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LETTER DATED 29 JULY 1974 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

During the 1783rd meeting of the Security Council on 23 July 1974, in reply to those who accused the Turkish armed forces of atrocities, I said:

"As opposed to what the media can see in the open war - and we deplore it but, after all, there is a war - what is happening in the hidden part of Cyprus is also a tragedy. I am afraid that in a few days, when mass graves are discovered, as has been a case in the past, when photographs are taken in the villages, world public opinion will once more shed tears, this time exclusively for Turks."

Now as the situation is clearing it is my grim duty, Your Excellency, to bring to your attention the first line of information about the conditions faced by Turkish Cypriots in Greek-controlled areas of the island. I would have wished that this be the last line of information that I would have to transmit to you and through you to all the members of the world body, but the growing pile of reports from the island indicate that mine is only a wishful thinking.

I can only hope that the enclosed note will be helpful to you in supervising the activities of UNFICYP in its mandate and to the Member States in evaluating the situation in its entirety.

I shall be grateful if Your Excellency could circulate this letter as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman OLCAY  
Permanent Representative

Information on conditions faced by Turkish Cypriots  
in Greek-controlled areas

Erenköy (Kokkina):

The assault by the National Guard continued after the cease-fire. The village surrendered to the National Guards. There are 25 wounded needing immediate medical care. Two Turkish Cypriot doctors from Lefkoşa (Nicosia) tried to get through to treat the wounded but were arrested and then released as a result of UNFICYP mediation and were sent back (26 July 1974).

Yeşilirmak (Limnitis):

Assault continued for three days after the cease-fire. The village was bombarded by Greek gunboats. As of now casualties are unknown.

Lefke (Lefka):

Surrendered to the Greeks on the day of the cease-fire. Five Turks are reportedly murdered.

Taspınar (Angolemi):

Surrendered without resistance. Three unarmed Turks were machine-gunned to death after the occupation.

Gaziveren:

Was attacked by 650 men of a National Guard unit. Heavy artillery shelling was reported. Seven killed and thirty wounded.

Gönyeli (Geunyeli)

The village was subjected to shelling by long-range artillery. Casualties are still unknown. Village is almost wiped out.

Akincılar (Louroujina)

The National Guard siege of the village started on 20 July and still continues despite the cease-fire. Inhabitants are faced with threats of a massacre.

Doğancı (Elea):

Attacked on 23 June, after the cease-fire. Seven Turks were brutally murdered. Surviving villagers took refuge in nearby Lefke (Lefka).

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Lefkoşe (Nicosia):

Continuous breaches of cease-fire and sniper action by the Greeks were reported. Targets included densely populated civilian sectors, hospitals and the medical team who were attending the wounded on the green line.

Alaminyo:

Occupied by the National Guard on the night of 21 July 1974, without resistance. Fifteen civilians were murdered. The population was reportedly being used as hostages for facilitating the occupation of Geçitkale (Kophinou) and Boğaziçi (Aios Theodoros).

Beyarmuda (Pergamos):

Is under siege since 24 July. Food and medical supplies are scarce. The villagers are terrorized.

Tatlısu (Mari):

A National Guard blockade started on 21 July 1974. Greeks attacked and mortared Tatlısu (Mari), killing two and wounding seven. There was subsequent looting and murder.

Geçitkale (Kophinou):

Surrendered to the National Guard hour before the cease-fire under the supervision of UNFICYP. After the cease-fire 85 Turks, nearly all the male population of the village, were taken away by the National Guard. Their fate is still unknown. Large-scale looting and incidents of rape were reported.

Boğaziçi (Aios Theodoros) and Glavya (Klavdhia):

The events were nearly the same as in Geçitkale (Kophinou). After the cease-fire terror and killing continued.

Larnaka (Larnace):

The town was attacked and surrendered on 21 July. Seven hundred men were taken as prisoners to the Larnaca primary school building. They are living under dangerous sanitary conditions. Women and children have gathered in the mosque, terrorized without any protection. The number of the murdered and wounded still unknown. Looting by Greeks continue.

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Limasol (Limassol):

Was attacked on 21 July, with heavy artillery, and surrendered. Thirty men were brutally murdered. Approximately 2,000 men are detained in the open under unhuman treatment. Unprotected women are facing the constant threat of rape. Turkish homes and shops were looted.

Kendou and Paramall:

Their residents were forced to vacate their homes and seek refuge in British bases under the threat of Greek attacks. The same was the fate of the residents of Düzkaya (Evdhimon), Mersinli (Ayios Thomas), Çamlıca (Plataniskia), Gökçağaç (Alekhthora).

Magosa (Famagusta):

The districts of Baykal, Sakarya and Karakol, outside the walls of the city, were attacked with heavy artillery and the inhabitants took refuge inside the walls. After the cease-fire, the Greek attacks were intensified and the old city within the wall, whose civilian population doubled as a result of the refugees, was subjected to mortar and artillery shelling from positions set up on the terraces of high-rise buildings, including hotels. Those who could not make it to the old city were threatened by genocide. Intensive looting took place. Five thousand people within the walls are living in dangerous sanitary conditions of misery. Food and water are scarce. Hundreds need immediate medical treatment.

Serdarlı (Chatoz), Gönendere (Knodhara), Yeniceköy (Petra ton Dhiyeni), Kurumanastır (Kourou Monastır), Görneç (Kornokipos), Kalvaç (Kalivakia) and Beyköy:

Had their share of terror. All these villages, with the exception of Gönendere (Knodhere), are in Greek hands. Gönendere (Knodhara), which now is a refuge for the inhabitants of neighbouring villages, is blockaded by the National Guard, and 5,000 persons at the moment are living under the fear of extermination.

The attack to these villages has already cost 70 lives. A number of Turks who fled to the mountains to escape extermination were hunted down like wild animals and were murdered under torture.

Three Turkish women are still in Görneç (Kornokipos), due to their advanced state of pregnancy. The Greek National Guard, despite the attempts of UNFICYP, refuses their being transferred to Lefkoşe (Nicosia) for birth.

Baf (Ktima):

The town was attacked and was bombarded both from land and sea. A surrender was negotiated by UNFICYP on 21 July. Following the surrender the male population

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of the Turkish Community was herded to the football field. A massacre was prevented at the last minute, thanks to the efforts of UNFICYP.

Yayla, Aydoğın (Stavrokono), Bağsıkara (Phasoula), Kavaklı (Ayios Yeoryios), Aydın (Ayios Ioannis), Dağadan (Vrecha) and Poli (Polis):

Now in Greek hands. The number of casualties is still undetermined. In Yeşilova (Mandria) 40 persons have been murdered. The fate of the missing is causing fears that the list will grow.

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