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LETTER DATED 12 JANUARY 1976 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 12 January 1976 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, Acting Representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Iltter TÜRKMEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 12 January 1976 from Mr. Nail Atalay
addressed to the Secretary-General

About 24 hours after the United Nations General Assembly had voted on a Cyprus resolution in New York, one of the leading Greek daily newspapers in Cyprus - Haravghi - came out with an astounding admission:

"EOKA HORDE KILLED INNOCENT TURKISH CYPRIOT WOMEN AND CHILDREN",

it announced in bold front-page headlines.

The editor of Haravghi, Mr. Costas Partassides, had, in fact, made this startling revelation a few days earlier during a discussion group session in a Nicosia club. In his talk, Mr. Partassides accused EOKA 'B' of "killing innocent Turkish Cypriot women and children, together with thousands of democratic elements among the Greek Cypriot community".

He also strongly criticized the Makarios administration for failing to bring to justice the Fascist members of EOKA, the police and the National Guard who were responsible for the coup of 15 July 1974 and for the barbarous crimes committed against the Greek and Turkish Cypriot citizens thereafter.

The following is a faithful translation of Mr. Partassides' disclosures and criticisms as published in his newspaper Haravghi on 22 November 1975:

"After the 20 July 1974 attacks, members of EOKA 'B', the police and the National Guard, who were in power, were going round villages and towns, collecting Turkish Cypriots' arms and hiding them. In fact, these people have done nothing but remain behind the fighting lines, gathering booty and killing brutally innocent Turkish women and children. In this way, thousands of livestock, innumerable jewellery, furniture and household effects came into their possession.

"While the true sons of the people were being sent to the 'front', to face the armour of the enemy, the captains of EOKA passed away their days and nights in drinking and feasting - gorging themselves with 'shish kebab' and 'oven-baked meat'. On top of all that, they were reinstated in jobs and positions from which they had been dismissed because of their illegal and subversive activities.

"After Makarios returned to Cyprus and forgave them, offering them the 'olive branch', these people continued in their insults, threats and provocative actions. Not only have they not shown any signs of remorse, but they actually continued to act and behave as they had done before. They are still holding on to thousands of arms in their possession, delivering only a few weapons to authorities from time to time, to hoodwink the people. They are also keeping up their campaign of demagogy and incitement in schools and

other places and, as before, they are receiving financial assistance and publishing various kinds of subversive literature.

"Some of these people are claiming to have repented. But, if so, why do they not disband their organization? What have they to fear? A general amnesty already exists.

"In foreign countries the following questions are being asked:

1. Since the coup leaders and murderers are roaming the streets freely and, moreover, still holding their previous posts, what kind of democratic order has been established in the island?

2. Since we have not yet divorced our responsibility, as a State, from the heinous crimes committed by fascism against Turkish Cypriot women and children, and thousands of democratic elements within the Greek community, what sort of a democracy do we have?

3. Since lawlessness is formally accepted and the State lives in harmony with armed terrorists, what kind of justice do we have?

4. Does a policy of such co-existence - between the State and lawlessness - ensure the unity and the solidarity of the people?"

Mr. Partassides concludes with a searching question of his own:

"Since the 'Coup-President' and his Ministers can still act and behave in Cyprus as they did during the coup days, has anyone pondered what foreigners must be thinking of us?"

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nail ATALAY
Acting Representative of the
Turkish Federated State of Cyprus
