



大会
经济及社会理事会

Distr.
GENERAL

A/41/989
E/1987/104
22 May 1987
CHINESE
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

大会
第四十一届会议
议程项目 43
塞浦路斯问题

经济及社会理事会
1987年第一届常会
议程项目 17
人权

1987年5月22日

土耳其常驻联合国代表团临时代办

给秘书长的信

谨随函附上1987年5月21日北塞浦路斯土族共和国代表厄泽尔·科拉伊给你的信（见附件）。

谨请将此信及其附件作为大会第四十一届会议议程项目43的文件及经济及社会理事会1987年第一届常会议程项目17的文件分发为荷。

常驻联合国副代表

临时代办

科克马兹·哈克塔尼尔（签名）

87-13087

附 件

1987年5月21日

厄泽尔·科拉伊先生给秘书长的信

奉我国政府指示，谨就南塞浦路斯希族塞人行政当局的代表在经济及社会理事会社会委员会上讨论议程项目17人权时所作的宣传言论，代表北塞浦路斯土族共和国提出下列申述，以正视听。

对人权的侵害确是1963年至1974年间塞浦路斯问题最悲惨的一面。当时土族塞人受到不人道待遇和有系统的压迫，并屡遭屠杀。在这方面，公正人士提出了大量文件、证词和论见，还有国际新闻界的报导，在在都揭露了土族塞人多年来长期在希族塞人的暴政和恐怖下普遍受到的各种虐待。我随信附上了一些剪报*，以协助重温没有偏见的历史旧事。此外，联合国的记载，特别是历任秘书长就塞浦路斯局势定期向安全理事会提出的报告，在这方面应当是十分具启发性的。

土族塞人在自己的土地上被劫持有11年之久。希族塞人对土族塞人所犯下的一切暴行，都是按照塞浦路斯的希族领导人设计和执行的总计划进行的，目的是要以暴力来终止塞浦路斯两民族的独立。

希族塞人对塞浦路斯的土耳其人民所犯的罪行极为严重；但是，他们对土族塞人所犯的一切罪行一直未受到惩罚，此一事实的严重性并不比前者稍轻。挑拨、施行或协助施行针对土族塞人平民包括妇孺的暴行的绝大多数希族塞人都逍遥法外，从来没有受到法律审判。在此背景下，希族塞人行政当局居然蛮横地声称行动和居住自由以及财产权比土族塞人的生命更重要，实在是可笑的。在直到1974年之前的漫长历史里，土族塞人遭到的劫持、掳掠、酷刑、不人道和损害尊严的待

* 只是英文剪报的影印本。

待、抢掠和烧毁房屋以至整个村落、经济上的破坏和压迫，更不必说武装攻击和屠杀，是永远不会被遗忘的。

1974年7月15日，希腊人在塞浦路斯主使武装政变，以图迫使希腊进行并吞，这是破坏塞浦路斯独立、侵犯塞浦路斯这个双民族共和国的两个共同建国民族之一的土族塞人的人权及政治、经济、社会和文化权利的一系列阴谋和制造既成事实的最后一环。1974年7月20日，土耳其按照1960年的《保证条约》进行了干预，以保护土族塞人和阻止希腊即将对塞岛的并吞。此一干预断然地结束了十年动乱和流血，断然地中止了希族塞人有系统地剥夺和侵犯土族塞人不可剥夺的权利的作法。今天，土族塞人在北塞浦路斯土族共和国的疆界内，在自由民主制度下充分地行使权利。剥夺希族塞人向土族塞人使用武力的能力已经一劳永逸地终止了塞浦路斯境内一切侵害人权的情况。从1974年开始，这段期间是塞浦路斯近代历史上希、土两族人民能够没有间断地都能享受人权的最长的一段时期。

这些都是十分容易证明的事实，因此，希族塞人就“塞浦路斯境内的人权情况”所作的控诉，只不过是他们这些种族主义者希望重回1963—1974年情况的一种歇斯底里表现。换言之，他们控诉的是再不能够恐吓、绑架、拷打或暗杀无辜的、无自卫能力的土族塞人。因而，他们虚伪地呼吁“恢复塞浦路斯人民的各项人权”——这是人权委员会1987年3月11日不顾18个成员强烈反对所通过的第1987/50号决议中第1段所重申的一点。

希族塞人对塞浦路斯境内的人权有多少诚意和关心，人们可以从遍及全岛的土族塞人的集体堆坟墓穴看出。鉴于他们臭名昭彰的记录，希族塞人没有资格提出“塞浦路斯境内的人权”问题，而人权委员会第1987/50号决议也不值得予以详细分析。不过，让我还是简单地提请注意两点：

(a) 第1987/50号决议第1段提到“难民”一词，这明显地是用词不当。塞

浦路斯境内没有“难民”问题，只有1955年至1958年因为希族塞人的恐怖主义在33个种族混居村落被驱赶而流离失所的土族塞人，以及在1963年12月以后逃离另外103个村落的土族塞人。1974年，土族塞人和希族塞人迁往或者自愿地被转移到各自的地区。这符合了两方的领导人在1975年8月2日谈判鉴定并由联合国主持执行的《志愿性人口交换协定》。

(b) 第3段要求“寻找塞浦路斯失踪人员的下落并对其情况作出说明”，却一点不提自从1981年以来依照其职权范围工作的独立的塞浦路斯失踪人士调查委员会。忽略这一点，这本身就足以证明希族塞人处理这个问题是多么没有诚意和具有偏见。

人权委员会第1987/50号决议太多缺点，不能起任何作用，不值得进一步予以评论。我们只需要指出，这不是一个人道主义文件，它纯粹是一个政治性文件，目的是要为希族塞人正在搞的运动服务，企图引开人们的注意力，不去注意他们拒绝接受秘书长1986年3月29日提出的《塞浦路斯问题纲领性协议》草案此一事实。

实在令人遗憾的是，希族塞人方面宁愿集中力量来除去这个文件。这个文件，正如秘书长本人强调指出的，“是一个持续进程中必不可少的一步”（见S/18102/Add. 1，附件三），可以成为“就塞浦路斯问题的公正持久解决办法进行谈判的适当基础”（S/18102/Add. 1，第18段）。希族塞人的外交部长最近的谈话进一步证明了他们采取的立场没有建设性。据希族塞人《自由爱好者报》1987年3月24日报导，这位外交部长说，“对我们来说，1987年3月29日是该《纲领性协议》草案的死亡周年。自从秘书长把“我们的共同努力所产生的”（同上，附件三）纲领性协议草案向塞浦路斯双方提出以来所出现的各种事态发展，已使所有人更能了解在塞浦路斯问题上各方所争的是什么。土族塞人方面已证明了它有政治意愿，接受秘书长1986年3月29日的建议，在双方政治平等的基础上实现全面性解决。但是，希族塞人方面却固守其抵制政策，并加紧宣传，以

图在土族塞人方面没有代表的国际政坛中模糊此一事实。因此，希族塞人竟利用人权委员会提供的论坛来推行其明显的僵持战略，尤其令人痛惜。

请将此信作为大会第四十一届会议议程项目 43 的文件和经济及社会理事会 1987 年第一届常会议程项目 17 的文件分发为荷。

北塞浦路斯土族共和国代表
厄泽尔·科拉伊（签名）

DAILY EXPRESSES

19774

SATURDAY DECEMBER 28 1963

Weather: Mild, drizzle in places

Price 3d.



MACCOLL



MCENEANEY

EXPRESSMEN
REPORTING
FROM NICOSIA

We have seen horrors so extreme that the people seem stunned beyond tears and reduced to an hysterical and mirthless giggle that is more terrible than tears...

IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY

From
RENE MACCOLL and DANIEL MCENEANEY
Nicosia, Friday

WE went tonight into the sealed-off Turkish quarter of Nicosia in which 200 to 300 people have been slaughtered in the last five days.

We were the first Western reporters there, and we have seen things too frightful to be described in print—horrors so extreme that the people seem stunned beyond tears and reduced to an hysterical and mirthless giggle that is more terrible than tears.

This much we can tell:—
In the Kumsal quarter at No. 2, Irfan Bey Sokak we found our way into a house where floors were covered with broken glass. A child's bicycle lay in a corner.
In the bathroom, looking like a group of children, were four bodies. One was the top of their murdered mother.
In a room next to it we glimpsed the body of a woman shot in the head.

Brooding

This, we were told, was the house of a Turkish Army major who was killed and his family shot in the first violence. Today was five days later, and still they lay there. The house was one of a row

LOCAL NEWS

**SANDYS
FLYING
OUT AS
'PEACE'
MAKER'**

By IAN AITKEN
MR. DUNCAN SANDYS,
Commonwealth Secretary

DAILY TELEGRAPH , FEBRUARY 14, 1964

50 DIE IN CYPRUS BATTLES

*“Deliberate attack”
by Greeks*

100 BRITISH FAMILIES MOVE TO BASE

OVER 100 British families in Limassol, South West Cyprus, were evacuated last night after battles in which about 50 people, mostly Turkish Cypriots, died in two days. The families were taken to the base at Akrotiri.

Major Gen. Peter Young, British truce commander, said: “The Greek side launched a deliberate attack.” Later a ceasefire was agreed.

Turkey told Britain, America and Greece yesterday that urgent measures must be taken to establish security in Cyprus. The Turkish Security Council met under Mr. Inonu, the Prime Minister.

Mr. Ball, American Under-Secretary of State, who was expected in London from Nicosia to-day, decided to stay overnight in Cyprus and he will see President Makarios this morning.

Minister's Statement—P30

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS , DECEMBER 30, 1963

Besieged Turks in Cyprus Meet Press for First Time

Get a Chance to Tell Their Side of Battle

This dispatch giving the Turks' version of their conflict with the Greeks on Cyprus was written Saturday by Daily News Correspondent George Weller but was delayed in transmission.

BY GEORGE WELLER
Daily News Foreign Service

NICOSIA, Cyprus—The six-day siege by Greek Cypriot vigilantes that has blacked out the Turkish side of the Cyprus struggle has been perforated without being lifted.

British Ask Zone of Neutrality

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Britain called for a neutral zone Sunday between warring Greek and Turkish Cypriot factions in Nicosia. A brief exchange of gunfire broke an air of general calm.

British Commonwealth Sec. Duncan Sandys also suggested giving British troops complete freedom of movement to restore order on the strife-torn Mediterranean island. An answer was expected at later peace talks.

Although new shooting erupted in a Nicosia suburb, sending the crisis into its second week, and sporadic firing continued for half an hour, no casualties were reported. Each side charged the other fired first.

MEANWHILE, Sandys began his second round of talks with representatives of all interested parties seeking a solution to the communal strife.

Government officials from Britain, Greece and Turkey met with leaders of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities in the British high com-

The surrounded Turkish Cypriots, without newspapers, radio or correspondents on their side Saturday had their first contact with outside newsmen.

Rauf Denktash, community leader of the Turks and purported organizer of the Turkish underground, said 50 Turkish bodies had been burned or buried and about 50 more were still lying uncollected where they fell in Turkish villages taken by the Greeks.

He thereby amended downward the estimate of 300 Turkish dead made by Fazil Kucuk, Turkish vice president of Cyprus. The Greek Cypriots put the death toll at 20.

WITHIN THE Turkish lines, surrounded by a tight Greek vigilante cordon, Denktash was concealed in the Turkish embassy, whose radio is the only Turkish link with the outer world. The embassy lies almost under the rooftop guns of the Ledra Palace Hotel, the leading island resort, which has become a Greek Cypriot fortress.

The three-day-old British effort to take over security at invitation of President Makarios broke down. Greek and Turkish underground leaders are equally scornful of the archbishop's authority.

A scheduled meeting between the underground leaders and the British was a fiasco. The Greek Cypriots sent to see



Cypriot priests and students demonstrate in Athens, demanding that the Greek

government intervene in the civil strife in Cyprus between Greeks and Turks. (UPI)

Peter Young an unimportant minor partisan and the Turks ignored the meeting.

The streets remain a no mans land.

The Turks have compensated for their week-long inability to reach the world with their story by leaving the bodies of some of their dead where they were massacred.

NEWSMEN WERE shown the corpses of a Turkish army doctor's wife and his three children murdered in the bathroom of their home on Christmas Eve. The first American Jeep to come through from the radio monitoring station near Kyrenia on the north side of the island reported that the Greek partisans had turned several Turkish villages into ghost towns.

The beleaguered Turks whom the Greeks allow to talk to the American embassy through the Nicosia central board, asked help in coming from the villages the

bodies of 45 Turks killed four days ago.

The Turks have about 100 wounded under care of 26 Turkish nurses whom Makarios allowed to pass through the lines. The United States aid mission was able to provide food for the besieged Turkish school children after several hours of negotiation by American aid chief Joseph Toner and U.S. Ambassador Fraser Wilkins.

THE TANGLED and anarchic situation is aggravated by the sharp decline of Makarios in stature and influence. The Greek partisans under the leadership of the ex-guerrilla Polykarpos Georgiades, minister of the interior, demonstrate the same contempt for the archbishop's military authority as in 1959-1960 when he lived in Athens.

The partisan war against the British was then carried on alone by Gen. George Grivas, the Cyprus-born Greek

financed rebel who drove out the British.

The present crop of school-boy partisans, who were in lower grammar school when Grivas was running the underground, have been rallied during this week's conflict repeatedly by the promises that Dighenis, legendary name for Grivas, has landed secretly as he did twice before and taken over command.

The elder generation of ex-partisans are severely critical of Makarios for inviting back the British, whom they once drove out.

THE GREEK Cypriot guerrillas, who call themselves simply Organismos (the organization), show the effects of the secret military training they have been receiving at Cape Andreas, the panhandle of Cyprus, which extends toward Syria.

A military eyewitness who watched this new crop of partisans storming the Turkish vigilantes around the Nicosia Country Club said they have clearly received professional training. They sent out scouts, disposed their heavy machine guns on their flanks, took over, used field radios w

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE , FEBRUARY 15, 1964

Cyprus Buries Dead —But Hate Lives On

By Sanche de Gramont
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

LIMASSOL, Cyprus.

In a grove of lemon trees at the foot of the mosque in the Turkish quarter, men were digging graves yesterday morning for the victims of Thursday's massive Greek Cypriot attack.

British scout cars and ambulances went looking for Turkish Cypriot bodies in the parts of the city evacuated by the Turks and taken over by Greek Cypriot irregulars.

By the end of the morning the total body count was 16, far less than the reported figure of more than 50, although Turks said there were still many bodies to be found.

People in the Turkish quarter seemed numbed by Thursday's events, as though still not realizing exactly what had taken place. Men and women stood huddled in doorways, peering cautiously down the street and talking to each other in low voices.

At borderline points between the two quarters in this predominantly Greek coastal city, the Turks had thrown up barricades which a few weary fighters with shotguns were

More on CYPRUS BURIES DEAD—P 4

Cyprus Buries Dead, but Not Hate

(Continued from page one)

manning. A group of about 30 hostages were returned by the Greeks, adding to the number of refugees forced from their homes.

Dr. Djemal Ogdon, who ran the Turkish hospital Thursday, said the Greeks had taken over about one-third of the Turkish quarter.

"People come in and tell us they have two dead or three dead in their homes or that they have seen a body hanging from a veranda or lying in a field," the doctor said. "Our cemetery is not large enough."

"We have only two roads left open. If this starts up again, we are finished."

In contrast to the sense of sorrow and isolation that pervaded the Turkish quarter, the Greek neighborhood was in almost a holiday mood.

Greek flags flew from many windows and armed youths stood about reading laudatory accounts of the fighting in

the Greek Cypriot newspapers, which showed photographs of Turkish dead.

Armed Greeks were still on rooftops and in half-destroyed buildings of the Turkish zone they conquered Thursday. Rubble-filled streets were patrolled by armored bulldozers, which according to the Greeks were responsible for much of the destruction.

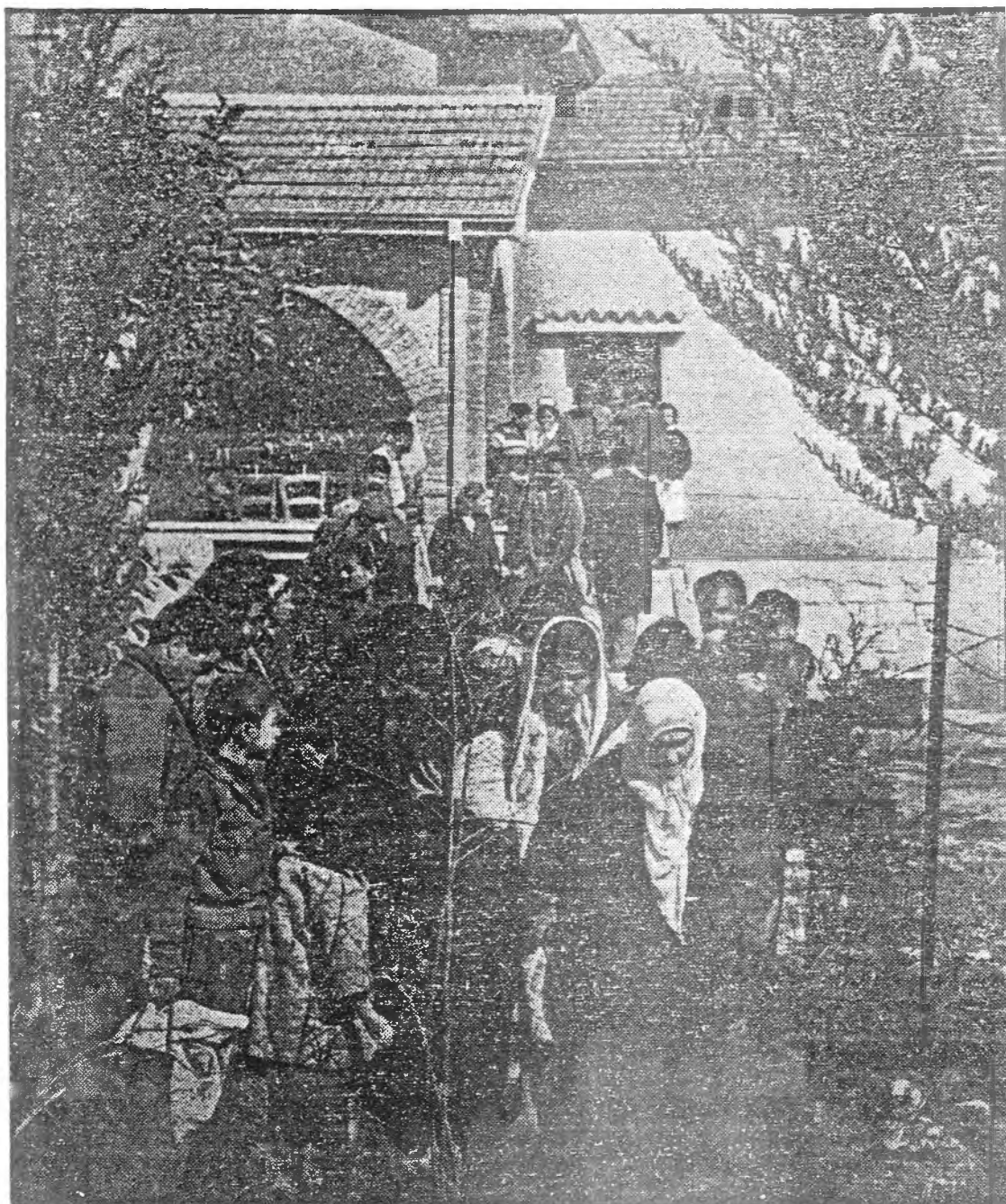
At police headquarters an official was asked what the Greek casualties had been and replied with a broad smile, "We did not have a single one. We were lucky, I guess, and we had better cover."

A fragile cease-fire was still being worked out and the Turkish leader in Limassol, Ramadan Djemil, went to Nicosia to get instructions from Turkish Vice-President Fazil Kutchuk. The issue is whether the Turks will allow mixed police patrols to enter the Turkish sector.

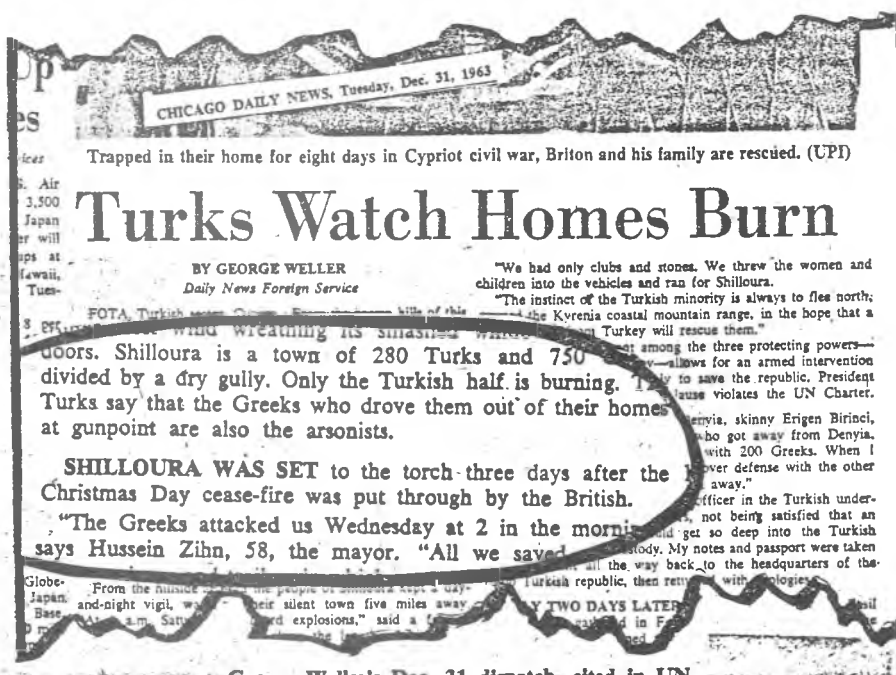
Greek fighters in Limassol make it clear that they are eager to "finish the job" and that if the Greek conditions are not met the cease-fire will break down. In this climate of punishment and vengeance, British troops patrol calmly and hope for the best.

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH , FEBRUARY 16, 1964

Turks evacuate their Limassol homes



YOUNG AND OLD leaving their homes in the Turkish quarter of Limassol to find a place of safety after Greek Cypriot irregulars had moved into the area firing Bren and Sten guns. Many homes were damaged by bazooka fire from a Greek tank supported by a bulldozer with home-made armour.



Trapped in their home for eight days in Cypriot civil war, Briton and his family are rescued. (UPI)

Turks Watch Homes Burn

BY GEORGE WELLER
Daily News Foreign Service

"We had only clubs and stones. We threw the women and children into the vehicles and ran for Shilloura."

"The instinct of the Turkish minority is always to flee north; the Kyrenia coastal mountain range, in the hope that a Turkey will rescue them."

doors. Shilloura is a town of 280 Turks and 750 Greeks divided by a dry gully. Only the Turkish half is burning. Turks say that the Greeks who drove them out of their homes at gunpoint are also the arsonists.

SHILLOURA WAS SET to the torch three days after the Christmas Day cease-fire was put through by the British.

"The Greeks attacked us Wednesday at 2 in the morning," says Hussein Zihn, 58, the mayor. "All we saved

From the house... their silent town five miles away... explosions," said a... TWO DAYS LATER... in February...

George Weller's Dec. 31 dispatch, cited in UN.

UN Hears Weller Quotes from Turk

Daily News Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS—Two reports from Cyprus by Chicago Daily News foreign correspondent George Weller were partly quoted Tuesday in the UN Security Council debate by Turkish Ambassador Turgot Menemencioglu.

Identifying Weller each time as "Pulitzer Prize winner correspondent," he quoted from a report in the Dec. 31 Daily News:

Reuters (British) news agency and New York Herald Tribune, among others.

"Skyloura is a town of 280 Turks and 750 Greeks. . . . Only the Turkish half is burning. . . .

"Skyloura was set to the torch three days after the Christmas Day cease-fire."

A DEC. 30 report by Weller told of the first Turkish Cypriot contact with outside newsmen.

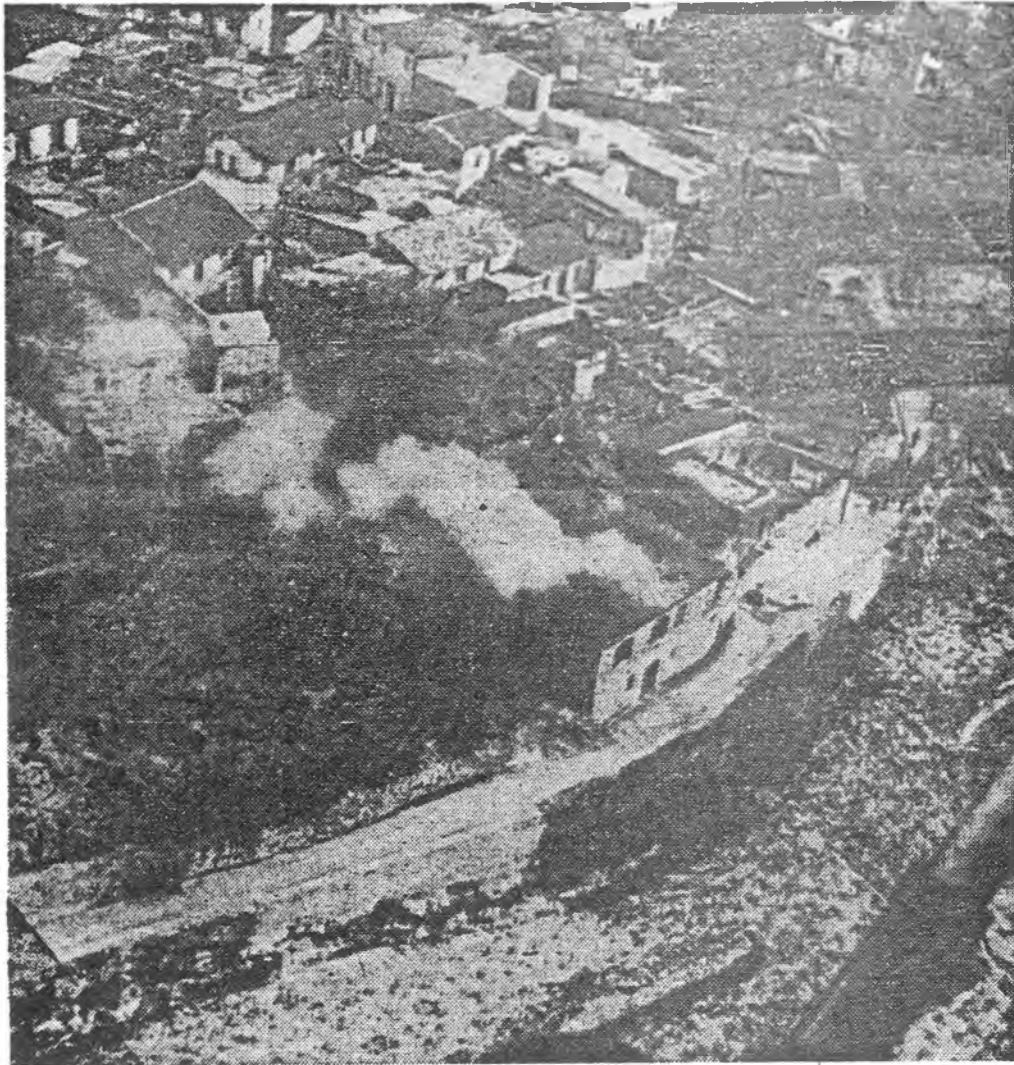
"The first American jeep from the north side of the island reported that the Greek partisans had turned several Turkish villages into ghost towns," Weller wrote.

"The U.S. aid mission was able to provide food for the besieged Turkish school children after several hours of negotiation by the American aid chief and U.S. ambassador."

The Turkish delegate also quoted Weller's report in London.

A/41/989
E/1987/104
Chinese
Page 13

THE WASHINGTON POST , MARCH 15, 1964



United Press International

This picture, made from a British army helicopter, shows a Turkish Cypriot home in Ktima, Cyprus, burning after a bazooka attack by Greek Cypriots.

THE NEW YORK TIMES , MARCH 21, 1964

Turkish Cypriote Villagers Resist Greek Onslaught



Associated Press Cablephoto

Turkish Cypriote women and children are led to safety by British troops in Ghaziveran. Town was scene of bitter fighting Thursday between Greek and Turkish Cypriotes.

Temblos Group Holds Out By LAWRENCE FELLOWS

Special to The New York Times

TEMBLOS, Cyprus, March 20 —The Turkish quarter of Temblos is holding firm.

Elsewhere on this troubled island Greek Cypriotes kept up their pressure on remaining Turkish enclaves.

After yesterday's attack on Ghaziveran overlooking the Morphou Bay, below the north coast, British troops were in the village again while the people of Ghaziveran mourned their seven dead.

At Ayios Epiphanius, a village eight miles to the south that the Turkish Cypriotes abandoned, almost all the houses were burning today.

Temblos is the only Turkish Cypriote community on the north coast of Cyprus that has not fled, surrendered or been neutralized by the vastly superior forces of the Greek Cypriotes. It lies just a mile to the west of Kyrenia, in the foothills of the Kyrenia range of mountains.

At the bottom of the village is the Greek community. At the top is the Turkish community. Behind the village the mountain rises steeply to St. Hilarion's Castle at the peak.



The New York Times March 21, 1964

Temblos (cross) contains the only Turkish Cypriote group still resisting on the north coast of Cyprus.

THE NEW YORK TIMES , MAY 20, 1964

Hostages Missing, Makarios Tells U.N.

By W. GRANGER BLAIR
Special to The New York Times

NICOSIA, Cyprus, May 19—Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, said today that he had been unable to discover the whereabouts of 74 of the 91 Turkish Cypriotes reported to have been seized by Greek Cypriotes since March 27.

The Archbishop gave this report to Galo Plaza Lasso, the special representative here of U.N. Secretary General Mr. Plaza will leave tomorrow for New York to confer with the Secretary General on the Cyprus situation.

The United Nations made it clear Sunday that it expected the release by tomorrow of all 91 Turkish Cypriote hostages taken by the Greek Cypriotes since the shooting of two Greeks

CYPRUS REPORTS HOSTAGES MISSING

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

Cypriote officers in Famagusta May 11.

Previously the world body had sought the release of 45 other Turkish Cypriote hostages seized since the United Nations peace force became operational March 27.

Because of his apparent inability to accede to the United Nations demand, strong new doubts were raised about the Archbishop's authority over the Greek Cypriote security forces, which now are estimated to total between 15,000 and 30,000. The maximum estimate of Turkish Cypriote strength is a total of 10,000 armed men but the number probably is considerably lower.

Archbishop Makarios told Mr. Plaza that 17 Turkish Cypriotes — seven abducted four weeks ago in the Kyrenia area and 10 more seized last Thursday at Nicosia Airport — were in the custody of Government officials.

He also said, according to Mr. Plaza, that not all of the missing Turkish Cypriotes were, or ever had been, in the hands of the Government.

Seven Are Released

A few hours after Mr. Plaza's release to the seven hostages by tomorrow at the latest, they were released. Mr. Plaza said the President had also promised that the other 10 would be released "immediately" if no charges of subversive activities were filed against them.

The United Nations aide said he had "insisted" that "the Secretary General, the Security Council and the world must know what has happened" to the missing Turkish Cypriotes.

He said he was certain that President Makarios "would



The New York Times

UNABLE TO HELP: Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus. He said he was unable to learn fate of 74 Turkish Cypriotes out of 91 seized since last March.

sponsible" for the lives of the missing hostages.

Mr. Thant's representative also conferred with Dr. Fazil Kutchuk, Vice President of Cyprus and leader of the Turkish community, about Greek Cypriote assertions that 32 Greek Cypriotes were in the hands of the Turkish Cypriotes.

The special aide said that Turkish Cypriote leaders had said they were ready to free any hostages that "might be in their hands but that they did not have any now."

Most incidents on the island "seem to have been started by irregulars" on both sides, Mr. Plaza stated.

It was his understanding that the Cyprus Government was trying to establish discipline over the irregulars.

Mr. Plaza said President

makarios had agreed to move Greek Cypriote fortifications within 100 yards of the truce line in Nicosia back at least to the 100-yard mark. The Turkish Cypriotes also agreed to the move provided the Greek Cypriotes did so, he added.

Under an agreement of last December, after hostilities had broken out between the communities, no armed men were permitted within 100 yards of the line on either side. In recent months the agreement has been violated frequently.

Among other accomplishments of the United Nations force, Mr. Plaza cited the restoration of calm in Famagusta, the harvesting of spring crops and freedom of movement on main highways, excepting the Nicosia-Kyrenia road held by the Turkish Cypriotes.

Sees Position Bolstered

He said that the manner in which the United Nations force had established itself in Nicosia would "make it very difficult if not impossible" for serious armed clashes to occur.

Later, in a statement to American Broadcasting Company Television, he expanded this observation to cover the entire island.

Confirming that the United Nations had adopted a "firmer line" in Cyprus, Mr. Plaza said that with the arrival of the full Danish contingent in June, the peace force would "be able to take more positive actions, act more forcefully and see to it that whatever agreed upon is implemented."