Other Face of Cyprus Problem

İçeriği Yazan: Ata ATUN [1] Zaman: Paz, 23/09/2012 - 12:29



idea called Enosis, unification of Cyprus with Greece.

This idea was seeded in Cyprus as early as 1879, when the British allowed Greeks to settle on the island in "patriotic communities."

Soon after, Greek patriotism flourished in the island and sneaked into churches and schools. The actual roots of Cyprus problem goes back as far as to late 1800's but not 1974.

Since early 1900's, the Greek Cypriots were geared for Enosis and opposed to the coexistence of Turkish Cypriots.

In 1959 the motherlands of both people and Britain provided Cyprus with a constitution that was not only agreed upon by all parties, but also provided for the existence of a Republic, where Turks and Greeks would have equal rights and a say over their own people.

Most people talk about Greek Cypriot sufferings as a result of the coup d'etat that overthrew Makarios and from Turkey's intervention, but it seems they have no idea about the Turkish Cypriots sufferings.

Their knowledge is in lack of the period prior to the 1974 intervention, where the Greek Cypriots were orchestrating genocidal policies against Turkish Cypriots over a period of eleven years, starting from 1963.

During this notorious period, 103 Turkish Cypriot villages were completely destroyed and hundreds of Turkish Cypriots massacred and buried in mass graves by the Greek Cypriots.

Under the Akritas Plan, which it's drafting was completed as early as 1961, the Greek Cypriots sought to annihilate the entire Turkish Cypriot population on Cyprus and accordingly attacks to Turkish Cypriots started on December 20, 1963. This atrocious night is known as "Bloody Christmas", in Turkish Cypriot history and over 600 innocent Turkish Cypriot men, women, and children were ruthlessly slaughtered in one single night.

As a result of such grave human rights abuses, the Turkish Cypriots were forced to withdraw into small enclaves, almost 60,000 Turkish Cypriots left their homes, belongings, memories and sheltered in safe areas to save their lives. In these enclaves their fundamental human rights were severely restricted and they lived out their lives as refugees within their own country. They had no access to most of life's basic necessities, had no political representation, and were exposed to constant violence and harassment regulated by the Greek Cypriot leadership.

The goal of the Greek Cypriot leadership under Makarios, was to force all Turkish Cypriots off of the island, either by brute force or by implementation of inhuman living conditions.



But the pace of Makarios for ethnic cleansing of Turkish Cypriots was not fast enough for the Junta Generals in Greece and this led to the Greek Cypriot National Guards overthrowing Makarios in a coup d'etat on July 15, 1974, under the command of Greek officers and support of Greek troops from Greece.

From this point onwards, things changed dramatically in the island. Turkey had to intervene to save the lives of Turkish Cypriots, as the speed of the genocide would get accelerated, after the declaration of "Cyprus Hellenic Republic" in July 16, 1974, by the notorious human butcher Nichos Sampson, a right wing Greek operative, installed by the Greek junta as the president to the unilaterally declared new republic.

It is a solid fact that the Turkish Cypriots had been struggling for ages to live in peace in the island but instead, forced by their adver-saries to rely on the armed forces and get cohered to their motherland Turkey.

Prof. Dr. Ata ATUN

ata.atun@politikadergisi.com [2]

Yorumlar

• <u>Dış Siyasa</u> [3]

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