

Beyarmuda (Pergamos)

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

Tatlisu (Mari)

A National Guard blockade started on 21 July. Greeks attacked and mortared Tatlisu (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 (Ayios Theodoros) and Glavya (Kladhia)

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

Larnaka (Larnaca)

The town was attacked and surrendered on 21 July. Seven hundred men were taken as prisoners to the Larnaka 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 continues.

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 inhuman 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), Gökağaç (Alektora).

Magosa (Famagusta)

The areas of Baykal, Sakarya and Karakol, outside the city walls, 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 walls, 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.

Sedarli (Chatos), Gönendere (Knodhara), Yeniceköy (Petra tou Dhiyeni), Kurumanastir (Kourou Monastir), Görneç (Kornokipos), Kalvaç (Kalivakia) and Beyköy

These villages had their share of terror. All, with the exception of Gönendere (Knodhara), 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 on 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), owing to their advanced state of pregnancy. The Greek National Guard, despite the attempts of UNFICYP, refuses their being transferred to Lefkoşe (Nicosia) for childbirth.

Baf (Ktima)

The town was attacked and bombarded from both land and sea. A surrender was negotiated by UNFICYP on 21 July. Following the surrender the male population 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, Aydoğan (Stavrokono), Bağsikara (Phasoula), Kavaklı (Ayios Yeoryios), Aydin (Ayios Ioannis), Dagadan (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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Letter dated 30 July 1974 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 July 1974]

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following violations committed by the Israeli military forces.

1. On 19 June 1974, following the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the village of Hadhar, a detachment of the Israeli army returned to the village and seized three Syrian citizens, namely, Yasyn Hasan, Farhan Hassoun and Noured-den Hassoun. The operation, while being carried out, was witnessed by the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). All of the detained Syrian citizens are up to now being held by Israel.

2. On 20 June the Israeli forces had tried again to break through the above-mentioned village, apparently to carry out the same purpose of abducting more Syrian citizens, but this time the Israeli forces were faced by UNDOF and forced by it to retreat and return back.

* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/9567.