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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-first year

Letter dated 3 December 1986 from the Permanent Representative of
Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 3 December 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Ozer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12, 43 and 99, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) İlter TÜRKMEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

**Letter dated 3 December 1986 from Mr. Özer Koray to the
Secretary-General**

With reference to the allegations contained in the letter of the representative of the Greek Cypriot administration, dated 20 November 1986 (A/41/858 - S/18466) as well as to the abusive Greek Cypriot statement in the Third Committee on 26 November 1986, I would like to state the following:

The Greek Cypriots are among the least qualified people in the world to speak on human rights. They have left no humanitarian norm unviolated in their attempt to destroy the Turkish Cypriot existence, culture and way of life on the island. They have brought terrorism to Cyprus and as of 1963, with Greek military assistance, brutally raided Turkish villages and attacked the Turkish quarters of the five main towns. Their target has always been the civilian Turkish Cypriot population.

How can the Greek Cypriots expect us to forge the tragedy of the Turkish Cypriot men, women and children found in mass graves, brutally mutilated and murdered at the hands of their neighbours, the Greek Cypriots. Now their aspiration seems to be a sadistic wish to repeat the nightmare which they had created in Cyprus, a nightmare during which the Turkish Cypriots were hunted down in their own land, abducted from roads and even from hospital beds never to be seen again, when houses were raided at night and children slaughtered in bathtubs, when the Turkish Cypriots were pushed into enclaves where they had to endure

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for eleven years a terrible ordeal under a "Veritable Siege", as the then UN Secretary-General had described the situation in one of his reports to the Security Council. This was the situation to which the Security Council tried to put an end as of 1964, when UNFICYP was established and sent to the Island.

The following are some of the most glaring examples of the violations by the Greek Cypriot leadership of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Turkish people of Cyprus between 1963 and 1974.

The right to life of the Turkish people of Cyprus came under a well-planned, concerted attack launched by the Greek Cypriot leadership in 1963 which continued, intermittently, until 1974. The declared aim of this wholly unprovoked assault on the lives of the Turkish people of Cyprus was total annihilation.

Archbishop Makarios, the then President of the bi-communal Republic of Cyprus and the spiritual and political leader of the Greek Cypriot community provided the most vivid explanation of this policy of extermination of the Turkish people of Cyprus, in a speech he made in 1962. On that occasion Makarios had declared:

"Until this small community forming a part of the Turkish race, which has been the terrible enemy of Hellenism is expelled, the duty to the heroes of EOKA cannot be considered as terminated."

Implementation of this policy with vengeance, immediately ensued. Wholesale killings, abductions and wanton destruction of property became the order of the day and the daily plight of the defenceless Turkish people of Cyprus after December 1963. This savage and premeditated assault on the lives of the Turkish Cypriots continued for 11 years until 1974 with varying degrees of severity.

Ironically, it was Makarios himself who had revealed the evilness of the thought and mind that helped formulate the extermination plan, in an interview he had given to the renowned journalist Oriana Fallaci (Interview With History, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1976, Chapter 13, page 318). Makarios recalls the occasion in the following terms:

"...one day Ioannides came to see me, accompanied by Sampson, in order to explain to me secretly a plan that would settle everything. He had bowed to me, he had kissed my hand most respectfully and then said: 'Beatitude, here's the plan. To attack the Turkish Cypriots suddenly, everywhere on the island. To eliminate them one and all.'..."

One has to remember that when Turkey undertook its peace operation to prevent Enosis and save the Turkish Cypriots from annihilation, one of the co-authors of this extermination plan was the leader of Greece (Ioannides) and the other, namely Sampson, had been appointed "President" of the "Republic of Cyprus" after the Greek coup of 15 July 1974, in Cyprus.

The extract below from the notorious Akritas Plan (UN Document A/33/115 of 30 May 1978) proves that the evil plot of Ioannides and Sampson had already found its true reflection in the final plan of extermination prepared by the whole leadership of the Greek Cypriot community. The passage is as follows:

"...to create panic among the Turks; to show our strength to the Turks immediately; to break their resistance; to do it so rapidly that no external guarantees or intervention can help them."

Hundreds of defenceless Turkish Cypriots were summarily executed, and hundreds were abducted, never to be seen again. 203 Turkish Cypriots are still missing from the first days of the execution of this inhuman plot.

The then U.S. Under-Secretary of State, Mr. George W. Ball, who was sent to the region on a trouble-shooting mission, describes in his memoirs, The Past Has Another Pattern, the terrible plight of the Turkish Cypriots and the vicious mood of the Greek Cypriot leadership during this period, in the following manner. In page 345 of his memoirs Mr. George W. Ball writes:

"Makaros' central interest was to block off Turkish intervention so that he and his Greek Cypriots could go on happily massacring Turkish Cypriots."

In the same page he recalls:

"Three or four vignettes of my Cyprus days stand out sharply in my memory. A massacre took place in Limassol on the South coast in which, as I recall, about fifty Turkish Cypriots were killed - in some cases by bulldozers crushing their flimsy houses. As Makarios and I walked out of the meeting together on the second day,

I said to him sharply that such beastly actions had to stop, that he must halt the violence... I told him: 'The world is not going to stand idly by and let you turn this beautiful island into your private abattoir...!'"

In page 347, George Ball reaches the inevitable conclusion that the Greek Cypriots

"just want to be left alone to kill Turkish Cypriots."

As a result of the 1963 - 1964 crisis, in a vast exodus, 25,000 Turkish Cypriots left their homes in 103 Turkish Cypriot and mixed villages. The Greek Cypriot leadership tried to compel the Turkish Cypriots to accept constitutional changes which would have deprived them of their rights by launching a campaign of terror against the Turkish Cypriot enclaves. These Greek Cypriot attempts to carry out the Akritas Plan resulted in physical separation of the two communities of Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot leaders angrily accused the Turkish Cypriot leaders of having encouraged the process of demographic consolidation. However, the Turkish Cypriots needed no prompting to desert their burning homes or to abandon villages where they lived in constant fear of being massacred. It must be added that it was in the interest of the Greek Cypriot villagers to force their Turkish Cypriot neighbours to move, since they could then seize their homes, fields, orchards, and that consequently, many of them did their best to encourage the exodus.

The killing of the Turkish Cypriots was widespread and on a massive scale. Mass graves unearthed by UNFICYP stood as irrefutable evidence of the Greek Cypriot inhumanity to the Turkish Cypriots. It was in line with this official policy of extermination that the civilian Turkish Cypriot population of Ay Vasil (Ayios Vasilios) was wiped out in December 1963. Women, children and old men were later found in common graves near the village by the British Red Cross. The same pattern was repeated again in 1974.

The defenceless Turkish Cypriot inhabitants of three villages - Taskent (Tokhni), Tatlisu (Mari) and Terazi (Zyyi) - on the Southern coast of the Island were rounded up, executed by the firing squads and bulldozed over in a mass grave which was later located by UNFICYP near Limassol, but the Greek Cypriot "National Guard" soldiers prevented UNFICYP from carrying out the necessary investigations.

Three villages in the central plains in Northern Cyprus were also the scenes of brutal atrocities carried out by the Greek Cypriots.

In the morning of 14 August 1974, a group of "National Guardsmen" and EOKA-B terrorists entered the village of Atiliar (Aloa) and rounded up all the men, women and children they could find. For the 57 villagers the end was brutal, as it was quick. They were shot by automatic weapons and slung into a ditch that was prepared for them by their cold blooded killers. When the corpses were unearthed a few days later by UNFICYP, they were almost beyond recognition, for the bulldozer, while running over the dead, had dismembered them. Only three of the inhabitants of Atiliar (Aloa) survived this massacre.

For the defenceless inhabitants of the villages of Murataga (Maratha) and Sandallar (Sandallaris) also the end came suddenly and swiftly. As in Aloa, the victims were buried in a ditch by means of a bulldozer. When the mutilated bodies were unearthed from their common grave on 1 September 1974, as many as 139 corpses were counted. Among them was Hayriye Arif, 5-month-old, Kahan Kamil Meric, 18-month-old, and Selden Ali Falk, 16-day-old.

Foreign press reports covering the cold-blooded slayings of the Turkish Cypriots, stand as indubitable proofs of the grave guilt of the Greek Cypriot community in this respect. Jean Neuvencelle, reported the following in FRANCE SOIR, on July 24, 1974:

"I saw with my own eyes the shameful incidents. The Greeks burned Turkish mosques and set fire to Turkish homes in the villages around Famagusta. Defenceless Turkish villagers, who have no weapons, live in an atmosphere of terror created by the Greek marauders, and they evacuate their homes and go and live in tents in the forests. The Greeks with their bazookas create total chaos in the Turkish villages. The Greeks' actions are a shame to humanity. Those Turks who can save their lives run to the nearby hills and are to do nothing but watch the callous looting of their homes."

WASHINGTON POST had this to say on 23 July 1974:

"In a Greek raid on a small Turkish village near Limassol, 36 people out of a population of 200 were killed. The Greeks said that they had been given orders to kill the inhabitants of the Turkish villages before the Turkish Forces arrived."

The savagery of the Greek Cypriots was reported on 13 August 1974 by Peter Arnet of ASSOCIATED PRESS, in the following manner:

"There is Barbarism on Cyprus after all. Alaminos village is a scene where Greek Cypriots exhibited their skill in horror..."

"This is a mixed village of Greeks and Turks, but it is the Greek side that dominates here, having overrun the few Turkish defenders on the first day of the war. But for all their spick and span uniforms and friendly smiles the young Austrians patrolling Alaminos are obviously no match for the escalating calamities that have befallen this picture postcard village that sits all shimmering while amid burnished hills.

"...Alaminos village has already been in the news because a massacre of 13 Turkish Cypriots was discovered there three weeks ago. A U.N. investigation indicated the 13 were killed by firing squad.

"For the few Turks left in the village, the future is sombre,"

Such were the atrocities committed by the Greek Cypriot community blinded by its zeal for Enosis, for 11 years, against the defenceless Turkish Cypriots who had committed no other crime except that of being Turks and wishing to preserve their partnership rights in the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus.

The eleven years between 1963 and 1974 were the dark years during which the most sacred of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely the right to life was ruthlessly denied to the Turkish people of Cyprus.

It need not be said that in this period, the rest of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Turkish Cypriots were also savagely suppressed. Economic and social rights of the Turkish Cypriots were suspended; their civil and political rights were thrown overboard. The UN Secretary-General's various reports of that time contain ample records attesting to this fact.

It is ironical and a travesty of justice that, those who have trampled upon every conceivable human right of the Turkish Cypriots, should now assume the role of the injured party. The human rights of the Turkish Cypriots were grossly violated by the Greek Cypriots as a deliberate instrument of policy as documented above. The Greek Cypriot hysteria

cannot cover up their grave responsibility in the events of 1963 and 1974, the two coup d'etats in Cyprus.

The Greek Cypriot denial of the existence of the Population Exchange Agreement of 1975 is futile, but it is in line with their age-old practice of disclaiming their own signatures before the ink is dry.

The Turkish Cypriot side believes that the agreement on the exchange of populations reached in Vienna on 2 August 1975, at the third round of the Intercommunal talks, goes right to the heart of the matter insofar as the principle of bi-zonality and the vital consideration of security of the Turkish Cypriot Community are concerned.

Regarding the existence of the agreement itself which emerged from the third round of talks in Vienna, UN Secretary-General's interim report to the Security Council, S/11789, dated 5 August 1975, which contains in its Annex, the text of the communique issued on 2 August 1975 following the Third Vienna meeting, contains clear and specific references to such an agreement, while the third interim report of the UN Secretary-General S/11789/Add.2, dated 13 September 1975, deals with the implementation of that Agreement in unequivocal terms.

In the face of this overwhelming evidence regarding the actual existence of the Agreement, one cannot take seriously the Greek Cypriot side's rejection of it, or their attempt to misrepresent it by quibbling with its name and refusing to call it a "Population Exchange Agreement". As it can be seen from the relevant part of the Vienna communique of 2 August 1975, two main features appear which characterize the Agreement contained in that communique. These are:

- a. that there was agreement on the movement of Turkish and Greek Cypriots to the North and to the South, respectively;
- b. that this would be done on a purely voluntary basis.

The concept of "voluntariness" is prevalent in the whole text of the Agreement, particularly in items 1 and 3, to which concept the Turkish Cypriot people remaining in the South responded unanimously, by opting to move, with the assistance of UNFICYP, to the North en masse, (c.f. UN Secretary-General's third interim report, S/11789/Add.2, dated 13 September 1975). It was these very Turkish Cypriots who had hitherto been kept in the South by armed force against their will, as virtual hostages for over a year.

Those who attempted to cross to the North, in defiance of the illegal ban put on their freedom of movement, had to leave all their belongings behind and did so, at the risk of every kind of punishment, including murder, at the hands of the Greek and Greek Cypriot forces.

On 25 June 1975, for instance, 48 Turkish Cypriots, including women and children, who were attempting to cross to the Turkish Cypriot zone, were ambushed by the Greek Cypriot police and soldiers, were severely beaten up and turned back. Furtherback, on 13 March 1975, a Turkish Cypriot woman was seriously wounded and her four-month-old baby was riddled with bullets from an automatic weapon fired by a Greek Cypriot mobile patrol, who had ambushed them while they were attempting to make their way to the North. Still, on 12 November 1974, two Turkish Cypriot women, one young girl and two small children were robbed and subsequently murdered in cold-blood by a Greek Cypriot taxi driver, whom they had paid 300 Cyprus Pounds in order to be transported to the North. It is tragic as well as revealing, that in his admission of guilt, the culprit is quoted as saying "I killed them all. They were women and children but they were Turks".

The above concrete cases are not quoted for the purpose of re-opening old wounds, as it were, for the Turkish Cypriot side is certainly not the one to exploit the suffering of people; but to indicate once more under what tragic, yet real conditions, the Population Exchange Agreement had come into being. A total of 65,000 Turkish Cypriots moved to Northern Cyprus after 1974.

The Greek Cypriots are engaged in a transparent attempt to seek refuge behind the report dated 10 July 1976 of the European Commission of Human Rights of the Council of Europe, in the vain hope that the international community would overlook that:

1. The European Commission of Human Rights, when preparing its report, deliberately neglected to consider the complaints of and related evidence submitted by the Turkish Cypriot side. The European Commission of Human Rights, by adopting such an incomprehensible and clearly one-sided attitude, has paved the way for its own report to be too flawed and biased to enjoy any value commensurate with the traditional prestige and credibility of the Commission.

2. No wonder, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, the supreme body to give effect to the reports of the European Commission of Human Rights, decided on 20 January 1979, not to approve and thereby adopt the said report. Actually, it deemed it fit to circulate it together with the comprehensive observations of the Turkish Cypriot authorities which the Commission itself had declined to take into consideration. The Committee of Ministers stressed, moreover, that a just and lasting solution to the problem of Cyprus, in all its aspects, could and should be worked out only through meaningful dialogue between the two parties on the island.

The Greek Cypriot attempts at tarnishing the image of Turkey, through false accusations, is an integral part of their continuing policy, as determined in the notorious Akritas Plan, of destroying the bi-national character of Cyprus. The authors of this plan of mass murder and destruction, of all that is Turkish on the island, continue to lead the Greek Cypriot community and are still engaged, without remorse, in the sinister plot of deceiving the world about the facts of Cyprus.

We, the Turkish people of Cyprus, those of us who were fortunate enough to escape the carnage of 1963 - 1974, will continue, with the magnanimous help of Turkey, to resist the evil aims of our erstwhile partners so that the truth shall live.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12, 43 and 99, and of the Security Council.

**(Signed) Özer Köny
Representative**
