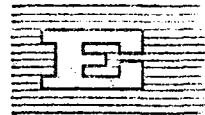
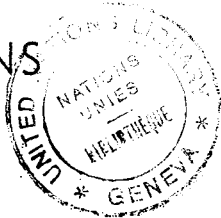


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QUESTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CYPRUS

Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 4 (XXXII) of the Commission on Human Rights

1. This report is submitted in pursuance of resolution 4 (XXXII) entitled "Human rights in Cyprus", which was adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 27 February 1976. In paragraph 4 of that resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to provide the Commission at its thirty-third session with information relevant to the implementation of the resolution.
2. In paragraph 1 of its resolution, the Commission renewed its call upon the parties concerned "to undertake urgent measures to facilitate the voluntary return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in safety and to settle all other aspects of the refugee problem". In paragraph 2, the Commission urged all parties "to refrain from unilateral actions in contravention of the relevant United Nations resolutions, including changes in the demographic structure of Cyprus". Accordingly, the Secretary-General asked his Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, to request the parties concerned in Cyprus to make available, for transmission to the Commission, information relevant to the action taken by them towards implementing these two paragraphs. Similar requests for information were addressed to the Permanent Representatives of Greece and Turkey to the United Nations. The information provided by the Government of Cyprus is reproduced in annex A below. The information provided by the Turkish Cypriot community is reproduced in annex B. The information provided by the Government of Turkey is reproduced in annex C. The information provided by the Government of Greece is reproduced in annex D.
3. In paragraph 3 of its resolution, the Commission requested the Secretary-General "to continue and intensify his efforts under General Assembly resolution 3450 (XXX) in respect of missing persons in Cyprus" and called upon the parties concerned "to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his task". In paragraph 1 of its resolution 3450 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General "to exert every effort, in close co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to assist in the tracing and accounting for persons missing as a result of armed conflict in Cyprus".

4. At the request of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative in Cyprus and the Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) have continued their consultations with the parties directly concerned on steps that might usefully be taken in pursuance of the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Commission on Human Rights (see E/CN.4/1186, para. 11). During the fifth round of the intercommunal talks held under my auspices in Vienna from 17 to 21 February 1976, the interlocutors "agreed to meet in Cyprus with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in order to examine in a spirit of goodwill a number of humanitarian problems" (S/11993). The question of missing persons of both sides was discussed during the meetings on humanitarian problems held in Nicosia on 5, 17, 24, 27 and 31 March 1976. The representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was present during part of those meetings; he was joined on 24 and 27 March by the Deputy Director of the ICRC Central Tracing Agency (S/12031). Another meeting on humanitarian problems was held in Nicosia on 27 May 1976, at which matters relating to missing persons were again discussed (S/12093, para. 54). My Special Representative is continuing his efforts to arrange for a reconvening of the humanitarian tasks (see S/12253, para. 74).

5. On 6 August 1976, the Foreign Minister of Cyprus appealed to the Secretary-General to use his good offices with a view to having Turkey "allow freedom of movement in the occupied area to a committee of the International Red Cross in an effort to trace those missing or discover the burial places of those killed". The Foreign Minister expressed the readiness of his side to co-operate in the fulfilment of that task. I thereupon asked the Director of the Human Rights Division, Mr. Schreiber, to take up this question with the ICRC. After careful consideration, ICRC expressed its readiness in principle to designate members of an investigatory body operating outside ICRC itself, provided both parties requested it to do so and undertook to give full co-operation to that body. The ICRC further specified that any such investigatory body should have freedom of movement throughout Cyprus and that the parties should undertake to furnish all relevant information required by it and agree in advance to accept as final its conclusions and recommendations. My Special Representative communicated the suggestion of the ICRC to the parties in Cyprus. On the basis of the reactions obtained by him, it appears that since it has not been possible to secure the agreement of both parties, there is no possibility at this time of carrying out the suggestion for the designation of an investigatory team as envisaged by ICRC.

6. My Special Representative in Cyprus again contacted the parties on the question of missing persons during the second half of November 1976 and in January 1977, but the positions remained unchanged. The Turkish Cypriots maintain that they are not holding any missing persons and that they have no knowledge of where those who were killed in July-August 1974 are buried. Only about a dozen specific cases of persons unaccounted for are said to be still under investigation by the Turkish side, which has indicated that the results will be conveyed through UNFICYP in due course.

7. My Special Representative has been informed that on 24 November 1976, President Makarios addressed an appeal to several heads of State requesting their Governments to support the efforts to trace some 2,000 persons missing in Cyprus as a result of the Turkish military operations of July-August 1974 or to ascertain their fate. The appeal refers in particular to Greek Cypriots seen alive after capture by the Turkish forces, or visited by the ICRC representatives in their places of detention, or listed by the Turkish authorities as prisoners of war, but not released when other persons were repatriated.

8. I am deeply concerned that the efforts to make progress in devising a solution to this tragic humanitarian problem have not so far been successful. I and my Special Representative will continue these efforts.

ANNEX A

NOTE DATED 18 OCTOBER 1976, ENTITLED "INFORMATION SUPPLIED
BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS RELEVANT TO THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 4 (XXXII) ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON 27 FEBRUARY 1976"

The following information is given showing the utter disregard by Turkey of the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Resolution 4 (XXXII) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations on 27 February 1976.

1. Turkey still refuses to allow the Greek-Cypriot inhabitants of the Turkish occupied areas who were forced by the Turkish Forces to leave their homes and find refuge in the Government controlled areas to return to their homes in safety, contrary to the express provisions of the relevant Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council as well as the above Resolution of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.
2. In February 1976, when the above Resolution was adopted there were 183,817 Greek-Cypriot refugees. Instead of allowing them to return to their homes Turkey continued to expel forcibly the remaining Greek-Cypriot inhabitants of the occupied region by exerting direct physical constraint on them.
3. Out of a total of 8,448 of Greek-Cypriots who were living in the Turkish occupied areas in the end of February 1976, only 5,000 still remain in those areas. The rest were gradually forcibly expelled in groups by the Turkish army.
4. During the current year there was a steady flow of group expulsions of Greek-Cypriots from the Turkish occupied areas. This inhuman operation has been intensified during the last few months with the result that the number of persons expelled has been increased to about 700 per month and is still rising steadily. The following are the monthly figures of expulsions of Greek-Cypriots from the Turkish occupied areas since February 1976:

February	110
March	264
April	320
May	448
June	369
July	624
August	622
September	672

3,429

The victims of the above expulsions include persons of both sexes and of all ages and of course like the rest of the refugees they are still prevented by Turkey to return to their homes in the occupied areas.

5. The usual method used by the Turkish Military Forces for the above expulsions, is the following: The victims are forced either by the threat of arms or by inhuman conditions of life imposed on them by the Turkish Military Authorities i.e. ill-treatment (tortures, rapes, etc.), restrictions of movement, deprivation

of means of livelihood, detention, looting of their property, etc., to sign applications for their transportation to the Government controlled areas. This method of expelling Greek-Cypriots is still in use. The reason for adopting such method as compared with the previous methods of direct undisguised forcible expulsions of the Greek-Cypriots, is obviously to deceive the public opinion and minimize the reactions of the International Organizations.

6. The following particulars are given in relation to the various forms of pressures used by the Turkish Authorities to force the Greek-Cypriot inhabitants of the Turkish occupied areas to sign the so-called voluntary applications for their transportation to the Government controlled areas.

(a) A curfew is in force so far as the Greek-Cypriot inhabitants are concerned in the occupied areas, from 21 hours to 6 hours.

(b) The enclaved Greek-Cypriots are not allowed to move out of their villages unless they obtain special written permission from the Turkish Authorities, which is given very rarely. Also they are not allowed to go freely to their fields and graze their animals and in any case they are not allowed to move from one village to another. Most areas near the villages comprising many fields of the Greek-Cypriots, were declared by the Turkish forces as out of bounds.

(c) The male Greek-Cypriots of the age of 18 to 50 who were in the past detained as prisoners in Turkey, must present themselves to the "Police stations" twice a day and if they fail to do so they are arrested and beaten.

(d) Greek-Cypriot doctors are not allowed to visit the enclaved Greek-Cypriots and the medical treatment afforded to the latter is completely insufficient. Big villages are visited by a Turkish doctor once a week, while the small villages remain completely without any medical services.

(e) The Greek-Cypriots are forbidden to talk or communicate in any way with members of the UNFICYP who themselves are closely watched by the Turks. This measure has been recently intensified. Those who fail to comply with such measure, are arrested and severely beaten. Also no free communication is allowed between the enclaved Greek-Cypriots and the members of the International Red Cross Committee.

(f) The Greek-Cypriots are not allowed to transact freely commercial transactions or carry on any profession, trade or business in the occupied areas. Consequently for their living they depend fully on the social welfare benefits, food supplies, financial aid and other support sent to them weekly by the Cyprus Government through UNFICYP.

(g) The enclaved Greek-Cypriots are threatened that if they do not sign "voluntary applications" for their immediate transportation to the Government controlled areas, they will be expelled later on without being allowed to take any of their belongings.

(h) Greek-Cypriot teachers are not allowed to go and render their services in the occupied areas. In fact the functioning of all Greek elementary and secondary schools is now forbidden and the equipment of many of them such as books, writing material and various instruments has been confiscated by the Turks. Consequently, those Greek-Cypriots in need of education are forced to leave the Turkish occupied areas so as to attend the schools functioning in the Government controlled areas.

(i) There are many cases of all forms of violence against the Greek-Cypriots. Of course the rate of this kind of atrocities as compared with crimes against the property is decreasing as the Greek population of the occupied areas is becoming less and less. Turkey having achieved to evacuate by force those areas of the bulk of the Greek population there was no need to continue engaging in big scale atrocities with the same ferocity as in the beginning. But the Turkish forces still resort to such atrocities in order to harass the remaining Greek-Cypriots in the occupied region and force them, as already mentioned, to sign applications for their transportation to the Government controlled areas. In fact, the enclaved Greek-Cypriots live continually in terror as a consequence of such atrocities.

There are still cases of murders. As the recent cases show, even paralyzed cripples and old men are not spared. Such is for example, the case of Charalambos Agapiou Charlies aged 63, who was brutally murdered in August 1976 in Eptakomi.

There are also many cases of rapes, severe wounding and other forms of ill treatment the victims of which include persons of both sexes, from tender years up to the age of 80 and over. Few out of the many examples of this category of atrocities are the following cases:

- Papaioannis Yiokas a priest was brutally beaten up by Turkish soldiers at the Monastery of Apostle Andreas on 27 March 1976. This was repeated on 5 April 1976 when the priest was also threatened to be killed unless he signed an application to be transferred to the South which he did.

- Andreas Stephani of Neta in April 1976, was arrested detained for ten days and severely beaten until he was forced to sign an application for his transportation to the Government controlled areas.

- Koumis Georghiou Koutou of Ayios Andronicos was severely beaten on 14 April 1976 and as a consequence was forced to apply to be transferred to the South.

- In April 1976 all the remaining Greek-Cypriot inhabitants of Myrtou were threatened to be killed unless they signed "voluntary applications" for their transportation to the Government controlled areas, which as a consequence they did.

- In April 1976 Turkish soldiers arrested Koumi Kalla aged 70, Christakis Andreou aged 17, Michael Petrou aged 40 and Andreas Stephanis aged 27 of Neta village and after ill-treating them savagely forced them to sign "voluntary application" for their transfer to the South.

- During April 1976 Turkish soldiers arrested five times the priest of the village Neta, Reverend Papamichael Charlambous aged 65, brutally ill treated him and as a consequence forced him to sign an application to leave. During one of the beatings they cut with a knife part of his beard.

- On 7 May 1976 Yiannakis Panagiotou Hadjiyiannis, a 14 year-old boy of Ayia Trias village was beaten up by Turkish soldiers while trying to tether a goat in a field only some 50 yards away from his house.

- In May 1976 Lefki Demetriou of Vathylaka aged 64 was robbed and raped by the Turks.

As a matter of fact the rapes of Greek-Cypriot women by Turks in the occupied areas continue on a systematic basis and consist of a great number of cases but disclosure of particulars of such atrocities present generally difficulties for obvious reasons especially in view of the fact that some victims are still in the occupied areas.

There are also a lot of cases of arbitrary detention of Greek-Cypriots in groups. For example in March 1976 thirty Greek-Cypriots from Bellapais were arbitrarily detained in a "police station" and after they were threatened that they would be imprisoned for many years, they were forced to sign "voluntary applications" to be transferred to the South. Another example is the case of the following four Greek-Cypriots of Yialousa who at the end of August 1976, were detained and ill treated for ten days: Petros Mixides, Savvas Liasis, Andreas Reoulas, Nicos Hadjimichael.

Also forced labour consisting for example of cleaning of streets and premises and harvesting of the fields, even by women and elderly people, is still in practice. Non-compliance with the orders of the Turkish invading forces entails severe beating. Such was the recent case of Nicos Papantoniou of Komis Eyialou aged 74 who was severely beaten and left unconscious for refusing to obey an order to clean the streets of his village in which Turkish settlers were about to move.

(j) The houses of the Greek-Cypriots are repeatedly stoned, usually at nights and for many hours. For example, in the night of 13 to 14 May 1976 Turkish soldiers at Vathylakas stoned one after another the houses of fourteen Greek-Cypriot inhabitants of the village. The stoning started at 11 p.m. on 13 May 1976 and stopped at 3 a.m. the following day. During the stone-pelting, shots were fired in the air to intimidate the enclaved Greek-Cypriots. As a result of the stoning, the window panes of most of the houses were shattered. By 1 October 1976 all the remaining inhabitants of the said village were forced to move to the Government controlled areas.

7. Methods (g), (i) and (j) are used to achieve immediate expulsion in respect of villages or persons in relation to which the Turkish authorities consider that, for one reason or another, the policy of forcible expulsions must be applied as a matter of priority.

8. Particulars of the cases of continuing atrocities and crimes committed by Turkish forces in the occupied areas with the object of forcing the remaining Greek-Cypriots to sign "voluntary applications" are given from time to time in the form of reports, by the Service for Humanitarian Matters to Dr. Remy Gorgé, the Senior political adviser of UNFICYP, Nicosia.

9. It is clear that those Greek-Cypriots who moved from the Turkish occupied areas to the South since the adoption of the above resolution of the Commission on Human Rights were forcibly expelled by Turkey in pursuance of the so-called "Attila Plan" - which emerged from the first days of the invasion - of eradicating the Greek population of the occupied areas and converting by artificial means such areas into Turkish populated areas under the full authority and control of Turkey with the ultimate aim of changing the demographic structure of the island, through the settlement of Turks from Turkey.

10. The Secretary-General of the United Nations himself in his report of 5 June 1976 (S 12093 paragraph 31) observes the following:

"The Greek-Cypriot population in the Kyrenia area declined from 917 in December 1975 to 117 on 3 June 1976 and in the Karpas region from 7,890 to 7,194. Altogether 1,401 Greek-Cypriots moved to the south in the last six months. The present rate of evacuations to the south is averaging some 20 persons a day. On the basis of information available to UNFICYP there are no wholly Greek-Cypriot villages left in the Karpas, as either Turkish-Cypriots or Turkish nationals have been resettled in varying numbers in each of them."

11. Since the adoption of the above resolution of the Commission on Human Rights the following sixteen villages have been completely evacuated of the remaining Greek-Cypriot inhabitants by means of the aforesaid forcible expulsions. Bellapais, Ayios Epiktitos, Diorios, Thermia, Kazaphani, Karavas, Myrtou, Ayia Irini, Vathylakas, Vokolida, Gastria, Kilanemos, Neta, Tavrou, Patriki, Ayios Theodoros.

12. So instead of allowing the refugees to return to their homes, instead of taking steps for the restoration of human rights in accordance with the relevant provisions of United Nations resolutions and the obligations of Turkey under the International Conventions of human rights, Turkey is continually increasing the number of refugees and the ensuing human suffering of the people of Cyprus.

13. The tragedy of the Greek-Cypriot refugees continues on a permanent basis. Scattered all over the Government controlled areas of the Island most of these refugees are still living under the most miserable conditions and this winter, the third in their refugee life will add to their misery and distress. Many of them live in tents, shuckles, dilapidated houses whereas their own houses, land and businesses in the Turkish occupied areas have been seized by the Turkish army and distributed among the Turkish-Cypriots who have been shifted from the South, to the families of the Turkish invading forces (who have been given the status of the "citizen" of the so-called "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus") and to Turks brought from Turkey with the object of changing the demographic composition of the Island. In spite of the measures taken by the Government, the help given by the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees and the various foreign Governments, the solution of the many problems of the refugees (human, economic, social and cultural) remains an impossible task.

14. On 30 September 1976 there was a total of 195,426 ^{*/} Greek-Cypriot refugees living in the South. Of this total the number of refugees who are being fully supported by the Cyprus Government stands at 142,349. The rest receive at least some assistance from the Government. The refugees represent almost half of the Greek population of Cyprus. About 61,000 of the refugees are children under 14 and 28,000 are people over 60. There is a natural increase in the number of refugees due to births by about 4,500 per annum. Greek-Cypriot refugees have been uprooted from 142 villages and from the towns of Famagusta, Kyrenia and Morphou. The homes and properties of the said refugees which have been confiscated and looted by the Turkish forces are valued at billions of pounds. 13,000 refugees are still living in tents. This number constantly increases through the addition of those daily expelled from the Turkish occupied areas who of necessity are being accommodated in tents. About 100,000 live in shacks, garages, basements, unfinished buildings and shanty overcrowded under unhygienic and inhuman conditions.

^{*/} This number includes for the first time the natural increase of refugees due to births for the last two years.

15. The usurpation of thousands of houses and acres of land, enterprises and industries belonging to the Greek-Cypriot refugees, the stealing of their agricultural produce and the looting of their properties in the occupied areas continue unabated on a permanent basis. Turkey has made no move to return these properties and does not seem to intend making such move.

16. All the agricultural produce of the Greek-Cypriot land in the occupied areas is being appropriated by the Turkish authorities and exported through Turkey to some European countries.

17. Looting of the properties of the Greek-Cypriot refugees which include industrial units of millions of pounds continues on a systematic basis and will apparently continue so until there will be nothing more to loot. Even the belongings of poor villages do not escape. A substantial part of the looting is being transported to Turkey. The looting of Greek-Cypriot properties in Famagusta is now a particularly intensive organized operation under the official blessings of Turkey. The occupation of the houses and properties of the Greek-Cypriots in Famagusta by settlers from Turkey has also been intensified during the current year.

18. Turkey in furtherance of her policy for the colonization of the Turkish occupied areas of Cyprus and the alteration of the racial balance of the Island in defiance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and in utter disregard of the resolution of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights adopted on 27 February 1976, continued to bring thousands of mainland Turks to the Turkish occupied areas of Cyprus where they are settled in the properties of the Greek-Cypriot refugees. This situation is alarming as the settlement in question is done on a systematic and big scale basis. It is estimated that the number of the mainland Turks who have settled in the Turkish occupied areas has by now risen to about 50,000. (When the resolution in question was adopted the number of these settlers stood at about 25,000.) In addition, about 40,000 Turkish troops are still present in the Island. The members of the occupation army have been granted "Turkish-Cypriot citizenship".

19. The colonization operation continues to be confirmed by several independent sources. For example, Senator Edward Kennedy in an article published in the "Hellenic Chronicle" on 9 September 1976 under the title "'Tilt' towards Turkey continues" states the following:

"There is a 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 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."

In an article published in the English journal "Economist" on 4 September 1976 the following are stated:

"Turkey's obvious intention is to convert northern Cyprus into a province of Turkey ... Whatever the outcome, the demographic Turkification of the north will soon be completed. Towns and villages such as Kyrenia and Lapithos which stood empty and ghostly until April, are now filled with settlers some Turkish-Cypriots, some mainland Turks. The return of the original inhabitants is ruled out and Turkish authorities now say quite openly that the remaining 5,800 Greek-Cypriots in the north (of a total of 14,500 two years ago) will be reduced by half by Christmas."

20. Even the Turkish press admits the settlement of Turks from mainland in the Turkish occupied areas of Cyprus. The following examples of reports and articles to this effect in the Turkish press are given:

(a) In the issue of the Turkish-Cypriot newspaper "Bozkurt" of 2 April 1976 reference is made to the difficulties of the Turks from mainland who were moved to Cyprus and of the Turkish soldiers who took part in the operations of the invasion and settled in the occupied areas.

(b) In the Turkish magazine "Yanki" of 2 July 1976 an article is published in which the Turkish settlers are described as refugees from Turkey and it is stated that "it is estimated that in the Turkish region these refugees are around 50,000. We wonder whether the Demirel Government saw the difficult position of Denktash and sent right-wing refugees to Cyprus".

(c) In the issue of Istanbul Daily "Hurriyet" of 26 August 1976 an article was published by a certain Mr. Yurtman in which he refers expressly to the "hard working settlers from the Black Sea". He also stated that Famagusta is being gradually settled. Finally he admits that for the last two years there was looting in the occupied areas.

(d) The Turkish-Cypriot newspaper "Halkin Sesi" in its issue of 10 September 1976 publishes an article of the Turkish-Cypriot politician Dr. Kuchuk in which he refers expressly to the Turkish settlers from Black Sea and describes them as "hard working". He also stresses the fact that they were allocated fields of the Greek-Cypriots which were ready for cultivation and were as a result of that and other special facilities given to them in a more advantageous position than the Turkish-Cypriots.

(e) In the issue of "Halkin Sesi" of 11 September 1976 the aforesaid politician refers again expressly to the allocation of land and houses to the Turks brought from the mainland and he states that such settlers were not brought only from the Black Coast but also from other parts of Turkey.

(f) In the issues of "Halkin Sesi" of 12 September 1976 and 13 September 1976 the aforesaid politician referring again to the Turkish settlers indicates that crimes have increased in the Turkish occupied area because of them.

21. The majority of the settlers are a gypsy tribe and apparently backward people from the Black Sea Coast comprising all sorts of criminals who are (as admitted by the Turkish press indicated above) dangerous even to the Turkish-Cypriots in the occupied areas who themselves are in many respects victims of the "Attila Plan".

22. Finally it should be stressed that the occupied areas are still sealed off and the Turkish military authorities do not allow free access to UNFICYP and humanitarian organizations, including the representatives of the International Red Cross Organization. The only possible way of communicating with the remaining Greek-Cypriot inhabitants of the occupied region is by means of messages sent through the International Red Cross Organization and censored by the Turkish Military Authorities. But even this means of communication is often impeded or cut off.

23. The following passage from the last report of the United Nations Secretary-General dated 5 June 1976 is relevant to the question of freedom of movement in the occupied region.

"At the third round of the Vienna talks, it was agreed that UNFICYP would have 'free and normal access to Greek-Cypriot villages and habitations in the north' (S/11789). UNFICYP freedom of movement in the northern part of Cyprus is still restricted, and is limited to access to UNFICYP camps and installations in the north; use of the New Famagusta Road by UNFICYP vehicles to a limited extent; daily resupply convoys to the north, which are restricted as to number of vehicles and are escorted by Turkish Cypriots. Similar restrictions apply to UNCIVPOL teams distributing social welfare payments. Weekly visits are carried out by UNFICYP liaison teams to the Greek-Cypriot villages in the Kyrenia area, and these are likewise accompanied by Turkish-Cypriot police, who are present during meetings with the villagers. Pursuant to special arrangement, UNFICYP personnel may visit the Kyrenia area on three days a week.

As a result of these restrictions, UNFICYP has been unable to contribute in any effective way to the welfare, well-being and security of the Greek-Cypriots in the north except for the supply of material items and distribution of social welfare benefits. There is a continued outflow of these people to the south."

24. The area which Turkey still occupies, consisting of about 40 per cent of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, is the one seized as described in the Particulars relating to the complaint of Cyprus before the United Nations Commission on Human Rights dated 18 September (document A/9464) and appearing in the map attached as Appendix A to the document entitled "Information supplied by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus relevant to the implementation of Resolution 4 (XXXI) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations on 15 February 1975." Through her armed forces Turkey continues to exercise exclusive control and authority over the said occupied part of Cyprus. The so called "Turkish-Cypriot Administration" or "Turkish-Cypriot Federated State" are subject to the authority and directions of the Turkish Government.

25. Other sources of information as to the above matters are of course the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus itself and the Committee of the International Red Cross Organization.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

Nicosia the 18th October, 1976.

ANNEX B

I

LETTER DATED 7 AUGUST 1976 FROM MR. VEDAT A. CELIK
ADDRESSED TO THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL IN CYPRUS

Your letter of 7 July, 1976 addressed to Mr. Umit Suleyman Onan concerning the implementation of Resolution 4 (XXXII) adopted by the Commission of Human Rights on 27 February 1976 has been referred to me for reply in my capacity as the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

I would first of all like to inform Your Excellency that the said Resolution was adopted at a session of the Commission on Human Rights in which the Turkish Cypriot representative was not allowed to participate; and we have not been officially informed of it, until receipt of your letter under reference. Although we do not therefore consider the resolution as binding on us, we would like, while on the subject, to bring the following to your kind attention:

The Resolution in question does not take into account the agreements reached at the Third Round of the intercommunal talks held in Vienna from 31 July to 2 August 1975; as a result of these talks an exchange of population took place whereby Turkish Cypriots in the South were transferred to the North and Greek Cypriots in the North, who wished to move to the South, were allowed to do so. This is also indicated by the Secretary-General's interim report of 13 September 1975. In view of this, the call made in paragraph 1 of the Resolution concerning the return of the Greek Cypriot refugees to the North goes contrary to the arrangements of the past as well as the present existing realities on the island. Needless to say that the implementation of this paragraph will amount to forcing Turkish Cypriots to become refugees for the fourth time and placing them at the mercy of the Greek Cypriots in whose hands they suffered all sorts of hardships, atrocities, discrimination and humiliation during the Greek Cypriot onslaught of December 1963 and the ensuing eleven years. It will be appreciated that to ask these people to go through the same ordeal once more is not only unjust but contrary to all humanitarian values.

The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus is doing its utmost to minimize the humanitarian problems of all the Greek Cypriots living in the North who are at present receiving equal treatment as their Turkish Cypriot compatriots in all fields of human life. It will be appreciated, however, that the humanitarian problem which existed since 1963 is closely linked with the solution of the over-all political problem and cannot be completely settled before a final settlement is reached.

I wish to assure Your Excellency that the Turkish side sincerely aspires for a political solution and that to this effect it is doing its utmost towards solving all problems in a realistic and practical way. Failure to achieve progress in this direction is mainly due to the intransigent and unrealistic attitude and policy adopted by the Greek Cypriot leadership and their everlasting attempts to internationalize the issue instead of accepting intercommunal talks as the best method for attaining an early and peaceful solution.

Please accept, etc.

II

LETTER DATED 10 JANUARY 1977 FROM MR. VEDAT A. CELIK
ADDRESSED TO THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL IN CYPRUS

Further to my letter of 7 August 1976 regarding Resolution 4 (XXXII) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 27 February 1976, and in view of the continuing Greek Cypriot propaganda about alleged changes in the demographic structure of Cyprus, I would like to make the following comments on operative paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned resolution.

At the outset I would like to state most emphatically that the Turkish Cypriot side has not taken any action with a view to changing the demographic structure of Cyprus. It is only natural however for Turkish Cypriots, who were compelled to emigrate from Cyprus due to the very severe and intolerable political, administrative, social and economic pressures and discriminatory measures exercised by the Greek Cypriot Administration against the Turkish Cypriot community in the past, to return in order to settle in their homeland in accordance with the relevant citizenship laws of the Republic, now that conditions of security and equal opportunity are prevailing within the borders of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

During the second half of 1974 and early 1975 skilled and semi-skilled labour was also imported from Turkey and other countries such as Pakistan in order to insist in the reactivation of the Turkish Cypriot economy, the development of which was previously hampered by the discriminatory policies of the Greek Cypriot Administration. It will be appreciated that as a result of the policy of the Greek Cypriot Administration, which denied equal opportunity to Turkish Cypriots in many fields, including industrial and technical training, an acute shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers was felt following the events of 1974 when a new situation enabling the Turkish Cypriot Community to freely develop its own economy in its own region arose. Thus it became imperative to resort to the importation of temporary workers from abroad in order to satisfy this need and to proceed with the important task of reactivating our economy without undue delay and loss of precious time. It is worth noting, however, that the training of Turkish Cypriots during the past two years has partly obviated the need for imported labour and some of those who came in 1974 and 1975 have already left the island.

I wish to take this opportunity to reiterate that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus is doing its utmost to bring about a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem, thereby solving all outstanding humanitarian and other problems which may still remain.

As I stated in my letter under reference failure to achieve progress in the intercommunal talks is mainly due to the intransigent and unrealistic attitude adopted by the Greek Cypriot leadership and their persistent attempts to internationalize the Cyprus problem instead of accepting intercommunal talks as the best method of attaining an early and peaceful solution.

Please accept, etc.

ANNEX C

NOTE VERBALE DATED 5 JANUARY 1977 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF TURKEY ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Turkey presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to His Note of 10 November 1976, has the honour to inform Him that the Government of Turkey has no further information to add to the information provided by H.E. Mr. Vedat Celik, Deputy Prime Minister of Defense and Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, in his letter of 7 August 1976.

The Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations avails himself etc.

ANNEX D

NOTE VERBALE DATED 15 DECEMBER 1976 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF GREECE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in reply to His Excellency's note of 10 November 1976, has the honour to state the following:

It is outside the competence of the Greek Government to envisage measures in the territory of another State such as those called for in operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 4(XXXII) of the Commission on Human Rights, the more so as part of the Republic of Cyprus continues to be under Turkish military occupation.

It should be noted, however, that, according to reliable information made available to the Greek Government and as clearly indicated in the Secretary-General's Reports S/12222 dated 30 October 1976 and S/12253 dated 9 December 1976, addressed to the Security Council, human rights continue to be violated in the territory of the Republic of Cyprus under Turkish military control. Thus, instead of urgent measures being taken to facilitate the return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in safety, as called for in operative paragraph 1 of resolution 4(XXXII), and in the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, the return of refugees continues to be prevented and repressive measures are being applied against the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north of Cyprus in order to force them to abandon their ancestral homes. These expulsions are also in contravention of an agreement concluded under the auspices of the Secretary-General during the third round of intercommunal talks in Vienna.

Moreover, according to irrefutable evidence given by many objective observers, Turkey persists in its policy of trying to alter the demographic pattern of Cyprus by encouraging families to immigrate from Turkey and settle in the north of the island, in violation of operative paragraph 2 of resolution 4(XXXII).

On the question of missing persons, the General Assembly by its resolution 3450(XXX) requested the Secretary-General to exert every effort, in close co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, in assisting and accounting for missing persons as a result of armed conflict in Cyprus. Further, in operative paragraph 3 of resolution 4(XXXII), the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts in respect of missing persons and called upon the parties concerned to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his task. As indicated in the Secretary-General's reports mentioned above, the Turkish side has failed to extend such co-operation, and rejected the proposal of the International Committee of the Red Cross for the designation of an investigatory body (para. 10 of Report S/12222 and para. 45 of Report S/12253). Consequently,

there has been no progress on the question of missing persons, some of whom are Greek citizens as the Permanent Representative has advised the Secretary-General by his note F.6172/4.AS23 of 12 January 1976.

The Greek Government strongly believes that resolution 4(XXXII) and the other relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and of other United Nations bodies should be implemented without further delay.

The Permanent Representative of Greece avails himself etc.