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Экономический и Социальный Совет**

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ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ АССАМБЛЕЯ  
Сорок первая сессия  
Пункт 43 повестки дня  
ВОПРОС О КИПРЕ

ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ И СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ СОВЕТ  
Первая очередная сессия 1987 года  
Пункт 17 повестки дня  
ПРАВА ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Письмо Временного поверенного в делах Постоянного представительства  
Кипра при Организации Объединенных Наций от 26 мая 1987 года на имя  
Генерального секретаря

Вызывает подлинное сожаление тот факт, что, несмотря на наши заявлявшиеся в прошлом многочисленные протесты по поводу распространения незаконных писем, исходящих от так называемого представителя псевдогосударства на территориях, находящихся под турецкой оккупацией, документ A/41/989-E/1987/104 был все же распространен в результате использования Турцией возможностей Организации Объединенных Наций и поистине ограниченных ресурсов и ее злоупотребления ими в нарушение важных резолюций Совета Безопасности, в частности резолюций 541 (1983) и 550 (1984).

Представитель Турции был, несомненно, раздражен заявлением нашей делегации на заседании Второго (Социального) комитета Экономического и Социального Совета 21 мая 1987 года. Наши в высшей степени конкретные обвинения были выдвинуты против его страны, которая совершила на Кипре одно из самых чудовищных преступлений, когда-либо отмеченных за последнее время.

Вместо ответа они вновь прибегли к своей хорошо известной тактике отвлечения внимания и искажения исторических фактов. В мои намерения не входит отвечать на каждое из обвинений, содержащихся в упомянутом письме, поскольку эти обвинения неоднократно и широко опровергались — последний раз в нашем письме от 19 ноября 1986 года (A/41/858-S/18466).

Тем не менее ввиду серьезности измышлений и искажения фактов на два из тех беспочвенных обвинений, которые содержатся в вышеупомянутом письме Турции, требуется ответить еще раз.



Во-первых, мы категорически отвергаем утверждение о том, что в ходе третьего раунда переговоров в Вене в августе 1975 года или в любом другом месте заключалось соглашение о каком-либо "обмене населением". Любое подобное утверждение не имеет под собой никакой основы и категорически отвергается нами. Было бы наивным, если не сказать большего, полагать, что 200 тысяч беженцев из числа киприотов-греков переместились в свободные районы Республики Кипр добровольно. Они были вынуждены покинуть дома и земли своих предков под угрозой расправы, убийств, из-за страха перед турецкими напалмовыми бомбами и танками, изнасилованиями и просто жестокостью турок. Документ, на который ссылается Турция как на так называемое "соглашение об обмене населением", — это коммюнике Организации Объединенных Наций о кипрских переговорах, опубликованное в Вене 2 августа 1975 года и содержащееся в документе S/11789. Нельзя не видеть, что этот документ является гуманитарным соглашением, которое обеспечивает свободу передвижения и расселения киприотов-турок, улучшение условий жизни проживающих в оккупированных районах киприотов-греков, предоставление им возможностей в области образования и медицинского обслуживания, свободы передвижения и обеспечивает свободный и нормальный доступ Вооруженным силам Организации Объединенных Наций на Кипре к киприотам-грекам в оккупированных районах с целью положить конец их дальнейшему изгнанию и позволить киприотам-грекам вернуться в свои дома, а также воссоединение семей. Гуманные положения этого документа вопиющим образом нарушались турецкой стороной. Кроме того, самоутверждение об отказе от неотъемлемого права 200 тысяч беженцев вернуться в свои дома и к своей собственности в "обмен" на переселение 8 033 киприотов-турок в оккупированные районы не поддается воображению и могло родиться лишь в больном мозге агрессора. Тем самым игнорировалась бы основная идея и требования многочисленных резолюций Организации Объединенных Наций по вопросу о возвращении беженцев к очагу своих предков.

Во-вторых, что касается мифа о так называемом угнетении и страданиях киприотов-турок в период 1963–1974 годов, то достаточно привести два пункта из докладов тогдашнего Генерального секретаря Организации Объединенных Наций, в которых дается исчерпывающий ответ на обвинения Турции (в приложении I мною приводится ряд других пунктов из докладов Генерального секретаря и посредника Организации Объединенных Наций на Кипре г-на Гало Пласа, которые ясно указывают на тех, кто несет ответственность за страдания киприотов-турок, а именно на экстремистское руководство и политику Турции, направленную на расчленение и разделение Кипра):

"... Однако считается, что ограничение свободы передвижения киприотов-турок за пределами своих районов также продиктовано политическими соображениями, а именно стремлением подкрепить утверждения о том, что обе важнейшие общины Кипра не могут жить в мире, если не произойдет тот или иной географический раздел острова" (S/5764, пункт 113);

"Руководители киприотов-турок придерживаются непреклонной позиции в отношении мер, которые могли бы привести к тому, чтобы члены обеих общин жили и работали вместе, или мер, которые могли бы поставить киприотов-турок перед необходимостью признать власть правительственных должностных лиц. В самом деле, поскольку руководство киприотов-турок стремится к физическому и географическому разделению общин в качестве политической цели, маловероятно, что оно будет поощрять деятельность киприотов-турок, которая могла бы быть истолкована как одобрение альтернативной политики. Результатом этого была, по-видимому, заранее обдуманная политика самосегрегации киприотов-турок" (S/6426, пункт 106). /...



Вышеприведенные цитаты говорят сами за себя. Мне хотелось бы лишь повторить, что лживые утверждения о страданиях общины киприотов-турок делались и в прошлом, но со времени вторжения Турции в 1974 году причины и побудительные мотивы повторения подобных заявлений стали более очевидны – эти причины состоят в том, чтобы заложить основы и, заранее выдвинув обоснования, продемонстрировать необходимость вторжения Турции и оккупации, неприемлемых ни с моральной, ни с политической и юридической точек зрения. Кроме того, эти обвинения представляют собой отчаянную попытку оправдать чудовищные преступления против гражданского населения Кипра, совершенные в ходе вторжения Турции и вершимые оккупационными силами, а также их отвратительные преступления, состоящие в разделе, расчленении, отделении и турцификации оккупированных районов вопреки воле всего народа Кипра.

В этой связи следует отметить, что экспансионистская политика Турции на Кипре была разработана задолго до фабрикации ею мифа о "годах угнетения" киприотов-турок. С начала 50-х годов политические деятели Турции откровенно заявляют о сепаратистских и экспансионистских интересах Турции на Кипре. Г-н Зорлу, тогдашний министр иностранных дел Турции, выступая на трехсторонней конференции по Кипру, проводившейся в Лондоне в августе-сентябре 1955 года, заявил следующее:

"Важность Кипра для Турции не обуславливается какой-то единичной причиной. Это необходимость, проистекающая из требований истории, географии, экономики и военной стратегии, из права на существование и безопасность, которая является самым священным правом каждого государства, короче, проистекающая из самой природы положения вещей".

Что же касается лицемерных заявлений Турции о том, что она способствует решению кипрской проблемы, то я ниже привожу компиляцию заявлений турецких официальных лиц, которые ясно обнажают подлинные намерения агрессоров – по-прежнему держать Кипр в своей цепкой хватке и пробивать дорогу своим сепаратистским и экспансионистским замыслам, а не справедливости:

"Для страны, заинтересованной в своей собственной обороне, или для ее собственных экспансионистских целей, если она таковые вынашивает, Кипр имеет исключительную ценность.

...

В то время как действительная проблема заключается в безопасности 45 миллионов турок на материке, а также турок на острове и в поддержании баланса на Ближнем Востоке, многие государства хотят видеть кипрскую проблему как наше желание защитить турецкую общину на острове, что в определенной степени объясняется тем, что такая постановка вопроса соответствует их интересам" (Туран Гунес, министр иностранных дел Турции в период вторжения, "Хюрчет", 20 июля 1980 года).

"Еще не было случая, чтобы вооруженные силы Турции были вытеснены силой пера оттуда, куда они проложили себе путь штыком ... Для нас здесь речь идет не просто о долге, а о миссии; наша миссия – сделать Кипр нашей родиной" (Ихсан Сабри Каглаянчил, министр иностранных дел Турции, "Гулькин Сеси", 14 февраля 1980 года).



"Кипр – остров, который пронизывает сердцевину Турции подобно кинжалу. Он исключительно важен с точки зрения нашей безопасности. Этот остров не должен находиться в руках врага. Гарантию в этом смысле представляет собой наличие турок в северной части Кипра" (Тургут Озал, премьер-министр Турции, "Милиет", 3 декабря 1983 года).

Представитель Турции не смог ответить на наше заявление во Втором (Социальном) комитете Экономического и Социального Совета, касавшееся турецких зверств и преступлений, чинившихся в ходе вторжения, а также продолжающейся оккупации почти 40 процентов территории Республики Кипр и в ходе осуществления тщательно инспирированных Турцией планов полной турцификации оккупированных районов (изгнание населения из родных мест, ввоз поселенцев из Анатолии, изменение географических названий, уничтожение и осквернение религиозного и культурного наследия и т.д.).

Анализ поведения Турции с точки зрения статьи II Конвенции о предупреждении преступления геноцида и наказании за него от 1948 года не оставляет сомнения в том, что Турция совершала своего рода геноцид в отношении общины киприотов-греков. Турция намеревалась уничтожить киприотов-греков как этническую и религиозную группу на оккупированной территории, преднамеренно навязывая им условия жизни, рассчитанные на то, чтобы частично уничтожить их физически и полностью и навсегда изгнать их из оккупированных районов. Эти намерения осуществлялись путем:

повальных убийств членов группы киприотов-греков не только в ходе самих вооруженных действий, но и посредством бомбардировки гражданских целей и больниц;

хладнокровного убийства лиц, сдавшихся в плен, и некомбатантов, в том числе женщин и детей;

преднамеренного нанесения серьезного ущерба физическому здоровью и психике членов этой группы пытками, неоднократными нападениями и массовыми изнасилованиями.

Турция не только попала нормы международного права, кодифицированные в Конвенции о геноциде, но и игнорировала Устав Организации Объединенных Наций, резолюции Организации Объединенных Наций, Международные пакты о правах человека, Гаагские нормы, Женевские конвенции 1949 года (устанавливающие минимальные нормы обращения с военнослужащими и гражданскими лицами во время вооруженного конфликта и в ходе последующей оккупации), а также Европейскую конвенцию о правах человека и ее протоколы.

Единственно доступным и эффективным механизмом установления многочисленных нарушений Турцией норм международного права в области прав человека являлась Европейская конвенция о правах человека. В связи с этим Кипр в сентябре 1974 года, июле 1975 года и в сентябре 1977 года обращался за правовой защитой в Европейскую комиссию по правам человека. В результате этого Комиссия, являющаяся беспристрастным международным юридическим трибуналом, после тщательного анализа фактических данных признала Турцию виновной в серьезных нарушениях прав человека на Кипре в период с 1974 года. В приложении II мной приводятся выводы, к которым пришла Европейская комиссия по правам человека и которые содержатся на стр. 163–167 ее доклада\*, принятого 10 июля 1976 года, в котором говорится о вторжениях Турции в период с 20 июля 1974 года по 16 августа 1974 года и о развращаемой ею оккупации и ее поведении на оккупированных территориях в течение 21 месяца после прекращения всех столкновений.



Иностранная печать также выявила целую серию совершенных и все еще совершаемых зверств и преступлений Турции на Кипре. В приложении III к моему письму мной приводится ряд статей\*\*, в которых со всей очевидностью раскрываются масштабы разрушения и людских страданий как в ходе вторжения, так и в течение 13 лет турецкой оккупации.

Что касается резолюции 1987/50, принятой Комиссией по правам человека 11 марта 1987 года, то она является резолюцией поворотного значения, и ее действительная сила явно не зависит от того, одобряют ли ее агрессор или его агенты в оккупированных районах. Члены Комиссии вольны высказаться по вопросу о сложившемся положении, а Турция — решать вопрос об осуществлении положений резолюции. Отношение Турции к резолюциям Организации Объединенных Наций хорошо известно. В нарушение своих обязательств, проистекающих из Устава Организации Объединенных Наций, Турция не только отказывается осуществлять, но и, кроме того, вопиющим образом нарушает многочисленные резолюции Организации Объединенных Наций по вопросу о Кипре и, в частности, важные и обязательные резолюции Совета Безопасности, подрывая тем самым все усилия по обеспечению справедливого и долгосрочного решения этой проблемы и продолжая представлять собой серьезную угрозу миру и безопасности во всем регионе.

Буду признателен за распространение настоящего письма и приложений к нему в качестве документа сорок первой сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи по пункту 43 повестки дня и документа Экономического и Социального Совета по пункту 17 повестки дня его первой очередной сессии 1987 года.

Атена ДИАМАТАРИС  
Временный поверенный в делах

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\* Издан только на английском языке.

\*\* Приводятся только на языке оригинала.



ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ I

S/6253 (доклад посредника Организации Объединенных Наций на Кипре г-на Гало Пласа, 1965 год)

"72. ... Короче говоря, они [киприоты-турки] хотели физического отделения от греческой общины. Вначале они были склонны добиваться этого отделения путем немедленного физического раздела Кипра между турецкой и греческой нациями, частью которых, по их мнению, являются турецкая и греческая общины на Кипре. Однако, "считая, что Греция и киприоты-греки не пойдут на это добровольно", они изменили эту позицию, согласившись на создание федерального государства после физического отделения этих двух общин.

73. В предложении киприотов-турок предусматривался принудительный обмен населением, с тем чтобы добиться такого положения, при котором каждая община будет занимать отдельную часть острова ..."

Отвергая это предложение, г-н Пласа заявлял:

"В действительности, доводы, выдвигавшиеся в защиту географического разделения двух общин при федеральной системе правления, не убедили меня в том, что это не приведет к неизбежному разделу ..."

"... Однако, по моему мнению, возражения, выдвигаемые по экономическим, социальным и моральным соображениям, также являются, сами по себе, серьезными препятствиями для осуществления такого предложения. Как кажется, такое предложение потребует принудительного переселения соответствующих групп населения - многих тысяч с обеих сторон - вопреки всем просвещенным принципам современности, в том числе вопреки принципам, изложенным во Всеобщей декларации прав человека ..."

S/8286, пункт 127

"В течение некоторого значительного времени правительство настойчиво призывало беженцев вернуться к своим домам, заверяя их, что они будут там находиться в безопасности, и в некоторых деревнях оно отремонтировало или перестроило покинутые дома киприотов-турок в надежде, что это привлечет некоторые семьи киприотов-турок вернуться в свои дома ... Известно, что руководство киприотов-турок относится неблагоприятно к возвращению беженцев в свои дома, находящиеся в районах, контролируемых в настоящее время правительством. Для оправдания этой позиции руководство киприотов-турок подчеркивает соображения безопасности и неприкосновенности беженцев, хотя не может быть больших сомнений в том, что одной из основных причин его позиции являются политические соображения ..."

S/7611, пункт 139

"... Однако руководство киприотов-турок не поддерживает идею возвращения беженцев в свои дома и удерживает их от возвращения в их деревни на том основании, что должны быть решены основные политические проблемы ..."

S/6228, пункт 17

"... Политика киприотов-турок, заключающаяся в самоизоляции, привела к тому, что эта община следует по пути, идущему вразрез с нормализацией".

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ПРИПОЖЕНИЕ II

Выводы Европейской комиссии по правам человека  
в ее докладе от 10 июля 1976 года\*

The Commission,

Having examined the allegations in the two applications  
(see Part II above);

Having found that Art. 15 of the Convention does not apply  
(see Part III);

Arrives at the following conclusions:

I. Displacement of persons

1. The Commission concludes by thirteen votes against one that, by the refusal to allow the return of more than 170,000 Greek Cypriot refugees to their homes in the north of Cyprus, Turkey violated, and was continuing to violate (1), Art. 8 of the Convention in all these cases (2).

2. The Commission concludes by twelve votes against one that, by the eviction of Greek Cypriots from houses, including their own homes, by their transportation to other places within the north of Cyprus, or by their deportation across the demarcation line, Turkey has equally violated Art. 8 of the Convention.

3. The Commission concludes by thirteen votes against one that, by the refusal to allow the return to their homes in the north of Cyprus to several thousand Greek Cypriots who had been transferred to the south under inter-communal agreements, Turkey violated, and was continuing to violate (1), Art. 8 of the Convention in all these cases (4).

4. The Commission concludes by fourteen votes against one with one abstention that, by the separation of Greek Cypriot families brought about by measures of displacement in a substantial number of cases, Turkey has again violated Art. 8 of the Convention (5).

II. Deprivation of liberty (6)

1. "Enclaved persons"

(a) The Commission, by eight votes against five votes and with two abstentions, concludes that the curfew imposed at night on enclaved Greek Cypriots in the north of Cyprus, while a restriction of liberty, is not a deprivation of liberty within the meaning of Art. 5 (1) of the Convention (7).

- (1) As of 18 May 1976 (see para. 5 above).
- (2) See para. 208.
- (3) See para. 209.
- (4) See para. 210 in fine.
- (5) See para. 211 in fine.
- (6) See also para. 88 in fine.
- (7) See para. 235.

\* Имеется только на английском языке.



- (b) The Commission, by twelve votes with two abstentions, further concludes that the alleged restrictions of movement outside the built-up area of villages in the north of Cyprus would fall within the scope of Art. 2 of Protocol No. 4, not ratified by either Cyprus or Turkey, rather than within the scope of Art. 5 of the Convention. It is therefore unable to find a violation of Art. 5 insofar as the restrictions imposed on Greek Cypriots in order to prevent them from moving freely outside villages in the north of Cyprus are imputable to Turkey (1).

2. "Detention centres"

- (a) The Commission, by thirteen votes against one, concludes that, by the confinement of more than two thousand Greek Cypriots to detention centres established in schools and churches at Voni, Gypsou and Morphou, Turkey has violated Art. 5 (1) of the Convention (2).
- (b) The Commission, by thirteen votes against one, further concludes that, by the confinement of Greek Cypriots to private houses in Gypsou and Morphou, where they were kept under similar circumstances as in the detention centres, Turkey has equally violated Art. 5 (1) (3).
- (c) The Commission, by ten votes against two with two abstentions, finally concludes that, by the confinement of Greek Cypriots to the Kyrenia Dome Hotel after 14 August 1974, Turkey has again violated Art. 5 (1) (4).

3. "Prisoners and detainees"

- (a) The Commission, by thirteen votes against one, concludes that the detention of Greek Cypriot military personnel in Turkey was not in conformity with Art. 5 (1) of the Convention (5).
- (b) The Commission, by thirteen votes against one, concludes that the detention of Greek Cypriot civilians in Turkey was equally not in conformity with Art. 5 (1) (6).
- (c) Considering that it was unable to establish the imputability to Turkey under the Convention of the detention of 146 Greek Cypriots at Saray prison and Pavlides Garage in the Turkish sector of Nicosia, the Commission, by ten votes against two with two abstentions, does not consider itself called upon to express an opinion as to the conformity with Art. 5 of the detention of Greek Cypriot prisoners in the north of Cyprus (7).

- (1) See para. 236.  
(2) See para. 285.  
(3) See para. 286.  
(4) See para. 288.  
(5) See para. 309.  
(6) See para. 310.  
(7) See para. 311.

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- (d) The Commission, by 14 votes against none, with two abstentions, has not found it necessary to examine the question of a breach of Art. 5 with regard to persons accorded the status of prisoners of war (1).

#### 4. Final observation

The Commission, by seven votes against six with three abstentions, decided not to consider as a separate issue the effect of detention on the exercise of the right to respect for one's private and family life and home (Art. 8 of the Convention).

#### III. Deprivation of life (2)

The Commission, by fourteen votes against one, considers that the evidence before it constitutes very strong indications of violations of Art. 2 (1) of the Convention by Turkey in a substantial number of cases. The Commission restricted the taking of evidence to a hearing of a limited number of representative witnesses and the Delegation, during the period fixed for the hearing of witnesses, heard eye-witnesses only concerning the incident of Elia. The evidence obtained for this incident establishes the killing of twelve civilians near Elia by Turkish soldiers commanded by an officer contrary to Art. 2 (1).

In view of the very detailed material before it on other killings alleged by the applicant Government the Commission, by fourteen votes against one, concludes from the whole evidence that killings happened on a larger scale than in Elia.

There is nothing to show that any of these deprivations of life were justified under paras. (1) or (2) of Art. 2.

#### IV. Ill-treatment

1. The Commission, by twelve votes against one, finds that the incidents of rape described in the cases referred to and regarded as established constitute "inhuman treatment" and thus violations of Art. 3, for which Turkey is responsible under the Convention (3).
2. The Commission, by twelve votes against one, concludes that prisoners were in a number of cases physically ill-treated by Turkish soldiers. These acts of ill-treatment caused considerable injuries and at least in one case the death of the victim. By their severity they constitute "inhuman treatment" and thus violations of Art. 3, for which Turkey is responsible under the Convention (4).

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(1) See para. 313.  
(2) See paras. 353-355.  
(3) See para. 374.  
(4) See para. 394.



3. The Commission, by twelve votes against one, concludes that the withholding of an adequate supply of food and drinking water and of adequate medical treatment from Greek Cypriot prisoners held at Adana and detainees in the northern area of Cyprus, with the exception of Pavlides Garage and Saray prison, again constitutes, in the cases considered as established and in the conditions described, "inhuman treatment" and thus a violation of Art. 3, for which Turkey is responsible under the Convention (1).

4. The Commission, by twelve votes against one, concludes that the written statements submitted by the applicant Government constitute indications of ill-treatment by Turkish soldiers of persons not in detention (2).

#### V. Deprivation of possessions

The Commission, by twelve votes against one, finds it established that there has been deprivation of possessions of Greek Cypriots on a large scale, the exact extent of which could not be determined. This deprivation must be imputed to Turkey under the Convention and it has not been shown that any of these interferences were necessary for any of the purposes mentioned in Art. 1 of Protocol No. 1. The Commission concludes that this provision has been violated by Turkey (3).

#### VI. Forced labour

The Commission, by eight votes against three votes and with one abstention, finds that the incompleteness of the investigation with regard to the allegations on forced labour does not allow any conclusions to be made on this issue (4).

#### VII. Other issues (5)

1. The Commission, by twelve votes against one vote and with three abstentions, considers that no further issue arises under Art. 1 of the Convention (6).

2. The Commission, by thirteen votes against one vote and with two abstentions, has found no evidence that effective remedies, as required by Art. 13 of the Convention, were in fact available (7).

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- (1) See paras. 404 and 405.
  - (2) See para. 410.
  - (3) See para. 486.
  - (4) See para. 495.
  - (5) See also para. 88 (complaints concerning searches of homes and interference with correspondence).
  - (6) See para. 498.
  - (7) See para. 501.



3. Having found violations of a number of Articles of the Convention, the Commission notes that the acts violating the Convention were exclusively directed against members of one of the two communities in Cyprus, namely the Greek Cypriot community. It concludes by eleven votes to three that Turkey has thus failed to secure the rights and freedoms set forth in these Articles without discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin, race and religion as required by Art. 14 of the Convention (1).

4. The Commission, by twelve votes with four abstentions, considers that Arts. 17 and 18 of the Convention do not raise separate issues in the present case (2).

Secretary to the Commission

President of the Commission

(H.C. KRÜGER)

(J.E.S. FAWCETT)

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(1) See para. 503.  
(2) See para. 505.



ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ III

Выдержки из сообщений печати\*



*A child killed by Turkish napalm bombs—20th cent. A.D.*

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\* Приводятся только на языке оригинала.

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FORWARD WITH THE PEOPLE

Monday, August 5, 1974

**San reporter Iain Walker sends a shock report from Cyprus on the Turkish invaders**



# BARBARIANS

NICOSIA, SUNDAY

**A HORRIFYING story of atrocities by the Turkish invaders of Cyprus emerged today.**

It was told by weeping Greek Cypriot villagers rescued by United Nations soldiers.

**THEY TOLD** of barbaric rape at gunpoint ... and threats of instant execution if they struggled.

**THEY TOLD** of watching their loved ones tortured and shot. The villagers are from Trimitih, Karmi and Ayia Georgios, three farming communities west of the holiday town of Kyrenia, directly in the path of the Turkish Army.

## Sheltered

They had been trapped since the fighting began two weeks ago and were only evacuated to Nicosia by the UN on Saturday.

And today at a Nicosia orphanage they told their tales — simply and without any prompting.

A 26-year-old girl in a pretty yellow and white dress sat under a painting of Jesus tending his flock as she described how she was raped.

She had been visiting her fiancé who worked in a hotel near Kyrenia when the Turks attacked. For the first 24 hours she sheltered with other villagers in a stable until they were discovered by Turkish soldiers.

She then watched as her fiancé and six other men were shot dead in cold blood — only a few minutes after they had been promised that they would not be harmed.

She said: "After the shooting, a Turkish soldier grabbed me and pulled me into a ditch. I struggled and tried to escape but he pushed me to the ground."

"So I tore at my clothes and they were ripped up to my waist. Then he started undressing himself."

## Baby

"Another Turkish soldier who was watching us had a nine-month-old baby in his arms and, trying to save myself, I shouted that the child was mine."

"But they laughed at me and threw the baby to the ground. I was then raped and I fainted soon after."

"When I came to my senses, I saw 15 other soldiers standing round watching. The first soldier was taking off my watch and engagement ring. Others

**My fiancé and six men were shot dead. The Turkish soldiers laughed at me and then I was raped.**

**GREEK CYPRIOT GIRL AGED 20**

**The Turkish soldiers cut off my father's hands and legs. Then they shot him while I watched.**

**GREEK CYPRIOT WOMAN AGED 32**

**They shot the men. My friend's wife said 'Why should I live without my husband?' A soldier shot her in the head.**

**GREEK CYPRIOT FARMER AGED 51**

were going to rape me — when one of them objected and told them not to be stupid."

"I will never forget him for saving me. He was quite unlike the rest — more like an Englishman with blond hair and blue eyes. He spoke to me in English."

"He helped me to my feet and said, 'All is OK now.'"

"The others tried to stop him, but he pulled out his gun and pushed his way through and gave me back to the other women."

"When I had recovered, after a few hours, I went to where the bushes had been burned by the shelling and rubbed charcoal over my face and hands, so I would be ugly

and they would not do that to me again."

The girl, too ashamed to reveal her name, added: "I cannot put into words the horror I feel at what happened to me. I think I would have preferred it if they had shot me."

Mrs Elena Mateidou, aged 28, was awakened by Turkish soldiers at Trimitih.

She said: "My husband and father were told to take off all their clothes and they walked us down a dry river bed."

"Then the soldiers separated the women and children and ushered us behind some olive trees. I heard a burst of shooting

and knew that they had been killed."

"Later they took us back to the village with our hands tied behind our backs. Two soldiers took me into a room in a deserted house where they raped me."

## Bodies

"One of them held a gun at my head while it was happening and said if I struggled he would shoot."

"Afterwards, a soldier took off my wedding ring and wore it himself."

Mrs Mateidou added: "I saw another woman being pulled into a bathroom where she too was raped."

"Later I went back to the

olive groves and found the bodies of my husband and father along with five other men. My father had been stabbed and my husband shot in the belly."

Later, United Nations soldiers brought the villagers food. "The Turks took it away and ate it themselves," said Mrs Mateidou.

Another woman who had been an intended rape victim was Miss Phrosia Melani, aged 32.

She said: "When I saw what was happening, I ran as quickly as I could. I saw the soldiers pointing guns at me, but I was too frightened to care."

"I hid in the olive groves and tried to get back to

where I had been separated from my father."

"I watched from the bushes as they cut off his hands and legs below the knees with a double-edged cutting knife."

"At first he screamed, and beat at them with his fists, but then he became quiet and did not utter a word. Then they shot him in the stomach while I watched."

Farmer Charitos Savvas, 51, saw his wife and two sons murdered.

"I was watering my orchard when the bombs started to explode," he said.

## Shooting

"With the rest of the village we tried to run away through the groves and river beds but the Turks caught us and we surrendered."

"They searched us, but no one had a gun."

"Then the shooting started. It was one by one to start with and I heard my 16-year-old boy George saying in a calm voice 'Daddy, they have shot me.'"

"I pulled him down and we fell behind a rock. He died there in my arms."

"An officer had been attracted by the shooting and

Continued on Page 22

## THE SUN SAYS

## Shame on them

**AS THE POLITICIANS vie to take credit for bringing a "ceasefire" to Cyprus, reports of appalling atrocities are filtering through from that tragic island.**

**For, while the peace talks went on, Turkish soldiers were killing and terrorising innocent civilians. The behaviour of these troops will**

**shock the world. As they are in Cyprus in the name of Turkey, that nation must immediately take action against the animals that wear its uniform.**

**If Turkey fails in this duty it will be stained with the same guilt as the Greek officers who set Cyprus alight again in the first place.**



## **A HORRIFYING STORY OF ATROCITIES**

IAN WALKER, OF "THE SUN", LONDON, REPORTS ON AUGUST 5, 1974

An attractive 20 year-old Greek Cypriot girl yesterday relived an hour of terror with the Turkish army when she was dragged into a ditch and brutally raped at gunpoint.

The girl was one of six villagers who gave the first horrifying eye witness accounts of their encounters with Turkish soldiers, after being rescued by United Nations soldiers.

Young wives told how they also had been raped, after being threatened with execution if they struggled.

A farmer wept as he described how his 16-year-old son was shot at point blank range and died in his arms.

A daughter watched Turkish soldiers cutting off her father's hands and legs before murdering him.

A four year-old girl showed reporters a bullet wound in her thigh when she was caught up in a firing squad.

The villagers are from Trimithi, Karmi and Ayios Georghios, three farming communities west of the holiday town of Kyrenia, which were directly in the path of the Turkish invading army. They have been trapped since the fighting began two weeks ago (20.7.74), and were only evacuated to the city of Nicosia by the United Nations on Saturday.

Yesterday at a press conference in a Nicosia orphanage they told their stories simply and without any prompting.

There is no direct confirmation of their horrifying experiences but it was clear to the international reporters who questioned them, that the stories of these ordinary peasant people, the women dressed in black with headscarves, were not faked or rehearsed and that their tears were genuine.

The 20-year-old girl wore a pretty yellow and white dress and sat under a painting of Jesus tending his flock as she described how she was raped.

She had been visiting her fiance who worked in a hotel near Kyrenia when the Turks attacked.

For the first twenty-four hours she sheltered with other villagers in a stable until they were finally discovered by Turkish soldiers.

She watched as her fiance and six other men were shot dead in cold blood. Only a few minutes after they had been solemnly promised that they would not be harmed.

*"After the shooting a Turkish soldier grabbed me and pulled me into a ditch. I struggled and tried to escape but he pushed me to the ground. He tore up my clothes and they were ripped up to my waist, then he started undressing himself.*

*Another Turkish soldier who was watching us had a nine month old baby in his arms and trying to save myself I shouted that the child was mine. But they laughed at me and threw the baby to the ground. I was then raped and after a few minutes I fainted.*

*When I came to my senses I saw fifteen other soldiers standing round watching. The first soldier was taking off my watch and engagement ring.*

*Others were going to rape me too, when one of them objected and told them not to be animals.*



*I will never forget him for saving me. He was quite unlike the rest — more like an Englishman with blond hair and blue eyes — and in fact he spoke to me in English.*

*He helped me to my feet and said all is O.K. now.*

*The others tried to stop him but he pulled out his gun and pushed his way through and gave me back to the other women.*

*When I had recovered after a few hours I went to where the bushes had been burned by the shelling and rubbed charcoal over my face and hands so that I would be ugly and they would not do that to me again. I cannot put into words the shame and horror I feel at what happened to me. I think I would have preferred it if they had shot me afterwards."*

The girl was the only one of the six who pleaded with us not to reveal her identity or take her photograph so she would not be shamed further.

Farmer Christos Savva Drakos (51) told us how he had seen his wife and two sons killed by the Turks.

*"I was watering my orchard when the bombs started to explode.*

*With the rest of the villagers we tried to run away through the groves and river beds but the Turks caught us up and we put our hands up and surrendered. They searched us but no-one had a gun. My friend had a box of cigarettes which they split up between them.*

*Then the shooting started. It was one by one to start and I heard my sixteen year old boy Georgios saying in a calm voice 'Daddy they have shot me.'*

*I pulled him down and we fell behind a rock, he died there in my arms.*

*An officer had been attracted by the shooting and he ran up to see what was going on.*

*He was furious with his men and ordered them to stop.*

*He found me hiding behind the rock and he embraced me and washed my face with water. I saw the rest of them lying on the ground.*

*My wife and my other boy Nicos who was only 13 were also dead. My friend's wife was terribly, badly injured and she told the officer: "Why would I live without my husband. Shoot me."*

*The officer shrugged his shoulders and walked off and a soldier shot her in the head."*

When the old man finished his story he was helped gently to his feet and went into a corner and cried.

I saw him trying to light a cigarette and his hand was trembling like a leaf.

When the Turkish authorities deny these allegations — which they will, I will remember the drawn face of that old man cowering in a corner, his body racked with tears.

This clearly was no actor or a man who had been ordered to lie for political propaganda. He was a poor man who had lost everything he ever possessed or loved in the world.

FRANK THOMPSON, OF THE "DAILY MAIL", LONDON, REPORTS ON AUGUST 10, 1974

Red eyed with weeping, women survivors of the Turkish invasion of northern Cyprus, today told their horrifying tales of murder, torture and rape as the heavily armed Turks swept through Greek Cypriot mountain villages.

One girl told of seeing her grandfather shot after his hands and legs were cut off by the Turks.

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Another described how her fiance was shot, the engagement ring ripped from her finger and how she was raped by a soldier watched by a dozen others.

And a little girl, named Stella, dressed in a bright flowered dress was brought before newsmen with a bullet wound in her leg: She was, it was claimed, in the arms of her uncle when he was shot dead.

The people who described the brutalities, were among five hundred villagers — mostly women — from the villages of Ayios Yeorgios, Trimithi and Karmi just a few miles from the Kyrenia bridgehead where thirty thousand Turkish troops poured ashore.

They said, their husbands had been rounded up by the invaders, many of them tied hand and foot, and most of them shot in front of their families. Most of them quizzed by the press were simple peasants who had never strayed far from their homes in the hills.

Today, as they told their stories in the orphanage where they are now staying in Nicosia, Cypriot President, Glafcos Clerides, sent appeals to the leaders of fifty countries including Britain begging support against atrocities and the actions of the Turks since the ceasefire agreement was signed.

B.B.C. BROADCAST. 08.00 HRS, AUGUST 23, 1974

David McNeal has sent to B.B.C. the following report:

*"Soldiers from the Swedish contingent have taken reporters to the village of Tavrou, on the Panhandle, where they were shown the body of a 17-year old Greek Cypriot girl, who had been shot dead. A B.B.C. colleague, who saw the body, said he was told, the girl had been shot after she and her two sisters had resisted attempt by Turkish soldiers to rape them."*



4 The Daily Telegraph, Monday, July 23, 1974

## KNOCK AT DOOR— THEN 'TURKS SHOT MY HUSBAND'

By A. J. McILROY in Kyrenia

A LONDON housewife yesterday described how she watched Turkish soldiers line up seven unarmed Greek Cypriot men and shoot them dead with pistols. It happened after the Turkish invasion of northern Cyprus when she ran and hid for 72 hours to save herself and her four-year-old son.

Mrs. Margaret Gavrielides, 36, of Streatham Hill, whose Greek husband, Vrasidas, 45, is a tax accountant in London, is among more than 600 refugees, most of them Greek, held by the Turks under United Nations supervision in the Dome Hotel at Kyrenia.

After she had sent her son, Andrew, to play with other children "because I don't want him to have to be reminded of what happened," Mrs Gavrielides said: "I was staying on holiday with my husband at the Klearchos Hotel, some six miles outside Kyrenia, with three other English couples.

"On the Saturday morning at 5.50 my husband went to the window of our room and said 'My God, they are bombing Kyrenia.' We saw the smoke. We took what we could and carried Andrew out of the hotel. "We saw the bombs falling from the Turkish jets as we ran into the bushes. We lay down. I was terrified and my husband shouted we had better run again because he had seen the big ships turning and ready to bombard us.

"The shelling started and we got separated from the others. We don't know what happened to them and I think now that my husband is dead. But that happened later.

"We found a place to hide in the lemon groves. The shells were coming and it was so noisy. We found a house while others passed us and ran on towards the hills. Because of Andrew we decided to stay in the house.

"There was food and water, and next morning we heard sounds of stamping feet and a knock on the door, on which we had hung a Union Jack to show we were British.

### 'Pieces of arm blown away'

"My husband opened the door and they shot him. I saw pieces of his arm and shoulder blown away. The blood poured out and when I told them I was British they let me bandage his wound. But the blood was all over me.

"The soldiers were still advancing and those who shot my husband left us. We got outside into the lemon groves again, sat down and he was in a bad way.

"Some old women, Greeks, came and there was water and grapes. Some Greek men came, too, and the English-speaking Turkish officer was good to us. But he went away and other soldiers came. They walked over to us clicking their fingers as they walked.

"They got the men out and

lined them up. Six or seven of them, there were. I knew what was going to happen and I turned Andrew away. The soldiers — no officer was there — took out their pistols and shot the men dead.

"I could not stop there. I saw them aim at me as I ran away with my boy. I threw myself down to try to hide and was separated from my husband. The Turkish soldiers motioned me to come back.

"I saw someone lifting a gun, to aim, but we ran on and I lost contact with my husband. I haven't heard from him since. "I knew Turkish soldiers were near. I could hear them and see their boots through the undergrowth.

"I decided then I had to try to get back to the hotel. We went towards the town and almost reached the hotel when we heard the sound of the heavy march of soldiers and I thought I could go no longer.

"There was an outburst of firing from the shore and I knew they were trying to clear out any snipers from the groves. A Commander in a camouflaged helmet saw us and I shouted 'please God help us. I am English.'

"He came towards us and then into the hotel himself to find our passports.

"I kept thinking about my husband as I tidied Andrew up. Then by stages they got us through by jeep to Turkish marines and then to the United Nations, who brought us."

## Ceasefire broken by Turks

THE Turkish side violated the ceasefire yesterday for the second time in 24 hours, setting fire to Greek shops along the green line dividing the Greek and Turkish sectors of Nicosia, the Cyprus government claimed.

A U.N. peace force spokesman confirmed that Turkish tanks and infantry advanced to enter the Greek Cypriot village at Athina less than a mile from the British sovereign base area of Dhekelia, in South Cyprus on Wednesday.

The spokesman said the situation continued to be quiet throughout the island.

### EVACUATION

He added that in continuing efforts in the humanitarian field the peace force helped evacuate 66 elderly Greek Cypriots to a geriatric home in Larnaca.

More than a third of Cyprus's population are now refugees, a U.N. spokesman said in Nicosia.

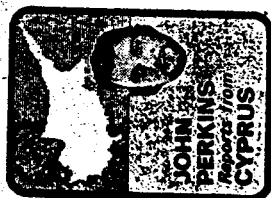
Out of a total of 226,000 refugees, 183,800 are Greek Cypriots and 42,800 are Turkish.

EASTERN DAILY PRESS,  
August 30, 1974

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# JUNGLE LAW RULES ON HORROR ISLAND



The laying waste of Cyprus is almost complete. Which ever way you turn the landscape resembles some second-rate science fiction horror story. The desolation and destruction is frightening.

Deserted villages, empty and looted houses, abandoned cars, badly damaged buildings, withering crops, dead and dying animals and thousand upon thousand homeless and despairing people.

Nowhere is more symbolic of the mass destruction of this once fertile island than the town of Kyrenia — the northern port famous for its cycle-

men and fir-covered hills, scenic views and ancient buildings. The holiday brochure describes a first visit there as unforgettable experience — and it still is, but for vastly different reasons.

The hillside overlooking the town are now blackened and charred by fire, the buildings

empty husks crumbling and falling after the onslaught of war. The lush lemon groves, wit for lack of water, and hardly a house or shop remains untouched by the looters.

The only people moving in the area are soldiers. The only vehicles, tanks and army lorries. The animals are slowly beginning to die. Dead

cats, and chickens too weak to move out of the way, litter the roads like confetti and by the roadside donkeys and cattle lie down in the shade breathing slowly and deeply as the life ebbs from their skinny carcasses.

During 14 days on this tragic island it is all too easy to become biased

about such sickening sights because they are so commonplace, but some will remain for ever razor sharp in the memory.

The despair of the refugees is written indelibly on the faces of the people squatting in their makeshift shelters in the Athia Forest.

Rich and poor gather straw from nearby fields for their bed, and fight and bribe each other for one empty beer can in which to carry water and soup.

But perhaps the saddest aspect of the war is the looting. To see people stripping the homes of other people who were once their neighbours, to see the wanton destruction of a family's possessions out of sheer hate says little for the future of the island.

LIVERPOOL ECHO, August 31, 1974



# N119517 Turk rejects Prince's plea for shot boy

From Stephen Cook

**A TURKISH lieutenant today refused to allow Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan to take a Greek Cypriot boy with a bullet in his head to hospital.**

**The Prince, the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees, had driven through difficult terrain to reach the village of Voni.**

There in a church he talked to refugees, including the boy, 14-year-old Georgi Iasis.

He said he had been shot and still had a bullet in his head. His head was bandaged. The Prince decided that he should go to the hospital, and told him to get into a car.

But Lieutenant Coshar took hold of the boy's arm and pulled him away and told him to go back into the church.

The Prince had moved away to talk to some children and women who were being held by the Turks.

When told that the boy had been stopped from getting into the car, he argued with a colonel and the lieutenant.

"The boy needs medical treatment," said the Prince. "We will take him, have the bullet removed and bring him back. You have my guarantee. I just want him treated."

The Prince pointed to the lieutenant: "If he had a bullet in him, we would even treat him — if he gave his permission."

But it was no use — the officer was adamant and eventually the Prince agreed that permission should be sought and that a joint UN and Red Cross team would return to collect him.

## Guarantee

The bargaining went on in the grounds of the school where the children were held. The sun was getting lower.

"Tomorrow the boy sees a doctor again — I guarantee," said the colonel.

The Prince then pointed out that it was a humanitarian matter and that he wanted the boy to have the bullet taken out.

The lieutenant still said no. So it was agreed that the team should return the next day.

The Prince turned to the lieutenant as he left: "I hope you never have a bullet in the head."

The lieutenant's mouth gaped and he could only grunt.

They drove with the Prince for most of the afternoon before reaching the village. Once we had to turn back after torrential rain turned a track into a quagmire. His car nearly became stuck.

Then, later at another village it was discovered that refugees he wanted to see had been moved. It took almost an hour to get permission to move on to Voni because of the constant need to get military permission to move in certain areas.

The Prince is in Cyprus to assess the refugee situation on both sides and check on their needs.



# Turks stop UN food convoys

21145/M

**TURKISH** forces in Cyprus have stopped the United Nations sending convoys of urgently-needed food, medical supplies and drinking water to refugees cut off by the fighting a UN spokesman in Episkopi said today.

SOUTH WALES ARGUS, July 30, 1974

## Refugees

About 1,000 Greek Cypriots and thirty Britons are holed up in the Dome Hotel in Turkish-held Kyrenia on the north coast of the island.

Some of them have been trapped there since the Turks invaded ten days ago and others have crept for safety through the Turkish lines during the night.

They are reported to have sufficient food for the moment but things could get worse if the convoys are not allowed through from Nicosia.

The UN spokesman said the Turks refused to allow a food and water convoy through on the road to Kyrenia yesterday, and the lorries had to return to Nicosia.

The Turks told the UN that they would take over the delivery of the supplies themselves, but the UN declined.

Apart from the refugees stranded in the Dome, a big white-painted hotel on the sea-front which has long been a favourite with British tourists, there are about 2,000 Greek Cypriots at the village of Bellapais on the mountainside above Kyrenia who are surrounded by Turks.

*A few miserable survivors of their families wandered in fear and trembling, among the ruins of churches, their hiding places.*  
ST. AUGUSTINE (604 A.D.)



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PEUPLE, 18 Septembre 1974

## Deux Cypriotes sur cinq ont acquis désormais le statut de réfugié

(De notre envoyé spécial à Chypre)

**L'**OCCUPATION par l'armée turque du nord de Chypre a entraîné l'exode de 200.000 Cypriotes grecs environ, selon les chiffres de la Croix-Rouge internationale. Cela veut dire, les Cypriotes grecs représentant 80 p.c. environ d'une population de 600.000 habitants, que deux Cypriotes sur cinq ont tout abandonné devant l'avance turque et ont acquis le statut de réfugié.

L'exode, qui a commencé le 14 août, lorsque l'armée turque entreprit de tracer la fameuse « ligne Attila », qui divise Chypre d'est en ouest, n'est pas encore terminé. Des taxis bondés et des camions transportant tout

un bric-à-brac continuant d'emprunter la grand-route de Nicosie à la côte méridionale, grand-route que l'armée turque ne s'est pas soucies d'occuper. Et le flot d'émigrés s'en va grossir ainsi la population et les camps de Limas-

sol dont le nombre d'habitants a quasiment doublé en quelques jours. Le gouvernement et la Croix-Rouge entreprennent alors un lent et pénible recensement puis la distribution du pain, du raisin et des boîtes de conserves.

Le nombre total de grecs est estimé par la Rouge internationale à deux cent mille. Leur nom évidemment, impossible à officialiser. Echappés, exemple aux fiches officielles.

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*They regarded neither the infirmities of age nor of sex, neither the dignity of the noble nor the sanctity of the priest.  
ST. AUGUSTINE (604 A.D.)*

réfugiés qui se sont installés timidement dans les banlieues de Limassol, dans des jardins ou des terrains vagues, sous les arbres. C'est là, dans l'ombre, agglutinés en petits groupes comme des animaux étranges, qu'ils attendent chaque jour l'eau et la nourriture de leurs nouveaux voisins. C'est de dessous ces arbres que s'attache à les débusquer la Croix-Rouge pour les acheminer dans le camp, leur donner la couverture de la Croix-Rouge internationale.

Leur situation est toujours précaire. Leur dénuement est commun à tous les camps de réfugiés. Dépendant en tout désormais de la charité des autres, leur fierté se réfugie maintenant dans leurs

origines. Ils sont Grecs de Famagouste, de Kyrenia, de Lefka, de Morphou, de Nicosie ou vous épellent les noms de leurs villages avec application.

Lorsque les Turcs lancèrent leur seconde offensive, un dockeur de Famagouste passa quatre jours dans les collines entourant le port puis il se résigna enfin à gagner Limassol. « Nous avons peur des soldats turcs, dit-il au nom de tous. Nous vivions en paix avec les Turcs et j'ai des tas d'amis dans le port. Je travaille avec eux. Nous ne voulons que vivre en paix. Que les soldats turcs, grecs et britanniques s'en aillent. » Il revient en courant pour ajouter : « Je veux le retour de Makarios ». L'âge d'or désormais...

A Limassol, les camps, contrairement à ce qu'on pourrait peut-être imaginer, ne bourdonnent pas de récits d'horreur, d'atrocités de l'armée turque. Le bruit du canon, l'approche de la fusillade ou la rumeur publique ont suffi à déclencher l'exode car dans la Chypre grecque, rien ne paraît aussi contagieux que la peur et la haine du soldat turc. A cette peur est venue s'ajouter l'incertitude. Personne n'ose évaluer la durée de son séjour dans l'école, l'église, le couvent des bonnes sœurs. On sait simplement que l'armée turque ne permettra pas aux exilés de retourner dans leurs villes et leurs villages aussi longtemps que la crise n'aura pas trouvé de solution au moins

provisoire. Ils savent que le bétail abandonné meurt dans les campagnes mais ils se racontent l'histoire de ces quatre Cypriotes grecs qui osèrent retourner et furent abattus.

La plus terrible incertitude se lisait sur les visages de ces quatre enfants et adolescents étendus sur une couverture en dessous d'un olivier. Les mouches ne laissaient pas de répit à la plus jeune, une petite fille de six ans. Ils viennent de la région de Kyrenia, d'Assomatos, dans les collines de Pendaktylios. Ils racontent comment ils mirent deux jours pour traverser à pied toute l'île, du nord au sud, laissant derrière leurs parents « qui, eux, ne savaient pas courir ». X. G.

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## Une course contre la montre pour loger les 234.000 réfugiés de Chypre avant les froids

Nicosie, 17 (A.P. et A.F.P.)

Le problème des 234.000 réfugiés de Chypre est le plus dramatique que l'on ait connu depuis la Deuxième Guerre mondiale, a déclaré un des experts américains engagés, avec les équipes de la Croix-Rouge, dans une course contre la montre pour nourrir et loger cette foule de déshérités.

Des Etats-Unis à la Chi-

ne, des dizaines de nations ont fourni des aliments, des lits, des couvertures et de l'argent. Le pape Paul VI a dépêché deux envoyés spéciaux. Le prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, haut-commissaire des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés, a installé un bureau à Nicosie.

Dans la zone occupée par les Turcs, les envoyés de la Croix-Rouge Internationale

doivent parfois utiliser des haut-parleurs pour rassurer les Cypriotes d'origine grecque qui se terrent par peur des troupes d'occupation.

Le gouvernement cyprio- te estime qu'il faudrait environ dix millions de francs belges par jour pour loger et nourrir les réfugiés. Les Nations-Unies ont lancé un appel à la solidarité inter-

nationale pour recueillir un milliard de francs belges. L'Organisation a elle-même fourni l'aide la plus importante, évaluée à quelque 25 millions de FB.

De nombreux réfugiés sont déjà logés sous des tentes, mais il en reste encore des milliers qui n'ont pas trouvé d'abri.

— Nous pouvons fournir des tentes, mais il va bien-



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tôt faire très froid et je ne sais pas ce que nous pourrions faire si les réfugiés n'ont pas pu regagner leurs maisons d'ici là, a déclaré l'un des experts américains.

#### LA SOLUTION N'EST PAS PROCHE

Pourtant, le drame ne semble pas proche de son dénouement. Certains parlent même d'un « problème à la palestinienne », car ils craignent que les camps de réfugiés ne deviennent permanents comme ils le sont depuis un quart de siècle au Proche-Orient.

Des dons en provenance de dizaines de pays sont attendus avec impatience dans l'île. La France a fait déjà parvenir 21,5 tonnes de lait en poudre, deux tonnes d'aliments pour enfants, 150 tonnes d'aliments ri-

ches en protéines, 8.192 lits de camps, 20 tonnes de médicaments et 110.776 couvertures.

La coopération internationale fonctionne sans heurt, de l'avis des secouristes de la Croix-Rouge. Mais sur place, les problèmes abondent.

Ainsi, les chauffeurs dent. Ainsi, les chauffeurs de camions turcs et grecs ne peuvent-ils pas franchir la ligne de cessez-le-feu, et ce sont les envoyés de la Croix-Rouge qui sont obligés d'acheminer les secours.

Dans la zone turque, l'armée contrôle sévèrement les déplacements, et il est le plus souvent nécessaire de faire distribuer l'aide internationale par le canal du Croissant Rouge turc.

Récemment encore, les Turcs interdisaient l'accès

de certaines zones à la Croix-Rouge.

Les opérations de secours aéroportées ne peuvent utiliser que l'aéroport militaire britannique d'Akrotiri, car l'aéroport international, endommagé par des bombardements, est fermé depuis deux mois.

Tous les moyens sont bons pour aider ces milliers de malheureux, et les missions internationales viennent de demander au gouvernement cypriot d'ouvrir les hôtels abandonnés par les touristes, ce qui permettrait déjà de loger dix mille sans abri.

#### M. CLERIDES PEU ENCOURAGEANT...

Le président de la Communauté cypriot grecque,

M. Glafcos Cleridès, a averti, mardi, les Grecs de l'île qu'une « longue lutte » restait à soutenir, car peu de progrès avaient été faits dans les discussions de Nicosie et l'on refusait toujours, du côté turc, d'autoriser les réfugiés grecs à retourner dans leurs maisons du Nord.

M. Cleridès a précisé qu'il n'y avait pas « la moindre chance » qu'une solution pacifique soit trouvée si quarante pour cent de l'île doivent rester aux mains des Turcs, et 200.000 personnes être « réduites à l'état de réfugiés permanents ».

D'autre part, les Cypriotes grecs ont été appelés à « faire des sacrifices, en oubliant le niveau de vie auquel ils étaient habitués »

LA CÔTE LIBRE, 27 Août 1974



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# THE GUARDIAN

**The rape of northern Cyprus**





The Crucifix from the church  
of St. Procopios at the village of Syngrassi.



## THE RAPE OF NORTHERN CYPRUS

by  
John Fielding.

As Unesco suppressed an expert report on Turkish treatment of the churches of northern Cyprus, a TV team slipped away from the surveillance and brought back grim evidence of looting and desecration for ITV's *This Week* tonight. *Thames* TV correspondent JOHN FIELDING reports.

ALMOST TWO YEARS after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, a Unesco report on the looting and vandalism of Greek churches in the occupied north of the island has been suppressed for fear of upsetting both Greeks and Turks.

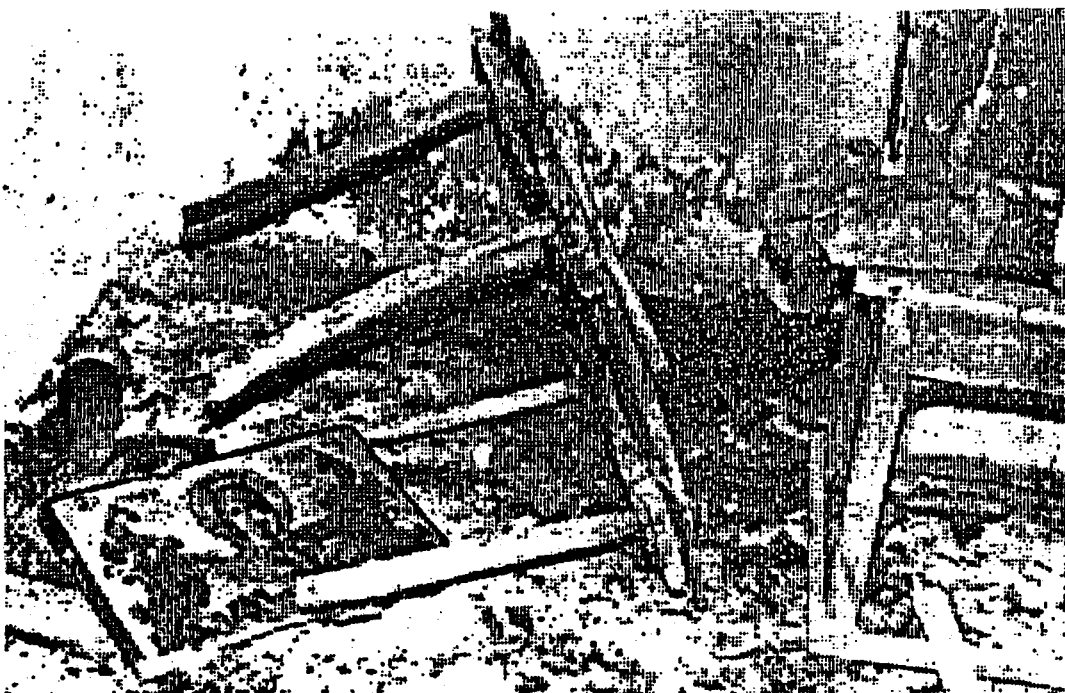
The 100-page report was prepared for Unesco by Jacques Dalibard, a world authority on religious works of art. Because its conclusions were too well documented to be ignored, and seemed certain to generate an international storm, Unesco asked Mr. Dalibard to produce a shorter, bowdlerised version. This second report of only five pages, couched in innocuous terms, was prepared for publication last month although even then Unesco demanded a statement on the cover disclaiming any responsibility for Mr. Dalibard's views.

But two weeks ago, Mr. Dalibard was caught in the propaganda crossfire between Greeks and Turks over allegations that the Greeks had burned to the ground one of Cyprus's most famous mosques at Peristerona, west of Nicosia. When Mr. Dalibard visited the mosque, found it undamaged and had the temerity to say so, he quickly found all cooperation from the Turkish Cypriot administration withdrawn.

He has returned to his home in Ottawa angry and disillusioned—and Unesco has shelved even his abridged report. The incident is a depressing indicator of Unesco's attitude and the Turkish Cypriots' calculated disregard for the truth.

So broad is the divide and so deep the bitterness between the two Cypriot communities now, that the true facts on matters as sensitive as religious looting, desecration, and vandalism are almost impossible to obtain. The World Council of Churches has addressed itself to the problem twice since the invasion, but its reports are themselves so circumscribed as to be worthless. Dr. John Taylor, the council's assistant director of Dialogue with People of Living Faiths and Ideologies visited Cyprus in November, 1974, and in February last year. Both his reports were the comfortable products of escorted tours.





On the evidence of two weeks surreptitious driving round the occupied areas with my colleague Martin Smith, having slipped the official escort that accompanies all journalists by leaving the hotel at 6 each morning and returning in time for breakfast, I can only conclude that Dr. Taylor and his colleagues either carried diplomacy to the point of becoming disingenuous, or they kept their eyes shut.

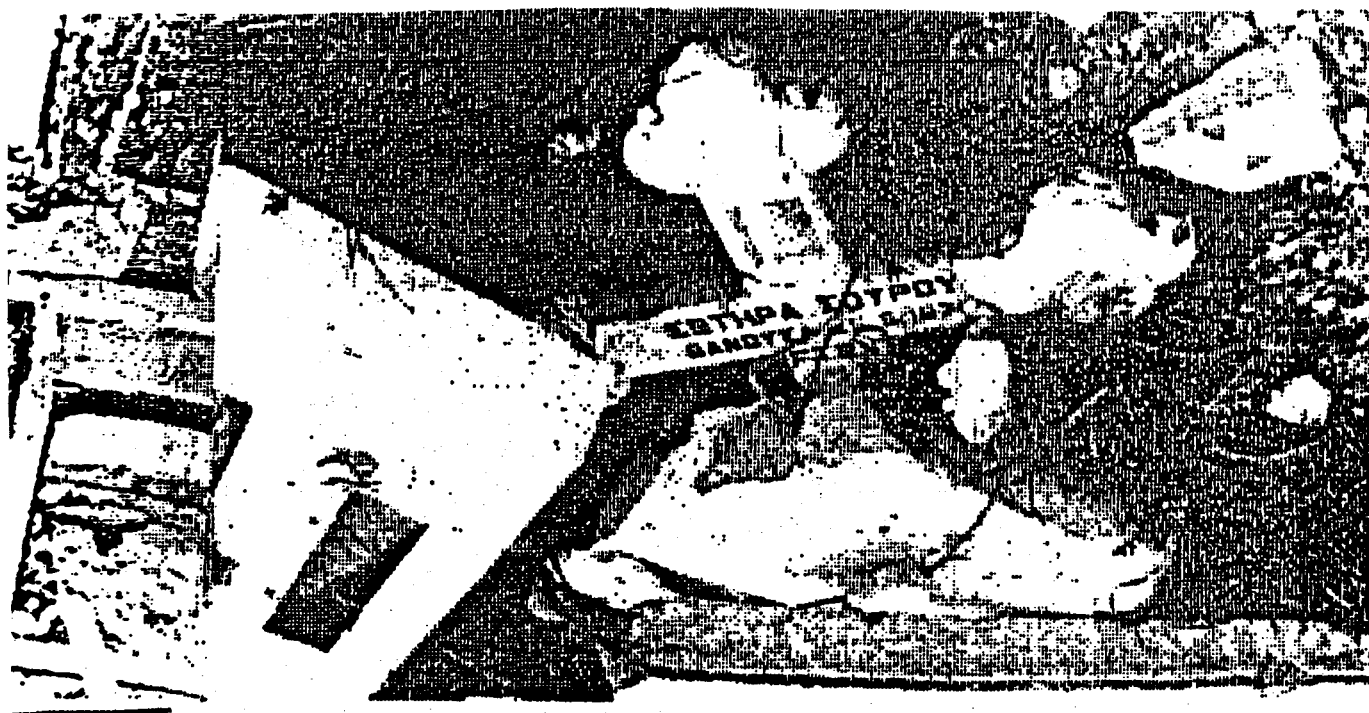
The vandalism and desecration are so methodical and so widespread that they amount to institutionalised obliteration of everything sacred to a Greek. Overtly or covertly the process must have been perceived and approved by an administration that only a fortnight ago was mobilising international Moslem opinion to protest over the burning down of a mosque that is in fact still standing intact—we filmed it.

The harsh lies are deeply rooted in the memories and mythology of massacre and spoliation in the 103 Turkish villages destroyed by Greeks in 1963. Since the invasion of 1974, it is the Greek churches, perceived as monuments to oppression and symbols of a divisive constitution that made the Turks second class citizens, that have borne the revenge.

We visited 26 former Greek villages. Only four churches from that number could be described as being in decent condition. We found not a single undesecrated graveyard.

In some instances, an entire graveyard of 50 or more tombs had been reduced to pieces of rubble no larger than a matchbox. In Diavlos,





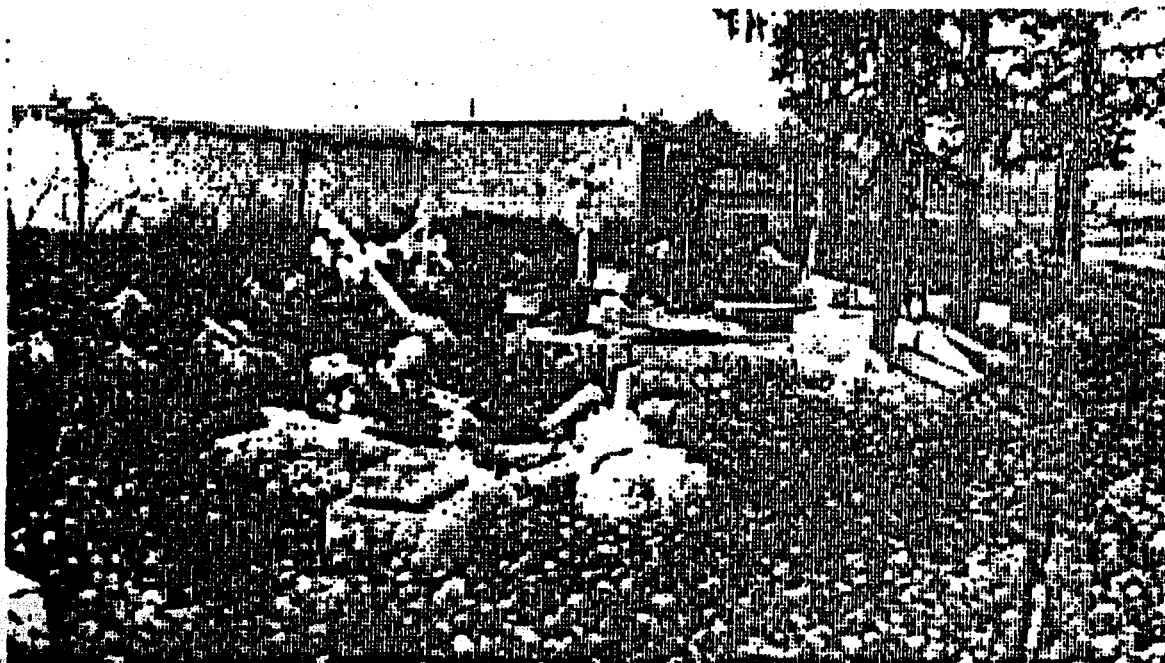
the north coast village from which every remaining Greek was forcibly removed one night last year, we found a particularly brutal example. En route, in the mountains to the south, we found the chapel of Ayios Demetrios at Asdhaua empty but for the remains of the altar plinth, and that was souled with human excrement.

At Syngrosis, the church interior was smashed beyond recognition, littered with the remains of icons, pews, and beer bottles. The broken crucifix was drenched in urine. At Ayios Yeorgios north of Famagusta the church tower was apparently in process of demolition, with one of its four pillars knocked away. The roof was holed and windows smashed.

At Lefkoniko, the church furniture was piled outside in the ruin, and half a dozen icons strewn across the rubble in the churchyard. One of the churches in Limnia was utterly wrecked apart from the four walls. In a corner lay a stinking pile of household refuse. The church at Piyi was a mass of wrecked furniture, glass, and icons, so was the impressive church at Peristerona, a mile away. Guidhouras church had apparently taken three direct shell hits, although nothing else in the vicinity showed signs of battle. The interior was a shambles, overlooked by an armless Christ on a smashed crucifix.

Tombs gaped open wherever we went. Massive marble slabs weighing several hundredweight had simply been tossed aside or broken into





tiny fragments. Crosses bearing the pictures of those buried beneath—and usually reinforced with steel inside the stone—had been flattened and destroyed. We found the most extensive desecration at Piyi, Stylos, Ayios Sergios, Syngrosis, Gypsoi, Trikonio, Lapithos, Ardhana, Dhavlos, Prastio, Gaidhouras, Milea, Pyrga, Limnia and Palekythro. In many instances the grass had not yet grown over the rubble, suggesting that the blame cannot be laid, for instance, on the anger of the invading Turkish army.

Unaware of our discovery, Rauf Denktash, President of the *de facto* Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, told me blandly. "I think religious places should be guarded and protected. We are doing our best to protect religious property on our side as far as we can. It means keeping it closed, so that there is no access to the church, and naturally if there is a need for repairs someone has to look after it. The first thing we did was to put locks on the doors or nail them down...."

We found perhaps the most upsetting sight at the tiny Antiphonitis Monastery, miles up an unmade track in the fragrant pines of the Pentadaktylos Mountains. Doors were battered in, eleventh and twelfth century treasures looted, fifteenth century frescoes plastered with asbestos cement, the newer icons smashed, fires had been lit, and the floor was strewn with bottles and filth. All this needed a special measure of depraved dedication, for it requires time and effort just to make the climb. Before departing, someone chalked the date—March 6, 1975—on the wrecked iconostasis.





A church at Prastio, Messaoria.  
(It was fiercely bombarded by the Turks.)

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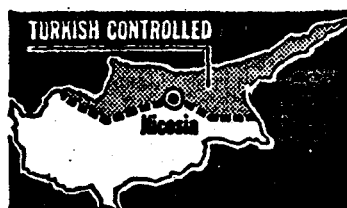




What secret report tells about Turk atrocities



# The terrible secrets of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus



*The plight of Cyprus, with 40 per cent of the island still occupied by Turkish troops who invaded in the summer of 1974, is well known. But never before has the full story been told of what happened during and after the invasion. This article is based on the secret report of the European Commission of Human Rights. For obvious reasons, Insight has withheld the names of witnesses who gave evidence to the Commission*

## INSIGHT

### Killing

**Relevant Article of Human Rights Convention:** Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law.

**Charge made by Greek-Cypriots:** The Turkish army embarked on

a systematic course of mass killings of civilians unconnected with any war activity.

**Turkish Defence:** None offered, but jurisdiction challenged. By letter dated November 27, 1975, Turkey told the Commission it refused to accept the Greek-Cypriot administration's right



to go to the commission, "since there is no authority which can properly require the Turkish government to recognise against its will the legitimacy of a government which has usurped the powers of the state in violation of the constitution of which Turkey is a guarantor." No defence therefore offered to any other charges either.

Evidence given to the commission: Witness Mrs K said that on July 21, 1974, the second day of the Turkish invasion, she and a group of villagers from Elia were captured when, fleeing from bombardment, they tried to reach a range of mountains. All 12 men arrested were civilians. They were separated from the women and shot in front of the women, under orders of a Turkish officer. Some of the men were holding children, three of whom were wounded.

Written statements referred to two more group killings: at Trinitia eyewitnesses told of the deaths of five men (two shepherds aged 60 and 70, two masons of 20 and 60, and a 19-year-old plumber). At Palekythron 36 Greek Cypriot soldiers being held prisoner were killed by their captors, according to the second statement.

Witness S gave evidence of two other mass killings at Palekythron. In each case, between 30 and 40 soldiers who had surrendered to the advancing Turks were shot. In the second case, the witness said, "the soldiers were transferred to the kilns of the village where they were shot dead and burnt in order not to leave details of what had happened."

Seventeen members of two neighbouring families including 10 women and five children aged between two and nine were also killed in cold blood at Palekythron, reported witness H, a doctor. Further killings des-

cribed in the doctor's notes, recording evidence related to him by patients (either eye-witnesses or victims) included:

- Execution of eight civilians taken prisoner by Turkish soldiers in the area of Prastio, one day after the ceasefire on August 16, 1974.

- Killing by Turkish soldiers of five unarmed Greek Cypriot soldiers who had sought refuge in a house at Voni.

- Shooting of four women, one of whom survived by pretending she was dead.

Further evidence, taken in refugee camps and in the form of written statements, described killings of civilians in homes, streets or fields, as well as the killing of people under arrest or in detention. Eight statements described the killing of soldiers not in combat; five statements referred to a mass grave found in Dheryda.

Commission's verdict: By 14 votes to one, the commission considered there were "very strong indications" of violation of Article 2 and killings "committed on a substantial scale."

## Rape

Relevant article: No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Charge by Greek-Cypriots: Turkish troops were responsible for wholesale and repeated rapes of women of all ages from 12 to 71, sometimes to such an extent that the victims suffered haemorrhages or became mental wrecks. In some areas, enforced prostitution was practised, all women and girls of a village being collected and put into separate rooms in empty houses where they were raped repeatedly.

In certain cases members of the same family were repeatedly

officers. A man (name withheld) reported that his wife was stabbed in the neck while resisting rape. His granddaughter, aged six, had been stabbed and killed by Turkish soldiers attempting to rape her.

A Red Cross witness said that in August 1974, while the island's telephones were still working, the Red Cross Society received calls from Palekythron and Kapoti reporting rapes. The Red Cross also took care of 38 women released from Voni and Gypsou detention camps: all had been raped, some in front of their husbands and children. Others had been raped repeatedly or put in houses frequented by Turkish soldiers.

These women were taken to Alrotiri hospital, in the British Sovereign Base Area, where they were treated. Three were found to be pregnant. Reference was also made to several abortions performed at the base. Commission's verdict: By 12 votes to one the commission found "that the incidents of rape described in the cases referred to and regarded as established constitute 'inhuman treatment' an *actus inhumanus* of Article 3 for which Turkey is responsible under the convention."

## Torture

Relevant article: see above under Rape

Charge by Greek-Cypriots: Hundreds of people, including children, women and pensioners, were victims of systematic torture and savage and humiliating treatment during their detention by the Turkish army. They were beaten, sometimes to the extent of being incapacitated. Many were subjected to whipping, breaking of their teeth, knocking their heads against walls, beating with electrified clubs, stabbing of cigarettes on their skin, jumping and stepping on their chests and

raped, some of them in front of their own children. In other cases women were brutally raped in public.

Rapes were on many occasions accompanied by brutalities such as violent biting of the victims causing severe wounds, banging their heads on the floor and wringing their throats almost to the point of suffocation. In some cases attempts to rape were followed by the stabbing or killing of the victims, victims included pregnant and mentally-retarded women.

Evidence given to commission: Testimony of doctors C and H, who examined the victims. Eye-witnesses and hearsay witnesses also gave evidence, and the commission had before it written statements from 41 alleged victims.

Dr H said he had confirmed rape in 70 cases, including:

- A mentally-retarded girl of 24 was raped in her house by 20 soldiers. When she started screaming they threw her from the second-floor window. She fractured her spine and was paralysed.

- One day after their arrival at Voni, Turks took girls to a nearby house and raped them;
- One woman from Voni was raped on three occasions by four persons each time. She became pregnant;
- One girl, from Palekythron, who was held with others in a house, was taken out at gun-point and raped;

- At Tanvu, Turkish soldiers tried to rape a 17-year-old schoolgirl. She resisted and was shot dead;
- A woman from Gypsou told Dr H that 25 girls were kept by Turks at Marathouvouno as prostitutes.

Another witness said his wife was raped in front of their children. Witness S told of 25 girls who complained to Turkish officers about being raped and were raped again by the



hands, pouring dirty liquids on them, piercing them with bayonets, etc.

Many, it was said, were ill-treated to such an extent that they became mental and physical wrecks. The brutalities complained of reached their climax after the ceasefire agreements; in fact, most of the acts described were committed at a time when Turkish armed forces were not engaged in any war activities.

**EVIDENCE to Commission:** Main witness was schoolteacher, one of 2,000 Greek Cypriot men deported to Turkey. He stated that he and his fellow detainees were repeatedly beaten after their arrest, on their way to Adana (in Turkey), in jail in Adana and in prison camp at Amasya.

On ship to Turkey: "That was another moment of terrible beating again. We were tied all the time. I lost the sense of touch. I could not feel anything for about two or three months. Every time we asked for water or spoke we were being beaten."

Arriving at Adana: "... then, one by one, they led us to prisons, through a long corridor ... Going through that corridor was another terrible experience. There were about 100 soldiers from both sides with sticks, clubs and with their fists beating every one of us while going to the other end of the corridor. I was beaten at least 50 times until I reached the other end.

In Adana anyone who said he wanted to see a doctor was beaten. "Beating was on the agenda every day. There were one or two very good, very nice people, but they were afraid to show their kindness, as they told us."

Witness P spoke of:  
● A fellow prisoner who was kicked in the mouth. He lost several teeth "and his lower jaw came off in pieces."

● A Turkish officer, a karate student, who exercised every day by hitting prisoners.

● Fellow prisoners who were

hung by the feet over the hole of a lavatory for hours.

● A Turkish second lieutenant who used to prick all prisoners with a pin when they were taken into a yard.

Evidence from Dr H said that prisoners were in an emaciated condition on their return to Cyprus. On nine occasions he had found signs of wounds.

The doctor gave a general description of conditions in Adana and in detention camps in Cyprus (at Pavlides Garage and the Saray Prison in the Turkish quarter of Nicosia) as reported to him by former detainees. Food, he said, consisted of one-eighth of a loaf of bread a day, with occasional olives; there were two buckets of water and two mugs which were never cleaned, from which about 1,000 people had to drink; toilets were filthy, with faeces rising over the basins; floors were covered with faeces and urine; in jail in Adana prisoners were kept 76 to 'cell with three towels between them and one block of soap per eight persons per month to wash themselves and their clothes.

One man, it was alleged, had to amputate his own toes with a razor blade as a consequence of ill-treatment. Caught in Achra with another man, they had been beaten up with hard objects. When he had asked for a glass of water he was given a glass full of urine. His toes were then stepped on until they became blue, swollen and eventually gangrenous. (The other man was said to have been taken to hospital in Nicosia, where he agreed to have his legs amputated. He did not survive the operation.)

According to witness S, "hundreds of Greek Cypriots were beaten and dozens were executed. They have cut off their ears in some cases, like the case of Palekythiro and Trahomi. . . ."

(Verbatim record)  
Verdict by commission: By 12 votes to one, the commission concluded that the prisoners were

in a number of cases physically ill-treated by Turkish soldiers. "These acts of ill-treatment caused considerable injuries and in at least one case, the death of the victim. By their severity they constitute inhuman treatment" in the sense of Article 3, for which Turkey is responsible under the convention."

## Looting

**Relevant article:** Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions.

**Charge by Greek Cypriots:** In all Turkish-occupied areas, the Turkish army systematically looted houses and business premises of Greek Cypriots.

**Evidence to commission:** Looting in Kyrenia was described by witness C: "... The first days of looting of the shops was done by the army, of heavy things like refrigerators, laundry machines, television sets" (verbatim record).

For weeks after the invasion, he said, he had watched Turkish naval ships taking on board the looted goods.

Witness K, a barrister, described the pillage of Famagusta: "At two o'clock an organised, systematic, terrifying, shocking, unbelievable looting started. . . . We heard the breaking of doors, some of them iron doors, smashing of glass, and we were waiting for them any minute to enter the house. This lasted for about four hours."

Written statements by eye-witnesses of looting were corroborated by several reports by the secretary-general of the United Nations.

**Verdict of Commission:** The commission accepted that looting and robbery on an extensive scale, by Turkish troops and Turkish Cypriots, had taken place. By 12 votes to one, it established that there had been deprivation of possessions of Greek Cypriots on a large scale.

## Other charges

On four counts, the commission concluded that Turkey had also violated an Article of the Convention asserting the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence. The commission also decided that Turkey was continuing to violate the Article by refusing to allow the return of more than 170,000 Greek Cypriot refugees to their homes in the north.

On three counts, the commission said Turkey had breached an Article laying down the right to liberty and security of person by confining more than 2,000 Greek Cypriots in schools and churches.

Finally, the commission said Turkey had violated two more articles that specify that the rights and freedoms in the Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground, and that anyone whose rights are violated "shall have an effective remedy before a national authority."



THE SUNDAY TIMES, JANUARY 23 1977



The grief of Cyprus. It is July, 1974, and a Greek-Cypriot mother has just learnt of her son's death in battle

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HELLENIC CHRONICLE 9.9.1976

**"Tilt" toward Turkey continues**

By Senator Edward M. Kennedy

*There is also good reason to believe that Turkey is continuing to increase its civilian population on Cyprus. The "colonization" policy of Ankara, which brings mainland Turkish nationals to Cyprus, has been an open secret for many months - and, in fact, was confirmed to me in a recent exchange of correspondence with the foreign minister of Turkey. According to some reports more than 40,000 Turkish nationals have moved to Cyprus so far. And, although the movement of large groups of Turkish civilians has apparently ended for now, the colonization policy continues - as does the expulsion of Cypriot Greeks from their homes and lands in the occupied area.*

THE SPECTATOR, 16.9.1978, (Britain)

By Richard West

*"In spite of past hatreds, many Turkish Cypriots say they regret the exodus of the Greeks and even that they feel more affinity with these fellow Cypriots than they do with the mainland Turks, especially the Anatolians. We call them A.A. for Anatolian Apes' said one local sophisticate. The mainlanders are accused of boorishness, arrogance, looting and not going away.*

*"Some mainland Turks reciprocate the hostility of the Cypriots. An Istanbul businessman, Mustafa Yucad, who has been on a holiday, said to me: 'We are not very popular here. If I was a minister I would say we should get out. The Cypriots don't like us and they can get on without us. They don't even look like us. They are small, many of them are diseased with rickets from intermarriage. To me they look like Greek Cypriots, they are the same people'.*

LA CROIX, 11.7.1980

**Cyprus six years after**

*It is a real process of colonisation which has been carried out in the north of Cyprus with the arrival of thousands of settlers from Turkey; 50,000 according to Greek Cypriots, 5,000 assures Denktash! These settlers were given land and properties belonging to Greek Cypriots, chased away in the south. In a few days they were allocated Cypriot nationality so that they could vote during the elections in favour of Denktash's administration and their behaviour, rapes, thefts and dealing in drugs were overlooked.*

*For whether honest or not, they come to bolster the Turkish minority in the island justifying in advance the efforts by Denktash to secure, in a future federal state, at least 35.8% of the territory of Cyprus and a near equality of power with the Greek Cypriots..*

*The colonisation by the continental Turks, is denounced by the Turkish Cypriots themselves who suffer from its consequences. There are numerous articles in the press which vehemently attack these illiterates, with a criminal record who have been poured into Cyprus and who are not at all capable of participating in the effort to put the economy right.*



MAGAZINE: AL HOURRIAH, 24.6.84

**Eight political parties, but the real ruler is the Turkish Army.**

*All these though do not alter the nature of the political life, which is dictatorship. In other words in the political life of the land dominates "the master".*

*In the referendum which had been carried out in order to decide division, many Turkish Cypriots who do not agree with the partition did not take part in the referendum, however Denktash allowed the Turks whom he brought over from Turkey and the families of the Turkish military to vote and indeed in favour of division.*

LE MONDE, 19.5.1979

**The Cypriot crisis:**

**Shaking off the general indifference**

*In the Turkish occupation zone, according to reliable testimony, the economy has low growth rates. The Turkish Cypriot population begins to find unbearable the presence of the occupants; military forces on the one and settlers on the other hand. About 30,000 were transplanted from the deprived areas of Turkey.*

NOTICIERO UNIVERSAL, (Spain), 17.1.85

**A slow agony scourges the "Island of Love"**

**By Nati Gutierrez**

*From the 200,000 refugees - nearly one-third of the total population - around 18,500 remained enclaved in the Turkish region and were under sustained pressure to abandon their homes. Thus in their place 50,000 Turkish settlers from Anatolia have been accommodated, who altered the demographic character of the occupied territories and obtained titles of "permanent" ownership of these properties. Today, according to the data of September 1984, the number of the enclaved has been reduced to 1,500. The number of the missing persons exceeds 1,600.*

NRC-HANDELSBLAD, 4.7.1979 (Netherlands)

**Trick conceals flood of Turks to Cyprus**

**By Michael Stein, editor**

*"By this change of names the Turkish Cypriot authorities are attempting to cover up the enormous emigration of Turks from the mainland to the island since 1974. The number of Turks brought to the north east of Cyprus in the last few years in order to increase the Turkish population of Cyprus is unknown. Turkish Cypriots, who generally have very bad relations with the far more backward newcomers, believe that more than 100,000 mainland Turks have already moved into previously Greek-Cypriot houses. This is an enormous increase when one considers that the original number of Turkish Cypriots was 120,000 of the total Cypriot population of 600,000.*



THE TIMES, 27.5.1978

## Turk settlers "Making Cyprus hell"

By The Times correspondent in Nicosia

Dr. Fazil Kuchuk, a former Vice-President of Cyprus and one of the leaders of the Turkish Cypriot community, has launched a bitter attack on the settlement policy of the Turkish Government. He is complaining that settlers brought to the Turkish-occupied part of Cyprus from the mainland "have transformed this paradise island into hell".

In a series of articles this week in his own newspaper, *Halkin Sesi*, Dr. Kuchuk appealed to Mr. Bulent Ecevit, the Turkish Prime Minister, to have undesirable settlers repatriated "so that this island that they have liberated will not be turned into a grave". He said: "The sooner they are sent back, the sooner the Turkish Cypriots and the decent newcomer settlers will find peace".

It was the first public protest from a leading Turkish Cypriot since Turkey began sending settlers to the island, soon after its invasion in the summer of 1974.

The Cyprus Government has been complaining regularly about a "reign of terror" by the Turkish settlers in the occupied area, directed at forcing the few remaining Greek Cypriots there to abandon their homes and flee to the Greek Cypriot-controlled part of Cyprus in the south.

The Government claims that as many as 40,000 settlers have been brought from the mainland in an attempt to change the demographic character of Cyprus and the balance of its population, which until the Turkish invasion consisted of 120,000 Turkish Cypriots and 500,000 Greek Cypriots.

Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Rauf Denktash, maintain that there is no settlement policy and that only about 4,000 Turks form the mainland have been brought to the north as "seasonal workers".

However, Dr. Kuchuk spoke clearly in his protest about "the wrong and lame settlement policy being followed in the past four years". While the decent settlers inspired hope "we observed that jailbirds, rapists, parasites, gamblers and drug smugglers were also being provided with similar facilities, despite our warnings to the authorities. But they turned a deaf ear and did nothing.

"On the contrary, the newcomers were given houses, land, food and money. They were even given bonuses amounting to tens of thousands of Turkish lira under the cover of settlement credits. They were so spoilt by this bounty that they started referring to those of us, who had enough dignity to tolerate these thugs, as Cypriot asses".

The tolerant attitude of the authorities led to crime on an unprecedented scale, "so that the people were left with no courage to go out into the streets", Dr. Kuchuk said.

The outburst by Dr. Kuchuk and other complaints in the Turkish Cypriot press were provoked by the kidnapping of a 17-year-old Turkish Cypriot girl from the village of Ayios Andronikos, in the Karpas peninsula, by two mainland Turkish settlers.

Before the invasion the village had a mixed population of 2,000 Greek and 500 Turkish Cypriots, but Turkish journalists who visited the village after the kidnapping reported that 1,000 mainland Turks have been settled there since the departure of the Greek Cypriots.

The journalists quoted the Turkish Cypriots of Ayios Andronikos as telling them that there was a tense situation in the village, that there was no contact between them and the settlers, and that they even used different coffee shops during their leisure time.

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THE SUNDAY TIMES 7.3.1976

## Torture damaged man's spine

By Tony Rocca

The first substantial support for claims that Greek Cypriot prisoners of war were tortured by their Turkish captors after the 1974 invasion of Cyprus is contained in a medical report prepared for Amnesty International by three Dutch doctors.

They say that a man examined by them long after the fighting ended showed symptoms compatible with his account of electrical shocks which he claimed he and other Greek PoWs had been given in jails on the Turkish mainland. X-rays confirmed spinal damage and "we have no other explanation for the malformation of the vertebrae, other than torture", says Dr. Jeanne Smeulders, the report co-author.

The story of the man, a 29-year-old sailor, whose anonymity Amnesty wants to preserve, will heighten the anxiety on the Greek side of a committee of parents and relatives of people who were lost after the fighting. The committee says that of a total of 2,197 underclared prisoners and missing people, between 600 and 1,000 are still held in Turkey. (This charge has been denied regularly by Turkey; and it has not been substantiated by the International Committee of the Red Cross).

The man, who is married and has a two-year-old daughter, was captured on August 14, 1974, and was held for six days with other National Guard prisoners in one of several "separation centres" established by the Turks on the island to sort out their captives.

On August 20, handcuffed and blindfolded, he and several others were shipped to Adana on the Turkish mainland. There, he told the doctors, he was imprisoned with between 400 and 500 others in a vast cellar, the floor of which was more than an inch deep in water. Each prisoner had one blanket, but sleep was impossible. Those who were known to have killed Turkish soldiers during the fighting were removed.

The rest were all blindfolded and handcuffed for the first week. Then, he says, the torture began.

After 13 days of a diet of olives and filthy water, during which the prisoners' urine turned red, it was his turn. The report says "an iron band about an inch thick was clamped around his neck. It was impossible for him to move his head. Then they gave an electroshock of about 20 seconds' duration. His whole body was trembling".

Seventeen days later, on September 19, he was transported back to Cyprus with the others, and on October 17 they were returned to the Greek side in a prisoner exchange.

The sailor then went to Athens to seek help from the Greek authorities. But he was told by officials of Premier Karamanlis's party, preparing for the first election after the overthrow of the junta, that the best they could do would be to offer him a train ticket to west Europe.

When the doctors examined him in Rotterdam he complained of a tingling sensation in his fingers, severe headache, stomach pains and such chronic sleep disorders that he could not sleep in bed — he had to use a chair or sleep standing up, and even then he always had nightmares. X-rays showed two vertebral joints "tilted in a very strange way" and concluded that there was a high probability of a fracture, with arthritis as a secondary problem.

The report says: "We are convinced that the above-mentioned method of torture can be very dangerous, especially when there are for instance congenital or other malformations of the vertebrae. Fractures of vertebrae resulting in paralysis or even death are not impossible when this terrible sort of electroshock is given".

It adds: "The patient said most of the prisoners received an electro-shock in the same way... Afterwards, a lot of them had neck and back complaints and it is most probable that a lot of these young men have an irreversible injury."

In Holland last week Dr. Smeulders, of Rotterdam University Hospital, added: "He realised we couldn't do much for him in Holland and though we wanted him to stay for physical rehabilitation he felt he had to go back to Cyprus".

In London an Amnesty spokesman said: "This particular man was not an officer and he had no information of value to his Turkish captors. There was no reason other than terror for the torture".