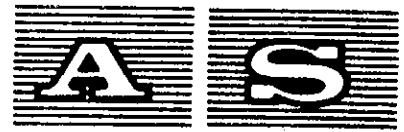


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SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-second year

Letter dated 5 January 1977 from the Permanent  
Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw Your Excellency's attention to the accelerating pace of forcible expulsions of indigenous Greek Cypriot inhabitants from the areas of the Republic of Cyprus under Turkish military occupation and the recently intensified tactics of harassment and oppression practised by the Turkish military against these unfortunate people.

Details of these despicable acts, which are in flagrant violation of repeated General Assembly resolutions and Security Council decisions on Cyprus, the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and every basic norm of international humanitarian law, are given in the annexes attached hereto.

It is saddening that in the absence of a more determined action by the Security Council, as warranted by the constantly deteriorating situation, Ankara and its instruments, the so-called Turkish Cypriot leadership, seem to be emboldened in ruthlessly proceeding with their partitionist and annexationist designs against the Republic of Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Question of Cyprus", and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX I

Forcible expulsions - tactics of oppression,  
harassment and brute force

Despite the commitments it has undertaken under the agreements reached during the Vienna talks, the Turkish side is continuing the daily expulsion of indigenous Greek Cypriots from the occupied areas.

Cross-checked information shows beyond any doubt that the Turkish forces of occupation have decided on and are now openly implementing a plan for the expulsion of all Greek Cypriots from the occupied area. Pressure of all kinds is being exerted on these unfortunate people to force them to leave, so as to Turkify completely the occupied area, change its demographic composition through the importation and settlement of Turks from Turkey and consolidate the fait accomplis.

In their organized reign of terrorist oppression and harassment, the Turkish occupation forces have unscrupulously been disregarding every fundamental human right and have been grossly trampling upon international agreements and repeated Security Council decisions and General Assembly resolutions.

The expulsion of enclaved Greek Cypriots is continuing at the rate of 40 to 45 persons daily and, according to recent information, there are plans for the expulsion of all Greek Cypriot inhabitants of the village of Yialousa followed by the expulsion of enclaved Greek Cypriots from the villages of Ayia Trias, Leonarisso, Ayios Andronicos and Rizokarpasso.

The following events show clearly the intentions of Ankara as regards enclaved Greek Cypriots:

(a) On 28 and 29 October 1976, "Turkish police" sergeants went round the villages of Vassili, Lythrangomi, Komi Kebir, Komatou-Yialou and Leonarisso and, after summoning Greek Cypriot inhabitants to the coffee shops, told them that they should submit applications to go south, otherwise they would be moved to the purely Turkish villages of Galatia and Galinoporni, but, as they were told, their safety could not be guaranteed even there;

(b) On the afternoon of 13 November 1976, the "Officer-in-Charge" of the Yialousa police station, Sergeant Dervish, summoned to the police station the Greek community leader and those in charge of the distribution of food supplies and told them that they had to submit applications to leave by 31 December 1976 as no one could guarantee their safety after that date;

(c) On 15 November 1976, Sergeant Dervish went to the village of Ayios Andronicos and told the remaining Greek Cypriot inhabitants that he had instructions from his superiors to inform them that they should submit applications

to go south, threatening that those who might refuse would be moved to the purely Turkish village of Galatia;

(d) On the morning of 16 November 1976, the "Officer-in-Charge" of the Rizokarpasso police station, Sergeant Erol, summoned to the police station some 15 Greek Cypriot community leaders and told them that, within a fortnight, they should submit applications to go south, otherwise they would be expelled by force;

(e) On 19 November 1976, Sergeant Dervish, "Officer-in-Charge" of the Yialousa police station, went to the village of Ayia Trias and asked the village inhabitants to submit applications by the end of December 1976 and to pack up their belongings and be ready to move south, otherwise "he would send them to the village of Galatia and beyond"; he further summoned the community leader and showed him how to draft and submit the necessary applications;

(f) Similar moves were made in Kyrenia District; on 28 and 29 October 1976, Costas Chrysostomou, whose family continues to stay at the village of Karakoumi, was summoned to the Kyrenia police station and, after a lot of pressure and intimidation by Turkish Police Inspector Hussein ("if you don't sign, we'll arrest you for being an agent", "some car will knock you down as you come to Kyrenia" etc.), he was made to sign an application for his transfer to the Government-controlled areas;

(g) On 26 November 1976, the remaining five Greek Cypriot inhabitants of the village of Ayia Irini, in Kyrenia District, were transferred by the "Turkish police" and were resettled at Rizokarpasso against their will because, as they were told, their further stay at Ayia Irini was prohibited for military reasons.

To the pressure and blackmail and all kinds of other inhuman methods used to compel enclaved Greek Cypriots to submit "voluntary" applications to leave for the south, there has now been added the open threat by the "Turkish police" that "either you sign or you will be moved to the purely Turkish villages of Galatia or Galinoporni". The fact that these threats have been made by "Turkish police officers" to enclaved Greek Cypriots in all villages from the Karpass to Kyrenia and Ayia Irini shows that this is a well-organized move encouraged from above and is calculated to speed up the uprooting of all the Greek Cypriot inhabitants remaining in the north.

Parallel to the above, there has started an orgy of burglaries, looting and threats with a view to terrorizing and forcing enclaved Greek Cypriots to submit applications to move south as soon as possible.

ANNEX II

Index of forcible expulsions of indigenous Greek Cypriots  
from their ancestral homes, from 1 November 1976 to  
4 January 1977, inclusive

<u>November 1976</u>	<u>Number of expelled Greek Cypriots</u>
1 . . . . .	14
3 . . . . .	29
5 . . . . .	33
6 . . . . .	31
8 . . . . .	33
9 . . . . .	30
10 . . . . .	30
11 . . . . .	34
12 . . . . .	40
13 . . . . .	29
15 . . . . .	9
16 . . . . .	19
17 . . . . .	24
19 . . . . .	22
20 . . . . .	22
22 . . . . .	37
23 . . . . .	36
24 . . . . .	43
25 . . . . .	41
26 . . . . .	44
27 . . . . .	33
29 . . . . .	48
30 . . . . .	41

<u>December 1976</u>	<u>Number of expelled Greek Cypriots</u>
1 . . . . .	47
2 . . . . .	41
3 . . . . .	38
4 . . . . .	45
6 . . . . .	47
7 . . . . .	51
8 . . . . .	38
9 . . . . .	43
10 . . . . .	24
11 . . . . .	23
12 . . . . .	3
13 . . . . .	31
14 . . . . .	25
15 . . . . .	28
16 . . . . .	24
17 . . . . .	25
18 . . . . .	27
22 . . . . .	37
23 . . . . .	41
27 . . . . .	57
28 . . . . .	75
29 . . . . .	59
30 . . . . .	42
31 . . . . .	47

<u>January 1977</u>	<u>Number of expelled Greek Cypriots</u>
3 . . . . .	44
4 . . . . .	<u>38</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,722</u>

The last occupants, three elderly monks, of the historic St. Barnabas Monastery were forcibly expelled on 20 December 1976.

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