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Letter dated 6 January 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our letter of 15 October 1992 concerning the resolution adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on 7 October 1992 on the demographic structure of the Cypriot communities (A/47/536-S/24667, annex), I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of an article by a Turkish Cypriot, Mr. Kutlu Adali, published in the Turkish Cypriot newspaper Geni Duzen on 3 December 1992 (see annex), in which Mr. Adali very aptly portrays the issue of the implantation of Turkish settlers in the occupied area of Cyprus.

The said article is of particular importance bearing in mind that Mr. Adali had headed the so-called "Department of Registrations" in the occupied area of Cyprus which dealt with the registration of the settlers. It contains enlightening information on the Turkish policy of altering the demographic structure of Cyrpus through the implantation of settlers and gives a clear picture of the ramifications and consequences of this policy on the entire population of Cyprus, Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots alike, and on the prospects for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(<u>Signed</u>) P. EFTYCHIOU
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the Republic
of Cyprus to the United Nations

ANNEX

Article entitled "Even If 180 Years Pass" by Kutlu Adali, published in the Turkish Cypriot newspaper "Geni Duzen" on 3 December 1992

Why are they afraid of holding a population census? Because, if there is a population census the real number of the Turks who have been brought over from Turkey and given citizenship, and who voted for Denktash and the NUP to continue the non-solution here, will be known. In short it will be revealed why the opposition remains always in the opposition and never becomes a government, and why our democracy is always under a mortgage. It will become clear on whom Denktash relies when he asks for the holding of a referendum.

It will be revealed with whose support referenda are won.

Denktash's and the NUP's weakest point is the population census and property count, especially if this census will be held under United Nations auspices. This will be Denktash's and the NUP's bankruptcy. For this reason the application of paragraph 8 (g) of the United Nations resolution regarding the population census will have the sense of: "Choose your own mode of death" for Denktash and the NUP, so it will never be applied.

The transfer of population from Turkey which started after 20 July 1974, and in particular in the spring of 1975, and which continues unabated until today has no doubt affected the demographic structure of Cyprus. One can always argue the positive and negative sides of this action. Should this have been done or should it not have been done? Anyway it has been done. What should not have been done was to intervene through voting, in deciding our democracy and fate. The bad politicians who have lost the Turkish Cypriots' trust went to the tens of thousands of settlers arrived from Turkey to secure their votes. They (the politicians) told these people: for God's sake save us and we shall give you the properties left by the Greek Cypriots. And once Ankara opened its purse, the demographic structure of the island was destroyed in such a way that the Turkish Cypriots have become a minority. Now, to sit down after 18 years and bargain about these people's future is tragic, regrettable and against human rights. The wrong step was taken in 1975 and it has continued for years. A deaf ear was turned to those who called a halt to this population transfer. They were told to mind their own business and that "this is our domestic affair". Now we see that the United Nations Security Council comes and says "this issue interests us". And it demands the holding of a population census under its control and observation because the real owners of houses, lands and orchards say "we hold the title deeds of our properties and we want them back". The international agreements justify their demands. No one can take the property of another person by force or war or through military operations. No one can consider the title deeds that these people hold null and void. Denktash and the NUP, having Ankara behind them, thoughtlessly in a very fanatical manner did everything that should not have been done. They messed up everything. They have created a mess in Cyprus, an impasse, which it is impossible to come out of, so for this reason, they come

up and say that non-solution is a solution. Because they turned everything upside down. At this stage their resignation or non-resignation is also a problem. But they are trying to do something, as they always do behind closed doors, to shift the blame on Ankara's shoulders. And while doing this they will start to shout: "They are selling out Cyprus which we had shed martyrs' blood to take to the gavurs (infidels)". If you have an indecisive prime minister like Demirel who hangs on Denktash's lips, the non-solution could lead to catastrophe as well! In front of me I have a Cyprus map. As I am writing I am looking at it and thinking I take up the most distant village Rizokarpasso. In 1974 it was one of the biggest Greek Cypriot villages in Cyprus. In 18 years' time the Greek Cypriots melted away like a candle and the Turks multiplied like an avalanche. The Greek Cypriot-owned houses, lands, trees and orchards were given to the Turks that came from Turkey. the village there were a number of churches but no mosque and minaret. Now, at the centre of the village, in its most prominent place, next to the church a mosque and minaret were built. That is, in 18 years' time Rizokarpasso has changed its identity. Parallel to Rizokarpasso, the other Greek Cypriot villages also experienced this change. Yiallousa has not only become Erenkoy but was turned into Tylliria. Ayia Trias has not only become Sipahi but was Turkified as well, Melanarga has become Adacay, Vahilakos Derince, Lythrangomi Boltasle, Vassili Gelincik, Leonarisso Ziyamet, Kilanemos Esenkoy, Koma tou Yialou Kumyali, Tavros Pamuklu, Voukolida Bafra, Ayios Theodoros Cayirova, Patriki Tuzluca, Gastiriya Kalecik and they were settled completely with Turks from Turkey. This picture is the same in Kyrenia, on Pendadaktylos, in Mesaoria, along the old-Famagusta road and the Morphou and Lefka region. Everything is planned or not planned in such a way that the Greek Cypriots will definitely not return to these villages. But now when the territorial concession, the census, the three freedoms - freedom of movement, settlement and the right to property - have been seriously mentioned in the United Nations resolutions, the Turkish side has started to worry and express concern. Again, the people should not be blamed for this. It is the leadership that should be blamed, for it is the leadership that has committed innumerable mistakes, and with these mistakes they have caused the people to suffer, as well as torpedoed a peaceful solution. And when they are unable to come out from under the ruins that they have created, they try to bully the Greek Cypriots and the world by talking about a war. Unless an agreement based on justice, right and peace is signed, even if 180 years and not 18 elapse, if small concessions are magnified, and statements such as "I am not qiving anything, come and take it" continue, nobody should doubt it, it is all inserted in the annals of history. We have given back as we have taken, we have left as we have entered.

For the last 150-200 years we have continued to experience this suffering. Not only are we suffering but we are causing others to suffer as well. Why do people not take lessons from history and make people suffer with mean demands and drag people to disasters? If war was greater than peace it should not run after peace. People should not consider the past years and say that the problem has been solved. If this was the case, there should not be independent States in the occupied territories after 500 or a thousand years.