

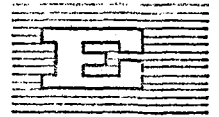
UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.4/1373
8 February 1980

Original: ENGLISH



COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Thirty-sixth session
Agenda item 12(a)

QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS
IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND
OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES INCLUDING:

(a) Question of human rights in Cyprus

Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of
decision 5 (XXXV) of the Commission on Human Rights

1. This report is submitted in pursuance of decision 5 (XXXV) entitled "Question of human rights in Cyprus", which was adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 17 March 1979. By that decision, the Commission postponed to its thirty-sixth session discussion of the item entitled "Question of human rights in Cyprus", on the understanding that "action required by previous resolutions of the Commission on this subject continue to remain operative including the request to the Secretary-General to provide a report to the Commission regarding their implementation".
2. Since the circulation of my last report to the Commission (E/CN.4/1323) on 15 February 1979, I and my Special Representative in Cyprus have continued our efforts in respect of the problem of missing persons in Cyprus, as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 33/172 and by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 17 (XXXIV). In its resolution 33/172 of 20 December 1978, the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to provide his good offices in the setting up of an investigatory body for the tracing of and accounting for missing persons in Cyprus, under the chairmanship of a representative of the Secretary-General, with the co-operation of the International Committee of the Red Cross. In urging the establishment of this body, the General Assembly stated that the representative of the Secretary-General "shall be empowered, in case of disagreement, to reach a binding independent opinion which shall be implemented".
3. As indicated in my previous report to the Commission (E/CN.4/1323), the Turkish Cypriot community stated that resolution 33/172 was unacceptable to them and that it continued to adhere to the provisions of resolution 32/128 of 16 December 1977. In this connexion, the Secretary-General informed the Third Committee on 12 December 1978 that implementation of resolution 33/172 would depend on the readiness of both parties to appoint their representatives to the investigatory body in accordance with paragraph 2 of the resolution. On 12 March, Mr. C. Tornaritis was appointed as the Greek Cypriot representative. The Turkish Cypriots did not appoint a representative.

4. In the course of the high-level meeting held in Nicosia on 18-19 May 1979 under my auspices, agreement was reached on a formula which I put forward in an effort to resolve the impasse regarding the Committee on Missing Persons. It was further announced that Mr. Denktash "will submit this agreement to his appropriate authorities".
5. During the summer of 1979, my Special Representative in Cyprus was advised that the Turkish Cypriot authorities, to which Mr. Denktash had submitted the 19 May agreement, continued to have difficulties with it. In September 1979 I was informed that the Turkish Cypriot community stood by its acceptance of General Assembly resolution 32/128. Since the readiness of both parties to appoint a representative as provided in resolution 33/172 has not materialized, I have not been able to proceed further with the implementation of that resolution. I am actively continuing my efforts aimed at reconciling the positions of the two sides on this matter.
6. During the period under review, UNFICYP has continued to discharge humanitarian functions on behalf of the Greek Cypriots remaining in the northern part of Cyprus, as well as to make periodic visits to the Turkish Cypriots still living in the south (S/13369, paras. 28-36; S/13672, paras. 24-34).
7. With regard to the efforts of UNFICYP aimed at promoting normalization of the living conditions of the Greek Cypriots in the north, I regret to report that the usual school holiday visits by Greek Cypriot children attending secondary school in the south to their families residing in the north could not be arranged during the summer of 1979. The Turkish Cypriot authorities announced that an entry request on forms issued by the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" would henceforth have to be completed by each pupil. The Greek Cypriot authorities informed UNFICYP that in those circumstances the children would not proceed to the north.
8. Permanent transfers to the south of Greek Cypriots still residing in the north increased again in the second part of 1979, after having dropped to a trickle during the first six months of the year. It appears that the lack of secondary school facilities remains a major reason for the transfers. UNFICYP continues to monitor the transfers to verify that they are undertaken voluntarily.
9. As regards freedom of movement of Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north, temporary visits to the south, and freedom of worship, the situation remains as described in my last report to the Commission (see E/CN.4/1323, paras. 13 and 15).
10. Information covering the implementation of those provisions of the Assembly resolutions which deal with changes in the demographic structure and the return of refugees (resolutions 3212 (XXIX), para. 5; 3395 (XXX), paras. 4 and 6; and 33/15, para. 5) is contained in my report of 8 November 1979 to the General Assembly on the question of Cyprus (A/34/620, paras. 22 and 24).

Annex I

NOTE DATED 14 JANUARY 1980 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF GREECE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to His Excellency's note of 26 December 1979, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following:

As it stated last year in note verbale F.6172/4./AS104 of 17 January 1979, the Greek Government cannot be called upon to apply the measures provided for in resolution 17 (XXXIV) of the Commission on Human Rights on the territory of another independent and sovereign State, part of which is still under Turkish military occupation. However, it cannot fail to note that since the latest report of the Secretary-General of 15 February 1979, there has been no progress towards the restoration of human rights in the part of the territory of Cyprus controlled by the Turkish military authorities.

Not only has there been a manifest lack of will to allow the Greek-Cypriot refugees to return to their homes in safety, but also the number of the Greek-Cypriots remaining in the occupied part of Cyprus continues to dwindle, due to the existing oppressive conditions and to the obstacles that they encounter in their everyday life and in their free communication with their relatives outside the occupied part of Cyprus.

The Greek Government would also like to express its deep disappointment over the refusal of the Turkish-Cypriot side to comply with the agreement between President Kyprianou and Mr. Denktash of 19 May 1979, for the setting up of a committee for the tracing of missing persons in Cyprus (among whom there are a number of Greek nationals) as well as the United Nations resolutions on this matter.

Annex II

LETTER DATED 18 JANUARY 1980 ADDRESSED TO THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN CYPRUS BY MR. ATAKOL

I have the honour to refer to the Talking Paper dated 2 January, 1980, received from Your Excellency's Office requesting, with a view to giving effect to, decision 5 (XXXV) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 12 March, 1979, information relevant to the implementation of resolution 17 (XXXIV) adopted by the Commission on 7 March, 1978, including developments since the circulation of the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.4/1323) of 15 February 1979, and to state that the Talking Paper has again been referred to me for reply in my capacity as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Tourism of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

At the outset I wish to stress that the Turkish Cypriot Community does not feel bound by the decisions of the Human Rights Commission, including resolution 17 (XXXIV) and decision 5 (XXXV), since they have all been taken in the absence of the Turkish Community. Nevertheless, the Turkish Cypriot side considers it a requisite of good will to respond in a positive manner to the Secretary-General's request for information concerning the implementation of this resolution, as it has done hitherto. Under the circumstances, however, and for the reasons explained, the Turkish Cypriot Community does not wish to limit its presentation to the said resolution and decision alone, but will instead again address itself to the question of human rights in Cyprus as a whole.

I would again like to repeat that the Turkish Cypriot Community holds the firm belief that a sound and objective appreciation of the human problem in Cyprus is possible only if the question is taken up in its entirety, with due consideration given to the relationship between cause and effect. A superficial approach concerned only with the post-1974 period - and only on the basis of Greek Cypriot complaints - without looking into the problem in retrospect - and from the point of view of the Turkish Cypriots also - can only serve to oversimplify the issue and mislead people, and is ultimately a futile endeavour.

The question of human rights in Cyprus as a whole has been extensively dealt with in my letter to Your Excellency dated 18 January 1979, which was reproduced as Annex III to the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.4/1323) of 15 February 1979, and which deals with the question as at the date of my said letter. I do not, therefore, propose to repeat here the information contained in my said letter but would simply refer Your Excellency to this letter (Annex III to E/CN.4/1323) and request that the contents of it be read together with, and be regarded as part of this letter.

I shall, therefore, confine myself in this letter to developments which have occurred since my previous letter and the circulation of the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.4/1323) of 15 February 1979, as suggested in the Talking Paper under reply.

(1) During the period under consideration, the Greek Cypriot Administration has continued to exploit the usurped title of "the Government of Cyprus" as a means of political and economic aggression against the Turkish Cypriot Community, in utter contravention of all principles of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as point 6 of the Demktaş-Kyprianou agreement of 19 May 1979, which states that the two sides would "abstain from any action which might jeopardize the outcome of the talks..." Thus, the political rights of the Turkish Cypriots have continued to be

flagrantly usurped, while the Greek Cypriot Administration monopolized all international bodies under the guise of "the Government of Cyprus," including, most unfortunately, the Commission on Human Rights.

(2) In spite of the above, the Turkish Cypriot Community has continued to administer itself in North Cyprus in full compliance with its Constitution and the rule of law and with full observance of the principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms. In the meantime, upsurge of economic activity has continued in the North, only hampered by the inhuman measures of an economic embargo, as mentioned above, which the Greek Cypriot authorities have imposed, and continue to impose, on the Turkish Cypriot side. The decision taken at the Universal Postal Union Congress on 19 September 1979, in Rio de Janeiro, has imposed a new problem on the Turkish Cypriot population of the bi-communal State of Cyprus. It is the belief of the Turkish Cypriots that this inhuman resolution will not be implemented, because if it is, the human rights chapter of the United Nations principles will have been flouted, with serious internal problems. It is hoped that the Secretary-General will be able to prevent the implementation of this resolution with all the authority at his command.

Mr. Kyprianou, the Greek Cypriot leader, clearly admitted at the press conference held by him on 19 May 1979, immediately after the summit meeting between him and Mr. Denktas on that day, that there would be no change of Greek Cypriot policy as regards the economic embargo, despite Point 6 of the Ten-Point Agreement reached that same day. Mr. Kyprianou replied to a question put to him: "The position of the Cyprus Government is clear. There is no economic embargo!"

(3) The living conditions of some 1,400 Greek Cypriots in the North (referred to at page 18 of my letter at Annex III to E/CN.4/1323) continue to be satisfactory. (See the Secretary-General's latest report S/13672 of 1 December 1979 to the Security Council). "UNFICYP continues to discharge humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north" (para. 24); "On 5 November 1979, the Turkish Cypriot authorities announced that persons transferring south would be permitted to take their agricultural machinery with them. Transfers continue to be monitored by UNFICYP to ensure that they have been undertaken voluntarily" (para. 25); "UNFICYP officers, in performing certain humanitarian tasks in the north, continue to have the opportunity of speaking in private with Greek Cypriots living there" (para. 28), etc., are some relevant excerpts from the Secretary-General's said report which bear witness to this fact.

(4) The question of "missing persons", which is dealt with in great detail at pages 14-17 of my letter at Annex III to E/CN.4/1323, continues to be kept alive and exploited by the Greek Cypriot side for propaganda purposes. Developments which have taken place on this subject since my said letter may be summarized as follows: on the occasion of the Denktas-Kyprianou summit meeting on 18 and 19 May 1979, the Secretary-General had suggested a formula to facilitate agreement on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/172. At the conclusion of the meeting, it was announced that "an agreement was reached on a proposal put forward by the Secretary-General of the United Nations regarding the Committee on Missing Persons. Mr. Denktas will submit this agreement to his appropriate authorities". President Denktas duly transmitted the Secretary-General's new proposals to the Prime Minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in writing on 21 May 1979. The Council of Ministers, after carefully studying the new proposals, decided to insist on the formation of the committee in accordance with the unanimous General Assembly resolution 32/128 of 16 December 1977. As Your Excellency is well

aware, the Turkish Cypriot side has always expressed its readiness for the formation of a committee, with the participation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, to investigate the issue within the framework of that resolution, avoiding any further delay. Once again, I repeat the ardent hope of the Turkish Cypriot side that the Greek Cypriot side will abandon its policy of keeping this issue alive by constant referrals to the Third Committee, or any other international forum, and agree to the establishment of the Missing Persons Committee with the participation of the ICRC, as envisaged by General Assembly resolution 32/128, so that this humanitarian question can be settled once and for all.

In conclusion, the Turkish Cypriot Community would like to reiterate its firm stand that it regards the question of Human Rights in Cyprus as an inseparable part of the problem of Cyprus as a whole, the ultimate settlement of which is closely interlinked with the settlement of the Cyprus problem. This is not to say that observance of human rights is or should be subservient to political or other considerations. However, questions of human rights, fundamental as they are, do not exist in a vacuum, and in Cyprus, perhaps more so than anywhere else, human rights questions cannot be taken up in isolation from the other aspects of the question, including the political ones.

A brief glance at the past, as elaborated in my letter dated 19 January 1979 (reproduced as Annex III of E/CN.4/1323 of 15 February 1979) will reveal the complex interrelationship between the political problem and human rights questions with respect to Cyprus. In spite of this, the Greek Cypriot side is endeavouring to present the Cyprus problem as a mere question of human rights, or isolate the two questions from each other, as a means of securing political advantage. This fact alone is sufficient to expose how hypocritical the Greek Cypriots are in their approach to human rights in Cyprus.

The cause of human rights should not be treated as a means to an end, but an end in itself. It is clear, however, that the Greek Cypriot Administration is using the question of human rights as a means of propagating anti-Turkish sentiments and for political ends. It is also clear that with its past record and present practice, the Greek Cypriot Administration is the least eligible institution to talk about human rights today, let alone falsely accuse others of violating these rights.

For he who comes to equity must come with clean hands! That the record of the Greek Cypriot Administration in this respect is far from being clean, is an observation made not by the Turkish Cypriot Community, but by impartial foreign observers. Under the circumstances, the Turkish Community of Cyprus remains firm in its stand that the question of human rights is too serious a subject to be entrusted to such an Administration, and aspires to a solution of the Cyprus problem which will effectively prevent the Greek Cypriots from repeating their past crimes against the Turkish population of the country.

Annex III

NOTE DATED 18 JANUARY 1980 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to His Note of 26 December 1979, concerning the report on the "Question of Human Rights In Cyprus" which the Secretary-General will submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty sixth session, has the honour to inform him that the Government of Turkey has no further information to add to that already provided by the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in the letter dated 15 January 1980, addressed to His Excellency Mr. Reynaldo Galindo-Pohl, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus.

Annex IVINFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS
RELEVANT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 17 (XXXIV) OF THE
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECISION
OF THE COMMISSION 5 (XXXV) ADOPTED ON 12 MARCH 1979

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus regrets to state for yet another time that the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights calling for the full restoration of all human rights to the population of Cyprus, in particular to the refugees, remain unfulfilled.

Turkey, in utter disregard of these resolutions as well as of the specific provisions of successive resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, continues to occupy 40 per cent of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus and to commit gross and systematic violations of human rights in Cyprus.

1. Turkey continues to refuse to allow the 200,000 Greek Cypriot inhabitants of the Turkish occupied area, who were forced by the Turkish Armed Forces to leave their homes and lands and find refuge in the Government controlled area, to return to their homes in safety contrary to the specific provisions of the aforesaid resolutions and in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations instruments on human rights

(a) General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) of 1974 considers in operative paragraph 5 "that all refugees should return to their homes in safety and calls upon the parties concerned to undertake urgent measures to that end";

(b) General Assembly resolution 3395 (XXX) of 1975 in operative paragraph 4 "calls upon the parties concerned to undertake urgent measures to facilitate the voluntary return of all refugees to their homes in safety, and to settle all other aspects of the refugee problem;"

(c) General Assembly resolution 31/12 (1976) in operative paragraph 1 "reaffirms its resolutions 3212 (XXIX) of 1 November 1974 and 3395 (XXX) of 20 November 1975" and in operative paragraph 2 "demands the urgent implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions".

(d) General Assembly resolution 32/15 of 1977 in operative paragraph 1 "calls for the urgent and effective implementation of resolution 3212 (XXIX), unanimously adopted by the General Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974, as the valid framework for the solution of the Cyprus problem;"

(e) General Assembly resolution 33/15 of 1978 in operative paragraph 5 "calls for the respect of human rights of all Cypriots and the instituting of urgent measures for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety";

(f) The General Assembly in its latest resolution No. 34/30 on Cyprus adopted on 20 November 1979, in operative paragraph 7 calls once again "for respect of the human rights of all Cypriots and the instituting of urgent measures for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety";

(g) Furthermore the General Assembly by its resolution 33/102, adopted unanimously on 16 December 1978, endorsed Decision 1 (XVIII) of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which, inter alia, expressed its concern and hope that the General Assembly and other competent organs of the United Nations will take immediate and appropriate measures with a view to putting an end to the conditions which prevent the refugees and other persons in Cyprus to enjoy fully their fundamental human rights without discrimination.

(h) Security Council resolution 440/78 reaffirms its resolutions 365 (1974), 367 (1975) and subsequent resolutions, including resolution 410 (1977) - by which the Security Council endorsed and reaffirmed General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX), calling for the undertaking of urgent measures so that all refugees return to their homes in safety - and calls for their implementation within a specific time-frame.

(i) The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its resolution 8 (XXXI) adopted on 13 September 1978 demanded the full restoration of all human rights to the whole population of Cyprus, expressed its grave concern at the continuing plight of the displaced persons in Cyprus and called for the effective implementation of its resolution 1 (XXVIII) - which invited the parties concerned to do their utmost for the return of the refugees to their homes in safety in accordance with the United Nations resolutions.

As a result of such refusal by Turkey the above-mentioned displaced persons - refugees now in their own country - are denied their fundamental human right to return to their homes and properties which continue to be occupied by the Turkish Occupying Forces. Instead, their homes and properties continue to be distributed to settlers, massively imported from Turkey, and to Turkish Cypriots.

Most of the uprooted Greek Cypriots continue to live under unacceptable conditions despite the gigantic efforts of the Government of the Republic, aided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees who acts as co-ordinator of international humanitarian assistance.

The argument is put forward by the Turkish side that the rehabilitation of the Greek Cypriot displaced persons is deliberately delayed by the Government of the Republic in order to exploit the plight of these people for propaganda purposes and to justify their unrealistic demand for the return to their homes and properties in the occupied area. This is an absurd proposition. The displaced Greek Cypriots constitute one third of the whole population of Cyprus and what is more important is their "unrealistic demand" to return to their homes than any "gain" from any "propaganda" by anybody; their inalienable right to return is based on nothing else but on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the specific provisions of the resolutions of the United Nations; it would certainly be an affront to the world conscience if we were to substitute justice by injustice or to sacrifice every sense of human rights and human dignity on the altar of any political or other expediencies.

2. Moreover, Turkey, instead of instituting urgent measures for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety, in compliance with the aforementioned successive resolutions, continues to expel the remaining Greek Cypriots in the occupied area. The Secretary-General of the United Nations in his report to the Security Council (Doc. S/13762 of 1 December 1979) covering the period between 1 June 1979 to 30 November 1979 states in paragraph 25:-

"Permanent transfers of Greek Cypriots from north to south have increased. The total number of such transfers since my last report has been 118, including 56 children, compared to 15 during the previous six-months period (see S/13369 para 29), leaving 1,421 Greek Cypriots in the north".

The victims of these expulsions are forced, through various inhuman methods to sign the so-called "voluntary applications" for their transfer to the Government controlled area. The reason for adopting this method as compared with the methods practised before, i.e. those of direct undisguised forcible expulsions, is obviously to deceive world public opinion and minimize the justified and necessary reaction of the international community. We set out below particulars of some of the instances of inhuman conditions imposed on the enclaved Greek Cypriots.

(a) The enclaved Greek Cypriots are not allowed to cultivate all their fields, most of which have been seized by the occupying authorities and distributed to Turkish settlers and Turkish Cypriots. Restrictions are also imposed on Greek Cypriot shepherds as regards the grazing of their animals.

(b) The enclaved Greek Cypriots are substantially deprived of any contact with their relatives in the Government controlled area. Some recent measures taken by the Turkish authorities are -

(i) Their decision taken in October 1979 to ban Red Cross Messages to and from the Greek Cypriots in the Karpass (in the occupied area). Also their decision during the same month that mail to the Government controlled area from Greek Cypriots living in the occupied part of the island, which hitherto went through Red Cross/UNFICYP channels would have to bear the illegal stamps of the so-called "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" (see the reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, document A/34/620 of 8 November 1979 paragraph 23 and document S/13672 of 1 December 1979 paragraph 33).

(ii) Their denial in 1979 to grant permission to Greek Cypriot pupils, attending elementary and secondary schools in the Government controlled area, to visit their families in the occupied area on condition that they should first sign an entry request on forms issued by the so-called "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus", in an attempt to secure recognition of that fictitious State.

This measure becomes even more inhuman as it was taken during the International Year of the Child when the world community was striving to promote the rights of the child.

(c) Greek Cypriot teachers are still not allowed to go to the occupied area and render their services there. In fact, no Greek-Cypriot secondary schools are functioning and the elementary schools continue to be insufficient.

"The situation of the two Greek-Cypriot primary schools operating in the north has not changed since the last report. The school in Ayia Trias, where there are 58 pupils, still has only one teacher Permission continues to be denied to have a class added to the Rizokarpasso primary school to provide one year of secondary schooling there". (United Nations Secretary-General's report document S/13369 of 31 May 1979 at paragraph 30).

As a result of these measures children in need of education were forced to leave their homes in the occupied area and go to the Government controlled area to attend school there.

(d) Greek Cypriot doctors are still not allowed to go to the occupied area and render their services despite the fact that medical care continues to be barely adequate.

(e) All male Greek Cypriots aged between 18-50 must report to the "police station" every week. If they fail to do so they are either detained for several hours or ill-treated.

(f) Another form of oppression aiming at humiliating the enclaved Greek Cypriots and wearing them out is the imposition of forced labour.

(g) Harassment and intimidation of the enclaved Greek Cypriots through various inhuman methods and activities such as threats, beatings, robberies, stealing, stoning houses during the night, etc., have continued.

The Maronite inhabitants of the Turkish occupied area did not escape the fate of the enclaved Greek Cypriots. In 1979 they were subjected to intimidation and harassment by the Turkish authorities with the sole aim of forcing them to leave their homes in furtherance of the long followed policy of turning the occupied area into a wholly Turkish populated area. Some of the methods used are:

(a) Land situated in the occupied area and belonging to Maronites was being cultivated by Turkish settlers and Turkish Cypriots accompanied by armed soldiers and policemen.

(b) Threats, such as "prepare to leave soon", "You will have the same fate as the Greek Cypriots".

(c) Interruption without any warning and for long periods of time of the water and electricity supply.

Refusal or delay in delivering school books and other school material to the enclaved Maronites.

(e) The spreading of rumours that Turkish settlers will soon settle in the Maronite villages.

3. Seizure, appropriation, exploitation, occupation and distribution of land, houses, enterprises and industries belonging to Greek Cypriots continue unabated by the Turkish authorities. Greek Cypriot owned properties have continued to be distributed to Turkish settlers and Turkish Cypriots.

In November 1979 the "Interior and Rehabilitation Minister" of the so-called "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus", an instrument of the occupying Power, stated:-

".... In addition to the distribution of thousands of dwellings, thousands of workshops were also distributed to "our citizens". To put this in numbers: 22,146 dwellings and 3,024 workshops were distributed and enormous distance was also covered in land distribution 15,975 families who had right to equivalent property were given land.... Our aim is to give the legal rights and title-deeds in 1980 to those who have left property in the south..."

In such a way an attempt is made to "legalize" the unlawful usurpation of the properties of the displaced Greek Cypriots.

4. Robbery of the agricultural produce, livestock and other movable property belonging to Greek Cypriots has continued. There is ample evidence in the form of statements by Greek Cypriots who were expelled to the Government controlled area, as regards violations of this nature.

"The Turkish settlers continue to steal from the Greek Cypriots and when the latter complain to the 'police' no action is taken" (extract from a statement by a Greek Cypriot who was expelled to the Government controlled area in September 1979).

5. Looting of quantities of commercial commodities and other movable properties from houses and other premises in the new town of Famagusta has continued. This is confirmed by independent sources such as the report of the United Nations Secretary-General, document S/13369 of 31 May 1979, paragraph 26.

Greek Orthodox Churches in the occupied area have also been, unfortunately, the subject of looting and destruction, e.g. the Churches at Patriki and Koni-Kepir in the occupied area.

6. Colonization: Turkey's policy of colonization of the occupied area, in a systematic attempt to change the demographic structure of Cyprus, has continued in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly which urged all parties to refrain from unilateral actions aiming at changing the demographic structure of Cyprus.

This colonization process is confirmed by reliable independent sources. In the Dutch paper "NRC-HANDELSBIAD" it was reported, on 4 July 1979:-

".... Turkish Cypriots, who generally have very bad relations with the far more backward newcomers, believe that more than 100,000 mainland Turks have already moved into previously Greek-Cypriot owned houses. This is an enormous increase when one considers that the original number of Turkish Cypriots was 120,000 of the total Cypriot population of 600,000."

Repeated recent statements by high officials of the Turkish Government have made it abundantly clear that it is their intention to open Famagusta (Varosha) for settlement. On 30 December 1979 the Turkish Daily HURRIYET reports:-

"It was also learned that Premier Sulcyman Demirel has appointed JP Deputy-Leader, Saadettin Bilgic, to study the problems that could arise with the opening of Varosha to settlement and operation and propose measures that should be taken to immediately overcome such possible problems. Following his investigations in Cyprus and a series of secret contacts, Dr. Saadettin Bilgic, disclosed to Hurriyet before his departure to Ankara that Varosha will be opened to settlement section by section. Dr. Bilgic said that the most important problem about Varosha is the water supply bearing in mind that the water which comes from the Greek side would most probably be cut by the Greeks and added 'water supply will be secured from a locality called Kythrea. The water will be piped to Varosha. For this reason an \$80 million investment is necessary'".

The same paper reports on 1 January 1980, about the settlement of Varosha:-

"... Demirel's personal representative JP Deputy-Leader Dr. Saadettin Bilgic who held contacts in Cyprus in connexion with this issue said "The Demirel Government will not continue the wrong policy which was followed so far on the Varosha issue. Varosha will be definitely opened"."

This arbitrary and illegal action by Turkey has been denounced by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and to this effect the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic by a Memorandum dated 4 January 1980 requested the United Nations Secretary General that the necessary measures be taken to frustrate the Turkish plans.

7. For the sixth consecutive year the fate of the missing persons in Cyprus - well over 2,000 - as a result of the Turkish invasion of the island in 1974, is still unknown. No doubt this problem constitutes the most tragic humanitarian aspect of the Cyprus Question; thousands of their relatives live, since July 1974, in a dramatic agony wondering if their loved ones are dead or alive.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus has, since July 1974, spared no efforts towards the establishment of an effective machinery in order to trace and account for these missing persons; when these efforts failed she sought the assistance of the appropriate organs and bodies of the United Nations, including the United Nations Human Rights Commission, which in turn in various resolutions expressed their grave concern over the lack of progress towards the solution of this humanitarian problem and urged the establishment of an investigatory body which would be in a position to function impartially, effectively and speedily so as to resolve the problem without undue delay.

In particular, the General Assembly of the United Nations, on the recommendation of its Third Committee, adopted last year on 20 December 1978 resolution 33/172; by this resolution the General Assembly urged the "... establishment of an investigatory body under the chairmanship of a representative of the Secretary-General with the co-operation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which would be in a position to function impartially, effectively and speedily so as to resolve the problem without undue delay ..." and invested its Chairman, the representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, with the power, in case of disagreement, "... to reach a binding independent opinion which shall be implemented"; furthermore the General Assembly called upon the parties in an unequivocal manner to "... co-operate fully with the investigatory body and, to this effect, to appoint their representatives thereto forthwith;".

Acting on the basis of the aforesaid resolution and in good faith, the President of the Republic, H.E. Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, appointed on 12 March 1979 as representative to that investigatory body the Attorney-General of the Republic, Mr. Criton G. Tornaritis.

On the contrary, the Turkish side, continuing its intransigence and total refusal to co-operate, did not appoint such a representative and in fact insisted to reject the resolution.

Later on, on 19 May 1979, after arduous efforts on the part of the United Nations Secretary-General, an agreement was reached on the problem of the missing persons between H.E. the President of the Republic of Cyprus and Mr. Denktas in the presence of the Secretary General in Nicosia on the basis of the above-mentioned General Assembly resolution 33/172.

The Turkish side, once again, on the pretext of difficulties on the part of their "authorities" have reneged from what Mr. Denktas agreed upon and continue their refusal to co-operate with a view to establishing the investigatory body provided by the resolution and the agreement to trace and account for the missing.

Thus, by their behaviour the Turkish side continues so far to deny the relatives of the missing persons of their elementary human right to know the fate of their loved ones.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus would like to express the earnest hope that the Turkish side will soon show goodwill and human understanding, will honour the agreement of 19 May 1979 and will co-operate so that the necessary investigatory machinery be established; so that the missing persons be traced and accounted for and that the plight of their relatives at last come to an end.

8. The situation resulting from the Turkish occupation has continued to affect the rights and freedoms of the Turkish Cypriots and in particular those who, in furtherance of Turkey's political aims, were shifted from the Government controlled area to the occupied area.

Indicative of such oppression are the statements of Turkish Cypriots who managed to escape to the Government controlled area:-

"... The majority of the Turkish Cypriots would return to their homes in the Government controlled area if there was no Turkish Army" (extract from a statement by a Turkish Cypriot taken on 12 June 1979).

"... The Turkish Cypriots wish that the Turkish occupying forces and the Turkish settlers leave Cyprus. They also wish to return to their villages in the Government controlled area" (extract from a statement by a Turkish Cypriot taken on 25 July 1979).

9. Since the submission by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus of the information relevant to the implementation of resolution 17 (XXXIV) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 7 March 1978, and contained in document E/CN.4/1323, Annex II, Turkey has continued to occupy through her Armed Forces and exercise actual and exclusive authority and control over the area of the Republic of Cyprus described in paragraph 24 of document E/CN.4/1239, Annex A.

The last resolution of the General Assembly - 34/30 of 20 November 1979 - deplores the fact that part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus is still occupied by foreign forces and demands the immediate withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from the Republic of Cyprus.

Turkey, therefore, is accountable for the grave violations of human rights specified above.
