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LETTER DATED 17 MAY 1976 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, A.I., OF
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CYPRUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to the attention of Your Excellency and of the members of the Security Council the new and disturbing situation which has developed in Cyprus as a result of the systematic policy of expulsion by the Turkish occupation forces of the Greek Cypriots who remained in the occupied areas in northern Cyprus after the Turkish invasion of July/August 1974. Through tactics of harassment and oppression, as well as through brute physical eviction, their number, which stood at approximately 14,000 after the termination of the military operations in August 1974 and at 9,307 upon the conclusion of the Vienna humanitarian agreement of 2 August 1975 (S/11789 dated 5 August 1975), has now dwindled to 7,783 and is constantly diminishing through a gradual but steady process of additional forced expulsions.

According to verified information, the intention of the Turkish occupation authorities and their instruments in Cyprus is to proceed relentlessly and to complete the expulsion of all the remaining Greek Cypriots from their ancestral homes and lands, first, from the Kyrenia region and, then, from the Karpass peninsula.

In order to perceive the gravity of the situation in perspective, it should be recalled that under paragraph 5 of the unanimously adopted General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) - which was endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 365 (1974) - "all the refugees should return to their homes in safety" and the parties concerned were called upon to "undertake urgent measures to that end". This, as well as the other provisions of this resolution, remained contemptuously unimplemented by Turkey, despite the fact that in the meanwhile it was repeated and endorsed by other United Nations bodies and important international forums which considered the matter, such as the Kingston Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference (PO 113, (3), dated 13 June 1975) and the Lima Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries (A/10217, dated 5 September 1975, para. 64), and thus nearly 200,000 Greek Cypriots continue to remain refugees.

During the third round of the intercommunal talks in Vienna, held from 31 July to 2 August 1975, the humanitarian agreement referred to above was reached, under the auspices of Your Excellency, making provision for normalization of the life and freedom of movement under the protection of UNFICYP of the remaining

Greek Cypriots in the occupied areas and providing, as a corollary, the possibility for the Turkish Cypriots remaining in the areas under the control of the Government "to proceed north with their belongings under an organized programme and with the assistance of UNFICYP" (S/11789, cited above). This humanitarian agreement (which, it should be remembered, left unremedied the tragic situation of the much larger number of the refugees displaced during the invasion, despite the call of General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) and Security Council resolution 365 (1974), referred to above), was carried out fully both in its letter and its spirit by my Government, which, by September 1975, duly completed the performance of its part of the agreement (as recognized in the Secretary-General's report S/11789/Add.2, dated 13 September 1975). The Turkish side, while paying lip service to this agreement for reasons which are obvious, failed to honour its corresponding commitment.

Despite the subsequent call by the General Assembly in its resolution 3395 (XXX) and by the Security Council in its resolution 383 (1975) and all of Your Excellency's efforts and those of your Special Representative in Cyprus, the Turkish side not only persists in its attitude of ignoring this expression of the collective will of the international community for the voluntary return of all refugees to their homes in safety but also continues systematically to violate even the 2 August 1975 humanitarian agreement, thus rendering more of the indigenous Greek Cypriots destitute refugees in their own country.

Details of the systematic violation of this specific agreement are provided in the attached memoranda (annexes I and II), and an example of the human suffering involved is tellingly expressed on the face of the old man in the attached photograph (annex III).

As has been repeatedly stated in past debates before United Nations bodies and further documented in letters circulated to the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council (most recently in S/12050, dated 12 April 1976, and E/5819, dated 6 May 1976), the expulsions and uprootings of the indigenous Greek Cypriot population are coupled with an anachronistic process of colonization through the massive importation of population from Turkey in a systematic effort to alter by force the demographic character of Cyprus. These remain among the wider issues which, together with the imperative need for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation forces and the cessation of foreign interference in the affairs of the Republic, go to the root of the Cyprus question.

The immediate issue, however, to which upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to draw Your Excellency's attention and that of the members of the Security Council on this occasion for urgently needed remedial action, is that of the continued and intensified systematic expulsions of Greek Cypriots from the occupied areas in disregard of the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus and in flagrant violation of the 2 August 1975 Vienna agreement and the most basic norms of humanitarian law. Any action which Your Excellency and the Security Council may be able to take in order to prevent the continuation of this inhuman process and to ensure the implementation by the Turkish side of what it solemnly agreed upon will be a positive contribution in averting the further deterioration of the situation in Cyprus, regarding which the Security Council has a continuing and special responsibility.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andreas J. JACOVIDES
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

Annex I

Violations by the Turkish side of the provisions of the
2 August 1975 Vienna agreement

I. Freedom of Greek Cypriots to stay in the north

The Turkish side ignored this undertaking and resorted to forcible expulsions of Greek Cypriots from their homes and properties by using every kind of pressure. Thus, the number of Greek Cypriot refugees is increasing instead of diminishing. This is evidenced in the December 1975 report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In paragraph 35 the Secretary-General states: "This figure (183,000 Greek Cypriot displaced) reflects an increase of 1,000 persons since my July report /i.e., in six months/, mainly due to the continuing transfer of Greek Cypriots from the north to the south." As can be seen, these expulsions have reached recently a very high rate, and the Government has reliable evidence that Turkey has decided to expel gradually and systematically all Greek Cypriots living in the occupied territory. This policy has already been applied in the Kyrenia district, and, as a result, the following Greek Cypriot villages have been completely evacuated after the Vienna agreement of 2 August 1975: Lapithos, Karavas, Dhiorios, Kormakiti Thermia, Karakoumi, Ayios Epiktitos, Kazaphani and "Dome Hotel". There is evidence that this policy will also apply in the Karpass area: Gastria village has already been evacuated, and the Turks are trying to force the Greek Cypriot inhabitants of the villages of Tauros, Neta, Vokolidha and Ayios Theodoros to leave the occupied areas.

II. Pressure against the Greek Cypriot population in the occupied areas, for their movement to the south

Despite the provision of the Vienna agreement that no pressure should be used for the movement of the Greek Cypriots living in the north to the south, the Turkish side is subjecting the Greek Cypriots to every kind of pressure in order to force them to leave the occupied areas. The methods used to compel the enclaved Greek Cypriots to leave their homes and properties is by the expulsion, in order of priority, of teachers, doctors, village headmen, rural constables and other figures with influence in the community, so that their expulsion may be followed by an exodus of the remaining ordinary people. Other means used are arrests, home detention, abductions, searches allegedly for the discovery of hidden arms, beatings, threats, intimidation, including intimidation by masked men, destruction of property, firing of shots at Greek Cypriot homes, knocking at their doors and stone-throwing during the night and the exertion of all kinds of psychological pressure aiming at breaking the morale of the enclaved, so that they "sign applications" for their transfer to the government-controlled areas. Lately, the Turkish military are using a new method by telling the enclaved Greek Cypriots that the Government of Cyprus, the Red Cross and the United Nations wish them to leave their homes. Indicative of the inhumanity shown by the Turkish army is that this

method was used even on Christmas Eve for the expulsion of old men and women from the village of Lapithos. To repeated requests that the United Nations representatives should be allowed to vet these "applications", the Turks have flatly refused to permit this.

III. No freedom of movement of Greek Cypriots in the north

The Greek Cypriots are allowed out of their homes only four hours daily, but they are not allowed to mix with Turkish Cypriots or visit cafés. "Movement permits" issued by the Turkish "police" in the Karpass peninsula for people to go to their fields are extremely rare. Almost no "movement permits" are issued for visits outside the village. Greek Cypriot villagers are forbidden to keep company or even converse with UNFICYP personnel, who are under close watch by the Turkish "police". Villagers who dared keep company with UNFICYP personnel were arrested and were badly beaten up. Almost every male enclaved Greek Cypriot has to report to the Turkish "police" twice a day at fixed hours. If he is late, even by one minute, the enclaved is subjected to the punishment of beating or to other inhuman or humiliating treatment. If the animals of shepherds accidentally stray even a few yards within the so-called and arbitrarily defined "restricted" areas, they are forthwith confiscated. The shepherds are subjected to punishment on the pretext that they left their sheep out in the fields before 9 a.m. or they let their animals too far from the village. Only about a month after the Vienna agreement was reached, the Secretary-General, in paragraph 4 of his third interim report (S/11789/Add.2, dated September 1975), stated: "There has been limited progress towards improvement of the living conditions of Greek Cypriots in the north, and I hope that further improvement will shortly be achieved to enable those people to lead a normal life, including freedom of movement in the north". */Italic inserted./* This hope was not to materialize, as evidenced in the December report of the Secretary-General (S/11900, dated 8 December 1975). Paragraph 54 is relevant and reads as follows: "As indicated in my third interim report, the situation regarding the freedom of movement of Greek Cypriots in the north mentioned in provision 2 of the Vienna communiqué has remained unchanged". */Italic inserted./*

One important aspect of the immense hardships of Greek Cypriots because of lack of freedom of movement is the fact that rich fields cannot be cultivated by them and are taken by Turkish Cypriots or Turks imported from Turkey.

IV. Educational facilities to Greek Cypriots

In spite of the fact that a concrete plan for the operation of three secondary schools and 10 primary schools, as well as a list of educationalists who had expressed willingness to serve in the said schools, was submitted, the Turkish occupation forces have not yet given "approval", and the matter continues to be "under consideration". For the time being, only six primary schools are operating in the occupied areas, but they are inadequately manned. These are at Yialousa,

Ayia Trias, Rizokarpasso, Bellapais, Vathylaka and Leonarisso. It should be noted that the latter two schools are operating with only one teacher each.

With regard to the Turkish allegations that "there is no need for more Greek Cypriot teachers, doctors and clergymen", the report of the Secretary-General of 8 December 1975 (S/11900) is eloquent:

"52. With regard to provision 2 of the Vienna communiqué, progress in providing educational and medical facilities for Greek Cypriots in the north has been slow. Only three elementary schools are operating in the Karpass, providing for 500 out of approximately 1,400 children ... */Italic inserted./*

"53. A Greek Cypriot medical team consisting of a doctor and two male nurses was refused clearance to go to the Karpass ...".

What is more, the last Greek Cypriot doctor in the occupied north was "evacuated" in October 1975 (see S/11700, para. 53). It should also be added that most villages are without church services, since priests are not allowed to return to the north.

V. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP

Connected with the question of the free movement of Greek Cypriots is also the implementation of the agreement on the freedom of movement of UNFICYP members, so that they may come in touch with the enclaved and examine any problems or grievances. Under the agreement, UNFICYP has established four "liaison posts" at Yialousa, Vathylakas, Leonarisso and Eptakomi. The establishment of more liaison posts had been planned, but the Turkish forces not only refused to give their consent but also banned UNFICYP men manning such posts from going anywhere without a permit from the Turkish military. Moreover, a Turkish post has been established next to each UNFICYP "liaison post", to keep the UNFICYP men under surveillance and prevent any contact between them and the Greek Cypriots. The relevant paragraphs of the Secretary-General's December 1975 report read as follows:

"56. With regard to provision 4 of the Vienna communiqué, the situation is described in the paragraph 24 of this report."

"24. In the northern part of the island, the Turkish forces have continued to impose restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNFICYP. With a view to implementing the agreements reached at the third round of the Vienna talks, UNFICYP established four liaison posts in the Karpass and sought agreement with the Turkish forces to establish a fifth there and three around Kyrenia. A programme was also planned to ensure that each village in the north inhabited by Greek Cypriots would be visited by UNFICYP teams at least three times a week. This has not proved possible. As from 26 September, UNFICYP personnel manning the liaison posts were denied access to the Greek Cypriot population. On 2 December special visits in the Karpass by UNFICYP

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humanitarian teams escorted by Turkish forces liaison officers were suspended, but resupply convoys there and in the Kyrenia area are still permitted."
[Italic inserted.]

"66. During the third round, agreement was reached on certain problems, but, unfortunately, some important provisions contained in that agreement have not been fully implemented, including in particular the free and normal access of UNFICYP to Greek Cypriot habitations in the north to ensure the security and well-being of the Greek Cypriots remaining there."

VI. Reunification of families

Concerning the question of reunification of families, of the 937 applications made by those entitled to return under the Vienna agreement, the Turkish leadership accepted only 398, and, finally, only 327 persons were allowed to join their families again. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his report to the Security Council pursuant to Security Council resolution 383 (1975) and General Assembly resolution 3395 (XXX) (see S/12031, dated 31 March 1976), states in paragraph 7: "The situation regarding the implementation of the agreements recorded in the communiqué of 2 August 1975 (S/11789), at the end of the third round of talks in Vienna, has remained as outlined in my report of 8 December 1975 (S/11900, paras. 24 and 47-56)." (See above p. 3.)

Annex II

Greek Cypriot inhabitants of areas of the Republic under Turkish military occupation who have been forcibly expelled:

<u>2 April 1976</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Expelled from</u>
1. Eleni H'Ioannou	70	Ayios Epiktitos
2. Hadjisavvas Hadjitlemahou	76	"
3. Pavlos Savva	67	"
4. Maria Savva	70	"
5. Andreas Theofilou	56	"
6. Despina Theofilou	65	"
7. Doros Christis	38	Bellapais
8. Georghios Athanasi	70	Tavrou
9. Andrianou Athanasi	58	"
10. Ioulianos Petrou	76	"
11. Marina Petrou	72	"
12. Symeon Symeonides	86	Gastria
13. Katerina Toumazi	86	"

Under the above list, number 12, Symeon Symeonides, stated to the representatives of the press after his eviction, that he was beaten up in the presence of his wife for an hour by three Turkish militia men until he became unconscious.

3 April 1976

1. Chrys anthos Pavli	74	Tavrou
2. Yiannis Papamarkou	70	"
3. Eleni Ioannou Papamarkou	70	"
4. Georgios Plisis	75	"
5. Kakoullou Giorki	74	"
6. Georgios Loukas	65	"
7. Petros Loukas	50	"
8. Pagkratis Michael	67	"
9. Eleni Michael	76	"
10. Eftihou Louka	70	"
11. Ioannis Georgiou	82	Leonarisso

5 April 1976

1. Costas Dianellos	60	Ayios Epiktitos
2. Loizos Kanaris	30	"
3. Androulla Kanari	29	"
4. Kyriacos Kanari	71	"
5. Kavoullou Savvidou	67	Aiyialousa
6. Gianoulla Koshieka	26	Rizokarpasso

5 April 1976 (continued)

	<u>Age</u>	<u>Expelled from</u>
7. Panayiota S. Harpa	22	Rizokarpasso
8. Christodoulos Mattheou	68	"
9. Stella Mathteou	56	"

6 April 1976

1. Petrou Andreas	90	Tavrou
2. Maria K. Michael	80	"
3. Petrou Papafxeni	90	"
4. Charalambos Nicolaou	52	Kyrenia
5. Antonis Kaissaros	28	Kormakitis
6. Kostis Georghiou	65	"
7. Panayiotou Kosti Georgiou	64	"
8. Lazaros Ioannou Hadjittof	75	"
9. Stefanos Stylli	82	Diorios
10. Argyri Stefanou Stylli	75	"

7 April 1976

1. Anastasis Dimitri	39	Neta Karpasias
2. Koullou A. Dimitri	35	"
3. Dimitrakis A. Dimitri	12	"
4. Chrystallou A. Dimitri	10	"
5. Kyriacos A. Dimitri	8	"
6. Androula D. Dimitri	6	"
7. Andreas Kosmas	49	Kyrenia
8. Anastasia A. Kosma	31	"
9. Giorgoulla A. Kosma	8	"
10. Niki A. Kosma	4	"

8 April 1976

1. Eftihia Oikonomidou	70	Myrtou
2. Pelopidas P. Mageirou	64	"
3. Andreas Stylianou	61	"
4. Evaggelia Athanasi	80	"
5. Marina Costa	56	"
6. Georghios Papadopoulos	65	"
7. Kypros Christofi	76	"
8. Savvou G. Papadopoulou	67	"
9. Elpiniki K. Christofi	65	"

9 April 1976

1. Petros Ioannou	65	Myrtou
2. Vasilou Petrou	64	"
3. Ioannis Agathaggelou	60	"

<u>9 April 1976 (continued)</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Expelled from</u>
4. Eleni Agathaggelou	60	Myrtou
5. Ioannis Charalambous		"
6. Ioannis Patatas	70	"
7. Myrianthi Savva	75	"
8. Themistoclis Anastasi	46	Neta
9. Panayiota Anastasi	40	"
10. Maroulla Anastasi	11	"
11. Katerina Anastasi	7	"
12. Andriani Hambi	60	"
13. Kostas Pavlou	67	Kontemenos

17 April 1976

1. Andreas Pitsillos	45	Neta
2. Kyriakou Pitsillou	41	"
3. Christina Stylianou	80	"
4. Panayiota Pitsillou	18	"
5. Christina Pitsillou	13	"
6. Demitroulla Pitsillou	11	"
7. Irini Tsouloupa	62	Diorios
8. Christos Tsouloupas	63	"
9. Antonis Michael	64	"
10. Andreas Symeou	50	"
11. Kyriakou Symeou	50	"
12. Iosif Kefalas	56	Kormakitis

19 April 1976

1. Agathaggelos Agathaggelou	41	Diorios
2. Synthia Agathaggelou	34	"
3. Andreas Agathaggelou	15	"
4. Nicolas Agathaggelou	13	"
5. Eleni Agathaggelou	72	"
6. Stella Agathaggelou	33	"
7. Zacharias Agathaggelou	62	"
8. Antigoni Christoforou	67	"

21 April 1976

1. Katerina Ppari	80	Pella Pais
2. Savas K. Savides	61	"
3. Elegkou Yianakou	76	"
4. Nicos Elia Papantoniou	74	Koma Yialou
5. Eleni Papantoniou	69	"
6. Eleni Georgiou	15	"
7. Andriani K. Papavasili	80	"

<u>21 April 1976 (continued)</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Expelled from</u>
8. Kostas Soteriou	66	Koma Yialou
9. Christina Sotiri	95	"
10. Katerina Theouli	68	Eptakomi
<u>22 April 1976</u>		
1. Christofis Konstanti	68	Tavros
2. Maria Konstanti	55	"
3. Irini Christou	85	"
4. Chrystallou Christou	90	Ayios Theodoros
5. Nicos Epifaniou	46	Pella Pais
6. Maroulla Epifaniou	44	"
7. Yianakis Epifaniou	17	"
8. Anna Epifaniou	11	"
9. Popi Epifaniou	11	"
10. Kalliopi Kosti Kakouri	73	"
11. Anna Epifaniou	83	"
<u>23 April 1976</u>		
1. Stelios Yiagkou	32	Pella Pais
2. Frosoula Yiagkou	30	"
3. Christakis Yiagkou	6	"
4. Yiagkos Yiagkou	3	"
5. Maritsa Yerokosta	73	"
6. Grigoris Ioannou Karmios	64	"
7. Kyriacos I. Karmou	66	"
8. Kostas Xení	30	"
9. Niki Xení	30	"
10. Andreas Xení	3	"
11. Koulla Xení	minor	"
<u>24 April 1976</u>		
1. Yianis Antoni	71	Pella Pais
2. Eleni Antoni	64	"
3. Sotiris Loizou	30	"
4. Eleni S. Loizou	36	"
5. Loizos Loizou	9	"
6. Yianoula Loizou	8	"
7. Antis S. Loizou	3	"
8. Demetra S. Loizou	2	"
9. Antigoni Loizou	56	"

26 April 1976

	<u>Age</u>	<u>Expelled from</u>
1. Anthimos Christodoulou	46	Pella Pais
2. Maroulla Christodoulou	40	"
3. Tasoula Christodoulou	17	"
4. Costas Christodoulou	13	"
5. Antonis Roussou	40	"
6. Sotiroula Roussou	28	"
7. Christodoulos Roussou	4	"
8. Maria Roussou	2	"
9. Nicos Roussou	6	"

28 April 1976

1. Antonis Georgiou Costis	26	Pella Pais
2. Androulla Georgiou Costi	27	"
3. Christakis Georgiou Costi	4	"
4. Georgios Georgiou Costi	2	"
5. Andromachi Yiagkou	65	Rizokarpass
6. Yiannis Yiagkou Sarmas	40	"
7. Ioulia Sarma	44	"
8. Yiannis Panagi	84	Patriki
9. Aggelou Achillea	40	"
10. Pezoumou Vasili	76	"
11. Eleni Achillea	75	"

29 April 1976

1. Androniki Chr. Mouzoura	50	Myrtou
2. Eleni Chrisostomou	57	"
3. Eleni K. Koukkouli	105	"
4. Panayiota N. Terzi	80	"
5. Marika A. Prodromi	45	Vathylaka
6. Sotiroula A. Prodromou	12	"
7. Alexandra Niciforou	65	"
8. Androulla Christodoulou	19	"
9. Melani A. Constanti	18	"
10. Androulla G. Georgiou	18	"
11. Kyriakoula G. Georgiou	13	"
12. Prodromos Michael	50	"
13. Antonakis P. Michael	15	"
14. Sotiris Meleti	15	"
15. Xenis Christodoulou	14	"
16. Maria Christoforou	60	Patriki
17. Christoforos Sofokli	68	"
18. Michael Kapartis	62	Pella Pais
19. Irini Kaparti	64	"
20. Spyros Kontos	59	"

<u>29 April 1976 (continued)</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Expelled from</u>
21. Eleni S. Kontou	10	Pella Pais
22. Girogoulla S. Kontou	10	"
23. Athina Andreou	52	"
24. Maria Andreou	14	"
25. Andreas Cleanthous Thalassinos	52	"
26. Antigoni Thalassinou	58	"
27. Andreas Koutsoullis	51	"
 <u>30 April 1976</u>		
1. Georgios Solomonides	67	Kyrenia
2. Maria Solomonidou	64	"
3. Iosif Lefteri	61	Pella Pais
4. Eleni Savva	56	"
5. Savvas Loizou	67	"
6. Despina S. Loizou	68	"
7. Demetrios Lysandrou	58	Vathylakas
8. Theodora Lysandrou	43	"
9. Georgios Lysandrou	16	"
10. Androulla Lysandrou	10	"
11. Andriani Christou	26	"
12. Leontios Christou	6	"
13. Andreas Christou	8	"
14. Klistos Theodoti	16	"
15. Afxentis Pavlou	35	Neta
16. Theklou Pavlou	27	"
17. Pavlos Pavli	7	"
18. Pavlos Gerolemou	67	"
19. Eleni P. Gerolemou	52	"

Annex III



Petros Michael, 85 years old, forcibly expelled from his village of Myrtou on 10 May 1976. Photograph taken immediately after his expulsion.