Turkish-Cypriot owned fields and consequently the Turks had the right to establish themselves there. It is noted that recently the Turks have been systematically advancing their positions inside the neutral zone and they remain there despite the existing ceasefire agreement. None of the National Guard's protests with the UNFICYP produced any results.

These actions, which are in flagrant violation of the ceasefire agreement, are strongly protested and it is requested that UNFICYP intervene and insist upon withdrawal to the previous positions.

B. A series of seizures of Greek Cypriot farmers by the Turkish occupation forces have taken place. Thus:

1. Memnon Savva, farmer, aged 46;
2. Georghios Anastasi, farmer, aged 36;  
both of Makrasyka, Famagusta district, who went to  
their village on the 1.11.74 at 2000 hours and  
never came back.
3. Georghios Kerkides of Katokopia, aged 55, went to  
locality "Vorines" in Peristerona village on the  
1.11.74 in a "No Man's Land". He has not come back  
since.
4. Costas Vasiliades and Andreas Nicola Matsouka, went  
to their village Katokopia at 1530 hours on 31.10.73.  
They have not come back since.
5. Martis Georghiou of Akhna village went to this village  
on the 1.11.74 and has not come back since.
6. Theodossis Demetri Hari of Akhna and his wife Evdokia  
and two sons Demetrakis and Nicos went to their village  
on the 1.11.74. Theodossis and one of his sons, Nicos,  
managed to escape when 4 Land Rovers full of Turkish  
soldiers appeared suddenly, while his wife and son  
Demetrakis remained behind together with their motor  
vehicle. They have not appeared since. At 2155 hours,  
two shots were heard but the reasons for the shots  
were not ascertained.

The request is made that UNFICYP take urgent action for  
their release.

*offered*  
C. The extent of the plundering and the thefts of Greek Cypriot property is admitted in the Turkish Cypriot press itself. Thus "Bozkourt" in its issue of 12 November 1974 says:

"We are degenerating. Theft and plundering have become worthy of respect. There are groups of people who want to become rich as a result of the war. Some have become very rich as a result of the unlimited sources of income which were created. We have witnessed people who attempt to grab everything for personal gain. People have been squashed in this chaotic situation. Injustice and irregularities have become common practice. We are wasting our unlimited riches and sources of income. All complain that the situation is becoming intolerable with every passing day".

Likewise, "Halkin Sesi" of the same date, says in a main article:

"The Turkish-Cypriot 'administration' has done nothing to protect factories situated in the 'liberated' parts of Cyprus and as a result of this irresponsible stand, these factories cannot be re-activated again. Parts of the machinery in these factories are stolen or removed by persons who needed them and authorities did nothing to stop this. As a result of this stand, the factories will remain useless".

D. The Commander of the Turkish occupation forces, General Demirel, recently unveiled in Kythrea, now occupied by the Turkish forces, a bust of Ataturk, in a ceremony attended by Mr. Denktash and others. A Turkish army officer, speaking at the ceremony claimed that Kythrea was originally a Turkish village which was turned into a Greek one after years of persecution and has now become Turkish again and will remain such.

Historically, this claim is totally untrue. No Turkish Cypriot ever inhabited Kythrea which has always been inhabited

by Greeks since the stone age, as shown conclusively by recent archeological findings.

E. It should also be mentioned that about twenty Greek Cypriot prisoners of war were compelled by the Turkish army authorities to work for one month in connection with the setting up of Ataturk's statue. This instance of slave labour, which is yet another example of such practice by the Turkish occupation forces, is strongly protested.

F. There are 171 churches in the areas occupied by the Turkish forces including several old Byzantine churches declared to be ancient monuments. These churches are being converted into mosques after plundering or destroying the holy icons.

While the ascertaining of specific facts is difficult due to the prohibition by the Turkish forces of the freedom of movement of all, including UNFICYP, it has been established that the churches of

1. Panayia tis Glykiotissas
2. St. George of Trikomo
3. Archangel Michael in Lefkonikon
4. St. Nicholas of Limnia

have been converted to mosques (and in the latter case, the nearby statue of former Bishop N. Mylonas was destroyed).

Likewise, it has been established that the church of the Saviour in Lefkonikon was converted to a warehouse; the

church of Apostle Andreas in Panagra was converted to a sheep and goat pen and that in the Abbey of St. Chrysostomos, anti-aircraft rockets have been stored. St. George's church in Nicosia and St. Demetrios Church in Kaikli were set on fire and many other churches were extensively damaged.

On the basis of signed depositions to the police by the victims, rapes of Greek Cypriot women by Turkish army personnel took place in the churches of Neon Chorion, Kythrea and Akanthou.

As a result of the invasion and occupation, 176 priests have been displaced. The invaders ill-treated priest Georghios Athanassiuou of Palekythro who, a few days later, succumbed to his injuries at the Nicosia General Hospital. Ill-treated also was priest Elias Papaleontiou of Assia who died later on.

New York, 25 November 1974





UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: The Secretary-General  
A:

DATE: 16 November 1974

THROUGH: Mr. Bradford Morse, Under-Secretary-General  
S/C DE: for Political and General Assembly Affairs

REFERENCE:

FROM: Marc Schreiber, Director  
DE: Division of Human Rights

cc: Mr. R. Guyer

SUBJECT: References to the events in Cyprus in the Third Committee  
OBJET:

1. Further to my memorandum of 15 November on the above subject, I should like to inform you that at the meeting of the Third Committee held on 15 November statements were made in the exercise of the right of reply relating to Cyprus by the representatives of Cyprus, Turkey and Greece.

2. The representative of Cyprus still seemed unwilling to speak about violations of human rights in general. He replied however to allegations previously made by the Turkish representative concerning the case of Mr. Aden Yaouz, the journalist who died as a result of wounds inflicted on him while a captive of the Greek Cypriots. The Cyprus representative said that as a result of directives of Mr. Clerides, intensive investigations took place as to the actual events. It appears that the doctors who gave medical care to Mr. Yaouz had objected to his removal from Cyprus and that the Cypriot responsible for the wounding of Mr. Yaouz had had a nervous stroke as a result of the death of his sister and sufferings inflicted on other members of the family. He is now under arrest and is being treated by a psychiatrist in Nicosia. The Cyprus Government had expressed his deep sorrow to the relatives of Mr. Yaouz. The Cyprus representative also pointed to the release of ten other Turkish journalists by the Cypriot authorities although as he stated they had accompanied the Turkish forces in their illegal aggression of Cyprus.

3. The Turkish representative in his statement merely said that there was no constitutional order left in Cyprus and that the Greek representative from Cyprus only represented the Greek community. He repeated that he thought that questions other than the political solution of the Cyprus problem could be considered by any competent Committee of the General Assembly.

4. In further interventions, the representative of Cyprus said that raising the case of Mr. Yaouz by the representative of Turkey was another "deplorable attempt to cover the aggression". The representative of Greece referred to the fact that the Turkish forces had used napalm on civilian populations; that they had subjected to bombing members of the United Nations Peace-keeping forces and that they were using rape as a systematic war measure.

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
820 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Rec'd 15.xi.74  
by hand 5.20 pm  
✓ cc SC  
original Dr. Kinnell

Ref: 74/71

15 November 1974

cc Messrs. Guggen  
Urgent  
cc G.P./A.P.  
cc J.R.

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention and to strongly protest the following:

The invading Turkish army after having forced the indigenous Greek Cypriot population out of their homes and properties in violation of international law and the Geneva Conventions of 1949, proceeded to acts of pillage, unlawfully and arbitrarily appropriating the produce of their lands. Part of such produce was sent to Turkey from where it was exported by Turkish Exporting Organizations, to several European and other countries.

In relation to these unlawful actions, it is to be noted that a cargo ship coming from Mersin, Turkey, the s/s "Uckermark" unloaded in Hamburg on the 4th November 1974, 42,231 cases of lemons described as Turkish lemons. Upon the request of the Cyprus Embassy in the Federal Republic of Germany, the country court of Hamburg issued a decree allowing the

. . . . 2/

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York 10017

inspection of the citrus fruit loaded on the above vessel. On examination, it transpired that a high percentage of the lemons under the variety described by the Turkish exporters as "lamas" had the definite characteristics of the well known Cyprus lemons of the "lisbon" type variety of Cyprus origin. These lemons were mixed in the same wooden cases with the Turkish lemons of the variety of "lamas".

In another case at the Covent Garden Market in London, it was ascertained that lemons offered for sale as Turkish, contained 30-50 % lemons which were of the variety cultivated in Cyprus, with a much higher juice content and completely different characteristics from the varieties grown and exported by Turkey. Again, these "lisbon" type Cyprus lemons were mixed in the same cases with Turkish lemons of the "interdonato" variety. As is known, mixture of different varieties in one case is against the European Economic Community Agricultural regulations. The fact that the Turkish authorities have mixed these lemons is a strong indication of their effort to conceal from the authorities of importing countries the fact that such lemons originate from Cyprus and not Turkey.

Relevant to the matter of the usurpation by Turkey of the agricultural products of Cypriot citizens who have been forced to abandon their homes by the Turkish invading forces is an article in the Turkish newspaper "Gun Aydin" of 2 November 1974,

which runs as follows:

"Efforts for exporting citrus fruit production of occupied areas in Cyprus are delayed. In case of any further delay these products will perish. Foreign exchange of the rate of 350 millions of Turkish pounds will be secured if exportation of the Cyprus citrus fruit is attained. Interest is shown by British, German, Swiss and Yugoslavian importers.

Citrus fruit plantations belonging mostly to Greek Cypriots are situated in Turkish occupied areas, and European firms applied to Turkish exporters for the purchase of these products. But the Government formed a ten-member committee and decided that the exports will be made by 'Iibobirlik' union. Up to this moment this decision has not been applied and exporters underline the danger of the products being lost in case of any further delay".

Another proof of the intentions of Turkey to usurp the Cyprus citrus fruit is an extract from the "Reuter Fruit Report" No. 9008 of October 18, 1974, in which it is stated that the Turkish exports of citrus fruit and especially lemons for 1974-1975, as have been officially estimated and declared by Turkey, are increased from 30 thousand tons in 1973/1974 to 89 thousand tons in 1974/1975. As it can well be appreciated, such an increase in production within a year is impossible. The difference between the usual exports by Turkey and those declared represent approximately the production of Cyprus.

I would be glad if Your Excellency were to circulate this letter as a Security Council document.

Please accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.



Zenon Rossides  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of  
Cyprus to the United Nations

Copy Copy

Note on Meeting in the Secretary-General's Office  
on Friday, 8 November 1974, at 6.15 p.m.

Present:       The Secretary-General  
              Mr. Kyprianou, Head of Cyprus Delegation to GA  
              Ambassador Rossides, Cyprus  
              Mr. Urquhart

After a general discussion of the situation, Mr. Kyprianou observed that a conference within the United Nations framework should be held at an early stage. It was essential to press for implementation of the General Assembly resolution. He was opposed to a federal solution, which simply meant double enosis.

The Secretary-General said that he was fully aware that the Clerides/Denktash talks could not solve the problem, although they could help in preparing the ground. Obviously a conference must be held sooner or later to determine the future of Cyprus. Dr. Kissinger had been negative about such a conference in the past. The Secretary-General would be finding out in the near future what his present position was as regards an enlarged conference of some kind, perhaps consisting of the parties concerned and the Permanent Members of the Council.

Mr. Rossides suggested that the conference might consist of the contact group of five non-aligned countries, the Permanent Members of the Council as observers, and the parties. There should be free negotiations within the principles of the Charter.

The Secretary-General said that some new approach must be found and that it was his intention to sound out all concerned as to their acceptance of a conference which was wider in membership but not too big to be workable.

-----

cc: H-6  
cc: S  
AP.

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
820 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Ref: 74/71

6 November 1974

*Recd 6/11/74*  
*cc S. G.*  
*Enig Mr. Gazarian*  
*cc Mr. Madane*  
*Mr. Shevchenko*  
*Mr. F. M. Mollaguer*  
*S. H. A. P.*  
*1-1*

Excellency,

I have the honour to bring to Your Excellency's notice and to protest strongly the following facts which furnish additional illustrations of the methods and intentions of the Turkish occupation forces in Cyprus.

According to reliable information, the Turkish forces have been engaged systematically in the illegal confiscation and sale of unused private cars belonging to Greek Cypriot importers and stored in the Famagusta port. Of these, saloon type cars have been converted to the use of the officers of the occupation forces while all other passenger cars, lorries and vans have been shipped to Turkey after having their engine numbers and other distinguishing characteristics deleted to avoid identification. This has been attested by uncontestably reliable eye witnesses. According to their testimony they have seen on the Famagusta-Dekelia road, Turks engaged in removing number plates and in deleting by oxygen welding the existing engine numbers and replacing them with new ones. Some 15 passenger cars and 2 lorries were observed on this particular occasion.

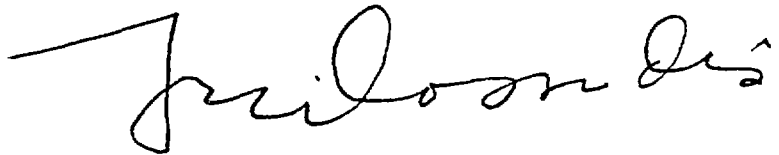
. . . . 2/

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York 10017

At the same time, it has been established that the Turkish Cypriot leadership have illegally invited tenders for the leasing out of farms and lands belonging to Greek Cypriots which are located in the areas occupied by the Turkish forces.

I should be glad if this letter would be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Zenon Rossides', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the left.

Zenon Rossides  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of  
Cyprus to the United Nations

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
820 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

*Recd 6/11/74*  
*WCC 50*  
*On 5/11/74*  
*Mr. Jorgensen*  
*Mr. Morse*  
*Mr. Jorgensen*  
*Mr. Uggahar*  
*8/11/74*  
*TK*

Ref: 74/71

6 November 1974

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention and to strongly protest the following violations of the Geneva Conventions 1949 and of international law committed by the Turkish invading forces and their instruments in the occupied territory.

1. The Church of St. George of Trikomou has been arbitrarily taken over by the Turkish invasion forces and converted into a mosque.

2. Turkish soldiers entered Ayia Marina Church, East of Dherynia village and after smashing the icons and the pews, set fire to them.

3. The invading forces are illegally issuing Turkish identity cards with different colours for Greek Cypriots in the Turkish occupied area, the latter being pressured to seek refuge in Southern Cyprus, or to acquire Turkish identity cards.

. . . 2/

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York 10017



4. They are furthermore illegally issuing title-deeds to property. A characteristic example is the reported case of an Englishwoman who, having visited her house in Ayiou Epihtitou, found a Turkish Cypriot settled therein. This Turkish Cypriot produced to her a title-deed issued by a so-called "Land Registry Office" in Kyrenia.

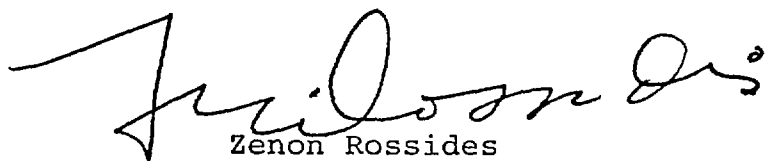
5. In addition, the Turkish occupation forces commit the following acts:

- A. Steal the agricultural produce of killed or uprooted Greek Cypriots who are deprived of means of subsistence;
- B. Steal and transport to Turkey household effects, furniture, machines, church icons, private motor-vehicles, trucks, tractors, animals, etc.;
- C. Occupy Greek Cypriots' shops and houses;
- D. Illegally take over Greek Cypriot hotels.

Not only that these developments are contradictory to the Turkish Government's professed purpose for a peaceful solution, but also every such additional Turkish action creates conditions that reduce any hope of finding a political solution.

I would be glad if Your Excellency were to circulate this letter as a General Assembly document.

Please accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.



Zenon Rossides

Ambassador

Permanent Representative of  
Cyprus to the United Nations

UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL

S/11553  
6 November 1974

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 6 NOVEMBER 1974 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
CYPRUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to Your Excellency's notice and to protest strongly the following facts which furnish additional illustrations of the methods and intentions of the Turkish occupation forces in Cyprus.

According to reliable information, the Turkish forces have been engaged systematically in the illegal confiscation and sale of unused private cars belonging to Greek Cypriot importers and stored in the Famagusta port. Of these, saloon type cars have been converted to the use of the officers of the occupation forces while all other passenger cars, lorries and vans have been shipped to Turkey after having their engine numbers and other distinguishing characteristics deleted to avoid identification. This has been attested by uncontestably reliable eye witnesses. According to their testimony they have seen on the Famagusta-Dekelia road, Turks engaged in removing number plates and in deleting by oxygen welding the existing engine numbers and replacing them with new ones. Some 15 passenger cars and two lorries were observed on this particular occasion.

At the same time, it has been established that the Turkish Cypriot leadership have illegally invited tenders for the leasing out of farms and lands belonging to Greek Cypriots which are located in the areas occupied by the Turkish forces.

I should be glad if this letter would be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zenon ROSSIDES  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of  
Cyprus to the United Nations



UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



Distr.,  
GENERAL

S/11552  
6 November 1974

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

---

LETTER DATED 6 NOVEMBER 1974 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
CYPRUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention and to strongly protest the following violations of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and of international law committed by the Turkish invading forces and their instruments in the occupied territory.

1. The Church of St. George of Trikomou has been arbitrarily taken over by the Turkish invasion forces and converted into a mosque.
2. Turkish soldiers entered Ayia Marina Church, east of Dherynia village and after smashing the icons and the pews, set fire to them.
3. The invading forces are illegally issuing Turkish identity cards with different colours for Greek Cypriots in the Turkish occupied area, the latter being pressured to seek refuge in Southern Cyprus, or to acquire Turkish identity cards.
4. They are furthermore illegally issuing title-deeds to property. A characteristic example is the reported case of an Englishwoman who, having visited her house in Ayiou Epihtitou, found a Turkish Cypriot settled therein. This Turkish Cypriot produced to her a title-deed issued by a so-called "Land Registry Office" in Kyrenia.
5. In addition, the Turkish occupation forces commit the following acts:
  - A. Steal the agricultural produce of killed or uprooted Greek Cypriots who are deprived of means of subsistence;
  - B. Steal and transport to Turkey household effects, furniture, machines, church icons, private motor-vehicles, trucks, tractors, animals, etc.;
  - C. Occupy Greek Cypriots' shops and houses;
  - D. Illegally take over Greek Cypriot hotels.

Not only that these developments are contradictory to the Turkish Government's professed purpose for a peaceful solution, but also every such additional Turkish action creates conditions that reduce any hope of finding a political solution.

S/11552

English

Page 2

I would be glad if Your Excellency were to circulate this letter as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Zenon ROSSIDES

Ambassador

Permanent Representative of  
Cyprus to the United Nations

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cc. *Orig - 5g*

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY TO THE U.N.  
866 SECOND AVENUE, 6TH FLOOR  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017  
TEL: (212) 688-6141

*cc. Org - 1 / U. N. / what*  
*4H7AP*  
*IK.*  
*11/2/74*  
*Summary of letter*  
*sent to...*  
*V.P.*

New York, 5 November 1974

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to enclose herewith the original letter dated 4 October 1974 addressed to you by H.E. Rauf R. Denktas, Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

*Vedat A. Celik*

Vedat A. Celik  
Representative of the  
Turkish Cypriot Community

H.E. Dr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General of the  
United Nations, United Nations  
New York, N.Y., 10017

**T. C.**  
**DIŞİŞLERİ BAKANLIĞI**

~~S. M. - SİYD~~ Gn. Md.

21 Ekim 1974

Ankara

Sayı : 2009-2324/ 349

/ /197

Konu : Sayın Denktaş'ın  
hazırladığı belge hk.

ÇOK ACELE

UÇAK-EKSPRES

BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER NEZDİNDE  
TÜRKİYE DAİMİ TEMSİLCİLİĞİNE  
NEW YORK

*İ. A. A. A.*  
*26/10*

Makarios'un 1 Ekim 1974 tarihinde Birleşmiş Milletler Genel Kurulu'nda yaptığı konuşma ile ilgili olarak Sayın Rau. Denktaş tarafından Birleşmiş Milletler Genel Sekreterine hitaben yazılan mektup ilişikte sunulmuştur.

Bu mektubun, BM Genel Kurulu belgesi olarak dağıtılması ricasıyla m. hatabına ulaştırılmasını rica ederim.

DIŞİŞLERİ BAKAN V. Y.

*Ecmel Barutçu*  
Ecmel BARUTÇU

Kıbrıs-Yunanistan Dairesi  
Reisi

Ek: 1

REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
NICOSIA.

1/64/18

4th October, 1974.

Your Excellency,

It was with great dismay that I read Archbishop Makarios's statement to the General Assembly of the United Nations which he made on 2 October, 1974. There is no doubt that Archbishop's untimely, unwarranted intervention has damaged contacts between the two communities (which Your Excellency had taken such pains to re-establish a short while ago) and brought them to an abrupt end while inter-Greek violence in the Greek region began to increase, and Turkish prisoners on the Greek side began to face new methods of torture and inhuman treatment.

Needless to say this intervention by Archbishop Makarios at the General Assembly, though purporting to be "for and on behalf of the Republic of Cyprus" is in law and in fact nothing but a statement made by the Archbishop "for and on behalf of himself" because his intervention was not, in any way or form, approved or endorsed by the Constitutional Council of Ministers nor was it brought to my notice -as the Vice-President of Cyprus- in compliance with the requirements of Articles 50 and 57 of the Constitution which Archbishop Makarios now argues is in full force though for 11 years he argued that it was not.

The statement made by Archbishop Makarios, therefore, does not in any way or form affect or bind the Turkish Cypriot Community of Cyprus, which is a co-founder partner community of the Republic of Cyprus and which

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His Excellency Dr. Kurt Waldheim,  
Secretary General

has, as such, defended this Republic against the machinations and criminal activities of the Greek Cypriot leaders for achieving Enosis (union with Greece) during the last 11 years.

In his intervention before the General Assembly Archbishop Makarios paid lip service to detente and criticized the concept of the use of force. For a person in authority who, in complete defiance of his Constitutional oath to defend and cherish the independence of Cyprus, was able to plan and execute the 1963 onslaught against the Turkish Cypriot Community with a view to achieving Enosis and who, for 11 years, recognized the Turks no political, legal, financial or budgetary rights it is indeed quite an achievement to talk so persuasively about the harm use of force can do to international relations!

I refute completely all accusations by Archbishop Makarios to the effect that Turkey's intervention in Cyprus has, in any way, curtailed or damaged the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus. I wish to put on record that but for this timely intervention the independence of Cyprus would have been destroyed by the Greek Junta officers and their stooges in Cyprus who had staged the coup for achieving union of Cyprus with Greece after the whole-sale murder of the Turkish Community. The Turkish Cypriot Community, under and by virtue of international treaties has the legal right to defend the independence of Cyprus against all Enosist activity. When such activity surpasses the capability of the Turkish Community to put up an effective defence, the Treaties provide that we can rely on help from Turkey by way of legal intervention. It is through this right and because of this power and authority that we have managed to save the independence of Cyprus from being destroyed in the name of Enosis. This last intervention which was necessitated because of Greek Cypriot and Greek mainland overt acts for Enosis has saved our independence once again. We hope to make new Enosis adventures past history by blocking the way to Enosis effectively through bi-regional federalism.



- 5 -

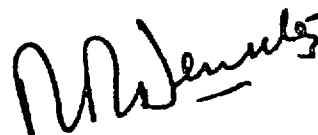
Archbishop Makarios rejects this form of a solution because he is on record as saying that he will unite the whole of Cyprus with Greece. Bi-regional federalism will stop him from this dangerous venture and will give the Turkish and Greek Cypriot Communities a chance to work their independence on basis of communal equality and mutual respect. The attempt to work the functional federation system was stopped mid-way by the events of 1965 in the name of Enosis. The mass graves of Turkish villagers, the shooting of Turkish hostages, the destruction of 103 Turkish villages, the looting of property, rape of women and other criminal activities have created a chasm of fear and enmity between the two communities - fear and enmity which the Greek Orthodox Church saved and tended for 11 years as befitting its Enosis policy! The chance for saving our bi-communal independence now lies in bi-regional federalism. I hope Archbishop Makarios will not be encouraged to destroy this chance for us.

We stand for independence and non-aligned policy. We have not shielded behind independence and self-determination as a means for destroying this very independence the way the Greek Cypriot leaders have done for years. We, the Turkish Community, have defended this independence for 11 years with the help of Turkey. We intend to continue this defence and we shall never accept Enosis as a solution, nor shall we bow to any solution which will give our Greek Cypriot partners the right to destroy this independence in the future.

I challenge Archbishop Makarios to denounce Enosis publicly and I reserve my full rights to put the true facts before the appropriate time very soon.

I shall be grateful if the contents of this communication is brought to the notice of the Members of the General Assembly.

Please accept Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.



(R.R. DIMITAS)  
Vice-President  
Republic of Cyprus

14a [Signature] [Signature] [Signature]

27 November 1974

SUMMARY OF LETTER DATED 4 OCTOBER 1974 FROM RAUF DENKTAS,  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Denktas' letter calls Archbishop Makarios' General Assembly statement of 2 October untimely, unwarranted and damaging to contacts between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. The Makarios statement, according to Denktas, was not made on behalf of the Republic of Cyprus in compliance with the Cypriot Constitution which requires endorsement of the policies advocated by Makarios from the Constitutional Council of Ministers and notice to Denktas as Vice President. The speech is therefore not binding on the Turkish Cypriot community.

Denktas also reports that since 1963 Makarios has not given proper recognition to the Turkish Cypriot community. He adds that only through reliance on assistance from Turkey has enosis been avoided and the independence of Cyprus maintained. He hopes that future "enosis adventures" will be avoided through bi-regional federalism. Makarios, Denktas says, rejects bi-regional federalism because he wants to unite Cyprus with Greece, rather than achieving independence for Cyprus on the basis of communal equality and mutual respect between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. Denktas ends by challenging Makarios to publicly denounce enosis and requests that his letter be brought to the attention of the General Assembly.

T. Rothermel

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
820 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

cc 5 L  
Orig. Mr. Gyanian  
cc Mr. Gyan. Mr. Hagedorn  
SA/ADP

Ref: 314/71, 74/71

5 November 1974

Excellency,

..... I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of an appeal on the Question of Cyprus addressed to the Twenty-Ninth Session of the General Assembly by 15 Non-Governmental Organizations which took part in a conference held in Paris on 21 September 1974. These Organizations were:

1. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
2. International Student Movement for the U.N. (ISMUN)
3. World Peace Council
4. World Federation of Trade Unions
5. Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation
6. Women's International Democratic Federation
7. Conference of Catholics in European States (Berlin)
8. World Federation of United Nations Associations-Observer
9. International Organisation of Journalists
10. International Organisation of Democratic Lawyers
11. International Union of Students
12. World Federation of Democratic Youth
13. World Federation of Scientific Workers
14. Federation for the Respect of Man and Humanity
15. Fraternal Union between Peoples and Races.

I would be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

Please accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.



Zenon Rossides  
Ambassador

Permanent Representative of  
Cyprus to the United Nations

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York

MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
ON CYPRUS  
(Paris, September 21, 1974)

A P P E A L

To the 29th Session of the General Assembly of the U. N.

The meeting of International non-governmental Organizations convened in Paris on the 21st of September 1974 appeals to all member states of the United Nations to give urgent consideration to the critical situation in the Republic of Cyprus. The coup d'etat staged by the former military junta of Greece and the subsequent invasion by the Turkish army constitute a direct threat to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. The further flagrant violations of the Security Council resolution 353 of the 20 July 1974 threaten the very existence of a member state of the U. N. The occupation of 40 per cent of the territory of the island by the Turkish army and the deliberate driving from their homes of over 220 thousand men, women and children are directed to the de facto partition of the Republic in whatever form.

Such a development would create a serious precedent and deal a blow to the principle of equality among nations, and the right of self-determination of peoples. It would at the same time seriously undermine the process of relaxation of tension and of detente so much cherished by all the peoples of the world, as it is evident that behind the Cyprus tragedy lie forces which still adhere to the aggressive policies of the cold war period. We therefore ask all the countries - member of UNO to offer the Cyprus Republic full, concrete and clear support at the coming discussion on the Cyprus problem in the U. N.

We ask for the implementation of Resolution 353 of the Security Council calling for the respect of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, for the immediate end to foreign military intervention, for the withdrawal without delay from the Republic of foreign military personnel and for the restoration of the constitutional government. We ask the permanent members of the Security Council, bearing special responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security in the world, to undertake all the necessary measures for the immediate implementation of the UN decisions.

. . . . 2/

It is completely unacceptable to the Cyprus people to discuss their future under the threat of mass concentration of Turkish troops, or in conditions of an internationally created huge refugee problem. It is unacceptable to the Cyprus people to enter talks on their future in closed circles of countries which bear directly heavy responsibility for the tragedy of Cyprus. We, the representatives of hundred of millions of people on all continents, consider it as essential in the interests of peace and security that the United Nations should take a clear stand, strongly condemning the violent aggression against the Republic. The United Nations should demand the safeguarding of the independence, the unity and the territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island, the immediate return of the refugees to their homes and the creation of such conditions under which the Cypriots by themselves, Greeks and Turks, without any foreign interference, could solve their problems.

We would support any initiative for the solution of the Cyprus problem under the auspices in the Mediterranean area and of the world peace, such as that of the Soviet Union which called for an international conference with the participation of the members of the U.N. Security Council, of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and of non-aligned countries.

Aggression should not be allowed to pay. The threat against the existence of Cyprus as sovereign independent state is real, so we ask all the members of the United Nations to act quickly and in a concrete and definite way.

\*\*\*\*\*

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
820 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

cc: S-6  
Craig Whitfield  
cc: Mr. Morse  
news guy  
S-4/AD  
I.K.

Ref: 74/71

31 October 1974

Excellency,

I have the honour to bring to your attention the following acts of flagrant violation of the cease-fire, of international law of the Geneva Convention of 1949, committed by the Turkish occupation forces in Cyprus:

1. On the morning of 26 October 1974, about 40 Turkish Cypriots, accompanied by substantial Turkish Armed Forces with trucks and tractors with trailers, broke into almost all houses in the village of Ahna and carried away the contents thereof to the Turkish occupied area. This activity continued into the afternoon of the same day until almost all houses were broken into and the articles therein were looted.
2. On the same day, about 20 Turkish Cypriots, accompanied by Turkish invasion forces and trucks and other machinery, looted the village of Makrasika.
3. On the same day, about 20 Turkish Cypriots, guarded by Turkish Armed Forces, looted the village of Kalopsida.

. . . . 2/

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York, New York 10017

4. Similar lootings have been carried out to large extent all over the Turkish occupied area.

Your Excellency is requested to see that UNFICYP have freedom of movement in the Turkish occupied area and that it intervenes in order to avoid similar lootings.

I should be glad if this letter would be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Zenon Rossides', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

Zenon Rossides  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of  
Cyprus to the United Nations

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
820 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

cc S-6  
Dagland Mr. Gergarai  
cc: Mr. H. H. H.  
Mr. H. H. H.  
9. K.

Ref: 74/71

28 October 1974

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you, and to lodge a strong protest, regarding a new grave violation of the cease-fire by the Turkish occupation forces in Cyprus which on 23 October 1974 advanced their position and established new armed control posts south of Famagusta near Dherinia.

It is also with deep regret that I have to inform Your Excellency that, in the past few days, the ancient church of Panaghia Glykiotossa in Lapithos within the Turkish occupied area of Cyprus, was converted to a mosque (according to so far unverified information, other churches in the occupied part of Cyprus have also been converted to mosques).

These new developments are in direct contradiction to the Turkish Government's professed purpose for a peaceful solution, and constitute additional indications of Turkey's true intentions in Cyprus.

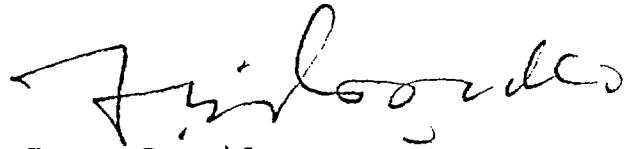
. . . . 2/

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York 10017



I would be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Zenon Rossides', written in a cursive style.

Zenon Rossides  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of  
Cyprus to the United Nations

SY55 S NICOSIA 84 26 1018Z =

ETP

UNATIONS

NY =

UNFICYP 1835. GUYER/URQUHART FROM WECKMANN-MUNOZ.

1. QUOTE CYPRUS MAIL UNQUOTE OF 26 OCTOBER, QUOTING  
REUTER'S DISPATCH FROM LONDON OF YESTERDAY, REPORTS MR.

DENKTASH HAS CANCELLED HIS PROPOSED TRIP TO NEW YORK FOR THE

UN DEBATE ON CYPRUS AND WILL RETURN TO ANKARA DURING =

P2/34 =

WEEKEND. IMPLICATION IS THAT REASON FOR CANCELLATION IS HIS  
INABILITY TO ADDRESS GENERAL ASSEMBLY. 2. LEADERSHIP AND  
TURKISH EMBASSY UNABLE EITHER TO CONFIRM OR DENY REPORT.

WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR COMMENTS +

COL 1835 1. 26 2. +

13700120 10 04 14

GLS:mk

cc: Secretary-General  
Central

23 October 1974

Dear Mr. Çelik,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letters, received at UN headquarters on 9 and 17 October 1974, transmitting the signed originals of letters dated 2, 16 and 21 September addressed to the Secretary-General by Mr. Rauf R. Denktas, Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus. Please be assured that the Secretary-General has given careful attention to the content of Mr. Denktas's communications.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Roberto E. Guyer  
Under-Secretary-General for  
Special Political Affairs

Mr. Vedat A. Çelik  
Representative of the Turkish  
Cypriot Community  
237 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10016

Rec'd by hand  
17 Oct 1974

SUS  
ack

Borras

please Mr. [unclear]

237 Madison Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10016

October, 1974

Wright

Your Excellency,

I have the honour, to enclose herewith the original  
letter dated September 2, 1974, addressed to you by H.E.  
Rauf R. Denktas, Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my  
highest consideration.

Vedat A. Çelik

Vedat A. Çelik  
Representative  
of  
Turkish Cypriot Community

H.E. Dr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
United Nations  
New York, N.Y., 10017

cc: Mr. Guyer  
Mr. Wenzel  
Mr. Rittani  
Mr. Hennip  
Mr. Prohaska

REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
NICOSIA.

No. 1/64/15

2nd September, 1974.

Your Excellency,

You must have probably heard by now that another mass grave like the one in Aiodha village has been discovered at the village of Maratha. Scores of bodies so far unearthed include bodies of babies, children, women and old men, which indicate that wholesale massacre of the inhabitants of the village was resorted to. It is believed that this mass grave contains the bodies of all the Turks from Maratha and 18 Turks from Sandallaris village who were on our list of missing persons. The hodja of the village who escaped by hiding is an eye-witness of the mass murder of unarmed civilians.

It is feared that similar massacres have taken place in other Turkish villages which had been overrun by Greek and Greek Cypriot forces. Information was passed on to Mr. Luis Weckmann-Munoz, your Special Representative in Cyprus, regarding the massacre of about fifty to ninety Turks of Tokhni village. The eye-witness has now indicated the mass grave to U.N. but Greek Cypriot authorities deny the right to open the grave and investigate. We shall very much appreciate if orders are given for a full investigation of the massacre of these people by a special team of U.N. Police.

While placing on record our most vehement protestation against these hideous crimes committed by Greek and Greek Cypriot gunmen against unarmed Turkish civilians of all ages, I appeal to you for immediate instructions to be given to UNFICYP patrols to visit all Turkish villages in Greek areas and to let us have news about the Turkish inhabitants living there as a matter of routine pending their removal to the Turkish region. These people live in daily terror of their lives and news of the discovery of such mass murders only increase their agony.

./...

His Excellency Dr. Kurt Waldheim,  
Secretary-General,  
United Nations Organization,  
New York.

Your Excellency will appreciate that it is absolutely necessary that UNFICYP should accept and take full responsibility for the lives of all Turks living in Greek areas as otherwise it will be incumbent upon us to take such steps as we deem necessary to ensure their protection.

I trust that this matter will receive Your Excellency's most urgent and personal attention.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Rauf R. Denktas', with a stylized, flowing script.

(Rauf R. DENKTAS)  
Vice-President  
Republic of Cyprus.

Rec'd 9.8.74

trip: SG

cc.

Singer  
D. J. K. A. T.

who should  
answer this?  
SGV.

237 Madison Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10016

Have Singer  
answer?

October 8, 1974

Singer  
has not answered  
by 10/15/74

Your Excellency:

-----  
I have the honour to enclose herewith the signed originals of the letters dated September 16, 1974, and September 21, 1974, respectively, addressed to you by His Excellency Rauf R. Denktas, Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

*Vedat A. Çelik*

Vedat A. Çelik  
Representative  
of

The Turkish Cypriot Community

H.E. Dr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations Organization  
New York.

REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
NICOSIA.

No. 1/64/16

16th September, 1974.

Your Excellency,

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I wish to refer to my letter of even reference dated the 9th September, 1974 concerning Cyprus's representation at the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations General Assembly and to enclose herewith as Annex I some of the statements made by Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, (who, I understand, has been detailed to head the Greek Cypriot Delegation at the above meeting), which disclose Mr. Kyprianou's real identity and the purpose which he is serving, so that the Honourable delegates from other countries attending the meeting may know with whom they are dealing and are not misled by the so-called Greek Cypriot delegation which, while giving the false impression that they are representing the Republic of Cyprus, are in fact striving to destroy the independence of that very Republic. The most that Mr. Kyprianou and the other members of his delegation can do, is to represent the armed group of the Greek Cypriot Community. They cannot under any circumstances represent the Turkish Community of Cyprus.

While appraising these statements by Mr. Kyprianou, I would like to invite attention to the fact that in the Greek Cypriot vocabulary "national leadership" means "Greek national leadership" and not a leadership which works for the independence of Cyprus; "national restoration" means "ENOSIS (Union of Cyprus with Greece)"; "self-determination" and "a democratic solution in accordance with the wishes of the majority" mean and have always meant "the destruction of the bi-national aspect of the independence of Cyprus and the denial of the right of

His Excellency Dr. Kurt Waldheim,  
Secretary-General  
United Nations Organization,  
New York.

./...



the Turkish Cypriots to defend this independence, in the creation of which they are co-founder partners". As it will be seen from the statement of Mr. Kyprianou to the Editor of the Daily Star, the terms "true independence" and "self-determination" mean nothing but union of Cyprus with Greece.

I trust that the statements will receive all the more attention in the light of the fact that while Mr. Kyprianou was so openly advocating the destruction of the independent Republic of Cyprus, he was fully misusing such high principles as independence and self-determination in order to deceive the world forum in supporting the Greek Cypriot Leadership for the destruction of those very principles in Cyprus.

On behalf of the Turkish Cypriot Community, which has been defending the independence of Cyprus against ENOSIS for the last eleven years, I humbly request Your Excellency to have this letter, and the statements annexed thereto, which depict the thoughts and aspirations of Mr. Kyprianou, circulated to all the Honourable delegates attending the above meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

Please accept Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.



(R.R. DENKTAŞ)  
Vice-President  
Republic of Cyprus.

EXTRACTS FROM EX-FOREIGN MINISTER

MR. SPYROS KYPRIANOU'S ENOSIS

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

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Statement to B.B.C., TV, 22 March, 1966:

"Once we secure respect for our complete independence and full sovereignty it will be up to the people of Cyprus themselves in exercise of their sovereign rights to choose the form of government which they wish and the political future of the country and it will be up to them to decide for union of Cyprus with Greece. Of course it is not a secret, it is a fact, that the people of Cyprus have always had the desire for union with Greece."

(Greek Cypriot P.I.O. Press Release No.8  
of 22 March, 1966)

\*

Speech at Avia Phylaxis village, Limassol 16 July 1966:

Present: Mayor of Limassol, Members of the House of Representatives, Professors of the Salonica University.

"The national leadership which voices the wish of all the people, is not prepared to accept any compromise solution adulterating the people's national restoration. The Cyprus people want union of the whole of Cyprus with Greece... The Greek Cypriot people will continue to struggle having as their standard the Greek flag, the Greek virtue and the Greek ideals."

"The leader of the Salonica Excursionists, Mr. Constantopoulos, expressed the wish that the Greeks of Greece and Cyprus may soon celebrate the island's union with the mother country."

(Greek Cypriot P.I.O. Press Release No.13  
of 16 July, 1966)

\*

Speech at Limassol on the occasion of April 1 anniversary.  
1 April, 1967:

"It is impossible for the 'difficult' Cyprus struggle to succeed unless the Greek Cypriots adhere to the lofty ideals of the Greek race. An essential prerequisite is the maintenance by the Greek Cypriots of their national issue as such. They should never think that the Cyprus question can be a political matter. It is neither a political, nor a party, nor a personal matter. It is a national issue both for Cyprus and Greece and the solution cannot be anything else than 'enosis'. If need be the Cypriot people will fight and win again. .... At this critical stage the Cyprus struggle is passing through, there is a great advantage which did not exist in 1955 and that is the fact that Cyprus has now an independent and sovereign state and, therefore, her struggle for union with Greece is easier and shorter than before."

(Greek Cypriot P.I.O. Press Release No.4  
of 1 April, 1967)

\*

Statement to Editor of the 'Daily Star' of Beirut.  
19 April, 1967:

Editor: There have been reports that your Government is willing to accept a NATO base on the island in return for Enosis, is this true?

Kyprianou: Greece is a member of NATO. In case of Enosis Cyprus will, normally, be part of Greece in the same way vis-a-vis NATO as any other part of Greece. The question of a NATO base, therefore, should be viewed in the light of this reality.

Editor: There are suggestions that your government is not actively in support of Enosis at this present stage, is that true? Is your government still committed to union with Greece?

Kyprianou: The Cyprus Government has always been committed to a solution of the problem in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people of Cyprus in the exercise of their right of self-determination. The vast majority of the people of Cyprus desire union of Cyprus with Greece, as it is well-known.

Editor: Do you see any connection between the reported Turkish-Arab rapprochement and the assumed change of heart between the Soviet Union and Turkey?

Kyprianou: As I have already stated, Turkey has systematically striven to obtain international support for her position on Cyprus and in this respect she has exploited to the utmost the reluctance or dislike of certain states -for reasons of their own- to see Cyprus united with Greece. This is particularly true of the Soviet Union, which, by expressing opposition to the union of Cyprus with Greece, has in fact strengthened the position of those who are trying to deny Cyprus the essence of true independence and self-determination.

(Greek Cypriot P.I.O. Press Release No.1  
of 19 April, 1967)

\*

Speech at Limassol on the occasion of 150th anniversary  
of Greek Liberation, 24 March, 1971.

"The most basic prerequisite for the successful evolution of our national problem is internal cohesion, unity and concord. There may be partisan or personal differences, there may be individual or political ambitions, but the most basic ambition that must occupy the soul, the heart, the conscience and the mind of all Greek Cypriots, is the national ambition. The national duty, the interest of the motherland, must always serve as our compass. He who sacrifices or compromises over the national interest for other considerations, commits a crime against his country, his ancestors, his people, his children, against Hellenism and its mission.

"The unity of purpose, aim and policy existing between Greece and Cyprus is, absolute. The line of policy by the two Governments is one and the same. Neither Cyprus nor Greece can possibly accept solutions that might, sooner or later, be considered by the people and history and by posterity as nationally inadmissible compromises and as cursed heritage ...

"The presence in Cyprus of Greek Officers, who are surrounded by our brotherly love and affection and who form the backbone of our army of national resistance, is solid evidence of the motherly support and a link of national unity and common link."

(Greek Cypriot P.I.O. Press Release No.7  
of 24 March, 1971)

REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
NICOSIA.

No: 1/64/18

21st September, 1974.

Your Excellency,

With reference to the letter of request by Mr. Zenon Rossides for the inscription of the problem of Cyprus in the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly I should like to put on record the fact that Mr. Zenon Rossides has no legitimate authority to make such a request "for and on behalf of the Republic of Cyprus" because 1) he has no authority from me as the Vice-President of Cyprus for making such a request and 2) he has no legal or moral right to pretend to represent the Turkish Cypriot Community of Cyprus which is one of the co-founder partner communities in the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus and which has, during the last 11 years defended this independence and sovereignty at great sacrifice with the help of Turkey, the guarantor of our independence and sovereignty,

1. Mr. Rossides's allegation that "the present grave situation in Cyprus seriously jeopardises and negates all the principles of respect for sovereignty, unity and independence is contradicted by the facts which, even Mr. Rossides cannot pre-varicate or distort no matter how he tries.

In December 1963 Archbishop Makarios initiated the coup against the co-founder Turkish Cypriot Community in accordance with the pre-conceived conspiracy known as the AKRITAS Plan with the aid and full support of Greece in order to destroy all "impediments" to Enosis (union with Greece).

./...

His Excellency Kurt Waldheim,  
Secretary-General,  
United Nations Organization,  
New York.

In his view the impediment to Enosis was Turkey which had the right to defend the independence of Cyprus against those internal or external enemies who would want to destroy it.

It is significant that in the notorious Akritas plan it is clearly stated that "the removal of the Treaty of Guarantee" is the aim:

"When the Treaty of Guarantee is removed  
no legal or moral force will remain to  
obstruct us in determining our future  
through a plebiscite."

"Appearing always to be ready for peaceful talks" and pretending that the sole objective is "to amend the Constitution" were other gems of this plan.

Mr. Rossides's direct attack, therefore, on the Treaty of guarantee under which Turkey moved on 20 July 1974 and averted the destruction of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus, just in time, gains some importance when we remember that at all levels and at all times during the last 11 years the Greek leadership -while trying to destroy the Republic of Cyprus by every means in their command- was attacking vigorously the very agreements which were protecting the independence of Cyprus from Enosists. This becomes all the more important when one considers the repeated statements of Archbishop Makarios declaring that he himself was an Enosist and that but for Turkey (and the Treaty of Guarantee) he would declare Enosis any day. A few of these statements and interviews are revealing:

"I always supported and I continue to  
support the union of Cyprus with Greece."

Newsday, July 17, 1972.

"National aspirations are not determined  
by economic factors. Enosis is a profound  
national aspiration of all Greek Cypriots

having nothing to do with any economic or other consideration...

In case of union of a small state with a bigger one, there are both disadvantages and advantages. But the case of Cyprus is different. We would not be united with just any country but with that which we regard as our mother-country, and in a broader Greek space we would be able to play a greater role both internally and externally."

B.B.C. - 20 February, 1973.

And why could he now proceed to Enosis? Here is the answer:

"This national feeling (Enosis) has deep roots and the Greek Cypriots would favour Enosis under any circumstances. Various factors, however, and mainly the opposition of Turkey do not make Enosis attainable."

Daily Express - 6 March, 1974.

So, not being able to remove the obstacle to Enosis viz the Treaty of Guarantee under which Turkey prevented -at great cost and sacrifice- the achievement of Enosis by direct methods of military attack, terrorism and acts of genocide which he tried against us (during December 1963-November 1967 period) hand in hand with 20,000 Greek soldiers from Greece clandestinely brought to Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios tried to achieve Enosis by indirect methods viz acute and shameful acts of administrative, economic and other discriminations against the Turkish Community for 11 years.

Complaints about these are numerous in the files of the U.N. Secretariat.



2. While Archbishop Makarios tried to achieve Enosis through his own methods there grew in Cyprus more militant elements who believed that they could achieve Enosis by direct methods. It is these elements, encouraged by Greece, who brought about the coup of 15 July 1974.

In 3 days more than 2000 Greeks were killed and thousands put behind bars. 3000 Greek officers from Greece who had no legal standing in Cyprus, and who were commanding the unconstitutional Greek National Guard and EOKA B thugs made no secret of the fact that the coup was for Enosis. Nicos Sampson, the stooge who was made "the President of Cyprus" declared that within a month he would cease to be President because Enosis would be declared; already "administrators" had come from Greece and settled in Dome Hotel in Kyrenia ready to take over the administration in 6 Districts!

In the meantime Archbishop Makarios who had earlier (on 23 September 1973) declared publicly "my wish is that I shall live long enough to see Enosis achieved" was taking refuge at the British Bases from where he was flown to Great Britain. All Greek Cypriot leaders stood in great peril. Greek Cypriots in their hundreds pleaded for deliverance "from the gunmen" and prayed for the intervention of Turkey. Only a few months before the coup, viz on 16 May, 1974, Archbishop Makarios confident of his position and proud of the fact that for 11 years he had paid nothing to 20% of his population was telling Frankfurter Rundschau the following:-

"Enosis has always been for the Greek Cypriots a deep rooted national aspiration. To me independence is a compromise. In other words, if I had a free choice between Enosis and independence, I would support Enosis."

On 2 July 1974 he was writing to General Kizikis, the President of Greece that "the Cyprus state should be dissolved only in the event of Enosis!"

It is obvious from the foregoing that but for Turkey's intervention the Republic of Cyprus would have been colonized by Greece and Mr. Rossides would have been out of office long ago.

3. In view of the past record of the Greek leadership and their resort to violence, murder, genocide, shameless discrimination against the Turkish Cypriots it is apparent that this independence cannot be saved while the Greek Cypriots can look upon Cyprus (which is a bi-communal Republic) as a Greek Cypriot Republic.

We have tried to live in a functional federative system from 1960 to 1963 but Greek Cypriot leaders' aspirations for Enosis did not give our young Republic any chance; instead we had 103 Turkish villages destroyed, 24,000 Turkish Cypriots made refugees for 11 years while Greek Cypriot leaders brazenly declared that "Military Enosis had been achieved".

Secretary General's reports are full of the cruelty done to the Turks, of murders and genocidal activities directed against us. The world press is full of stories of atrocities during the period 1963-1968 and now in 1974. The discovery of mass graves of Turks, the population of whole villages not excluding babies has horrified the whole world. Evidence of rape, looting, destruction of Turkish houses are in abundance. 40,000 Turks who have been sieged in Greek areas live in terror of the next moment. Gangsters are everywhere. Law and order does not seem to exist in Greek areas.

These are the realities of Cyprus. Exaggerated allegations by Mr. Rossides will not suffice to cover them up. Those who denied for 11 years -and continue to deny- 20% of the population their basic rights as human beings are

shedding crocodile tears over their pigs; those who refused 24,000 Turkish Cypriots the right to live in their homes are now complaining that a great number of Greeks are in the same plight; and those who, in defiance of the Resolutions of The Security Council and the repeated censures of the Secretary General made the Greek sectors of Cyprus a fully armed bastion with plans of lightning attack on all Turkish Cypriots now complains that Turkey's armed might prevented them from destroying this very republic. The United Nations should not heed such callous insincerity.

4. Turkey has not occupied Cyprus. Turkey has removed from Cyprus 11 year old occupation by Greece and has made it impossible for the Greek Cypriot leadership to dream of Enosis. Mr. Zenon Rossides who is a renowned Enosisist under the guise of defender of the independence of Cyprus should advance constructive theories on the future of a Federal State in which the two national communities lived in equality and justice instead of attacking Turkey who, once again, has enabled the out-gunned Turkish Cypriot Community to defend the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus.

We are, I repeat, the defenders of the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus.

We stand for a bi-regional federal state based on the existence of two national communities who brought about this state, in 1960, under conditions of equality.

We stand sincerely for non-alignment and do not, like the Greek Cypriot leaders, merely pay lip service to non-alignment.

And we no longer believe or trust those who, while pretending to talk peace with us, armed themselves to the teeth with a view to attacking us (as they did en masse in Murataga, Alodha and Sandallari burying whole villages) with a view to forcing us to bow to Enosis.

The past 14 years have clearly proved that the salvation of the independence of Cyprus depends on the Turkish Cypriot Community's ability to defend itself and to defend the independence. Bi-regional federalism on which we are now working is the answer, permanently, to this artificially created problem.

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter distributed as a U.N. General Assembly document.

Accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R.R. Denktas', with a horizontal line underneath the name.

(R.R. DENKTAS)

Vice-President  
Republic of Cyprus.

cc Cyprus

CONFIDENTIAL

Meeting between the Secretary-General and  
Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, Chairman of the Cyprus  
Delegation on 21 October 1974

---

Present: Mr. Spyros Kyprianou  
The Secretary-General  
Mr. Roberto E. Guyer

The Secretary-General started the meeting by asking Mr. Kyprianou how he foresaw the forthcoming debate in the General Assembly. Mr. Kyprianou replied that at the moment a group of five non-aligned members were preparing a resolution. There were already two drafts but it was hoped that by the next day a final text might be achieved. There was a move to obtain a consensus in the Assembly. Mr. Kyprianou was doubtful that this was possible as the Assembly was not the Security Council. The Secretary-General said that there had been various cases in which a consensus had been obtained in the Assembly, to which Mr. Kyprianou commented that a consensus had a tendency to weaken the issues and he felt that a resolution had to be meaningful. In this respect it should comprise: (a) a condemnation of foreign intervention (without naming countries), (b) withdrawal of foreign troops, (c) return of refugees, (d) the Security Council resolution, (e) the role of the Secretary-General and that negotiations had to continue. As regards the last point he was in agreement that mention should be made of the local talks in Nicosia. It was fundamental however that all negotiations take place within the framework of the United Nations. If no agreement was reached with the non-aligned, they would suggest a draft of their own.

The Secretary-General inquired as to what would happen after the debate. Mr. Kyprianou replied that at present the

.../

situation did not look too hopeful. The President of the House of Representatives, Mr. Papdopoulos, who had just come from Nicosia, had said that the talks there had not reached any concrete results. Therefore, a different venue had to be sought. One of these could be a sort of mediation committee formed by members of the Security Council. However, a conference of the Middle East/Geneva type would probably be a better solution. The Secretary-General inquired who the participants of such a conference would be. Mr. Kyprianou answered that a guarantor meeting was out of the question and that Greece would not accept it even after the elections. The local Nicosia talks had shown that they could not resolve important questions. To this the Secretary-General replied that all channels should be kept open and that at present the Nicosia talks were the only line of communication between the two sides. Mr. Kyprianou said that this was true and that the talks should continue, but with the awareness that they were not resolving the fundamental issues; therefore, future action should be more flexible so as to arrive at a true negotiation.

The Secretary-General then asked what the role of the U.K. would be in this process. Mr. Kyprianou replied that this was a very difficult question. The Geneva meeting had proved to be a dead end. Furthermore, what was the U.K. guaranteeing? If it was the 1960 Constitution, that had shown that it did not work. If, nevertheless, the London and Zurich agreements were left aside, there would be no more room for the British Sovereign Base areas. It was not in anybody's interest to raise this type of problems. Therefore, the best solution would be to have a conference which included the permanent members of the Security Council plus two non-aligned members (one to be selected by the Greek Cypriotes and another by the Turkish Cypriotes). This conference would be presided by the Secretary-General. He did not think there was a real confrontation between the US and the USSR on this question, and they would therefore act in some sort of

.../

co-operation. As for the U.K., it would solve the problem of their attendance without raising the question of the Sovereign Base areas. France could represent the Nine, and assume a sort of virtual representation of Europe. Greece and Turkey were anyway associate members of the Common Market. As for China, it was assumed that she would not want to participate.

If no solution was found, the people of Cyprus would probably ask for partition as they wanted to be protected from an onslaught from the other side. Mr. Kyprianou said he was still in favour of a unitary state with a functional federation. The idea of a geographical federation was not feasible, as in many of the pretended Turkish areas there would be a Greek majority and the system would not work. A redeployment of the Cypriot inhabitants was out of the question, and there was therefore insufficient basis for a federal solution. Mr. Kyprianou then quoted Senator Kennedy as having said that the so-called realists that advocated a federal solution were not realists, as it would prove to be unworkable. Mr. Kyprianou said that if the Turkish troops withdrew even the Turkish Cypriots would be happy.

Mr. Kyprianou ended the meeting by saying that even after the Greek elections, Athens would not accept a bi-regionalism, and therefore new solutions were needed, and above all new guarantees. The whole 1960 set-up had to be revised. This was the moment for active intervention by the Secretary-General, and it was from him, as an impartial party, that a solution should come.

CONFIDENTIAL

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Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, Chairman of the Cyprus  
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PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
820 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

cc: S-C ✓  
Orig: Mr. Gagarian  
cc: D'H-Hendall  
Mr. Moxie  
G.H./H.D.  
I K

Ref: 73/71

19 October 1974

Excellency,

I have the honour to bring to Your Excellency's notice and to protest the fact that in the past three days Turkish military planes again violated the air-space of Cyprus.

More specifically:

On 16 October at 1610 hours, two Turkish military planes flew over Cyprus in the areas of Lakatamia, Stavrovouni and Athienou in the Larcana area;

On 17 October at 1005 hours, a Turkish fighter flew over Evrychou at low altitude and at 1015, two Turkish fighters flew over Paphos;

On the same day, 17 October at 1005, a Turkish aircraft flew over the island and at 1405 hours, another Turkish plane flew over Cyprus;

On 18 October at 8:15 p.m., a Turkish airplane flew over the areas of Xeros, Paphos and Kouklia. At 9:40 p.m., two Turkish planes flew over the areas of Kyrenia, Larnaca and Nicosia.

These new provocations by the Turkish air force against defenceless Cyprus in arrogant defiance of Security Council Resolutions, of the rules of international law and

. . . . 2/

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York, New York 10017

world public opinion are calculated to increase tension in the Island. They are in further contradiction to Turkey's repeated protestations in the United Nations regarding its peaceful intentions.

I would be grateful for this letter to be circulated as a Security Council and General Assembly document.

Please accept, Excellency the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Zenon Rossides', with a stylized, flowing script.

Zenon Rossides  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of  
Cyprus to the United Nations

TURKISH PERMANENT MISSION  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Orig. in gazette  
cc in folder/hull  
✓ cc 84/AT  
14

New York, October 4, 1974

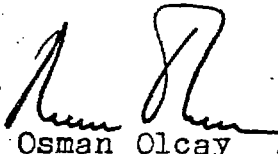
Excellency:

*3 page  
Attachment*

I have the honour to enclose herewith a message dated September 29, 1974, addressed to you by Mr. Rauf R. Denktas, Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus.

I will be grateful if you could circulate this letter as an official document of the United Nations.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

  
Osman Olcay  
Permanent Representative

H.E. Dr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
NEW YORK

Your Excellency,

I wish to refer to my letter of even reference dated the 9th September, 1974 concerning Cyprus' representation at the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations General Assembly and to enclose herewith as annex I some of the statements made by Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, (who, I understand, has been detailed to head the Greek Cypriot Delegation at the above meeting), which disclose Mr. Kyprianou's real identity and the purpose which he is serving, so that the honourable delegates from other countries attending the meeting may know with whom they are dealing and are not misled by the so-called Greek Cypriot delegation which, while giving the false impression that they are representing the Republic of Cyprus, are in fact striving to destroy the independence of that very Republic. The most that Mr. Kyprianou and the other members of his delegation can do, is to represent the armed group of the Greek Cypriot community. They cannot under any circumstances represent the Turkish Community of Cyprus.

While appraising these statements by Mr. Kyprianou, I would like to invite attention to the fact that in the Greek Cypriot vocabulary "national leadership" means "Greek national leadership" and not a leadership which works for the independence of Cyprus, "national restoration" means "Enosis (union of Cyprus with Greece)",

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"self-determination" and "a democratic solution in accordance with the wishes of the majority" mean and have always meant "the destruction of the bi-national aspect of the independence of Cyprus and the denial of the right of the Turkish Cypriots to defend this independence, in the creation of which they are co-founder partners". As it will be seen from the statement of Mr. Kyprianou to the<sup>editor</sup>/of the Daily Star, the terms "true independence" and "self-determination" mean nothing but union of Cyprus with Greece.

I trust that the statements will receive all the more attention in the light of the fact that while Mr. Kyprianou was so openly advocating the destruction of the independent Republic of Cyprus, he was fully misusing such high principles as independence and self-determination in order to deceive the world forum in supporting the Greek Cypriot Leadership for the destruction of those very principles in Cyprus.

On behalf of the Turkish Cypriot Community, which has been defending the independence of Cyprus against Enosis for the last eleven years, I humbly request Your Excellency to have this letter, and the statements annexed thereto, which depict the thoughts and aspirations of Mr. Kyprianou, circulated to all the honourable delegates attending the above meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

Please accept, Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Rauf R.Denktaş)  
Vice-President  
Republic of Cyprus

Speech at Limassol on the occasion of April 1 Anniversary:

1 April, 1967:

" It is impossible for the 'difficult' Cyprus struggle to succeed unless the Greek Cypriots adhere to the lofty ideals of the Greek race. An essential prerequisite is the maintenance by the Greek Cypriots of their national issue as such, they should never think that the Cyprus question can be a political matter. It is neither a political, nor a party, nor a personal matter. It is a national issue both for Cyprus and Greece and the solution cannot be anything else than 'Enosis'. If need be the Cypriot people will fight and win again..... At this critical stage the Cyprus struggle is passing through, there is a great advantage which did not exist in 1955 and that is the fact that Cyprus has now an independent and sovereign state and therefore, her struggle for union with Greece is easier and shorter than before.

(Greek Cypriot PIO.Press)

Release No:4 of 1 April

1967 )



Speech at Ayia Phylaxis village, Limassol

16 July 1966:

Present: Mayor of Limassol, members of the house of representatives, professors of the Salonica University.

"The national leadership which voices the wish of all the people is not prepared to accept any compromise solution adulterating the people's national restoration, the Cyprus people want union of the whole of Cyprus with Greece... The Greek Cypriot people will continue to struggle having as their standard the Greek flag, the Greek virtue and the Greek ideals."

"The leader of the Salonica excursionists, Mr. Constantinopulos expressed the wish that the Greeks of Greece and Cyprus may soon celebrate the Island's union with the mother country."

(Greek Cypriot PIO Press Release

No.13 of 16 July, 1966)

Statement to BBC TV 22 March 1966:

"Once we secure respect for our complete independence and full sovereignty it will be up to the people of Cyprus themselves in exercise of their sovereign rights to choose the form of government which they wish and the political future of the country and it will be up to them to decide for union of Cyprus with Greece. Of course it is not a secret, it is a fact, that the people of Cyprus have always had the desire for union with Greece."

(Greek Cypriot PIO.Press Release  
No.8 of 22 March, 1966)

statement to editor of the 'Daily Star' of Beirut.

19 April, 1967:

Editor: There have been reports that your government is willing to accept a NATO base on the Island in return for Enosis, is this true?

Kyprianou: Greece is a member of NATO. In case of Enosis Cyprus will, normally, be part of Greece in the same way vis-a-vis NATO as any other part of Greece. The question of a NATO base, therefore, should be viewed in the light of this reality.

Editor: There are suggestions that your government is not actively in support of Enosis at this present stage, is that true? Is your government still committed to union with Greece?

Kyprianou: The Cyprus government has always been committed to a solution of the problem in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people of Cyprus in the exercise of their right of self-determination. The vast majority of the people of Cyprus desire union of Cyprus with Greece, as it is well-known.

Editor: Do you see any connection between the reported Turkish-Arab rapprochement and the assumed change of heart between the Soviet Union and Turkey?

Kyprianou: As I have already stated, Turkey has systematically striven to obtain international support for her position

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on Cyprus and in this respect she has exploited to the utmost the reluctance or dislike of certain states - for reasons of their own- to see Cyprus united with Greece. This is particularly true of the Soviet Union, which, by expressing opposition to the union of Cyprus with Greece, has in fact strengthened the position of those who are trying to deny Cyprus the essence of true independence and self-determination.

(Greek Cypriot PIO.Press Release  
No.1 of 19 April, 1967)

Speech at Limassol on the occasion of 150th  
Anniversary of Greek Liberation, 24 March,  
1971:

"The most basic prerequisite for the successful evolution of our national problem is internal cohesion, unity and concord. There may be partisan or personal differences, there may be individual or political ambitions, but the most basic ambition that must occupy the soul, the heart, the conscience and the mind of all Greek Cypriots is the national ambition, the national duty. The motherland, must always serve as our compass. He who sacrifices or compromises over the national interest for other considerations, commits a crime against his country, his ancestors, his people, his children, against Hellenism and its mission.

"The unity of purpose, aim and policy existing between Greece and Cyprus is absolute. The line of policy by the two governments is one and the same. Neither Cyprus nor Greece can possibly accept solutions that might, sooner or later, be considered by the people and history and by posterity as nationally inadmissible compromises and as cursed heritage...

"The presence in Cyprus of Greek officers, who are surrounded by our brotherly love and affection and who form the backbone of our army of national resistance, is solid evidence of the motherly support and a link of national unity and common link."

(Greek Cypriot PIO Press Release  
No.7 of 24 March, 1971)

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UNATIONS

NEWYORK=

UNFICYP 1693. GUYER/URQUHART/AKATANI FROM UECKMANN-

MUNOZ/PREM CHAND. AT THE END OF MONDAY 30 SEPTEMBER MEETING  
ACTING PRESIDENT CLERIDES AND VICE-PRESIDENT DENKTASH HIGHLY  
COMMENDED UN SPOKESMAN R. STAJDUNAR WHO IS LEAVING CYPRUS  
ON THIRD OCTOBER.=

P2=

ON SUNDAY HE WAS RECEIVED BY MR. CLERIDES AND ON TUESDAY  
BY MR. DENKTASH. MR. CLERIDES PARTICULARLY SPOKE  
ABOUT HIS OBJECTIVITY AND MR. DENKTASH STRESSED HIS IMPARTIALITY.  
QUOTE NEWSBULLETIN UNQUOTE PUBLISHED DAILY IN ENGLISH BY TURKISH

AUTHORITIES CARRIED ON FIRST OCTOBER UNDER HEADLINE QUOTE =

P3=

UN SPOKESMAN LEAVES NEXT THURSDAY UNQUOTE FOLLOWING : QUOTE  
UN SPOKESMAN MR. R. STAJDUNAR WHO FLEW IN SOON AFTER  
TURKISH INTERVENTION IN CYPRUS FOLLOWING JULY 15 COUP AND  
WHO HAS SINCE BEEN HANDLING PRESS AFFAIRS OF UNFICYP LEAVES  
CYPRUS ON THURSDAY. YESTERDAY HE THANKED NEWSMEN FOR =

P4=

THEIR UNDERSTANDING AND FRUITFUL COOPERATION. HE ALSO  
THANKED MR. DENKTASH AND MR. CLERIDES AND THEIR OFFICIALS  
WHO, HE SAID, HELPED HIM IN HIS TASK IN CYPRUS. INDEED  
HIS WAS NO MEAN TASK WHEN ALL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM ARE  
CONSIDERED, AND HE HAS =

P5/16=

DISAPPOINTED NO ONE. WE WISH HIM BON VOYAGE AND CONTINUED  
SUCCESS IN HIS WORK UNQUOTE +

COL 1693 30 15 +

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PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
820 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

cc: S- G  
Orig: Dr. Herold  
cc: Messrs Guter/Ingvald  
G H / H P  
JK

Ref: 74/71

18 September 1974

Excellency,

I have the honour to bring to Your Excellency's attention further evidence of blatant violations of international moral and legal principles coming in the wake of Turkey's illegal occupation of 40 percent of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, and the expulsion of its indigenous Greek Cypriot population.

1. Mr. Denktash misled by the seeming tolerance so far shown by the international community to the above illegal acts, brazenly said on 9 September 1974 that the property of the 200,000 Greek Cypriots within territory seized by the Turkish invading forces will be confiscated and will be leased to Turkish Cypriots' cooperatives and individuals.

2. Concurrently, the mayor of the town of Mersin (in Turkey) announced that 5,000 workers were being sent to Cyprus to collect and package citrus crop of the orchards, cultivated by and belonging to the forcibly expelled Greek Cypriots, for the benefit of the Turks of Cyprus.

3. He further stated on the same occasion that his "Turkish Cypriot administration" had begun to issue its own travel documents and that "mainland Turkish money would become legal tender in the island soon".

Mr. Denktash also demanded that the Turkish Cypriots living in the part of Cyprus under the control of the Government of Cyprus be removed and permanently resettled in the northern (occupied) part of the island. In supporting this demand, he invoked "the right of every person to move to a place of his choice". However, he made it clear that in his view only Turkish Cypriots should enjoy this right. He has no intention of allowing the 200,000 Greek Cypriots, to return to their ancestral homes and lands in the occupied territories, from which they were forcibly expelled- (in fact several were shot at sight when they tried to return).

Even if all the Turks of Cyprus were resettled in the above territories, they would not comprise a majority unless the illegally expelled Greek Cypriot population are denied their inalienable right to return to their homes and lands, by the force of Turkish arms.

Within such concepts of manifest illegality through the use of force, Mr. Denktash is now operating as the virtual representative of Turkey's invading forces in Cyprus.



I should be grateful if Your Excellency would kindly have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Zenon Rossides', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the left.

Zenon Rossides  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of Cyprus  
to the United Nations

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York, New York 10017



UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



Distr.  
GENERAL

A/9743  
17 September 1974

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Twenty-ninth session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM IN THE AGENDA OF THE  
TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

QUESTION OF CYPRUS

Letter dated 17 September 1974 from the Permanent Representative of  
Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request, under rule 15 of the rules of procedure, the inclusion in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly of an additional item entitled "Question of Cyprus".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure, an explanatory memorandum relating to this request is attached hereto.

(Signed) Zenon ROSSIDES  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of Cyprus  
to the United Nations

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. The question of Cyprus has been examined in the past by the General Assembly and the Security Council on several occasions. One of the texts adopted in this connexion is General Assembly resolution 2077 (XX), which called upon "all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter and in particular Article 2, paragraphs 1 and 4, to respect the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from any intervention directed against it".
2. The present grave situation in Cyprus seriously jeopardizes and negates all the above principles guaranteed by the Charter and the international community. On 15 July 1974, a group of officers from Greece, acting at the instigation of the then ruling military régime in Athens, engineered and staged a coup d'état against the legitimate Government of Cyprus, headed by the elected President, Archbishop Makarios.
3. On 20 July, the aforesaid coup was taken as a pretext by Turkey, purportedly acting under a Treaty of Guarantee of 1960, 1/ to intervene militarily in Cyprus by invading the island. The said Treaty, however, does not, and could not, give such right of military intervention by force, as it would then, by coming in conflict with basic provisions of the United Nations Charter, be invalidated under Article 103 of the Charter. Furthermore, the very nature and conduct of the Turkish military operation in Cyprus was contrary to the declared purposes of the Treaty as being directed at destroying, instead of protecting, the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus.
4. Turkish military action since 20 July has thus been a blatant act of imperialist aggression by a Power of over 30 million, member of a military alliance and using weapons in its possession, as such, against a small non-aligned country of just over half a million, practically defenceless without air force or navy and without any significant army, except a small national guard.
5. In spite of misleading peaceful declarations by the Prime Minister of Turkey at the time, the operation from the very start was a ferocious armed attack by the Turkish air force using the internationally prohibited napalm bombs against the capital, Nicosia, and other wholly undefended towns and villages and wreaking wanton destruction - particularly of hospitals, educational institutions, hotels and residential quarters, even of priceless ancient monuments - and destroying forests with incendiary bombs. In a parallel way, the invading forces indulged from the very beginning in mass murder, mass deportation, rape and looting in an almost uniform pattern in the course of that invasion, with the calculated aim of expelling the indigenous Greek Cypriot majority population from their ancestral homes and lands in a deracination plan. The underlying purpose has been to

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1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 382, No. 5475, p. 3.

eliminate the indigenous population and colonize the occupied territory with Turks from the mainland of Turkey, to be supplemented by Turks from Cyprus. The fact that over 200,000 Cypriots thus became forced refugees had - aside from the human suffering involved - disastrous effects on the economy of the country. Requests through UNFICYP for the return of farmers to tend urgently their livestock, dying by the thousands, and their perishing crops, were turned down by the Turkish military, while those of the farmers who ventured to return were shot down on arrival.

6. The Security Council dealt with the aspects of the problem relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and adopted a number of resolutions dealing with the initial invasion and subsequent developments, beginning with resolution 353 (1974) of 20 July 1974 and ending with resolution 361 (1974) of 30 August 1974. These resolutions, although accepted, were grossly violated by the Government of Turkey in contemptuous disregard of the principles of the Charter and of humanitarian laws. Furthermore, instead of withdrawing its military forces in compliance with resolution 353 (1974), Turkey, in unrestrained command of the sea, proceeded to further landings of troops and heavy equipment in violation of the unanimous resolution of the Security Council. Turkey thus continued the course of its invasion and aggression, further extending its military occupation of the territory of Cyprus. Even the ceasefire agreement, signed by Turkey itself on 30 July, was also violated by it in such circumstances as abundantly demonstrated the absence of good faith.

7. In relevant talks, the attitude of the Turkish representative has persistently been one of gunpoint diplomacy, aimed at compelling acceptance of the dismemberment of the Republic of Cyprus and its destruction, thereby leading to further human and economic suffering for all Cypriots, Greek and Turkish alike, and creating a focus of constant friction and tension with grave consequences and wider repercussions.

8. At present, the situation is that a sizable Turkish occupation force, with heavy artillery and 300 tanks, is in illegal control of over 36 per cent of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, including an enormous percentage of its economic resources. Evidence is mounting that the Turkish Government is trying to consolidate its illegal hold over the occupied territory as part of a plan for the forcible exchange of populations and the annexation of that part of Cyprus to Turkey.

9. Ever since its emergence from colonial status as an independent State, Cyprus has steadfastly adhered to the Charter and its principles and has been a loyal and dedicated Member of the United Nations. As a small non-aligned country, not belonging to any military alliances, it has always placed reliance on the collective security system provided for by the Charter. It now trusts that these same Charter principles will be applied to it and confidently hopes that the General Assembly, democratically representing the international community, will justly discharge its responsibilities under the Charter as the repository of the conscience of mankind in eradicating the tragic consequences of foreign intervention.

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10. More specifically, Cyprus looks to the General Assembly to safeguard its independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity and to support its just demands for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, the return of the refugees to their homes and properties and the creation of conditions in which negotiations can be carried out, aimed at such constitutional arrangements as would bring normality and enable the Republic of Cyprus to retain its sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity and to continue its policy of non-alignment for the benefit not only of all its people, Greek and Turkish alike, but, in a wider sense, also of the international community.

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PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
820 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

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origin in Nemaal  
cc Mersin Super/Unghel  
cc G H/AP  
cc IK.

Ref: 74/71

16 September 1974

Excellency,

Further to my letter dated 13 September 1974 citing several ominous steps taken by the Turkish side in the invaded part of Cyprus in an effort to consolidate their illegal hold over that area, more facts are coming to light constituting still more evidence of the by now obvious aim of Turkey to dismember Cyprus and annex a part of it.

Thus:

1. In an official announcement by the Turkish Bank Ltd. of Turkey, circulated to its international correspondents regarding the opening of a branch of the bank in Kyrenia, Cyprus, the address given is: "Turkish Bank, Ltd. - Girne - Mersin 10 - Turkey". "Girne" is the Turkish word for Kyrenia and Mersin is a province of Turkey. The direct implication of this announcement is that Kyrenia is now treated officially in Ankara as part of the territory of Turkey.

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His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York, New York 10017

2. A further evidence of this aggressive intention is the announcement of a twice weekly ferry boat service from Famagusta to Mersin and vice-versa on a unilateral basis without the consent of the Government of Cyprus and without being subject to the rules and regulations contrary to established navigation laws.

3. The Turkish Ministry of Customs and Monopolies sent a four-man delegation to Cyprus earlier this week in order "to advise" - as it was announced in the same "Turkish News Bulletin" - "the Autonomous Turkish Cypriot, Administration in re-organizing its Custom Department".

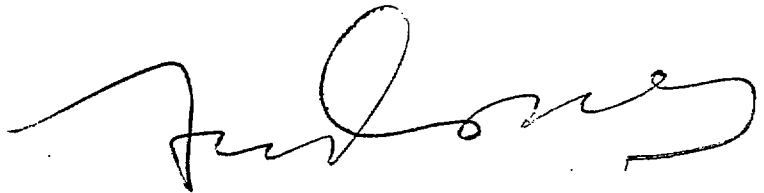
4. The Minister of Communications of Turkey, Mr. Guley, stated that on 5 September 1974 that "possibilities for F-28 aircraft of the Turkish airlines to start scheduled flights to Cyprus after the repair of Tymbou airfield in the island". Tymbou airfield, it may be clarified, is located in the invaded by Turkish troops area of Cyprus.

5. At the same time it was solemnly announced by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism of the so called "Autonomous Turkish Cypriot Administration" that "all companies and partnerships or businesses functioning or carrying on business in the Turkish controlled areas" must register with "the Turkish Official Receiver and Registrar's Office" and threatens those failing to comply with "the legal consequences".

The above speak for themselves as to Turkish intentions and prove the lack of good faith and the already evident policy of Turkey to create faits accomplis in the occupied part of Cyprus with a view to annexation.

I should be grateful if Your Excellency would kindly have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Zenon Rossides', written in a cursive style.

Zenon Rossides  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of  
Cyprus to the United Nations



UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL

S/11510  
16 September 1974

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 13 SEPTEMBER 1974 FROM THE PERMANENT  
REPRESENTATIVE OF CYPRUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In his letter dated 4 September 1974 (S/11489), the representative of Turkey raised a number of points which, in the interests of truth and objectivity, cannot be allowed to remain unanswered:

In the face of a rising tide of indignation on the part of world public opinion at Turkey's brutal invasion of Cyprus accompanied by the indiscriminate napalm bombings of defenceless towns and villages and other atrocities, it might be expected that the Turkish Government would be trying hard to create misleading impressions at the expense of the victims in the hope of bringing confusion and distracting attention from the main theme of naked aggression. The Turkish Government thus "discovered" mass graves purportedly of Turkish Cypriot victims in the villages of Aloa and Maratha.

On close examination, however, the unsubstantiated character of the charge clearly emerges because of the following:

1. Unlike the cases of atrocities by Turkish troops reported in my earlier letters (S/11461 of 20 August 1974, S/11464 of 22 August 1974 and S/11492 of 5 September 1974) - where identity and full particulars were given - no names and no particulars whatsoever indicating the identity of the victims or their ethnic origin were produced in the Turkish charges.

2. The United Nations Force declared that it was not ascertained whether the bodies found in the graves were those of Greek or Turkish Cypriots.

3. Bearing in mind that many hundreds of Greek Cypriots in neighbouring villages and in the occupied areas generally are missing - a very considerable number of them having been slaughtered by the Turkish forces as part of their systematic practice in the course of invading - it is not at all improbable that missing Greek Cypriots were placed in those graves. This probability is enhanced by the fact that a characteristic Christian medallion, found on the body of a woman in the mass grave of Maratha, was of a nature that admittedly could not have been worn by a Turk.

4. It is a matter of no little surprise that already on 23 July in his

statement in the Security Council, repeated in his letter of 29 July (S/11394), the representative of Turkey stated: "I am afraid that in a few days, when mass graves are discovered, as has been the case in the past ...". In light of the indisputable reality that there has been no question of mass graves in the past, is it not amazing and perhaps significant that the Turkish representative should have spoken with certainty of the coming "discovery of mass graves" a couple of weeks before the staged presentation of their "discovery"?

5. Independent investigation by the United Nations and the Red Cross asked for by our Government was refused by the Turkish side. Similarly refused by it was our Government's proposal for investigation on the basis of reciprocity regarding charges of ill-treatment of the population in the areas under Government control, as well as that under the control of the Turkish military.

6. It is pertinent to note that on 8 September 1974, the Turkish side alleged that a massacre of Turkish Cypriots took place in the villages of Timi and Ayia Varvara of the Paphos district. After relevant investigation by the UNFICYP, its spokesman stated the following:

"In connexion with the alleged massacre at Timi/Ayia Varvara, in Paphos district, UNFICYP conducted an extensive investigation, including head count in villages in the area. So far, no clue could be found that the massacre actually took place."

7. From documented evidence, gathered by the police, it emerges that up to 17 August, at least 130 Greek Cypriots had been murdered in cold blood by Turkish troops, including children, women and old men up to the age of 90. This figure does not include victims in the Karpass area, because this has been completely isolated by the Turkish invasion forces, or in respect of other crimes which still remain undetected.

It is clear from the above that my Government, far from wishing to conceal the facts, is anxious to have them established through an objective and impartial investigation and has consistently condemned, in the strongest possible terms, the murder and ill-treatment of all Cypriots, irrespective of their ethnic origin. On the contrary, it is the Turkish side which, being burdened by countless atrocities of the worst order, impedes any impartial investigation and callously attempts to make capital out of the sensational presentation of mass graves which on every indication had been staged.

In continuing the tendentious allegations, the Turkish representative, in a futile effort to shake off his Government's responsibility for the crimes described in my documented statement at the 1795th meeting of the Security Council (to which he found himself unable to reply), now tries to brush them aside by calling them "biased and fabricated" accounts, notwithstanding the undoubted authenticity of their source. Similarly, the self-isolation of Turkish Cypriots by their leaders in pursuit of political objectives, so clearly stated in a number of the Secretary-General's reports fully cited in my said statement, are dismissed as "cynical claims to be condemned for their hypocrisy". The Security Council record

/...

(S/PV.1795, pp. 122-123) speaks for itself, and the charge of hypocrisy in reference to the reports of the Secretary-General can only be ludicrous.

Considering the slippery path followed by the Turkish representative, who admittedly has an impossible task in defending the indefensible policies of his Government, not even this would be surprising. After all, the technique of "the big lie" goes hand in hand with the use of brute force, on the Nazi pattern, in contemptuous disregard of all moral values on which the very structure of the United Nations and of international society is based.

I should be grateful if Your Excellency would kindly have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zenon ROSSIDES  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative to the  
United Nations

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PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
820 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

*Rec'd 16-IX-74*  
*V cc S.G.*  
*original to UN*  
*cc Mission Cyprus/Unat*  
*cc G.H/AP*  
*cc I K.*

Ref: 74/71

16 September 1974

Excellency,

Further to my letter of 5 September 1974, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following additional atrocities committed by the Turkish occupation forces in Cyprus:

1. It is reported that more and more Greek Cypriots are being transported from the Turkish occupied areas to Turkey. The one such transportation recently observed was estimated to include over 1000 persons.

2. Livestock are dying from want of care and water. The situation of thousands of cattle, pigs and chickens left behind by fleeing Greek and Turkish villagers is reported to be desperate. Many are reported to be dying for lack of fodder and water. The Ministry of Agriculture estimates that 20,000 head of cattle, 80,000 pigs, seven million broiler chickens and 500,000 goats and sheep are wandering about in Turkish occupied areas.

. . . . . 2/

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York, New York 10017

Large supplies of perishable food are said to be rotting in warehouses in Famagusta. Valuable livestock and citrus plantations are in danger of total destruction and could lead to famine. Crops are dying through lack of irrigation, and a spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture said plantation owners had so far been refused permission to enter Turkish held territory and irrigate citrus groves.

Both the Cyprus Government and the United Nations have been trying to arrange for refugees to return to some parts of the occupied island to give water and food to dying livestock and move perishable foodstuffs. A tragic state of affair exists in Turkish-occupied areas where the Greek Cypriot population has been driven away and their agricultural potential systematically destroyed.

3. A number of Greek Cypriots still sheltering in Famagusta, totally occupied by Turkish troops, are short of water and food and some need medical treatment.

This is the grim picture of the life of the Greek Cypriots in the hands of those who unabashedly still profess "to bring peace" to the island.

I should be grateful if Your Excellency would kindly have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of  
my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Zenon Rossides', written in a cursive style.

Zenon Rossides  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of  
Cyprus to the United Nations

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
620 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Ref. 99/71

14 September 1974

*Rec'd 12/7/74*  
*Vcc Sg*  
*Orig. Mr. Harnett*  
*cc Mr. Gayer /*  
*Mr. Hargrave*  
*3/17/AP*  
*34*

Excellency,

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency and to protest strongly the fact that to-day between 12.20 and 12.54 (local time) two Turkish fighter planes violated the air space of Cyprus.

This constitutes yet another instance of Turkey's disregard of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus as well as in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, and has been one more factor in increasing tension and anxiety in the island.

I should be grateful if Your Excellency would kindly have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.



Zenon Rossides  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative to the  
United Nations

His Excellency Dr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York, N.Y. 10017

UNITED NATIONS

Press Section

Office of Public Information

United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA — NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Press Release CYP/782  
13 September 1974

COMMUNIQUE ON MEETING BETWEEN ACTING PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT  
OF CYPRUS ISSUED AT PRESS BRIEFING ON 13 SEPTEMBER IN NICOSIA

(The following was received from the Chief Information Officer of UNFICYP in Nicosia.)

At his press briefing in Nicosia today, the Chief Information Officer of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), Rudolf Stajduhar, gave to the press the following text of a communique on today's meeting between the Acting President, Glafcos Clerides, and the Vice-President, Rauf Denktash, of Cyprus:

"On 13 September 1974, at the Ledra Palace Hotel United Nations Conference area, Mr. Clerides, President, and Mr. Denktash, Vice-President, continued to discuss humanitarian matters with the assistance of Ambassador Luis Weckmann-Munoz, 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 the International Committee of the Red Cross was also present.

"The following was agreed at the meeting:

"1. The exchange of sick and wounded prisoners and detainees will commence Monday 16 September.

"2. The release of prisoners and detainees who are under 18 years of age, students and teachers will follow.

"3. Prisoners and detainees 55 years of age and over, as well as religious, medical and para-medical personnel, shall be released without delay.

"Efforts to trace missing persons are continuing.

"Practical steps to normalize educational facilities were discussed and will be considered more fully at the next meeting. The preservation of livestock was also discussed.

(more)



Press Release CYP/782  
13 September 1974

"The next meeting will be held at 10 a.m. [local time] Friday 20 September at the Ledra Palace United Nations conference area. If necessary, an earlier meeting will be held.

"At the end of the meeting Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash continued their private exchange of views on the refugee problem and other important issues."

Questions at Briefing

Replying to a question, the UNFICYP Chief Information Officer stated that the same constructive atmosphere prevailed today as at the two previous meetings.

In answer to another question, Mr. Stajduhar said the meeting lasted one hour and 45 minutes, while the private exchange of views lasted 45 minutes.

In reply to a further question, he confirmed that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General attended the private exchange of views between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash.

\* \*\*\* \*

cc Mrs. E. Pinar  
U.N. ICYP  
REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

Orig. Registry  
cc Central  
Legal  
Protocol ✓  
VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
NICOSIA.

W  
No. 1/64/68

13th September, 1974.

And Read by Robert  
to Çelik

Your Excellency,

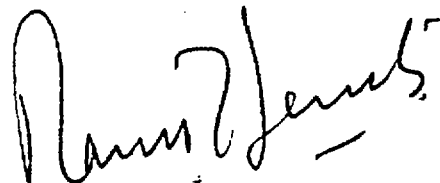
Reference my letter of 9 September, 1974 regarding my anxieties on the representation of "The Republic of Cyprus" before the U.N.O. one-sidedly by Greek Cypriots who have had no contact with the Turkish Cypriots for 11 years and who have no mandate to represent the Turkish Cypriot Community (or Cyprus), this is to introduce Mr. Vedat Ahmet Çelik of Cyprus who has been appointed as my Special Representative with full authority to speak for and on behalf of the Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus and of the Turkish Cypriot Community.

Mr. Çelik has been given the task of setting up an office in New York, with a view to following all activities relating to Cyprus and to seek audience and hearing when circumstances so warrant in order to enlighten goodwilled representatives of other states on the Cyprus issue.

I should be very grateful if Mr. V.A. Çelik is granted facilities, as the authorized representative of both myself and the Turkish Cypriot Community for fulfilling his mission so that the august U.N.O. acts after hearing all interested parties.

Mr. Çelik's curriculum-vitae is attached herewith.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.



(Rauf R. DENKTAŞ)  
Vice-President  
Republic of Cyprus

His Excellency Kurt Waldheim,  
Secretary-General,  
United Nations Organization,  
New York.

CURRICULUM - VITAE

Name : Vedat Ahmet ÇELİK

Date and Place of Birth : May 6, 1935, Cyprus

Present Position : Special Representative

Education : B.A. Economics and Political Science  
University College - Cardiff Wales.

Work Experience :

March 1973 - Sept 1974:  
Minister for Commerce Industry and  
Tourism of the Turkish Cypriot  
Administration

1969 - 1973  
Under-secretary to the President of  
the Turkish Communal Chamber.

1961 - 1968  
First Secretary and Counsellor of the  
Cyprus Embassy in Ankara.

1968 - 1973  
Turkish Cypriot Liaison Officer to  
UNFICYP.

1960 - 1961  
Asst. Secretary - Ministry of the  
Interior.

1959 - 1960  
Administrative Officer  
Turkish Education Department.

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
820 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Ref. 74/71

13 September 1974

Recd 11/9/76  
VCC S L  
Orig in Hernal  
at the finger/  
in irregular  
" GH/AP  
" JK

Excellency,

In his letter dated 4 September 1974 (S/11489),  
the representative of Turkey raised a number of points  
which, in the interests of truth and objectivity, cannot be  
allowed to remain unanswered:

In the face of a rising tide of indignation by  
world public opinion from Turkey's brutal invasion of Cyprus  
accompanied by the indiscriminate napalm bombings of  
defenseless towns and villages and other atrocities, it might  
be expected that the Turkish Government would be trying hard  
to create misleading impressions at the expense of the  
victims in the hope of bringing confusion and detracting  
attention from the main theme of naked aggression. The  
Turkish Government thus "discovered" mass graves purportedly  
of Turkish Cypriot victims in the villages of Aloa and Maratha.

On close examination, however, the unsubstantiated  
character of the charge clearly emerges because of the following:

. . . . 2/

His Excellency Dr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York, N. Y. 10017

1. Unlike the cases of atrocities by Turkish troops reported in my earlier letters (S/11461 of 20 August 1974, S/11464 of 22 August 1974 and S/11492 of 5 September 1974) - where identity and full particulars were given - no names and no particulars whatsoever were produced in the Turkish charges indicating the identity of the victims or their ethnic origin.

2. The United Nations Force declared that it was not ascertained whether the bodies found in the graves were those of Greek or Turkish Cypriots.

3. Bearing in mind that many hundreds of Greek Cypriots in neighbouring villages and in the occupied areas generally are missing - a very considerable number of them, having been slaughtered by the Turkish forces as part of their systematic practice in the course of invading, it is not at all improbable that missing Greek Cypriots were placed in those graves. This probability is enhanced by the fact that a characteristic Christian medallion, found on the body of a woman in the mass grave of Maratha, was of a nature that admittedly could not have been worn by a Turk.

4. It is a matter of no little surprise that already on the 23rd of July in his statement in the Security Council, repeated in his letter of the 29th July, the representative of Turkey stated: "I am afraid that in a few

days, when mass graves are discovered, as has been the case in the past..." In light of the indisputable reality that there has been no question of mass graves in the past, is it not amazing and perhaps significant that the Turkish representative should have spoken with certainty of the coming "discovery of mass graves" a couple of weeks before the staged presentation of their "discovery."

5. Independent investigation by the United Nations and the Red Cross asked for by our Government was refused by the Turkish side. Similarly refused by it was our Government's proposal for investigation on the basis of reciprocity regarding charges of ill-treatment of the population in the areas under government control as well as that under the control of the Turkish military.

6. It is pertinent to note that on 8 September 1974, the Turkish side alleged that a massacre of Turkish Cypriots took place in the villages of Timi and Ayia Varvara of the Paphos district. After relevant investigation by the UNFICYP, its spokesman stated the following:

"In connection with the alleged massacre at Timi/Ayia Varvara, in Paphos district, UNFICYP conducted an extensive investigation including headcount in villages in the area. So far, no clue could be found that the massacre actually took place".

7. From documented evidence, gathered by the police, it emerges that until the 17th August, at least

130 Greek Cypriots were murdered in cold-blood by Turkish troops, including children, women and old men up to the age of 90. This figure does not include victims in the Karpass area, because this has been completely isolated by the Turkish invasion forces, and in respect of other crimes which still remain undetected.

It is clear from the above that my Government, far from wishing to conceal the facts, is anxious to have them established through an objective and impartial investigation and has consistently condemned, in the strongest possible terms, the murder and ill-treatment of all Cypriots, irrespective of their ethnic origin. On the contrary it is the Turkish side which, being burdened by countless atrocities of the worst order, impedes any impartial investigation and callously attempts to make capital out of sensational presentation of mass graves which on every indication had been staged.

In continuing the tendentious allegations, the Turkish representative, in a futile effort to shake off his Government's responsibility for the crimes described in my documented statement at the 1795th meeting of the Security Council (to which he found himself unable to reply), now tries to brush them aside by calling them "biased and fabricated" accounts notwithstanding the undoubted authenticity of their source. Similarly, the self-isolation of Turkish Cypriots by

their leaders in pursuit of political objectives, so clearly stated in a number of the Secretary-General's reports fully cited in my said statement, are dismissed as "cynical claims to be condemned for their hypocrisy." The Security Council record (S/PV. 1795 pp. 122-123) speaks for itself and the charge of hypocrisy in reference to the reports of the Secretary-General could only be ludicrous.

Considering the slippery path followed by the Turkish representative, who admittedly has an impossible task in defending the indefensible policies of his Government, not even this would be surprising. After all, the technique of "the big lie" goes hand in hand with the use of brute force, on the Nazi pattern, in contemptuous disregard of all moral values on which the very structure of the United Nations and of international society is based.

I should be grateful if Your Excellency would kindly have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.



Zenon Rossides  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative to the  
United Nations

His Excellency  
Dr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
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