

ARMENIA CYPRUS

TEST CASES FOR THE
CONSCIENCE OF HUMANITY

ARMENIA 1915

CYPRUS 1974



“Who, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians? The world believes in success only.”

Adolf Hitler, 1939, as quoted in
Louis Lochner, *What About Germany?*



“AFTER THIS THERE WILL BE
NO ARMENIAN QUESTION FOR
FIFTY YEARS” :

TALAAAT BEY,
Minister of the Interior.

Had Talaat Bey been living today he would probably say :—

“AFTER THIS (INVASION)
THERE WILL BE NO CYPRUS
QUESTION FOR EVER !”

ARMENIA 1915

“The stories told about Jenghiz Khan, Tamerlane and, in our own time, Hitler, are not fantasies of the imagination. They are facts amply recorded in history. For it is true that enemy invasions have created havoc in the lands they have invaded, and that horror, destruction, and desecration have inevitably followed each invasion.

But until the second decade of the twentieth century, one cannot find in any history the record of a plan comparable in savagery to the one set in motion by the Turks beginning with April 24, 1915.

A quarter of a century later, after the extermination of the Jews ; the word *genocide*—the murder of a race—was coined. The word unquestionably applies to the Armenian massacres, for it was the murder of their race.

It was 1908 when a small group of men, ruthless in character and diabolical in the methods they applied, wrested power from an already corrupt and sick Turkish government, with the false promise that in the establishment of the new order all races and peoples of whatever religious beliefs would enjoy the same privileges, the same freedom and the same opportunities for progress and the same means for spiritual, cultural and material attainments.

Less than ten months after the young Turks came into power in July 1908, the falsity of the slogan of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity they had adopted for their government became evident. A dreadful story of massacres in Adana and its environs shocked the world and crumbled the hopes of the Armenians and other Christian minorities. Beginning on April 14, 1909 and within a matter of a week or two, about 30,000 Armenians of all ages were ruthlessly massacred. Heartless as it was, that event became a mere harbinger for even more horrible ones, soon to be unfolded, events which were meticulously planned to exterminate the Armenian people.

April 24, 1915 followed April 14, 1909.

April 24, 1915, one of the blackest of all days ever recorded in the history of mankind, was the day when “man’s morality sank to the very depth in mire and blasphemy”.

It was on that day when sinister men in the dark of night knocked on the doors of some three hundred unsuspecting victims, aroused them from their peaceful sleep and led them away from their homes and their families, never to be seen again. These men represented the cream of the Armenian intellectuals—writers, poets, journalists, clergymen, artists, professionals, businessmen, all men of culture, erudition and refinement.

“Thus one of the most hideous crimes ever to be recorded began to unfold in Constantinople, and in the course of several months was repeated thousands of times in every nook and corner of Asia Minor. Hell broke loose upon an unfortunate people.”

“A group known as the American Committee on Armenian Atrocities was organized by a number of eminent humanitarians to render relief to the stricken thousands. In its first public report the Committee wrote : “A systematic attempt to uproot the peaceful Armenian population had been decided upon. [News of] torture, pillage, rape, murder, wholesale expulsion and deportation and massacres came from all parts of the Empire and was due not to fanatical or popular demand, but was purely arbitrary and directed from Constantinople.”

“The world does not know, or may have already forgotten, that more than one-and-a-half million defenseless and helpless Armenian men, women, and children suffered death in every form which “the most depraved nature, the most cruel instincts, the most bitter and fanatical hatred could devise”, in the dreadful period covered in this book.

A sympathetic reader will find in this documentation a reminder of the crime of genocide, which the perpetrators and even their descendents, the new generation of Turks, have rarely acknowledged. Rather, the opposite is true. They have spared no effort to deny the truth of their crime. They have even gone so far as to distort history by blaming their victims as the cause of their own miseries.”

“There are some who claim that the basic character of the Turk has changed for the better. There is evidence to refute that contention and to show that the Turk of today is no different from the Turk of 1915, that the so-called democratic state established by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk with its basic objective of Pan-Turanism remains the same.

The incident of September 6, 1955, in Istanbul, cannot be lightheartedly dismissed. It was on that day, some forty years after the Armenian massacres and deportations, that a Turkish mob, composed of men and women, young and old, numbering approximately 20,000, “armed with crowbars, pick axes and clubs”, looted and destroyed the stores of many Greek and Armenian Christians. This was done under the condoning eyes of the police, and according to a predetermined scheme. One of the foreign correspondents of the New York Times reported that the “destruction was extensive and unrestrained”.

Frederick Sondon, Jr. writes in the May, 1956 issue of the *Readers Digest* : “In six terrible hours, the frenzied Turkish crowds wrecked 2,000 houses, 4,000 shops, burned 29 churches to the ground and badly damaged 31 others. Before it was over, 100,000 people were made jobless”. And all that was done when Turkey was a respectable member of the United Nations. What justification was offered by the Turks for this demonic act? Greek terrorists had defiled Ataturk’s birthplace, was their answer. The Greeks and Armenians had to be taught a lesson.

As so often in the past, the civilized nations closed their eyes and ears and tacitly condoned the act as a disciplinary measure within the borders of a sovereign nation. No one, in short, had the right to interfere."

Dickram H. Boyajian, LL.M. from his book : " Armenia : The case for a forgotten Genocide".

THE PROOF

February 28, 1915

To Delegate Jemal Bey of Adana :

The only force in Turkey able to frustrate the policies of Djihad¹ and Terakki² are the Armenians. Periodic news arriving from Cairo recently indicates that the Dashnagtzoutium (the Armenian Revolutionary Federation) is preparing a decisive attack upon the Jemiyet (the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress, that is, the Turkish ruling party).

If we examine all the historical events in detail we shall see that all the agitations that have obstructed Jemiyet's patriotic efforts have been the result of seeds of turbulence sown by the Armenians Jemiyet has decided to free the fatherland from the covetousness of this accursed race and to bear upon its shoulders the stigma that might attach itself to Ottoman history.

Unable to forget the disgrace and bitterness of the past Jemiyet, hopeful for the future, has decided to exterminate all Armenians living in Turkey, without allowing a single one to remain alive, and for this purpose has granted the Government extensive authority.

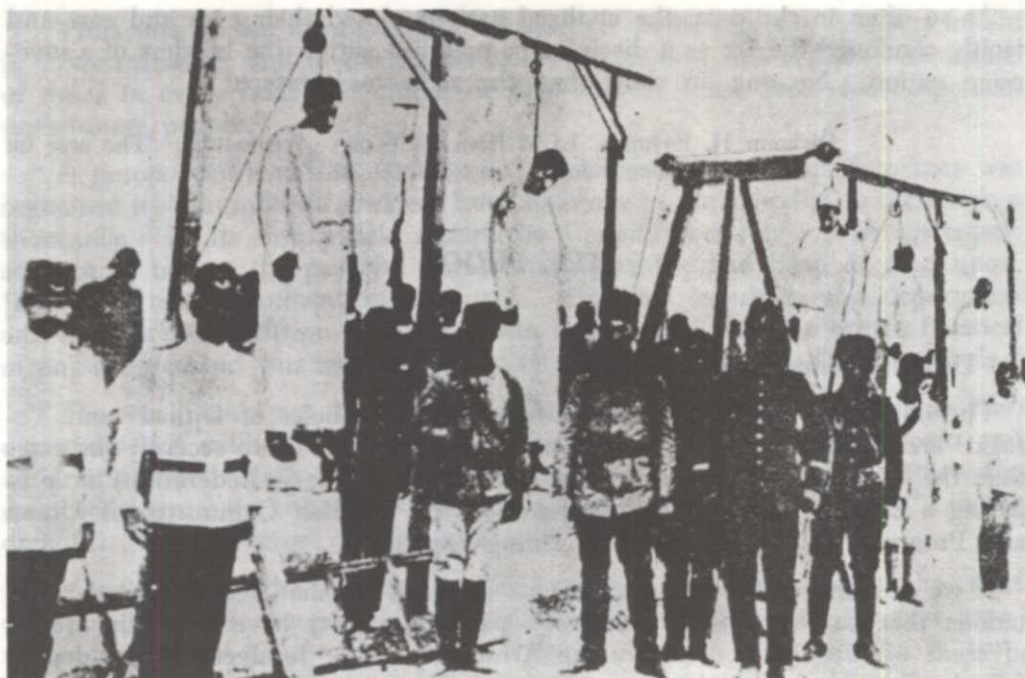
The Government shall give all necessary instructions to the governors of provinces and the commanders of the Army for the arrangements concerning massacres. All delegates of the Ittihad and Terakki will be responsible for this matter in their respective localities.

All properties left behind will, for the time being, be seized and kept in the manner deemed best by the Government, with the understanding that they will be sold later for the expansion of the Jemiyet and for other patriotic purposes. Should you find any evidence of misappropriation of funds, you shall make appropriate reports to the governors and to us.

Minister of the Interior

Talaat

1. Djihad—The historic "holy war" of Moslems against infidels, revived by Enver Pasha during World War I and aimed largely at the British.
2. Terakki—A shortened version of the name of the Young Turk party : "Ittihad ve Terakki".



Armenian Intellectuals hunged at Aleppo. A picture taken from the Turkish General Command archives of Aleppo, seized by the British.



The expulsion of the Armenians began.

The expulsion of the Armenians began approximately during middle of May, 1915. Until then everything had remained relatively calm ; the Armenians were permitted to pursue their businesses and professions and to practice their religion undisturbed and they seemed generally content with their situation. However, on February 10, the second director of the local Ottoman Bank, an Armenian, was shot to death in the open street around six o'clock. Despite the so-called efforts of the government the culprit was never apprehended ; today there is no longer any doubt that the motive for this murder was a political one. The Armenian bishop of Ersindjian was also murdered during that time.

Toward May 20, Kiamil Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief, had ordered the evacuation of the Armenian villages north of Erzeroum, an order which was executed in the most brutal manner by the Turkish authorities. Regarding this a copy of a letter written to the bishop by Armenian villagers exists : within the briefest of notice these people were chased from their homes and land, rounded up and the majority were not even allowed the time to pack the meanest necessities before being taken along by the gendarmes. Property that was left behind, as well as that which they carried with them, was subsequently simply taken from them, or pilfered from their homes by the gendarmes.

Despite the bad weather the refugees had to sleep under open skies ; in most cases the gendarmes gave permission to go to the villages to procure food or water only against special payment. Rapings did occur and desperate mothers actually cast their infants into the Euphrates river when they saw no further possibility to nourish them. The German Consul had his German consular employees distribute bread among the refugees upon several occasions, and these employees are in a good position to testify as to the misery of these refugees.

It is an undisputable fact that these Armenians were murdered in the vicinity of Mamachatun (Terdjan) almost without exceptions by the so-called Tchettas (volunteers), Ashirets, and similar rabble with the sanction of the military accompaniment, and often even with their assistance. The Vali reported these facts—of course only in a limited scope—to the German Consul, who interviewed an old Armenian who had managed to escape the slaughter. A large number of corpses was seen in that area by Schlimme, the porter of the consulate.

The expulsion of the Armenians from the town of Erzeroum began in the first part of June. The manner in which this was conducted by the government police authorities and other menials lacks any sign of order and organization. On the contrary, it is a prime example of reckless, inhuman and lawless abandon and of the animal brutality of all the participating Turks against a group of people which they deeply hated and considered fair game. A multitude of certain examples is available to confirm this. The government did nothing whatsoever to assist the refugees, and since the police were aware of the sentiments of their leaders, they did everything they could to increase the misery of the Armenians. Deportation orders were issued and rescinded ; then

the granted residence permits withdrawn again by the police a few days later. In many cases this happened between evening and morning of one night. Complaints and appeals were ignored and often answered by maltreatment.

The government never informed the deportees of their destination. This permitted the rising of prices for transportation to almost inaccessible heights ; accompanying military personnel was authorized only in unsatisfactory numbers; they were poorly trained, and, as it later became apparent, did not all take seriously their duty to protect the refugees. It had become known that the insecurity of the streets in the country had reached a high degree, which did not deter the official agencies to expose the Armenians to these dangers. They were supposed to perish. After they had received their deportation orders it was prohibited for the Armenians in Trapezund to either sell their property or take it along. The porter of the local German consulate, Schlimme (who had undertaken an official trip via Baiburt, Erzindjian to Trapezund on orders from the consulate) saw himself how police crews removed all the bundles from refugees filing by the police station. The above may be sufficient to render an impression—albeit a weak one—of the cruel treatment the Armenians were subjected to. Many further details are available.

As far as it can be judged with the government's efforts at minimizing and obfuscating events, the situation is as follows :

Of the first group, which departed on June 16 directly for Kharpout and which primarily consisted of Armenian notables, carrying large amounts of luggage, the men have been murdered with few exceptions, and this has been admitted by the Vali for thirteen Armenians. The women seemed to have arrived in Kharpout with their smallest children, but nothing certain is known about the adult girls. The rest of the troops were led via Baiburt and Erzindjian and on in the direction of Kemach (Euphrates valley). In general, they are 'supposed' to have crossed the Euphrates valley safely, but still have to cross a dangerous area on their march to Kharpout and to the vicinity of Ufra.

Of the Armenians from Trapezunt [Trebizond] the men were led aside into the mountains, and with the help of the military, slaughtered, while the women were driven to Erzindjian in miserable condition. It is not known what happened further to them. In Trapezount men were taken out to sea and thrown overboard. The Bishop of Trapezunt was summoned to the court martial in Erzeroum and was strangled on the way, together with his Kawass. An Armenian military physician was murdered between Trapezunt and Baiburt.

The Armenians from Erzindjian were all chased into the Kemach (Euphrates) valley and were slaughtered there. It is credibly reported that the corpses were carted away on carriages that had been standing ready from before, and thrown into the river. The Bishop of Erzindjian accompanied his fellow believers and must have shared their fate. There are now only very few Armenians left in Erzeroum after the originally established regulation permitting women and children without men to remain in the city, had been rescinded, and their deportation was now pursued stringently and unscrupulously. Even

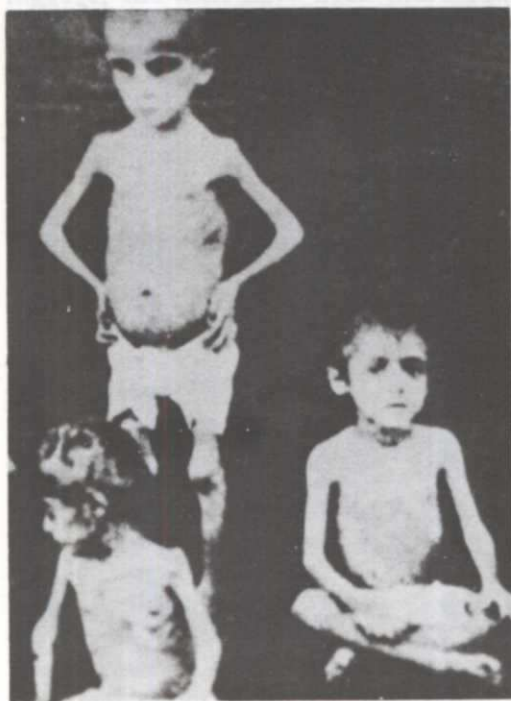
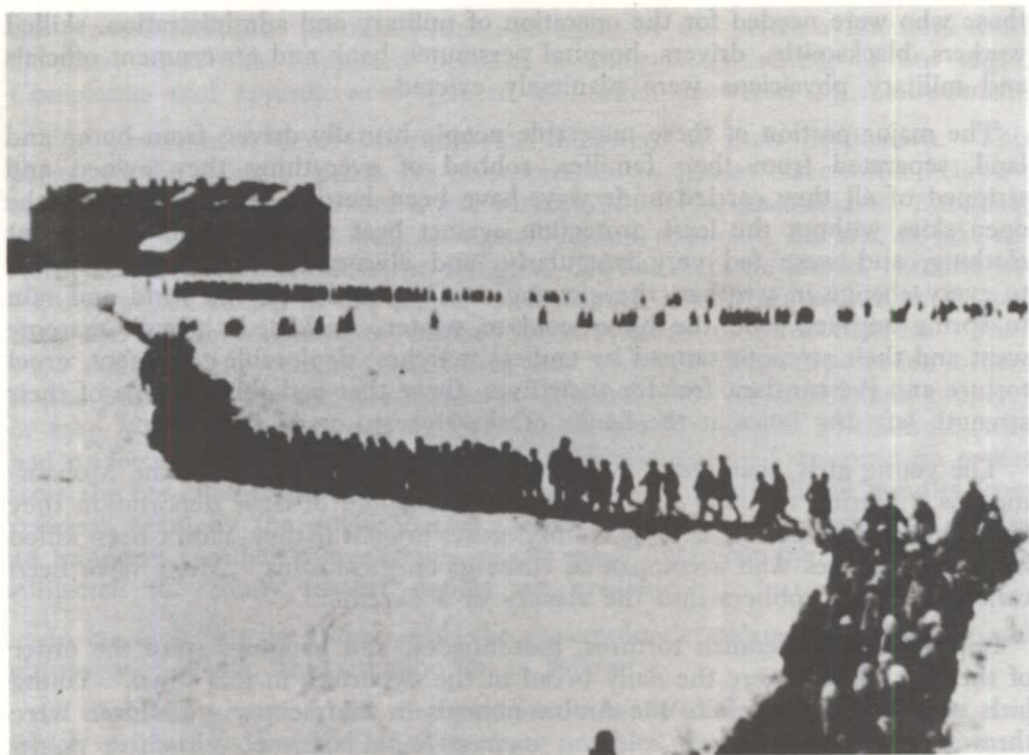
those who were needed for the operation of military and administration, skilled workers, blacksmiths, drivers, hospital personnel, bank and government officials and military physicians were planlessly evicted.

The major portion of these miserable people brutally driven from home and land, separated from their families, robbed of everything they owned and stripped of all they carried underway, have been herded like cattle under the open skies without the least protection against heat and cold, almost without clothing, and were fed very irregularly, and always insufficiently. Exposed to every change in weather, the glowing sun in the desert, the wind and rain in spring and fall, and the bitter cold in winter, weakened through extreme want and their strength sapped by endless marches, deplorable treatment, cruel torture and the constant fear for their lives, those that had some shreds of their strength left dug holes at the banks of the river to crawl into them.

The young girls, many still children, have become the booty of the Moham-medans. During the long marches to the destination of their deportation they were abducted, raped if the opportunity arose, or sold if they hadn't been killed by the gendarmes who accompanied these gloomy caravans. Many have been carried by their robbers into the slavery of a harem.

Imprisonments, fiendish tortures, bastonnades, and hangings were the order of the day. They were the daily bread of the deportees in this town. Young girls were raped and left to the Arabic nomads in the vicinity. Children were thrown into the river.





CYPRUS 1974

On July 20, Cyprus, a country of just over half a million, was invaded by Turkey, a nation of 36 million people. The full force of her highly sophisticated NATO equipped army was used. The strength of the "peacemakers", as they called themselves, was : an army of 445,000 men supported by 800,000 reservists ; ground forces 360,000 men 1,400 tanks (M47 and M48) carrying anti-tank missiles S11 and Cobra ; airforce 50,000 men, 288 American fighters (F104, F5 and Super Sabre F100) ; navy 40,000 men, 15 submarines, 14 destroyers and 25 torpedo boats.

The "peacemaking" military force systematically attacked not only the Greek Cypriot army (10,000 men in all), but also all major economic areas such as industrial sites, forests, hotels, docks and the International Airport. Schools, hospitals, churches and ancient monuments were also prime targets. Their invasion amounted to little less than the utter catastrophe of the 550,000 Greek-Cypriots who constitute 80% of the total population of the Island. Before launching their invasion the Turks wrote to the International Red Cross saying that as their invasion was a "Police Action" they were not going to observe the Articles of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians and Prisoners of War. This was the Turkish Army, pride of NATO.

By September 1st there were over 200,000 refugees, the economy was in ruins, the educational system thrown into chaos. Death and destruction, rape and looting were the order of the day.

The situation created by the Turkish "peacemakers" is a tragedy which must be unacceptable to the world community. As it has been aptly said, "the question raised by the present situation in Cyprus is whether this is the century of the United Nations or one of a new barbarism".

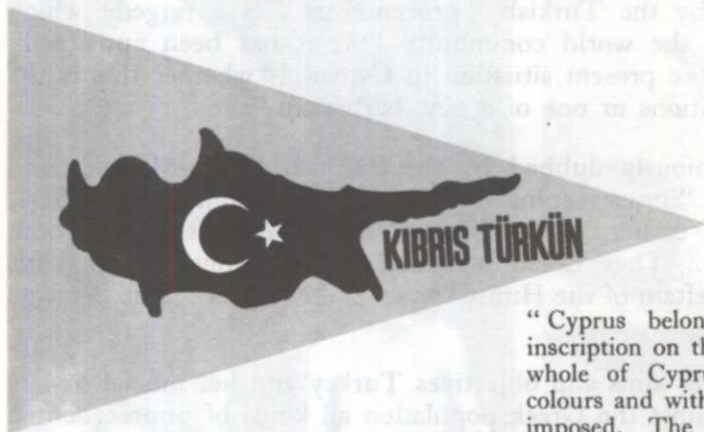
All this was san:timoniously dubbed by the Turkish Prime-Minister and by the Turkish press as a "peacekeeping intervention" The military leaders, however, who four years earlier, had elaborated the plan for this operation, had another name for it. They called it Attila. Unconsciously or perhaps identifying it with the chieftain of the Huns, known to history as "The Scourge of God".

In the furtherance of her aims and objectives Turkey and her official organs have been committing against the Greek population all kinds of unprecedented atrocities and have been perpetrating against them the greatest crime of all, that of GENOCIDE.

THEY have shown absolute disregard to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the fundamental Human Rights.



A Turkish invader uses the butt-end of his rifle to beat a Greek Cypriot soldier, evidently with the idea of teaching him the Turkish concepts of democracy and equal rights. Warplanes and tanks complete the picture of the "peace-keeping intervention" of the Turks, in a poster that can be seen all over Turkey.



"Cyprus belongs to the Turks" is the inscription on this pennant, which shows the whole of Cyprus in the Turkish national colours and with the Turkish crescent superimposed. The Turkish flag is in the background. A symbolic example of Turkish national fervour in all its glory.....

They are claiming the whole of Cyprus, although the Turkish Cypriots represent only 18% of the population.

THEY murdered in cold blood hundreds of innocent women and children, cripples and old men ;

THEY established concentration camps where they tortured innocent women, old men, cripples and children ;

THEY enforced prostitution and committed outrages upon personal dignity by allowing repeated and continued rapes of women from the age of 12 onwards on an organised basis by the officers and men of the Turkish army ;

THEY prevented help of any form—medical, food—even water—from reaching the people in the concentration camps.

THEY expelled the Greek Cypriots from their homes and lands not only by terrorising them, but also by forcibly removing them into the non-occupied areas and preventing them from returning through methods of untold terror ;

THEY turned over 200,000 Greeks representing 40% of the Greek population of Cyprus into refugees ;

THEY took and kept women, children and old men as hostages ;

THEY have taken and are subjecting Greeks to forced labour ;

THEY treated prisoners of war in contravention to all provisions of the Geneva Conventions ; they kept them on rations below subsistence level and without water ; they ill-treated and beat them ;

THEY still do not allow the International Organisations, including UNFICYP, freedom of movement within the occupied areas which would enable them to afford security and humanitarian assistance to Greek Cypriots.

It is not possible to ascertain fully the magnitude and extent of the genocidal atrocities perpetrated by the Turks against the Greeks in the Turkish controlled areas of Cyprus, as these areas are sealed off and the Turkish forces do not allow access to them by UNFICYP, humanitarian organisations, diplomatic or consular representatives or foreign journalists. The reason for this is obvious ; the Turks do not want anyone to find out about these atrocities or to help any of the Greeks who may still be there.

There is no doubt that mass graves of Greek women, children and old men exist in many parts of the Turkish controlled areas, in which people were killed in great numbers and in cold blood, are buried.

The savagery of the Turkish army, which declared *urbi* and *orbi* that it came as a "Peace Force", is also borne out by the fact that there are about 4,000 persons missing, (a large number being civilians) and it must be presumed that a great number of them are dead. When this number is added to the known Greek Cypriots dead, this represents a proportion of the Greek population of the island which is greater than the loss suffered by any country during the Second World War.

FROM TURKEY'S BLACK RECORD IN CYPRUS

MORE THAN 300 STATEMENTS have been obtained by the Cyprus Police from persons who have been either the victims or eye witnesses to horrible atrocities. They give a morbid picture of the extent and nature of the wholesale and unprecedented violations of fundamental Human Rights committed by the Turkish invading forces in Cyprus. Their atrocities can be classified as follows :

- (a) 192 cold-blood murders of unarmed civilians, including children.
- (b) More than 200 cases of rapes of women of almost all ages ranging from 13 to 71.
- (c) Indiscriminate bombings of civilian areas including hospitals and schools.
- (d) Burning of schools, churches and sacrilege.
- (e) Systematic looting of Greek properties in the areas under occupation.
- (f) Forced expatriation of Greek Cypriot prisoners, mostly civilians, to Turkey and their subjection to inhuman and degrading treatment.

The above atrocities have not been committed in isolated instances by irresponsible persons, but have been carefully pre-arranged and organised and must have been part and parcel of the tactics which the invading force was to follow. Most of these atrocities have been committed by the Turkish Armed Forces after Turkey had signed the Geneva Ceasefire Agreement and at a time when such forces were not engaged in any war activity.

More than 3,000 people, including women and children, are missing and no one knows whether they are alive or not. And many atrocities must have been committed which have not as yet come to light, since no investigation is allowed by the Turkish Army in the Turkish occupied territory of Cyprus and no freedom of access is permitted to international Red Cross officials.

A REMINDER...

" All (Armenian) properties left behind will, for the time being, be seized and kept in the manner deemed best by the Government, with the understanding that they will be sold later for the expansion of the Jemiyet (the Turkish ruling party) and for other patriotic purposes."

" I wish to remind you again about the abandoned properties. It is very essential. Their disposition should be under your very eyes. Examine the accounts and means of performance at all times."

(Letters of the Turkish Minister of the Interior, Talaat Bey, to Delegate Jemal Bey of Adana, February 28 and March 25, 1915).

There are some who claim that the tactics of the Turks have changed for the better. There is evidence to refute that contention and to show that Turkish tactics today are no different from those of 1915 :—

The Turks of today, the Attila " Peacemakers ", apart from all the inhuman acts against *the person* are also usurping the properties and businesses of the Greek and Armenian population and are ruining the sources of their livelihood.

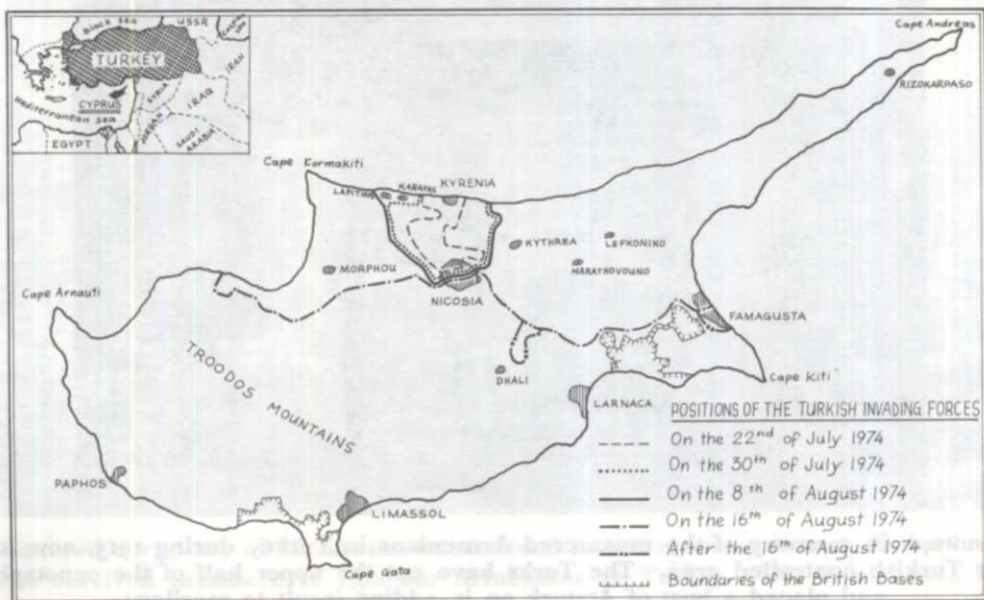
They have taken over and still continue to take over and give to the Turkish Cypriots, the houses and household goods of the Greek Cypriots ;

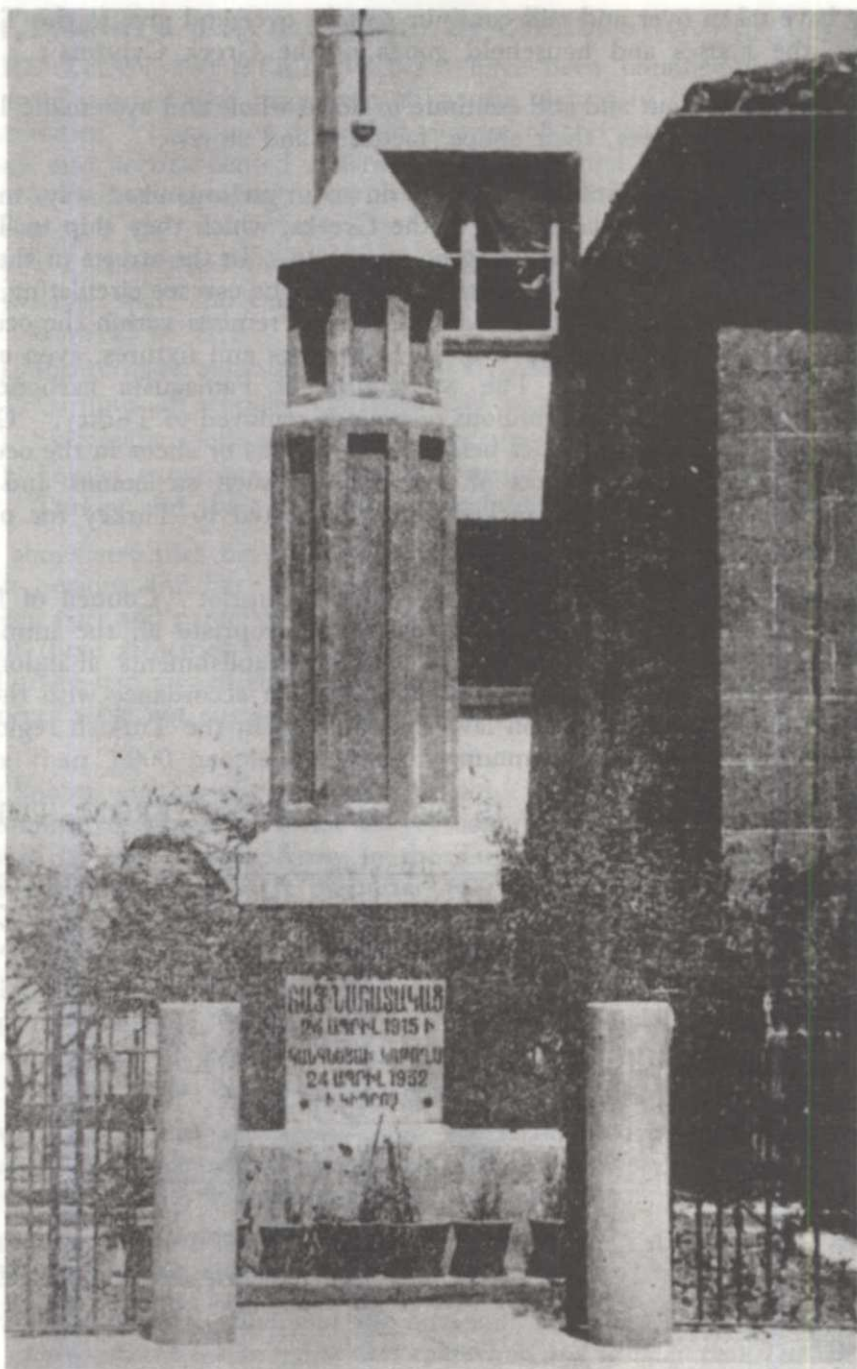
They have carried out and still continue to do so whole and systematic looting of the houses of refugees, their shops, factories and stores ;

They have stolen and still continue to do so in an organized way, millions of pounds worth of goods belonging to the Greeks, which they ship to Turkey in state vessels, goats and sheep being no exception. In the streets of the town of Mersin and other cities on the south of Turkey, one can see circulating, buses and other vehicles stolen by the invading forces. Premises within the occupied area have been completely stripped of all belongings and fixtures, even electric wirings have been removed. The warehouses of Famagusta harbour have been broken into and goods of millions of pounds removed to Turkey. Ownership titles are issued for properties belonging to Greeks or aliens in the occupied area. The Agricultural products of the Greeks, such as lemons and other citrus, carobs and olives were picked and transported to Turkey for onward export.

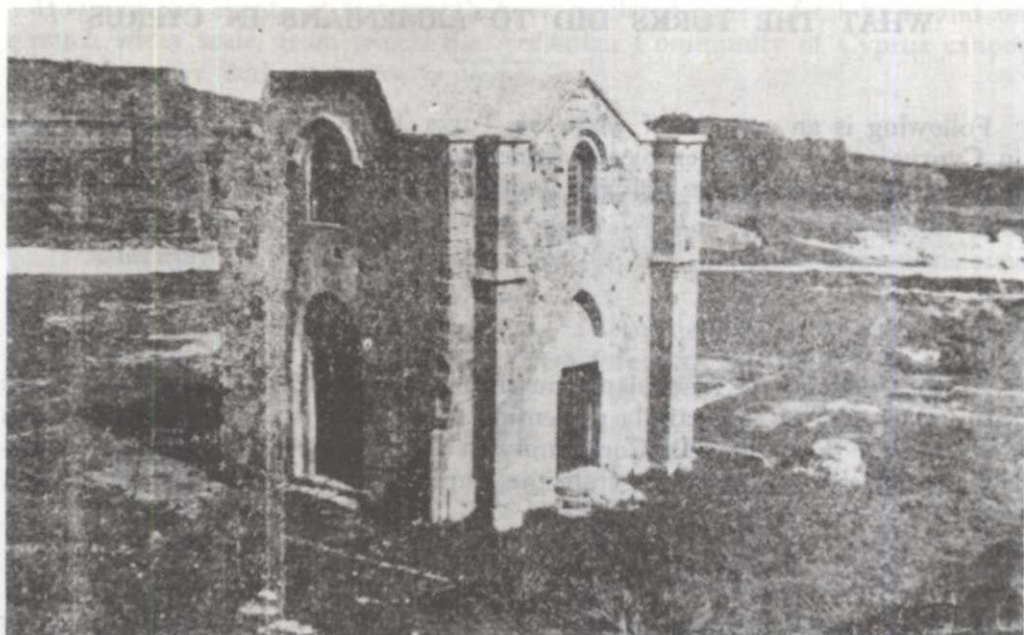
According to the Turkish papers, the Turkish Cypriot " Council of Ministers " at its meeting last Tuesday decided to appropriate all the immovable property, working places, factories and similar establishments abandoned in the Turkish controlled areas and to exploit them, in accordance with the provisions of the emergency situation law now in force in the Turkish region, for the benefit of the Turkish community (19.11.74).

YES ! TURKEY OF 1975 IS NO DIFFERENT FROM TURKEY OF 1915 !!!

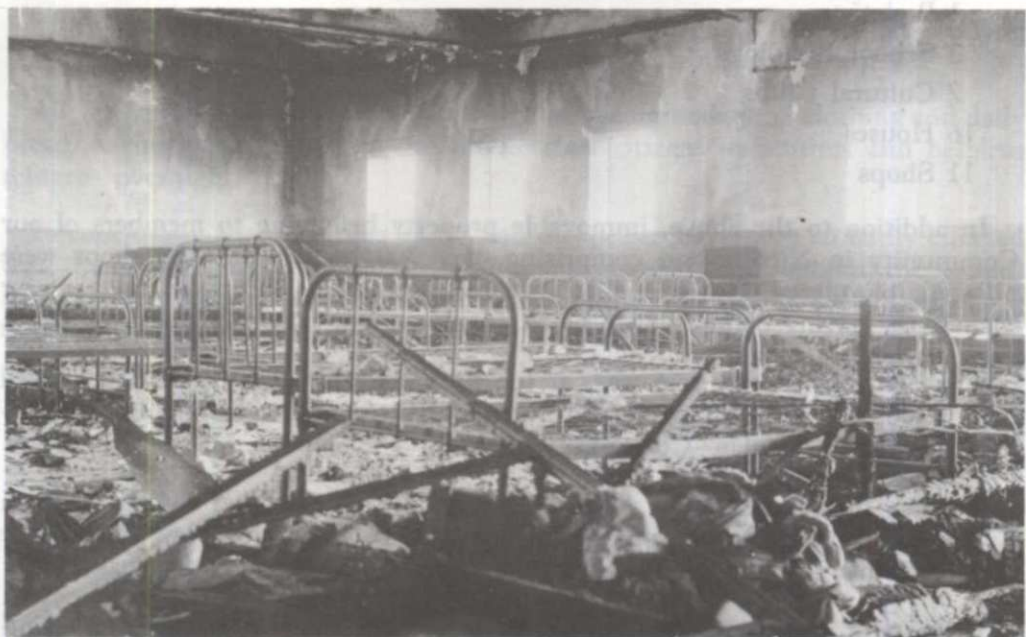




Cenotaph in memory of the massacred Armenians in Turkey during 1915, now in the Turkish controlled area. The Turks have cut the upper half of the cenotaph and placed a bust of Ataturk on it, adding insult to sacrilege.



Armenian Church in Famagusta Turkish Sector in the old town, burned by the Turks before the Cyprus independence.



Shattered dormitory of Melkonian Educational Institute, set up in 1923 for orphans who survived massacre of 1,900,000 Armenians in Turkey. The School was hit by Turkish air and ground attacks.

WHAT THE TURKS DID TO ARMENIANS IN CYPRUS

Following is an account of what the Turks have done to the Armenians in Cyprus as this was given by the Armenian Prelature of Cyprus to the U.S. Senate Sub-Committee for Refugees, when a mission of the latter visited Cyprus last summer :

Gentlemen,

As the head of the Armenian Church and Community of Cyprus, we take this opportunity of respectfully presenting to you details of losses and damages sustained by the Armenian Community in Cyprus during the 1963/74 Intercommunal Strife and resulting from the Turkish Invasion of the island in July, 1974 :

1963/64 Intercommunal Strife :

The following Armenian Church property, now in the Turkish Quarter of Nicosia, was forcefully and against our wish deserted :

- 1 Church
- 1 Prelature
- 3 School Buildings
- 2 Cultural Clubs
- 16 Houses
- 11 Shops

In addition to the above, immovable property belonging to members of our Community in Nicosia and comprising over 300 houses and 180 shops were pillaged, plundered, looted and set fire to, forcing the occupants to run for their lives, leaving behind entire house furnitures and valuable stocks in shops.

The church property lost was, at the time (11 years ago) estimated at well over £100,000, while property, furniture and merchandise belonging to members of the Armenian Community exceeds £1,000,000.

To date no compensation whatsoever has been made either by the Turkish Cypriot Authorities or any other source. As a result of this blow the welfare and economic standing of the Armenian Community was greatly shaken.

In keeping with the Armenian character of hard work and dogged determination to survive, the damages sustained were being gradually repaired and considerable efforts were being made during the last 11 years towards approaching the standard prevailing before 1964.

However the events of last month have rendered a near fatal blow and on a much wider scale, from which the Armenian Community of Cyprus cannot possibly survive without extensive help.

20th July 1974 : *Turkish Invasion of Cyprus :*

- (a) The historic Armenian Monastery of St. Magar in the Kyrenia District, with a total area of over 8,000 donums (nearly 3,000 acres) has been occupied. On the annual income of this property the subsistence of our Church mostly depended.
- (b) Over 20 well-stocked shops and a considerable number of houses on the Green Line in Nicosia were forced to be abandoned, contents of which were looted and/or set fire to.
- (c) Several industrial establishments and lands have fallen into Turkish hands.
- (d) The Armenian Cemetery in Nicosia has been rendered inaccessible.
- (e) As a result of direct hits during the Turkish air raids the Melkonian Educational Institute in Nicosia has sustained extensive damages.
- (f) The small Armenian Community in Kyrenia, comprising of 11 families, fled for their lives, leaving behind all their worldly belongings.
- (g) In the Neapolis Quarter (outskirts of Nicosia) about 40 Armenian families had to flee under circumstances similar to Kyrenia.
- (h) Well over 30 families in the town of Famagusta had to flee, leaving behind all their belongings and long established businesses.

All 80 families above are in dire need of accommodation, clothing and daily bread, having been reduced from middle class citizens to centless and helpless refugees overnight.

In conclusion, the remaining shops and businesses have been so badly effected that, business being virtually at a complete standstill throughout the island, the situation is deteriorating daily, and unless drastic financial assistance is given the future looks chaotic to say the least.

Yours truly,

BISHOP NERSES PAKHDIKIAN

Vicar-General

of the Armenian Church in Cyprus



ARMENIA 1915



CYPRUS 1974

Quotes from World Leaders

“ Only a third of the two million Armenians in Turkey have survived The other two-thirds were ‘ deported ’—that is, they were marched away from their homes in gangs, with no food or clothing for the journey, in fierce heat and bitter cold, hundreds of miles over rough mountain roads They died of hunger and exposure and exhaustion, and in lonely places the guards and robbers fell upon them and murdered them in batches About half the deportees—and there was at least 1,200,000 of them in all—perished thus on their journey, and the other half have been dying lingering deaths ever since . . . ”

—*Arnold J. Toynbee*

“ Mutilation, violation, torture, and death have left their haunting memories in a hundred beautiful Armenian valleys, and the traveller in that region is seldom free from the evidence of this most colossal crime of all ages.”

—*Report of the American Military Commission before the Congress*

“ It is admitted directly or by implication that the war, began without excuse and conducted without mercy, was accompanied by massacres whose calculated atrocity equals or exceeds anything recorded in history.”

—*Georges Clemenceau*

“ With mixed emotion we mark the 50th anniversary of the Turkish genocide of the Armenian people.

“ In taking special notice of the shocking events in 1915, we observe this anniversary with sorrow in recalling the massacres of Armenians and with pride in saluting those brave patriots who survived the attacks to fight on the side of freedom during World War I.

“ The stouthearted Armenian people who escaped the terror, murder and carnage set an example for the free world by their devotion to the cause of freedom and by their tremendous personal sacrifices.

“ I join my colleagues in pausing to extend our deep sympathy to thousands of Americans whose Armenian forefathers fought for Freedom with our war allies and who have given so much of themselves to make this a better country, and a strong one.”

—*Gerald R. Ford, now U.S. President, 29 April, 1965, in Congress*

Armenians warned by the Turkish Cypriot paper “ Bozkurt ” 24/2/75

An editorial in Turkish Cypriot daily “ Bozkurt ” (24 Feb. 1975) referred to the activities of the Armenians against Turkey in various countries and claimed that the Armenians were responsible for what happened to them 60 years ago. It said that the Armenians today are committing the same mistakes of their fathers and grandfathers instead of admitting their mistakes and apologizing to Turks for them. It reminded them that history is a repetition of events and warned that they will learn another lesson if they continue to work against the Turks.

NICOSIA
MARCH, 1975.