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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
First regular session of 1987
Agenda item 17
HUMAN RIGHTS

Letter dated 22 May 1987 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 21 May 1987 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Economic and Social Council, under agenda item 17 of its first regular session of 1987.

(Signed) Korkmaz HAKTANIR
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 21 May 1987 from Mr. Özer Koray
to the Secretary-General

On the instructions of my Government, and with reference to the propaganda statement made by the representative of the Greek Cypriot Administration of South Cyprus during the deliberations in the Social Committee of the Economic and Social Council, under agenda item 17 on human rights, I should like, on behalf of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, to set the record straight as follows:

Human rights violations indeed constituted a most tragic aspect of the problem of Cyprus between 1963 and 1974, when the Turkish Cypriot people were the victims of inhuman treatment and systematic oppression as well as repeated massacres. There are abundant documentation, testimonies and observations by impartial personalities and reports of the international press that expose the widespread and gross abuses to which the Turkish Cypriots were subjected through long years of Greek Cypriot tyranny and terror. I enclose in the appendix to the present letter* clippings to help refresh unprejudiced memories. Also, the annals of the United Nations, in particular the periodic reports presented by successive Secretaries-General to the Security Council on the situation in Cyprus, should prove to be highly edifying in this context.

For 11 years, Turkish Cypriots were held hostage in their own land. All the Greek Cypriot atrocities against the Turkish Cypriots were committed under a master plan designed and implemented by the Greek Cypriot leadership to bring the binational independence of Cyprus to an end through the use of brutal force.

The crimes committed against the Turkish people of Cyprus are of extreme gravity. But there is another fact which is no less grave: all the crimes committed against the Turkish Cypriots have remained unpunished. The overwhelming number of Greek Cypriots who have instigated, perpetrated or become accomplices in the atrocities against Turkish Cypriot civilians, including women and children, have gone free without ever being brought to justice. It is ironic that the Greek Cypriot Administration should, against this background, have the insolence to assert that freedom of movement and settlement, and the right to property have precedence over Turkish Cypriot lives. The long history of hostage-taking, abductions, tortures, inhuman and degrading treatment, looting and burning of houses and whole villages, the economic destruction and oppression which the Turkish Cypriots suffered until 1974, in addition to the armed attacks and massacres, will never be forgotten.

The Greek-sponsored coup d'état of 15 July 1974 in Cyprus to force annexation by Greece was the last ring in the chain of plots and faits accomplis against the independence of Cyprus and against Turkish Cypriot human, political, economic,

* The news clippings are reproduced in English only.

social and cultural rights as one of the two co-founders of the binational Republic. The intervention of Turkey on 20 July 1974, in accordance with the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee, to protect the Turkish Cypriot people and prevent the imminent annexation of the island by Greece brought to a definite end a decade of violence and bloodshed. It put a definitive end to the Greek Cypriot practice of systematically usurping and violating the inalienable rights of the Turkish Cypriots. The Turkish Cypriot people at present exercise fully their rights within the boundaries of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus under a free and democratic régime. The denial to the Greek Cypriots of the ability to use force against the Turkish Cypriots has terminated once and for all the violation of human rights in Cyprus. Since 1974, the island of Cyprus has been going through its longest uninterrupted phase in its recent history when both peoples of Cyprus have been able to enjoy human rights.

These being the easily certifiable facts, Greek Cypriot complaints about the "human rights situation in Cyprus" can be nothing else than a hysterical expression of their racist longing for recreating the conditions of 1963-1974. In other words, what they are complaining about is their inability to threaten, kidnap, torture or assassinate anymore innocent and defenseless Turkish Cypriots. Hence, their hypocritical calls for the "restoration of all human rights to the population of Cyprus", reiterated in paragraph 1 of resolution 1987/50 adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 11 March 1987 despite the strong objections of 18 of its members.

The degree of Greek Cypriot sincerity and concern for human rights in Cyprus can be discerned from the existence of Turkish Cypriot mass graves all over the island. In view of their notorious record, neither the Greek Cypriots are qualified to raise the issue of "human rights in Cyprus", nor does Commission resolution 1987/50 deserve any detailed analysis. Let me, none the less, briefly draw attention to two points:

(a) The reference in paragraph 1 of resolution 1987/50 to the "refugees" is obviously a misnomer. There is no problem of "refugees" in Cyprus. Only the Turkish Cypriots were displaced as a result of Greek Cypriot terrorism between 1955 and 1958 when the Turkish Cypriots were driven away from 33 mixed villages and, after December 1963, when they had to evacuate another 103 villages. In 1974, Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots moved, or were voluntarily transferred, to their respective zones in conformity with the Voluntary Population Exchange Agreement of 2 August 1975, negotiated between the leaders of the two sides and implemented under the auspices of the United Nations.

(b) Paragraph 3 calls for "the tracing of and accounting for missing persons in Cyprus", without any reference to the autonomous Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus which has been carrying on its task since 1981, in accordance with its terms of reference. This omission, in itself, is sufficient to demonstrate how insincere and tendentious the Greek Cypriot approach is to this matter.

Resolution 1987/50 of the Commission on Human Rights is too flawed to serve any useful purpose or deserve further comment. Suffice it to note that this is not a humanitarian text, but purely a political text designed to serve the ongoing

Greek Cypriot campaign to divert attention from their rejection of the Secretary-General's draft framework agreement on Cyprus of 29 March 1986.

It is truly regrettable that the Greek Cypriot side has chosen to concentrate its efforts exclusively on ways and means to do away with this document which, as the Secretary-General himself has emphasized, "is an indispensable step in an ongoing process" (see S/18102/Add.1, annex III) and provides "the right framework for negotiating a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem" (S/18102/Add.1, para. 18). Their unconstructive position was recently further clarified by the Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister who stated, "as far as we are concerned, 29 March 1987 will be the anniversary of the demise of the draft framework agreement", as reported by the Greek Cypriot daily Fileleftheros on 24 March 1987. Developments that have taken place since the Secretary-General presented the draft framework agreement to the two sides in Cyprus "as it has emerged from our joint efforts" (*ibid.*, annex III), have enabled all to better understand who stands for what in Cyprus. The Turkish Cypriot side has given proof of its political will for a comprehensive solution based on the political equality of the two sides by agreeing to the Secretary-General's proposal of 29 March 1986. But the Greek Cypriot side has stuck to its rejectionist policy and intensified its propaganda in order to obscure this fact in international forums where the Turkish Cypriot side is not represented. In this context, it is particularly deplorable that the Greek Cypriot side has seen no harm in abusing the platform provided by the Commission on Human Rights in the pursuit of its transparent strategy of intransigence.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Economic and Social Council, under agenda item 17 of its first regular session of 1987.

(Signed) Özer KORAY
Representative of the Turkish Republic
of Northern Cyprus

APPENDIX

DAILY EXPRESS



Price 3d.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 28 1963

Weather: Mild, drizzle in places



EXPRESSMEN
REPORTING
FROM NICOSIA



We have seen horrors so extreme that the people seem stunned beyond tears and reduced to an hysterical and mirthless giggle that is more terrible than tears...

IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY

From
RENE MACCOLL and DANIEL McEAGHIE
Nicosia, Friday

WE went tonight into the sealed-off Turkish quarter of Nicosia in which 200 to 300 people have been slaughtered in the last five days.

We were the first Western reporters there, and we have seen things too frightful to be described in print—horrors so extreme that the people seem stunned beyond tears and reduced to an hysterical and mirthless giggle that is more terrible than tears.

This much we can tell:—
In the Kaimakli quarter at No. 2, three boys, aged 10, 12 and 14, were found lying on the ground with their heads broken. A child's body lay in a corner.
In the hallways, bodies lay on the floor, some with their heads broken, some with their bodies mangled.
In a room, a man lay on the floor, his head broken, his body mangled.

Brooding

This is very old, was the house, a Turkish house, the house had been built by the Turks in the 18th century, and all that was left.

The house was one of a row of houses in the Turkish quarter.

4 AM NEWS

**SANDYS
FLYING
OUT AS
'PEACE'
MAKER'**

By IAN ATKIN

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.C., was seen leaving the Turkish quarter at 4 AM.

DAILY TELEGRAPH , FEBRUARY 14 , 1964

50 DIE IN CYPRUS BATTLES

*“Deliberate attack”
by Greeks*

100 BRITISH FAMILIES MOVE TO BASE

OVER 100 British families in Limassol, South West Cyprus, were evacuated last night after battles in which about 50 people, mostly Turkish Cypriots, died in two days. The families were taken to the base at Akrotiri.

Major Gen. Peter Young, British truce commander, said: “The Greek side launched a deliberate attack.” Later a ceasefire was agreed.

Turkey told Britain, America and Greece yesterday that urgent measures must be taken to establish security in Cyprus. The Turkish Security Council met under Mr. Inonu, the Prime Minister.

Mr. Ball, American Under-Secretary of State, who was expected in London from Nicosia to-day, decided to stay overnight in Cyprus and he will see President Makarios this morning.

Minister's Statement—P30

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS , DECEMBER 30, 1963

Besieged Turks in Cyprus Meet Press for First Time

Get a Chance to Tell Their Side of Battle

This dispatch giving the Turks' version of their conflict with the Greeks on Cyprus was written Saturday by Daily News Correspondent George Weller but was delayed in transmission.

BY GEORGE WELLER
Daily News Foreign Service

NICOSIA, Cyprus — The six-day siege by Greek Cypriot vigilantes that has blacked out the Turkish side of the Cyprus struggle has been perforated without being lifted.

British Ask Zone of Neutrality

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Britain called for a neutral zone Sunday between warring Greek and Turkish Cypriot factions in Nicosia. A brief exchange of gunfire broke an air of general calm.

British Commonwealth Secretary Duncan Sandys also suggested giving British troops complete freedom of movement to restore order on the strife-torn Mediterranean island. An answer was expected at later peace talks.

Although new shooting erupted in a Nicosia suburb, sending the crisis into its second week, and sporadic firing continued for half an hour, no casualties were reported. Each side charged the other fired first.

MEANWHILE, Sandys began his second round of talks with representatives of all interested parties seeking a solution to the continual strife.

Government officials from Britain, Greece and Turkey met with leaders of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities in the British high commissioner's office.

The surrounded Turkish Cypriots, without newspapers, radio or correspondents on their side Saturday had their first contact with outside newsmen.

Rauf Denktaş, community leader of the Turks and purported organizer of the Turkish underground, said 50 Turkish bodies had been burned or buried and about 50 more were still lying uncollected where they fell in Turkish villages taken by the Greeks.

He thereby amended downward the estimate of 300 Turkish dead made by Fazıl Küçük, Turkish vice president of Cyprus. The Greek Cypriots put the death toll at 20.

WITHIN THE Turkish lines, surrounded by a tight Greek vigilante cordon, Denktaş was concealed in the Turkish embassy, whose radio is the only Turkish link with the outer world. The embassy lies almost under the rooftop guns of the Ladera Palace Hotel, the leading island resort, which has become a Greek Cypriot fortress.

The three-day-old British effort to take over security at invitation of President Makarios broke down. Greeks and Turkish underground leaders are equally scornful of the archbishop's authority.

A scheduled meeting between the underground leaders and the British was a fiasco. The Greek Cypriots sent to see British commander Maj. Gen.



Cypriot priests and students demonstrate in Athens, demanding that the Greek

government intervene in the civil strife in Cyprus between Greeks and Turks. (UPI)

Peter Young an unimportant minor partisan and the Turks ignored the meeting.

The streets remain a no man's land.

The Turks have compensated for their week-long inability to reach the world with their story by leaving the bodies of some of their dead where they were massacred.

NEWSMEN WERE shown the corpses of a Turkish army doctor's wife and his three children murdered in the bathroom of their home on Christmas Eve. The first American Jeep to come through from the radio monitoring station near Kyrenia on the north side of the island reported that the Greek partisans had turned several Turkish villages into ghost towns.

The beleaguered Turks, whom the Greeks allow to talk

to the American embassy in Athens, the Nicotia, central island, asked help in collecting the bodies of the

bodies of 45 Turks killed four days ago.

The Turks have about 100 wounded under care of 26 Turkish nurses whom Makarios allowed to pass through the lines. The United States aid mission was able to provide food for the beleaguered Turkish school children after several hours of negotiation by American aid chief Joseph Toner and U.S. Ambassador Fraser Wilkins.

THE TANGLED and anarchic situation is aggravated by the sharp decline of Makarios in stature and influence. The Greek partisans under the leadership of the ex-guerrilla Polykarpos Georgiades, minister of the interior, demonstrate the same contempt for the archbishop's military authority as in 1959-1960 when he lived in Athens.

The partisan war against the British was then carried on alone by Gen. George Grivas, the Cyprus-born Greek fr-

manized rebel who drove out the British.

The present crop of school-boy partisans, who were in lower grammar school when Grivas was running the underground, have been rallied during this week's conflict repeatedly by the promises that Digenis, legendary name for Grivas, has landed secretly as he did twice before and taken over command.

The elder generation of ex-partisans are severely critical of Makarios for inviting back the British, whom they once drove out.

THE GREEK Cypriot guerrillas, who call themselves simply Organismos (the organization), show the effects of the secret military training they have been receiving at Cape Andreas, the panhandle of Cyprus, which extends toward Syria.

A military eyewitness who watched this new crop of partisans storming the Turkish villages around the Nicotia Country Club said they have clearly received professional training. They sent out scouts, disposed their heavy machine guns on their flanks, took up field radios, and kept an efficient medical team behind them.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE , FEBRUARY 15, 1964

Cyprus Buries Dead —But Hate Lives On

By Sanche de Gramont
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

LIMASSOL, Cyprus.

In a grove of lemon trees at the foot of the mosque in the Turkish quarter, men were digging graves yesterday morning for the victims of Thursday's massive Greek Cypriot attack.

British scout cars and ambulances went looking for Turkish Cypriot bodies in the parts of the city evacuated by the Turks and taken over by Greek Cypriot irregulars.

By the end of the morning the total body count was 16, far less than the reported figure of more than 50, although Turks said there were still many bodies to be found.

People in the Turkish quarter seemed numbed by Thursday's events, as though still not realizing exactly what had taken place. Men and women stood huddled in doorways, peering cautiously down the street and talking to each other in low voices.

At borderline points between the two quarters in this predominantly Greek coastal city, the Turks had thrown up barricades which a few weary fighters with shotguns were

More on CYPRUS BURIES DEAD—P 4

Cyprus Buries Dead, but Not Hate

(Continued from page one)

manning. A group of about 30 hostages were returned by the Greeks, adding to the number of refugees forced from their homes.

Dr. Djemal Ogdon, who ran the Turkish hospital Thursday, said the Greeks had taken over about one-third of the Turkish quarter.

"People come in and tell us they have two dead or three dead in their homes or that they have seen a body hanging from a veranda or lying in a field," the doctor said. "Our cemetery is not large enough."

"We have only two roads left open. If this starts up again, we are finished."

In contrast to the sense of sorrow and isolation that pervaded the Turkish quarter, the Greek neighborhood was in almost a holiday mood.

Greek flags flew from many windows and armed youths stood about reading laudatory accounts of the fighting in

the Greek Cypriot newspapers, which showed photographs of Turkish dead.

Armed Greeks were still on rooftops and in half-destroyed buildings of the Turkish zone they conquered Thursday. Rubble-filled streets were patrolled by armored bulldozers, which according to the Greeks were responsible for much of the destruction.

At police headquarters an official was asked what the Greek casualties had been and replied with a broad smile. "We did not have a single one. We were lucky, I guess, and we had better cover."

A fragile cease-fire was still being worked out and the Turkish leader in Limassol, Ramadan Djemil, went to Nicosia to get instructions from Turkish Vice-President Fazil Kutchuk. The issue is whether the Turks will allow mixed police patrols to enter the Turkish sector.

Greek fighters in Limassol make it clear that they are eager to "finish the job" and that if the Greek conditions are not met the cease-fire will break down. In this climate of punishment and vengeance, British troops patrol calmly and hope for the best.

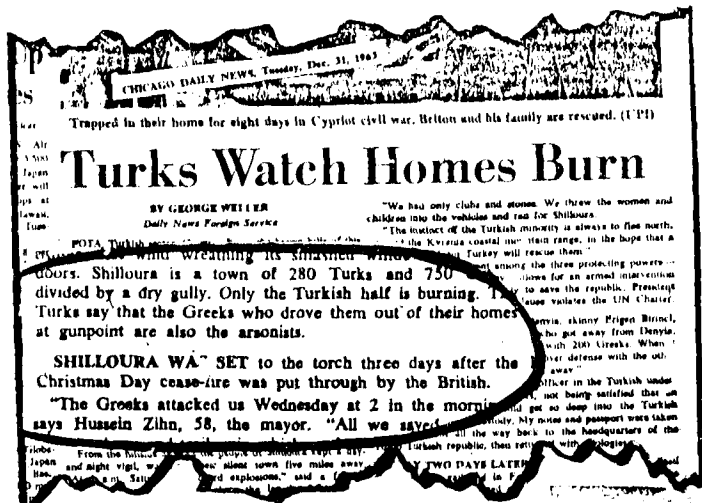
SUNDAY TELEGRAPH , FEBRUARY 16, 1964

Turks evacuate their Limassol homes



YOUNG AND OLD leaving their homes in the Turkish
part of Limassol to find a place of safety after Greek
Cypriot irregulars had moved into the area firing Bren
and 81st guns. Many homes were damaged by bazooka
fire from a Greek tank supported by a bulldozer with
heavy-made armour.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, FEBRUARY 19, 1963



George Weller's Dec. 31 dispatch, cited in UN.

UN Hears Weller Quotes from Turk

Daily News, Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS—Two reports from Cyprus by Chicago Daily News foreign correspondent George Weller were partially quoted Tuesday in the UN Security Council debate by Turkish Ambassador Turgut Menemencioglu.

Identifying Weller each time as "Pulitzer Prize winner correspondent," he quoted from a report in the Dec. 31 Daily News:

"Shilloura is a town of 280 Turks and 750 Greeks. Only the Turkish half is burning."

"Shilloura was set to the torch three days after the Christmas Day cease-fire."

A DEC. 30 report by Weller told of the first Turkish Cypriot contact with outside news-men.

The first American jeep from the north side of the island reported to the Greek partisans had turned several Turkish villages into ghost towns," Weller wrote.

The U.S. aid mission was able to provide food for the besieged Turkish school children after several hours of negotiation by the American aid chief and U.S. ambassador.

The Turkish delegate also

Reuters (British) news agency and New York Herald Tribune, among others.

THE WASHINGTON POST , MARCH 15, 1964



United Press International

This picture, made from a British army helicopter, shows a Turkish Cypriot home in Ktima, Cyprus, burning after a bazooka attack by Greek Cypriots.

THE NEW YORK TIMES , MARCH 21, 1964

Turkish Cypriote Villagers Resist Greek Onslaught



Associated Press Cablephoto

Turkish Cypriote women and children are led to safety by British troops in Ghaziveran. Town was scene of bitter fighting Thursday between Greek and Turkish Cypriotes.

Temblos Group Holds Out By LAWRENCE FELLOWS

Special to The New York Times

TEMBLOS, Cyprus, March 20 —The Turkish quarter of Temblor is holding firm.

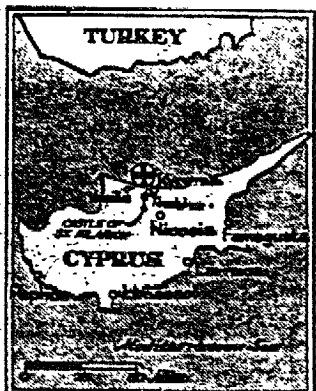
Elsewhere on this troubled island Greek Cypriotes kept up their pressure on remaining Turkish enclaves.

After yesterday's attack on Ghaziveran overlooking the Morphou Bay, below the north coast, British troops were in the village again while the people of Ghaziveran mourned their seven dead.

At Ayios Epiphaniou, a village eight miles to the south that the Turkish Cypriotes abandoned almost all the houses were burning today.

Temblos is the only Turkish Cypriote community on the north coast of Cyprus that has not fled, surrendered or been neutralized by the vastly superior forces of the Greek Cypriotes. It lies just a mile to the west of Kyrenia, in the foothills of the Kyrenia range of mountains.

At the bottom of the village is the Greek community. At the top is the Turkish community. Behind the village the mountain rises steeply to St. Hilarion's Castle at the peak.



The New York Times March 21, 1964
 Temblor (cross) contains the only Turkish Cypriote group still resisting on the north coast of Cyprus.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MAY 20, 1964

Hostages Missing, Makarios Tells U.N.

By W. GRANGER BLAIR
Special to The New York Times

NICOSIA, Cyprus, May 19—Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, said today that he had been unable to discover the whereabouts of 74 of the 9 Turkish Cypriotes reported to have been seized by Greek Cypriotes since March 27.

The Archbishop gave this report to Galo Plaza Lasso, the special representative here of U.N. Secretary General U Thant. Mr. Plaza will leave tomorrow for New York to confer with the Secretary General on the Cyprus situation.

The United Nations made it clear Sunday that it expected the release by tomorrow of all 10 Turkish Cypriote hostages taken by the Greek Cypriotes since the seizure of two Greek

CYPRUS REPORTS HOSTAGES MISSING

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

Cypriote officers in Famagusta May 11.

Previously the world body had sought the release of 45 other Turkish Cypriote hostages seized since the United Nations peace force became operational March 27.

Because of his apparent inability to appeal to the United Nations and, strong new doubts were raised about the Archbishop's authority over the Greek Cypriote security forces, which now are estimated to total between 15,000 and 30,000. The maximum estimate of Turkish Cypriote strength is a total of 10,000 armed men but the number probably is considerably lower.

Archbishop Makarios told Mr. Plaza that 17 Turkish Cypriotes — seven abducted four weeks ago in the Kyrenia area and 10 more seized last Thursday at Nicosia Airport — were in the custody of Government officials.

He also said, according to Mr. Plaza, that not all of the missing Turkish Cypriotes were, or ever had been, in the hands of the Government.

Seven Are Released

A few hours after Mr. Plaza said to release the seven hostages by tomorrow at the latest, they were released. Mr. Plaza said the President had also promised that the other 10 would be released "immediately" if no charges of subversive activities were filed against them.

The United Nations aide said he had insisted that "the Secretary General, the Security Council and the world must know what has happened" to the missing Turkish Cypriotes. He said he was certain that President Makarios "would



The New York Times

UNABLE TO HELP: Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus. He said he was unable to learn fate of 74 Turkish Cypriotes out of 91 seized since last March.

responsible" for the lives of the missing hostages.

Mr. Thant's representative also conferred with Dr. Fazil Kutchuk, Vice President of Cyprus and leader of the Turkish community, about Greek Cypriote assertions that 32 Greek Cypriotes were in the hands of the Turkish Cypriotes.

The special aide said that Turkish Cypriote leaders had said they were ready to free any hostages that "might be in their hands but that they did not have any now."

Most incidents on the island "seem to have been started by irregulars" on both sides, Mr. Plaza stated.

It was his understanding that the Cyprus Government was trying to establish discipline over the irregulars.

Mr. Plaza said

Makarios had agreed to move Greek Cypriote fortifications within 100 yards of the truce line in Nicosia back at least to the 100-yard mark. The Turkish Cypriotes also agreed to the move provided the Greek Cypriotes did so, he added.

Under an agreement of last December, after hostilities had broken out between the communities, no armed men were permitted within 100 yards of the line on either side. In recent months the agreement has been violated frequently.

Among other accomplishments of the United Nations force, Mr. Plaza cited the restoration of calm in Famagusta, the harvesting of spring crops and freedom of movement on main highways, excepting the Nicosia-Kyrenia road held by the Turkish Cypriotes.

Sees Position Bolstered

He said that the manner in which the United Nations force had established itself in Nicosia would "make it very difficult if not impossible" for serious armed clashes to occur.

Later, in a statement to American Broadcasting Company Television, he expanded this observation to cover the entire island.

Confirming that the United Nations had adopted a "firmer line" in Cyprus, Mr. Plaza said that with the arrival of the full Danish contingent in June, the peace force would "be able to take more positive actions, act more forcefully and see to it that whatever was agreed upon is implemented."