

ΕΚΚΛΗΣΕΙΣ

ΠΡΟΣ ΤΑΣ ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΩΝ ΧΩΡΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗΣ ΚΟΙΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΑΣ ΥΠΕΡ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΠΡΟΥ

Ἡ Ἀκαδημία Ἀθηνῶν προκειμένης τῆς συζητήσεως τοῦ Κυπριακοῦ ζητήματος ὑπὸ τῆς Γενικῆς Συνελεύσεως τῶν Ἠνωμένων Ἐθνῶν ἀπηύθυνε τὰς κάτωθι ἐκκλήσεις εἰς 91 Ἀκαδημίας τῶν ἐλευθέρων χωρῶν καὶ τοῦ Ἠνωμένου Βασιλείου, ὅπως διαφωτίσῃ τὸν ἐπιστημονικὸν κόσμον περὶ τοῦ δικαίου τῶν κατοίκων τῆς Κύπρου διὰ τὴν αὐτοδιάθεσιν αὐτῶν καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀπαλλαγὴν ἐκ τοῦ ζυγοῦ τῆς δουλείας.

Α΄.

Ἐν Ἀθήναις τῇ 18 Αὐγούστου 1954*

ΠΡΟΣ ΤΑΣ ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΩΝ ΧΩΡΩΝ

ΚΥΡΙΟΙ ΣΥΝΑΔΕΛΦΟΙ,

Ἡ Ἀκαδημία Ἀθηνῶν, ἐκτελοῦσα παλαιὰν αὐτῆς ἀπόφασιν, ὅπως, ἐν περιπτώσει καθ' ἣν ἤθελεν ἀχθῆ τὸ ζήτημα τῆς Κύπρου ἐνώπιον τοῦ Ο. Η. Ε., ἀπευθυνθῆ ἐν συναδελφικῷ πνεύματι πρὸς τὰς Ἀκαδημίας τοῦ πεπολιτισμένου κόσμου, τῶν ὁποίων ἔργον εἶναι, ὄχι μόνον ἡ καλλιέργεια τῆς ἐπιστήμης, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ διαφώτισις τῶν λαῶν εἰς τὰ ἱστορικὰ καὶ κοινωνικὰ ζητήματα, ἔχει τὴν τιμὴν νὰ ἐπικαλεσθῆ σήμερον τὴν ὑμετέραν εὐμενῆ προσοχὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ Κυπριακοῦ ζητή-

* Ἡ μετάφρασις :

Athens, August 18th 1954

TO THE ACADEMIES OF THE FREE WORLD

Dear Sirs and Colleagues,

The Academy of Athens, consisting with its old decision that, in the case in which the question of Cyprus be brought before the United Nations, should in a spirit of fellowship appeal to the Academies of the civilized world whose work is not only the cultivation of science but the enlightenment also of the peoples with regard to the historical and social questions, has

ματος, τὸ ὁποῖον ἀπὸ τε ἱστορικῆς καὶ κοινωνικῆς πλευρᾶς θεωρούμενον, παρουσιάζει παγκόσμιον ἐνδιαφέρον.

Ἡ Κύπρος, νῆσος ἐλληνικὴ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρχαιοτάτων προχριστιανικῶν χρόνων μέχρι σήμερον, κατοικουμένη ἀπὸ λαὸν κατὰ 85% ἑλληνικόν, ὁμιλοῦντα τὴν ἐλληνικὴν γλῶσσαν, θρησκευόμενον εἰς τὴν ἐλληνικὴν ὀρθοδοξίαν καὶ ἔχοντα ἀκραιφνῆ ἐθνικὴν ἐλληνικὴν συνείδησιν, ἐπιθυμεῖ καὶ διεδήλωσε τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν αὐτῆς διὰ πανδήμου προσφάτου δημοψηφίσματος, νὰ τύχη καὶ αὐτὴ τῆς πολιτικῆς ἐλευθερίας, ὅπως ἔτυχαν καὶ ἄλλοι λαοὶ μὴ ἀνώτεροι τοῦ Κυπριακοῦ εἰς πολιτισμὸν καὶ συμφώνως πρὸς τὴν κατόπιν ἀγώνων ἐπικρατήσασαν περὶ τῆς αὐτοδιαθέσεως τῶν λαῶν ἀρχήν, ζητεῖ νὰ ἐνωθῆ μὲ τὴν μητέρα Ἑλλάδα.

Ἀλλὰ τὸ δίκαιον τοῦτο αἶτημα τῶν Κυπρίων προσκρούει εἰς ἀπροσδόκητον καὶ ἐπίμονον ἄρνησιν τῆς κατεχούσης τὴν νῆσον Μεγάλης Βρετανίας, ἣτις ἀντιθέτως πρὸς τὴν φιλελευθέραν αὐτῆς παρά-

the honour to invoke now your kind attention on the question of Cyprus which viewed from historical and social side, presents a world-wide interest.

Cyprus, a Greek island since the most remoted pre-christian times until now, inhabited by a people who are Greeks but 85% speak the Greek language, practise the Greek orthodoxe religion and have a pure, national Greek consciousness,—ardently wishes and has expressed this wish by a recent universal plebiscite to obtain itself, too, its political freedom, as other peoples, have not superior of the Cypriotes in civilization; and it demands to be united to motherland Greece in accordance with the principle of the self-determination of peoples, principle which has prevailed after many struggles.

But this just demand of the Cypriotes jars against the unexpected and insistent refusal of Great Britain detaining the island; contrary to its liberal traditions and in violation of the principles commanding respect to the human rights, Great Britain not only does not consent to the liberation of the people of Cyprus, who is in all respects worthy of liberty and self-

δοσιν καὶ κατὰ παράβασιν τῶν περὶ σεβασμοῦ τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων ἀρχῶν, ὅχι μόνον δὲν συγκατατίθεται εἰς τὴν ἀπελευθέρωσιν τοῦ Κυπριακοῦ λαοῦ, κατὰ πάντα ἀξίου τῆς ἐλευθερίας καὶ τῆς αὐτοδιοικήσεως αὐτοῦ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐφαρμόζει ἐναντίον αὐτοῦ μέτρα σκληρᾶς δεσποτείας, ἐπιδιώκοντα τὴν κατάπνιξιν τοῦ ἐθνικοῦ αἰσθηματος τῶν Κυπρίων, ἐνθυμίζοντα τὰς σκοτεινὰς τοῦ μεσαίωνος περιόδους, ἀνάξια τῆς ἐποχῆς καθ' ἣν ζῶμεν καὶ ἀσυμβίβαστα πρὸς τὸν σημερινὸν πολιτισμόν.

Τὸ ὑπὸ τῆς Μεγάλης Βρετανίας ἐφαρμοζόμενον ἐν Κύπρῳ διοικητικὸν σύστημα καταθλιπτικὸν καὶ ἀναχρονιστικόν, ἔχει καταδικασθῆ ὑπὸ τῆς κοινῆς τῶν σημερινῶν λαῶν γνώμης καὶ ἀποφάσεως. Εἶναι ἄδικον ἕνας λαὸς ὡς ὁ Κυπριακός, μὲ μακρὰν καὶ ἔνδοξον ἱστορικὴν παράδοσιν καὶ μὲ πολιτικὴν ὀριμότητα ἀδιαφιλονείκητον, ἔχων ἐπίγνωσιν τῆς ἐλευθερίας, διὰ τὴν ὁποίαν ἀπὸ αἰῶνων ἀγωνίζεται, νὰ διατελῇ σήμερον ἀκόμη ὑπὸ τὸ ἀνελεύθερον ἀποικιακὸν καθεστῶς. Εἶναι ἀντίθετος πρὸς τὰς ὑπὸ τοῦ Ο. Η. Ε. περὶ ἐλευθερίας καὶ αὐτοδιαθέσεως τῶν λαῶν θεσπισθείσας ἀρχὰς ἢ ὑπὸ τῆς Μεγάλης Βρετανίας ἀσκουμένη ἐπὶ τῆς Κύπρου ἡγεμονικὴ διοίκησις. Εἶναι ἀπαρά-

government, but applies against the Cypriotes cruel despotic measures, aiming to suffocate the Cypriotes' national feeling, reminding the medieval dark periods, unworthy of the epoch in which we live and incompatible with the actual civilization.

The oppressive, anachronistic administrative system applied by Great Britain in Cyprus, has been condemned by the unanimous opinion and decision of the actual peoples. It is not fair that such a people as the Cypriotes, with a long and glorious historical tradition and indisputable political maturity, in full consciousness of the liberty, for which they struggle since long centuries, continue to be even now-a-days under the illiberal colonial status. The despotic administration exercised by Great Britain on Cyprus is contrary to the principles about liberty und self-determination of peoples, instituted by the United Nations. It is unacceptable that such a people as the Cypriotes remain condemned in an eternal slavery.

δεκτον, λαός, ὡς ὁ Κυπριακός, νὰ μένη καταδικασμένος εἰς παντοτεινὴν δουλείαν.

Ἡ Ἀκαδημία Ἀθηνῶν, διαμαρτυρομένη ἐνώπιον τῶν Ἀκαδημιῶν τοῦ φιλελευθέρου κόσμου διὰ τὴν ὑπὸ φίλης καὶ συμμάχου χώρας καταδυνάστευσιν τῆς ἑλληνικωτάτης νήσου, ἐπικαλεῖται τὴν συνατίληψιν τῶν συναδέλφων Ἀκαδημιῶν πρὸς ὁμόθυμον ἀποδοκιμασίαν τοιαύτης ἀναχρονιστικῆς καὶ ἀνελευθέρου πολιτικῆς, ἣτις εἶναι ἀντίθετος πρὸς τὰ ἀνθρωπιστικὰ ἰδεώδη καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἀξιώσεις τοῦ σημερινοῦ πολιτισμοῦ, καὶ εὐγνωμόνως ἀποδέχεται τὴν συμπαράστασιν αὐτῶν εἰς τὸν περὶ ἀπελευθερώσεως τῆς Κύπρου ἀναληφθέντα εἰρηνικὸν ἑλληνικὸν ἀγῶνα, ὑπὲρ τοῦ ὁποίου ἔχει ταχθῆ μετὰ σύμπαντος τοῦ Ἑθνους καὶ ἡ Ἀκαδημία Ἀθηνῶν.

Ὁ Πρόεδρος
ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΚΟΥΥΕΑΣ

Ὁ Γενικὸς Γραμματεὺς
ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΟΣ Κ. ΟΡΛΑΝΔΟΣ

The Academy of Athens, protesting before the Academies of the free world against the oppression exercised by a friendly and allied country upon the most hellenic island, invokes the sister Academies to assist in disapproving unanimously such an illiberal and anachronistic policy, which is contrary to the humanitarian ideals and to the claims of the actual civilization and accepts gratefully their assistance to the undertaken peaceful Greek struggle for the liberation of Cyprus, in favour of which struggle the Academy of Athens together with the whole Nation stand by.

Yours faithfully

The President
SOCRATES KOUYEAS

The General Secretary
ANASTASIOS ORLANDOS

B.

Ἐν Ἀθήναις τῆ 18 Αὐγούστου 1954*

ΠΡΟΣ ΤΑΣ ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΗΝΩΜΕΝΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ

ΚΥΡΙΟΙ ΣΥΝΑΔΕΛΦΟΙ,

Γνωρίζετε ὅτι ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ Κυβέρνησις προσέφυγεν εἰς τὸν Ὀργανισμόν Ἑνωμένων Ἐθνῶν διὰ νὰ ζητήσῃ, ὅπως δοθῆ καὶ εἰς τοὺς Κυπρίους τὸ δικαίωμα νὰ ἀποφασίσουν διὰ δημοψηφίσματος περὶ τῆς τύχης των. Ἀπὸ πολλῶν μηνῶν ἡ Ἑλλάς προσεπάθησε νὰ συνεννοηθῆ μὲ τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τοῦ Ἑνωμένου Βασιλείου περὶ τοῦ ζητήματος τούτου. Δυστυχῶς ἡ Ἀγγλικὴ Κυβέρνησις ἀπέκρουσε πᾶσαν συνεννόησιν, ἡ ὁποία δὲν θὰ ἦτο δύσκολος, διότι ἡμεῖς ἐκ παραδόσεως συμπαθοῦμεν τοὺς Ἀγγλους. Δὲν λησμονοῦμεν οὔτε τὸν Βύρωνα οὔτε τὸν Γεώργιον Κάννινγ οὔτε τοὺς ἄλλους φιλέλληνας, οἱ ὅποιοι τόσον ἐβοήθησαν τὴν πατρίδα μας. Μᾶς συγκινεῖ ἡ ἀνάμνησις γεγονότων ἀπὸ τὰ ὁποῖα μᾶς χωρίζει μόλις μία δεκαετία. Οἱ πρῶτοι Ἀγγλοὶ στρατιῶται οἵτινες ἔφθασαν ἐδῶ μετὰ τὴν ἀπελευθέρωσιν τῆς Ἑλλάδος τῷ 1944 ἐγένοντο δεκτοὶ μετὰ μεγάλου ἐνθουσιασμοῦ. Ἐπολεμήσαμεν εἰς τὸ πλευρὸν τῶν Ἀγγλων διὰ νὰ ἔχωμεν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν. Οἱ ἀδελφοί μας Ἕλληνες τῆς Κύπρου δὲν εἶναι ἐλεύθεροι. Ἡ Κυβέρνη-

* Ἡ μετάφρασις :

Athens, August 18th 1954

TO THE ACADEMIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Dear Sirs and Colleagues,

You are of course aware that the Greek Government has recourse to the United Nations in order to demand that to the Cypriotes, too, be given the right to decide by plebiscite their destinies. Many months ago Greece tried to reach an agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom on this question. Unfortunately the British Government repelled any understanding, though that would not be difficult, as we Greeks by tradition sympathize with the English. We neither forget Lord Byron nor George Canning nor the other Philhellenes, who so much assisted our motherland. We are touched in the heart by the memory of events which took place but ten years ago. The first British soldiers who reached this country after the liberation of Greece in 1944 were welcomed with great enthusiasm. We fought by the side of the British people in order to secure our liberty. Our Greek Brethren of Cyprus are not free. The Administration of Cyprus issues

σις τῆς Κύπρου ἐκδίδει ἀποφάσεις ἐχούσας ἰσχὺν νόμου καὶ περιοριζούσας στοιχειώδη δικαιώματα τοῦ ἐλευθέρου ἀνθρώπου. Ὑπὸ τοιαύτας συνθήκας ἡ ἀντιδικία μας πρὸς τὴν πολιτικὴν τῆς Ἀγγλικῆς Κυβερνήσεως εἶναι μοιραία. Λυπούμεθα πολὺ, διότι ἡ ἀντιδικία αὕτη θὰ ἐπισκιάσῃ τὴν συμπάθειαν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ λαοῦ πρὸς τὸν Ἀγγλικὸν λαόν. Οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπος καλῆς πίστεως δύναται νὰ ἀμφισβητήσῃ ὅτι ἡ Κύπρος εἶναι νῆσος Ἑλληνική. Οἱ πολλοὶ κατακτηταὶ αὐτῆς καὶ τόσων ἄλλων Ἑλληνικῶν χωρῶν δὲν ἠδυνήθησαν νὰ ἀλλάξουν οὔτε τὸν πολιτισμὸν, οὔτε τὴν γλῶσσαν καὶ τὴν θρησκείαν τῶν Κυπρίων.

Ἡ Ἑλλὰς δὲν προσφεύγει εἰς βίαια μέσα. Τὸ δίκαιον βοᾷ ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς. Τὸ δικαίωμα τῆς αὐτοδιαθέσεως τῶν λαῶν τὸ ὁποῖον ἐφηρημώσθη διὰ τοὺς κατοίκους τῶν Ἰνδιῶν, τοῦ Πακιστάν, τῆς Παλαιστίνης, τῆς Αἰγύπτου, τοῦ Σουδάν καὶ ἄλλων χωρῶν δὲν δύναται νὰ μὴ ἰσχύσῃ δι' Ἑλληνας.

Θὰ Σᾶς εἴμεθα ὑπόχρεοι, ἐὰν τὸ δίκαιον τοῦ ἀγῶνος ἡμῶν ἀναγνωρισθῇ καὶ εἰς τοὺς κόλπους τῆς Ὑμετέρας Ἀκαδημίας.

Ὁ Πρόεδρος
ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΙΩΑΚΕΙΜΟΓΛΟΥ

Ὁ Γενικὸς Γραμματεὺς
ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΟΣ Κ. ΟΡΛΑΝΔΟΣ

decrees having the force of law which restrict the rudimentary rights of a free man. Under such conditions our opposition to the policy of the British Government is fatal. We feel sorry this opposition will cast a shadow over the sympathy of the Greek people towards the English. No man of good faith can put in doubt that Cyprus is a Greek island. Its many invaders as those of so many other Greek countries could change neither the civilization nor the mothertongue and religion of the Cypriotes.

Greece is not having recourse to violent means. The right cries aloud in favour of Cyprus. The right of self-determination of peoples, which has been applied to the inhabitants of India, Pakistan, Palestine, Egypt, the Sudan and other countries is impossible not to be in force concerning the Greeks.

We will feel grateful to you if our struggle in the cause of justice be recognized in the bosom of your Academy, too.

Yours faithfully

The President
GEORGE IOAKIMOGLU

The General Secretary
ANASTASIOS ORLANDOS