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A CYPRUS POCKET BOOK

**CONTAINING INDISPUTABLE
ALL BRITISH DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
of the
SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS COLONIAL EXPLOITATION
OF THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS
BY AND FOR THE ENRICHMENT
OF THEIR BRITISH COLONIAL MASTERS
and
BRITISH ACHIEVEMENTS IN APATHY
NEGLECTANCE AND INCOMPETENCE IN
THE ADMINISTRATION OF CYPRUS**

As for their 1956 offer of a bribe of £ 38 millions, (see p. 2) the British Imperialists have certainly qualified for the curse which Phaedra gave the Nurse in Euripides's «Hippolitus»

"A curse upon you and a curse on everyone who is so keen to impose dishonorable and unwanted benefits on his friends,"

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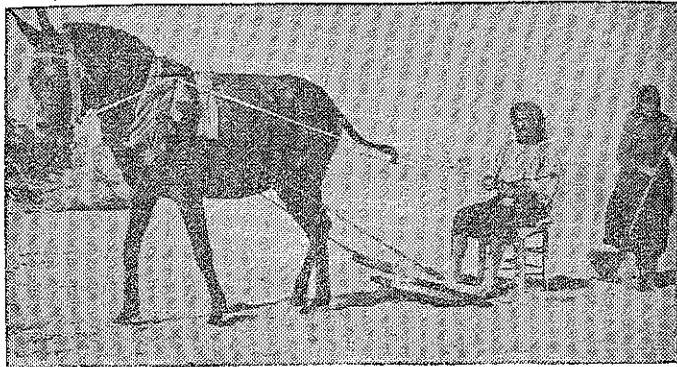
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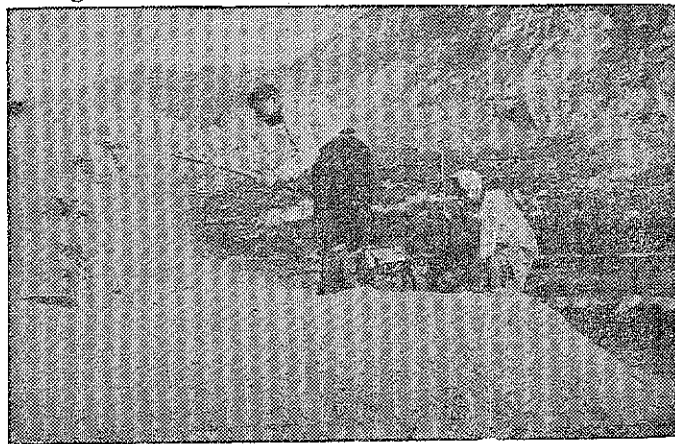
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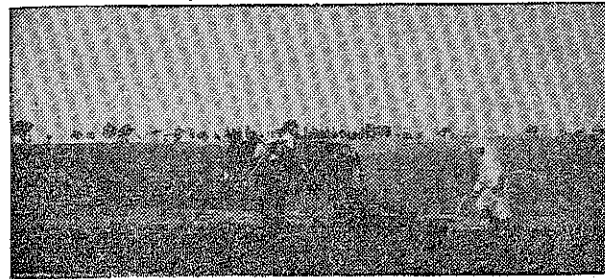
NOTE: Big or capital letters in this book are used by us for emphasis.



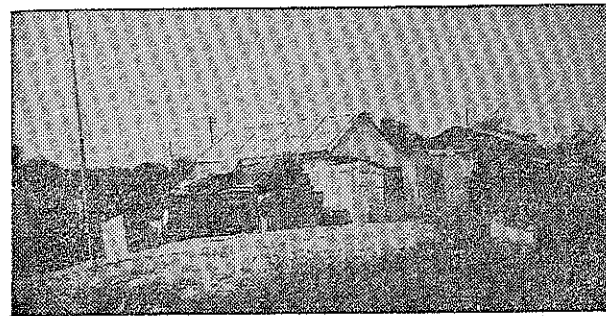
The threshing of cereals is still done by the primitive board studded with flints drawn by animals. (see pp. 36—37).



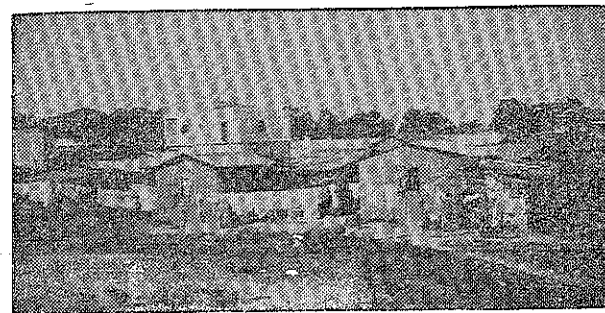
Winnowing is done by throwing the threshed material against the western breeze. (see p. 37).



Ploughing is done by the primitive wooden plough drawn by animals. (see pp. 36—37).



Housing accommodation for the labour class is still appalling (see pp. 57—58).



A «shanty town» accommodates over 2,200 persons in very unhygienic conditions. (see p. 58).

«Alien rule is not easy to bear
save by the lowest savages».

(p. 477 «Orientations», by
Sir Ronald Storrs, former
Governor of Cyprus).

FOREWORD

1. In 1937, that is, after 50 years of British administration of the island, Sir Ronald Storrs, a British Governor of Cyprus, writing at page 471 of his book entitled «Orientations», stated that:

“CYPRUS IS IN TRUTH DEADLY POOR.”

2. And in 1956, that is, after 78 years of British administration, the British Conservative Government have proclaimed a £ 38 millions development programme for Cyprus in the hope of bribing its Greek population to consent to the perpetuation of British colonialism over the island.

Commenting upon this project, the «VENTURE», a publication of the Fabian Colonial Bureau of Great Britain, said that:

«There is much to be done in improving communications, water supplies, irrigation, forestry, education and social services. So much indeed is included in the programme, from trunk roads to technical schools and ports and social insurance, that the main impression is how much must have been neglected».

The above comment of the «Venture» confirms the facts contained in this book.

3. The true facts of the compulsory payment of £92,799.11.3d, which was imposed upon and exacted from the population of Cyprus by the British Government for 50 consecutive years, and ingeniously disguised in the Cyprus Annual Government Estimates under the false title of «Tribute to Turkey», totalling £ 4,639,978 in gold, but actually and truly a «TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN», have never been correctly given by any writer. The true facts are now given on pages 5 to 15 of this book.

Further, most of the writers have wrongly written and published from time to time that Britain had purchased Cyprus from Turkey at a price or that Turkey let the island to Britain at a rental! Neither is true: The fact is, and this is most important,

that if anybody has purchased Cyprus, it is the population of the island itself who have paid Britain the above sum of £4,639,978 in gold, equivalent to many millions of pounds in present day currency, plus interest thereon and other profits derived from Cyprus.

4. The civil imports into Cyprus from Great Britain between 1947 and 1955 totalled £ 74,168,878. A large part of this sum has gone to the public Treasury of Great Britain as income tax. It is from this income tax and other benefits the British Government has received and is receiving from Cyprus that the Military Authorities are spending for the building of their base in Cyprus. The British Government have never spent one single penny of their own money in Cyprus, and any money which may at first sight appear to have come from England either for building the base or for so-called grants-in-aid or otherwise, it is actually money derived from Cyprus through the vicious circle of colonial exploitation of the population of the island. (see p. 26-28 and 32 herein).

5. The audacity of the Colonial Master of Cyprus is really remarkable. Since the end of the First World War, a British Legion was established in England for the purpose of giving assistance to disabled and ex-service men in distress who had served in the British Forces. A branch was also established in Cyprus. And although Cypriots were deceived into joining the British Army in both world wars «to fight for Greece and Liberty», those who returned to Cyprus alive soon found out that they fought for the liberty only of the British and for the perpetuation of their own slavery!

And instead of Britain showing her gratitude by supporting those Cypriots who sacrificed their health in two wars so that the British may live free, they appeal to the people of Cyprus for donations, and collect money from them by organizing bazaars, dances, and street collections every year. (See p. 79-81 in this book).

6. The contents of this book are only a few examples of colonial exploitation and colonial government carried on for 78 years in a small island situated in the Mediterranean, in full view of the whole civilized world, whose Greek inhabitants possess a civilization and culture over 3000 years old. The Reader of this book may use his imagination and think what can be happening to the far off colonies of Africa and other distant places which do not come under the scrutiny and observation of the civilized world.

Kind Reader! It is your duty, it is our duty, it is the duty of all freedom-loving peoples, it is a duty owed to God and to all enslaved peoples who are unable to free themselves from the clutches of the strong and powerful, to assist all such peoples without exception, to attain their liberty.

7. This handbook has been written and published in convenient pocket size by the Political Division of the «GREEK YOUTH OF CYPRUS» the patriotic organization to which all Greek Cypriot men and women between the ages of 18 and 40 are entitled, on taking and signing the prescribed oath, to be registered as members; the sole object of the organization, which already numbers over 40,000 members, is the liberation of Cyprus, through self-determination, from the British Colonial yoke,

THE «GREEK YOUTH OF CYPRUS»,

C/O P. O. B. 596
Philotheis No 19
Athens, Greece

CYPRUS, September 14th, 1956

EXPLOITATION OF THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BRITISH.

Although the claim of the Greek Cypriots for their Liberty through Self-Determination is not based on material considerations, yet, as the British Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Members of the House of Commons and of the House of Lords, the British Delegate to the United Nations, and other official and non-official British Propagandists continue praising themselves for what they call «great achievements in prosperity and welfare in Cyprus during the British occupation», and prophesy «recession in the Island's prosperity if Cyprus were to be united with Greece», we will, for the first time, reply to these imperialist propagandists as, owing to our silence, they are becoming bolder and bolder on their exaggerations and untruths in their so-called «material achievements in Cyprus».

DISHONEST ENRICHMENT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AT THE EXPENSE OF THE IMPOVERISHED CYPRIOTS.

PAYMENT OF TRIBUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN IMPOSED UPON THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS FOR 50 YEARS.

We shall begin with the dishonest enrichment of the British Government through the so-called «Tribute to Turkey», which was really and actually an ANNUAL TRIBUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN, camouflaged in old colonialist style by the words «Tribute to Turkey», which never rea-

ched Turkey but was collected from the Cypriot taxpayer and taken direct to the British Treasury in England, and from there to the pockets of English capitalists who had lent money to Turkey since 1855, under the guarantee of the British government, and to the pockets of Turkish brigands as ransoms for the liberation of Englishmen kidnapped by them in Turkey. The reader will no doubt be shocked at this statement, but we ask him to read what follows with patience and then judge for himself.

As almost everybody knows by now, Turkey, which acquired Cyprus by conquest in 1571, transferred the administration of the Island to the British Government under a Convention dated the 4th June 1878, entered into between them, whereby England had undertaken to join the Sultan of Turkey in defending his Asiatic territories if Russia had attempted to take any more of those territories, and, in return, the Sultan of Turkey promised to England to make necessary reforms to be agreed upon between them and to introduce them into his government for the protection of his Christian and other subjects living in Turkey; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, the Sultan of Turkey consented to assign the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.

This agreement was broken first by Turkey because not only she never made the promised necessary reforms for the protection of the Christian population living in Turkey, but because also in 1897, 1909 and 1915, the Turks massacred over One Million Christian Armenians and other Christians living in Turkey. In any case, the said Convention was definitely and finally broken by Turkey, when she betrayed her friend and ally, Great Britain, joined Germany and Austria on the 5th November 1914, declared war against Britain who then abrogat-

ed and declared null and void the said Convention and all other supplementary agreements relating thereto, and annexed Cyprus to the British possessions as from November 5, 1914, and Great Britain was relieved as from that date from her obligation to defend Turkey against any Russian attack. As a matter-of-fact, during the 1914—1918 First World War, Russia also declared war against Turkey and attacked her with the help of Britain, and Britain attacked Turkey with the help of Russia.

The said Convention of June 4, 1878 contains no agreement or promise whatsoever for the payment of any money consideration to Turkey as «Tribute» or otherwise. The only considerations mentioned therein consist of mutual promises to perform certain acts, which were never performed by either side.

However, on an afterthought, the parties to the said Convention prepared and signed on July 1, 1878, an Annex thereto, which, among others, contained the following two relevant articles, in Article III of which, provision was made for the payment of money by England to Turkey:

ARTICLE III. «That England will pay to the Porte (Turkey) whatever is the present excess of the Revenue over the Expenditure in the Island; this excess to be calculated upon and determined by the average of the last five years, stated to be 22,936 purses to be duly verified hereafter, and to the exclusion of the produce of State and Crown lands let or sold during that period».

(Note: A «purse» used to be a certain amount of Turkish money; however, the excess referred to was finally agreed to by the parties to be £ 92,799-11-3d.).

ARTICLE IV. «That the Sublime Porte may freely sell and lease lands and other property in Cyprus belong-

ing to the Ottoman Crown and State, the produce of which does not form part of the Revenue of the Island referred to in Article III».

But there is no provision either in the Convention, or the Annex, or any other agreement that Cyprus was to pay «Tribute to Turkey» or any «Share to the Turkish Debt». There is only a provision in the above Article III of the Annex for the payment by England to Turkey of the PRESENT excess of Revenue over the Expenditure.

Three things of great importance are clear in the above Article III of the Annex to the Convention, the following :

a) That the Annex of July 1, 1878, does not provide that the excess of Revenue over the Expenditure was to be paid annually, or every year.

b) That the excess to be paid was «the present» excess, that is the excess of that financial year only;

c) That England, and not Cyprus, undertook to pay the amount to Turkey.

d) That neither the Convention of June 4, 1878, nor its Annex of July 1, 1878, nor the Supplementary Agreement of February 3, 1879, provided for the payment of any «Tribute» to Turkey.

e) That the annual payment of £ 92,799-11-3d. was actually and really in substance and in fact a payment of «Tribute» to Great Britain, which the British Government camouflaged under the cloak of «Tribute to Turkey», in order to avoid adverse comments and condemnation by world public opinion.

The following facts clearly prove the above points:

1. On February 3, 1879, Great Britain and the Turkish Porte entered into a Supplementary Agreement relating to the above Article IV of the said Annex to the Convention, which provided for the yearly payment of

£ 5,000 for the occupation of certain properties of the Turkish Porte in Cyprus. The said Supplementary Agreement reads as follows :

«All property, revenues and rights reserved to the Ottoman Crown and Government in the said *Article IV of the Annex* to the Convention of the 4th June, including all revenue derived from tapous, mahloul and intical (Turkish names of different kinds of real property) are commuted hereby for a fixed annual payment of £ 5,000 to be made by Her Britannic Majesty's Government to that of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan every year during the British occupation of Cyprus, to be calculated from the beginning of the next financial year».

It is significant that the parties to the Convention considered it, on the one hand, necessary to provide twice in the above Supplementary Agreement that the payment of the comparatively small sum of £ 5,000 shall be an «annual payment», and that it is to be made by the British Government to the Turkish Government «every year» and during the period of the British administration of Cyprus; and that, on the other hand, they did not consider it necessary to state even once in Article III of the said Annex that the payment of the excess of Revenue over the Expenditure was to be made «annually» or «every year» in spite of the fact that the amount of £ 92,799-11-3d was more than 18 times larger than the said £ 5,000 of the Supplementary Agreement! And it must be borne in mind that Conventions and Agreements of such importance between nations are prepared and drawn up most carefully by the best legal and financial experts of each Government: although even a novice would not have left out the words «annually» or «every year», if payment was so agreed.

Therefore, the words contained in the said Article III of the Annex saying «that England will pay to the Porte whatever is the *present excess* of the Revenue over the Expenditure in the Island» means in substance and in fact what it says «the Present excess», that is, the excess of that particular current financial year of 1878; and as Britain was in a hurry to take Cyprus over before the Berlin Conference of 1878, she agreed to pay Turkey the excess of Revenue for the whole of that financial year, although she was not in possession of the Island for the whole year; but as the amount could not be ascertained before the closing of the accounts of the financial year, it was agreed that England should pay to Turkey the sum to be found to be the average for one year based on the excesses of the Cyprus revenues over the expenditures of the previous five years.

2. Although Article III of the said Annex of the 1st July 1878, expressly provides that «England will pay» the said present excess of Revenue over the Expenditure; and the said Supplementary Agreement of February 3, 1879 also expressly provides that the «payment of £ 5,000 is to be made «By Her Britannic Majesty's Government»; and although nowhere in the said Annex, or in the said Supplementary Agreement any mention is made that either or both sums shall be paid by Cyprus, or by the British Government from Cyprus Revenue, yet, Great Britain, the then richest nation in the world, compelled the impoverished people of Cyprus who were placed under her Protection, to pay to the wealthy Great Britain against their will, and in spite of continuous island wide protests and objections, the sum of £ 92,799-11-3d every year for 50 years.

3. But this is not all: Not a single penny was paid out of the above sum to Turkey, although it was entered

every year in the Annual Estimates of the Cyprus Government as «Tribute to Turkey». This sum of £ 92,799-11-3d was deducted every year from the Cyprus public revenue and transferred to the British Treasury in England for 50 whole years, that is, a total of £ 4,639,978 gold pounds; and out of this sum Great Britain was paying annually £81,752 to the English creditors of Turkey as interest on a loan of £ 3,815,200 which Turkey borrowed from certain English capitalists for the purposes of the Crimean War, and the surplus, amounting to £ 11,047-11-3d was placed every year in a separate Fund and invested in Consols, and out of this accumulated surplus, the British Government was paying ransoms to Turkish brigands for the liberation of Englishmen who were from time to time kidnapped by them in Turkey.

Captain C.W J. Orr, a former British Colonial Secretary to the Government of Cyprus, who also acted as Governor on several occasions, describes as follows the so-called «Tribute to Turkey», at page 48 of his book entitled «Cyprus Under British Rule», published in 1918 :

«But not a penny of this so-called «Tribute to Turkey» has been paid to the Ottoman Government and, in point of fact, it never reaches Constantinople (now Istanbul) at all. It is utilized to pay the shareholders of the Ottoman Loan of 1855, which is guaranteed by England and France and amounts to £ 3,815,200. The interest of this loan is £ 81,752, and the surplus from the Cyprus Tribute which remains every year after the debt charge has been satisfied is invested in Consols and forms a separate fund. The last Return laid before the House of Commons relating to this Fund is dated August 13, 1912, and shows that the Consols purchased with the surpluses from the moneys arising from the Re-

venue of Cyprus amounted on March 31, 1912 to £ 430,178-11-7d, and there is a note to the effect that «the aggregate surplus would have been pro tanto increased, had not the amount of £ 24,883-4-4d been paid out of the «Tribute» in the years 1882 to 1886 for the ransoms of Captain Syngé and Mr Suter».

(As per Return of the Honourable House of Commons of August 7, 1912. Parliamentary Paper H. of C. 318)».

And Sir Ronald Storrs, a former British Governor of Cyprus, explains at page 505 of his book entitled «Orientations» what eventually happened to the balance of the above-mentioned accumulated surpluses, as follows:

«On the 1st July 1931, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced to Parliament that the accumulated surplus from the payments made from Cyprus revenue as «Tribute to Turkey» had been disposed of by Great Britain, for the Sinking Fund of the Turkish loan guaranteed by Great Britain in 1855».

4. But what disclosed to the poverty-stricken people of Cyprus this disgraceful exploitation and made it still more shameful and shockingly inequitable, was the fact that, although Turkey, the ally and friend of Great Britain, broke her alliance with Britain in 1914 and declared war against her and her Allies; and although on the 5th November 1914, Great Britain abrogated, cancelled and declared null and void the said Convention of the 4th June 1878, the Annex of the 1st July 1878, which provided for the payment of £ 92,799-11-3d to Turkey, as well as the Supplementary Agreement of the 3rd February 1879, which provided for the payment of £ 5,000; and although on the same day Great Britain proclaimed to the whole world the annexation of Cyprus to the British Crown and declared all the people of Cyprus as British subjects as

from the 5th November 1914, thus severing every connection of Cyprus with Turkey; yet, Great Britain, in spite of island-wide protests, continued compelling the people of Cyprus to pay the so-called «Tribute to Turkey» of £ 92,799-11-3d to Great Britain until the year 1927.

5. Soon after the 5th November 1914, Great Britain re-baptized the said arbitrary imposition from «Tribute to Turkey» into «Share of Cyprus to The Turkish Debt Charge», and continued compelling the impoverished slaves, the people of the Island, to pay the said sum of £ 92,799-11-3d to Great Britain, who paid it to the English creditors of Turkey for a debt they never guaranteed, they never borrowed, they never consented to:

And Sir Ronald Storrs, writing at p. 491 of his book «Orientations» published in 1937, that is after 60 years of British Administration, says that:

«Cyprus is in truth deadly poor».

6. In 1925, Britain declared Cyprus a Crown Colony, and yet the people of Cyprus were still compelled to pay to Great Britain the tribute of £ 92,799-11-3d until the end of the year 1927, when it was abolished at the intervention of the then Governor of Cyprus, Sir Ronald Storrs who, at page 478 of his book «Orientations» says that:

«Before leaving England, I had urged the Colonial Office and, with their approval, the Treasury, that it was high time to abolish the inequity of the Turkish Tribute».

And at page 464 of his same Book, he was not afraid to give his opinion about that «Tribute»:

«What was entirely unjustifiable was that this sum, which was evaluated with scrupulous exactitude characteristic of faked accounts as £ 92,799-11-3d

should have been made a yearly charge, not upon the British Treasury, but upon the revenues of Cyprus».

What connection or responsibility, either moral or legal or at all, did the people of Cyprus have with the National Debt of Turkey to her English imperialist creditors, only the stretch of an English Imperialist brain and imagination can invent.

And the poverty-stricken Cypriots, who were in peacetime and war-time paying a yearly tribute to their British Imperial Masters and ransoms for the freedom of Englishmen kidnapped by the Turks, they were, in addition, twice deceived into fighting for freedom, democracy and justice, both in the first and the second World Wars; but they found out, only too late, that they shed their blood for the freedom of their British Imperialist Masters and, alas, for the perpetuation of their own slavery. This is one of the blackest pages in the History of British Colonial Imperialism.

7. Captain C. W. J. Orr states as follows at page 47 of his same book:

«it is somewhat surprising that the Imperial Government should have decided this sum should be a charge on the revenue of the Island».

And at page 48 of the same book, he continues:

«in these circumstances it can hardly be a matter of surprise that the payment of this «tribute» from Cyprus revenue has been a subject of burning dissatisfaction amongst Cypriot people ever since the British occupation. The drain imposed on the revenue by the enormous annual payment has paralysed progress and left barely sufficient funds to keep the administrative machinery in working order, whilst allowing little for such vital purposes as education

road construction, agriculture and re-afforestation. The question was more than once brought up in debate in the House of Commons, and has formed the subject of innumerable memoranda from the Cyprus people to the British Government».

But in vain! The British Imperialist Conservative Governments would not listen to either justice, reason, or honour.

To realize the detrimental effect this drain of £92,799-11-3d had on the economy of the Island, one must have in mind: (a) the annual Revenues of Cyprus for the years 1878 to 1927, which are given hereunder, taken from the Cyprus Government Annual Estimates and Reports; (b) the gradual increase of the population and consequent increase of demands on Cyprus revenues for education and public works;

Census Year	Population	Revenue Year	Total Yearly Revenue of Cyprus	Yearly Tribute	Balance of Revenue
1881	186,178	1878-79	£ 139,586	Deduct £ 92,800	£ 46,786
1891	209,286	188-89	149,362	» £ 92,800	£ 56,562
1901	237,022	1893-99	210,234	» £ 92,800	£ 117,434
1911	274,000	1903-09	303,477	» £ 92,800	£ 210,677
1921	310,715	1918-19	610,499	» £ 92,800	£ 517,699
1931	347,959	1927	705,800	» £ 92,800	£ 613,196

8. And when this Tribute of £ 92,799-11-3d was eventually abolished in 1927, the British Government imposed in its place, upon the Cypriot taxpayers the yearly payment, as from 1928, to the British Treasury of £ 10,000 for the so-called «Defence of Cyprus» by Britain's forces, which she is now using against the people that paid it to her.

Sir Ronald Storrs at page 477 of his same book states this great truth:

«ALIEN RULE IS NOT EASY TO BEAR, SAVE BY THE LOWEST SAVAGES».

A FEW MORE EXAMPLES OF EXPLOITATION OF CYPRUS WEALTH FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BRITISH TO THE LOSS OF THE CYPRIOTS.

1. IMPORTATION OF MOTOR CARS, ACCESSORIES, PARTS, OIL, PETROL, REFRIGERATORS AND WIRELESS SETS MADE IN ENGLAND.

From the time the motor car was invented, until the end of the Second World War, there were imported into Cyprus from all manufacturing countries at competitive prices about 5,000 motor-cars in all. From the end of the war and until 1953, the Cyprus Government permitted their importation from England only and thereafter allowed a very small number of motor cars to be imported from other countries.

In spite of continuous protests and requests by the local press and the people to restrict the importation of motor cars to a reasonable extent, and thus reduce the ever increasing adverse balance of trade of the Island, the Government encouraged it so that between the years 1945 and 1955, about 25,000 motor cars were imported from England, worth many millions of pounds. According to the Government Annual Colonial Report for 1954, page 85, «The number of civilian vehicles imported annually has now reached 3,000»; in consequence, a corresponding increase in the importation of accessories, tools, tyres, spare parts, oil and petrol, has taken place, also worth many millions of pounds, transferred from the pockets of the Cypriots to the pockets of the British manufacturers and oil companies, their share-holders, employees, exporters, shipping companies and to the British Treasury through Income Tax.

The above statement applies also to refrigerators and wireless-sets made in England.

On the other hand, the British Government in England, mindful of their country's economy have, ever since the war, imposed restrictions on the sale of motor cars to persons residing in England, and no one is allowed to buy a motor car unless he is the holder of a special licence to buy.

The British Heads of the various Government departments of the Island advise their local subordinates to buy a motor car and/or a refrigerator, and/or a wireless set with the offer by the Cyprus Government to pay the whole price to the seller in advance, and recover the amount from the Government official buyer by small monthly deductions from his salary. Many local officials, to avoid displeasing their English Chief on whose recommendation their promotion and future depend, buy one or more of the above articles, even though they cannot conveniently afford to do so.

2. IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH CIGARETTES TO OUST LOCAL CIGARETTE INDUSTRY.

Until the beginning of the Second World War, English cigarettes were almost unknown in Cyprus, and their smokers did not exceed 200 to 300 persons, mostly English; all other smokers were using cigarettes manufactured by the 7 local factories from locally grown and from Greek, Turkish, and Virginian tobacco. During the war, however, the Government who controlled the importation, production and distribution of both tobacco and cigarettes, restricted the manufacture of Cyprus cigarettes and encouraged the importation of English cigarettes from Britain. In consequence, Cypriot smokers were obliged to buy English cigarettes and within a few months they got into the habit of smoking them.

The Government, however, ignored the protests of

the local Press and of the local Manufacturers and were indifferent to the damaging effects their refusal to restrict the importation of English cigarettes had on the local cigarette industry, labour, and the Cyprus public economy in general. But they did not care so long as they benefited the English Cigarette Manufacturers, their English employees, their English exporters, the Shipping Companies and the Income Tax Office in England, who enjoyed profits at the expense of the Cypriots.

The following are extracts from an article published in the local English newspaper the «Cyprus Post and Embros» under the heading «Imported Cigarettes Enjoy Many Advantages Over Cyprus Brands»:

«Elsewhere in this issue, we draw attention on the subject of unfair treatment of raw materials in local industry, to a handicap placed upon our cigarette industry in respect of taxed raw materials.

«Our investigations in this connection have revealed other serious handicaps. We have already come out strongly on the subject of the present heavy importation of cigarettes from the point of view of:

1. Its effect upon local employment;
2. Its uselessness;
3. Its short-sighted policy if revenue is the be-all and all of our Treasury's aim».

«CYPRUS CIGARETTES MUST HAVE PROTECTION

» Let us start with the import duty on the raw tobacco. Some years ago the import duty on raw tobacco was 2 shillings per oke, and the drawback on re-export 1 shilling 4 piastres per oke. (One oke is equal to 2 3/4 lbs. weight).

» Today, the import duty has risen to 5 shillings per

oke, but the draw-back remains unchanged at 1 shilling and 4 piastres.

» Local cigarette manufacturers are bound to make up their packets to contain a minimum of 8 drams of tobacco in the large packets and 4 drams in the small.

» No such restriction exists in the case of imported cigarettes. The packets can contain any amount of tobacco.

» The local manufacturer being obliged to distribute in packets containing not less than 8 or 4 drams of tobacco respectively, the local factories cannot get more out of an oke of tobacco than 50 packets of 8 drams.

» Out of the same oke imported brands get as much as they like; frequently they get as much as 57 to 59 packets per oke.

» Put the wholesale value of these 9 extra packets at 14 piastres—a very low figure—and the imported brand gets an extra 2 shillings and 7 piastres per oke net advantage enjoyed by the imported brand.

» An advantage to which should be added not only the effect of the advertising carried in the English newspapers, periodicals and magazines imported into Cyprus, and the goodwill established during the war by the services stationed in Cyprus, but the extra duty paid by the Cyprus manufacturer on cigarette paper, customs, duty, cartons, etc.

» Then we have not said all. There is still the difference in drawback, and the fact that an oke of tobacco leaf does not make an oke of finished tobacco».

3. CYPRUS BROADCASTING STATION.

Whereas Cyprus is mainly an agricultural country, and it is absolutely necessary for it to replace, if any progress is to be made in the production of agricultural pro-

ducts, the primitive wooden plough, the hand—sickle, the ox-drawn threshing board, and the winnowing of its cereals, by modern tractors, reaping and threshing machines and other modern agricultural implements, the Cyprus Government, in spite of protests from the press and the people, built, erected and installed for the dissemination of their political propaganda to praise the so-called benefits and good things of colonialism, at a cost to the Cypriot Tax payer of a quarter of a million pounds, a Broadcasting Station near Nicosia with an English Management and technicians and about £ 100,000 every year to maintain and operate it. And in order to encourage and increase the importation of short-distance Radio sets, in the hope that the people will not be able to listen in to the more distant Athens and other Greek Stations, the Government has removed all import duty on such sets, a plan which has tremendously increased their importation to about 2.000 sets per month, to the loss of Cyprus economy, and to the profit and benefit of the English manufacturers of broadcasting [machines and apparatuses, wireless receiving sets, accessories and parts, the exporters, shipping companies and the English Income Tax.

4. THE ONLY MATCH FACTORY.

There was established in Cyprus a Match Factory by a local Company, just before the end of the war. It was the first and only Match Factory in Cyprus. But, instead of assisting this new industry, of which the Island was in great need, the Government made its existence impossible and about four years later, it had to close down. From the day of its opening, the Government installed an excise officer on its premises to collect the excise duty payable on its production of matches. Two notes which appear under the heading «Main Heads of Taxation», at page 37 of the

Government Annual Colonial Report for 1954, are reproduced hereunder, as they speak for themselves:

«(ii) Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus: Excise duty equal to the rate of Customs import duty payable for the time being on matches of British Commonwealth origin imported into the Colony. No excise duty was collected on matches during the year 1954, as the only factory in Cyprus did not operate».

«License Fees»:

	Annually
«License for the manufacture of matches	£ 100.
» » » » playing cards	1.
» » » » beer	25.
» » » » intoxicating liquor	10.

From the above official notes, it is obvious that the Government, in spite of the fact that this was the first and only Match factory in Cyprus, fixed the highest annual fee of £ 100 for a license to operate, and that the excise duty was as high as that for imported matches from England, Australia and other British countries; but in addition they had to pay import duty on raw materials which the imported matches did not have to pay.

The Match Company asked the Government to remove the excise duty on their matches for the first 2 or 3 years, to enable them to have a good start, but the Government refused to do so; then they asked the Government to reduce the excise duty, but they refused them again; later, they asked the Government to restrict the importation of matches from abroad, but in vain. Consequently, it was compelled to close down. It did not pay British exploitation to encourage the local match factory to compete against English and Australian matches in the local market.

5. THE CARPASS SEED-OIL WORKS FACTORY

The «Carpas Oil Works» factory, which was established after the war, with modern machinery and plant and a refinery, with the object of extracting oil from seeds, has not been able to function until recently, owing to the refusal of the Government to allow it an oil-seed allocation to import the seed from abroad.

6. CLOSING DOWN OF FIVE JAM, MARMALADE AND PRESERVES FACTORIES.

The Government has never given any material or moral assistance or encouragement to local people for industry in Cyprus. All Cypriot industries in the Island owe their existence to the enterprising spirit and the perseverance of Greek Cypriots who had overcome even obstacles put in their way by the Government, before succeeding; but several industries failed entirely, due to Government obstacles, neglect or indifference. To give only a few examples:

There were in the Island, until the war broke out, and during the war, Five Jam, Marmalade and Preserves factories which, since the end of the war, had to close down owing to the fact that their owners could not persuade the Government to provide them with sugar at a reasonable price, the Government having taken upon themselves the importation and monopoly of sugar, selling at about 100 per cent profit on its cost. Owing to the exorbitant price of sugar, the local manufacturers found it impossible to compete with jams, marmalades and preserves the importation of which was encouraged from England and Australia, and which were sold at much lower prices than it cost the local factories to produce, in spite of the fact that there were and are produced in the Island a great

variety of plenty and cheap fruits, in consequence of which their market was also affected; but, on the other hand, it has benefited immensely the English and Australian jam and marmalade manufacturers, employees, exporters, shipping companies and the Income Tax Office in England and Australia, to the loss of the Cyprus industry, workmen and finance.

When the field was thus cleared of the local jam, marmalade and preserves factories, there appeared in Cyprus Mr. Smedley, the Head of several Smedley Canning factories in Britain who, after several meetings with the Governor, decided to build and establish a large jam, marmalade and preserves factory in Limassol, which he did by the end of 1954. And as soon, as the Smedley Canning Company began establishing itself in Cyprus, the Government abandoned, as from October 1, 1953, its monopoly on sugar and handed it over to the importers and competition, and its price fell to half of what it was when under Government control.

The following is an extract from page 65 of the Cyprus Annual Colonial Report for 1954:

«A new canning factory started production in December 1954 in Limassol district. This factory employs 125 persons and specialises for the time being in the canning of grape fruit. Production is 800 dozen cans daily».

7. CEMENT FACTORY

The Governor of Cyprus showed his favouritism also for another English Company, to manufacture cement in Cyprus, and proceeded to enact a law, the object of which was to secure, guarantee and invest the said Company with privileges, such as were never accorded to any enterprise belonging to Cypriots.

This is admitted at page 67 of the Cyprus Government Colonial Report for 1953, which says that :

«The Cement Industry Law, of 1952, can be used for protecting a particular cement manufacturing undertaking, to guarantee security of licence and to grant to a particular company exclusive rights to quarry in certain areas».

A similar statement is made at page 68 of the Cyprus Annual Colonial Report for 1954 that: «A special law was enacted in 1952 to assist the cement industry which is expected to start production during 1955».

8. INDIFFERENCE AND NEGLECT TO HELP FIND FOREIGN MARKETS FOR CYPRUS PRODUCTS.

On the other hand, although Cyprus produces many things which are consumable and imported in Great Britain, such as wines, brandies, vine products, potatoes and fruits of all kinds, yet the British prefer to buy such goods from foreign countries, unless they can get them from their own colony at much cheaper prices. Nor have the Government introduced any insurance system to protect growers from the losses and damage due to hail or floods, in spite of numerous meetings and processions of the farmers in protest against Government indifference. Potato growers have on several occasions come to the capital with trucks full of potatoes and going through the town have thrown them away into the streets as protest against the Government's neglect and indifference to find markets for them.

It is not long ago that the British Supply Department was importing citrus fruit from Israel at prices that were kept secret between them, and refused to buy Cyprus citrus fruit at the same prices as those paid to Israel during the same season. The Cyprus exporters and citrus growers were obliged to send deputations to England more

than once, offering their citrus to the British Government at the Israel prices, without even knowing them, but the British Supply Department would not accept the offer and insisted on a price fixed by that Department which was less than the price it cost the exporters and growers. Eventually an agreement was arrived at, but with a difference: this is better explained by the article which appeared in the local English newspaper «Cyprus Post and Embros» on the 16th December 1948, which is as follows :

«CYPRUS AND ISRAEL CITRUS FRUIT» «DISCRIMINATION IN LONDON»

«The particular case that we have in mind just now is that of Cyprus and the citrus fruit trade, in which Britain has a considerable interest. We have been following closely the course of negotiations which began on October 11, when a delegation of Cypriot fruit growers came to London seeking an agreement with the Ministry of Food. After ten days discussions with officials of the Ministry and the Colonial Office the visitors returned home with nothing accomplished. The deadlock arose over prices.

» Britain has bought since the war large amounts of citrus fruit from Cyprus and Israel and the island's growers have complained of a marked tendency for the Government to pay more for Israel products than for their own, although there was no difference in quality. Last year the Cypriots asked for the same prices as those paid to the Israelis and the Government agreed after considerable negotiation.

» Cyprus sold to the United Kingdom in 1948 about 30 million oranges as well as large quantities of grape fruit and eventually it became known that, although the government had been apparently paying Israeli

growers not more than the agreed price, they had in fact paid more by way of bonuses and supplementary grants additional to the basic price. The Cypriot growers protested and were informed «off the record» that Israeli labour-costs were higher than those in Cyprus and the Israeli products could therefore, command a higher price. This looks like an interesting application of Marx's Labour Theory of Value.

» The growing and marketing of citrus fruit crops constitute a major industry and provides a major source of revenue for Cyprus. At present the United Kingdom has a favourable trade balance over Cyprus amounting to about 6 millions. Should we not ask what may be the effect of such a policy; this kind of produce outside the sterling area appears to be small and Britain as a bulk buyer holds a monopolistic position».

Regarding the quality of Cyprus oranges, Sir Ronald Storrs, a former Governor of Gyprus (1926—1932) says as follows at page 485 of his book entitled «Orientations» published in 1937:

«...district of Lefka, which produces oranges pronounced by an eminent Citrus authority to be superior to those of Jaffa itself».

Nor does the Government ever attempt to find markets for the Cyprus produce. The only thing they have recently done, was to spend £2,000 only for advertising in newspapers and small leaflets. Tourism in Cyprus together with potatoes and other fruits.

9. ADVERSE BALANCE OF TRADE CREATED BY GOVERNMENT POLICY AGAINST CYPRUS FOR PURPOSE OF BENEFITING BRITAIN AND BRITISH CAPITAL TO THE DETRIMENT OF CYRRUS.

The British official and non-official Propagandists pride themselves that the overseas trade increases from year to year under British administration.

Indeed, it does increase but at the expense of the poor Cypriot, who becomes poorer and poorer from year to year, in favour and for the profit and benefit of his British Colonial Ruler from whose country many more millions of pounds worth of luxury and unnecessary goods of all kinds are imported into Cyprus over and above of what are exported from Cyprus to Britain, and thus absorb even most of the invisible export-revenue of the Island.

The imports from non-sterling areas are under Government control (See p. 47 of Colonial Annual Report 1954).

From the official statistics on the following page taken from the respective annual Government Colonial Reports, the reader will be enlightened about the economy of Cyprus.

The said Government figures speak for themselves and no British propagandist can distort or alter them. The trade between Cyprus and Great Britain and Australia during the last 9 years resulted into a steadily increasing serious loss to Cyprus, but Britain refuses to take any steps to control it.

Out of the sum of £ 73,886,193, which represents the value of imports from Britain into Cyprus, after deducting the cost of the industrial products it represents, the balance goes to the salaries and wages of employees of the British manufacturers, into dividends and profits, to British exporters, British Shipping Companies and to the English Income Tax Authorities. It is from this Income Tax, indirectly derived from British manufacturers through their export sales to Cyprus, that the British Government are building and erecting their military base in Cyprus. It is money exported from Cyprus to Britain through the above vicious circle of colonial exploitation of the Island, as above explained.

Comparative Table of Imports and Exports from and to
Gt. Britain and Australia.

Country	Year	Imports from Gt. Britain and Australia into Cyprus	Exports from Cyprus to Gt. Britain and Australia	Net imports from Gt. Bri- tain and Australia over Exports showing loss to Cyprus to the benefit of Gt. Britain and Australia	Yearly Loss to Cyprus
Gt. Britain Australia	1947 »	£ 4,259,730 2,377,034	£ 1,474,943 858,369	£ 2,774,787 2,418,664	£ 5,193,451
Gt. Britain Australia	1948 »	5,871,951 1,882,703	1,182,820 8,703	4,689,131 1,873,913	6,063,044
Gt. Britain Australia	1949 »	4,862,511 2,061,401	1,332,484 865,878	3,530,027 1,695,523	5,225,550
Gt. Britain Australia	1950 »	6,299,764 863,021	2,226,903 14,424	4,072,861 848,597	4,921,458
Gt. Britain Australia	1951 »	7,450,280 3,794,199	2,764,766 762,464	4,685,514 3,031,735	7,717,249
Gt. Britain Australia	1952 »	8,833,642 1,826,957	3,361,925 8,561	4,971,719 1,817,398	6,789,112
Gt. Britain Australia	1953 »	10,101,000 1,240,000	4,839,000 nil	5,362,000 1,240,000	6,602,000
Gt. Britain Australia	1954 »	11,211,000 952,000	5,309,000 nil	5,902,000 952,000	6,854,000
Totals		£ 43,800,136	£ 24,610,319		£ 49,363,664

10. HOTELS INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

One of the most important industries in Cyprus has always been the Hotel Industry which brought foreign money into the Island. But this industry also has received no assistance or encouragement from the Government. On the contrary, it received discouragement. The best proof of this is a statement made by Sir Ronald Storrs, a former governor, contained in his Book «Orientations», pages 486—487 :

«Hardly one of the thousand annual discoverers of Cyprus fails on his return home to inveigh, sometimes in the public press, against the Government's neglect, especially in the matter of hotels . . . and if the improvement hitherto has been slow and slight it is for the following reasons :

«The Cyprus Government has not the money to build, nor to guarantee the building of hotels. . . . Most British officials and British residents dreaded popularization as tending infallibly to raise the cost of living».

But, in spite of Government discouragement, obstacles and indifference, Greek Cypriot enterprising men built both luxury and first class hotels in each of the six towns and on the mountain summer resorts, which are one of the main sources of foreign money coming into Cyprus.

We believe that the above examples are sufficient to show not only the intentional indifference, neglect and obstacles to the promotion of industry in Cyprus by the foreign rulers of the Island, but also its colonial exploitation at the expense of the Cypriot.

11. FAVOURITISM AND PREFERENCE BOTH MORAL AND MATERIAL FOR BRITISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Excepting the Postmaster General who is now a Cypriot, all the other Heads of the Government Departments, and almost all their assistants are and have always been English; all of them paid out of the Cyprus Public Revenues much higher salaries than any of those of the local Government officials, even though the latter may be better fitted to serve the Island than the English.

In addition to their very high salaries, all English officials are provided with houses, built by Cyprus Government at the expense of the Cypriot taxpayers, either completely furnished to the minutest detail, for which the English tenant is charged 6% per annum on his salary in lieu of rent, or 4½% for an unfurnished house, but not on the capital value of the furnished or unfurnished house; for example, if the yearly salary of the English official tenant is £2,000, being charged 6% rent for a furnished house, costs him £120 per annum, or £10 per month; and if the house is unfurnished, he is charged 4½% i.e. £90 per annum, or £7.10.0 per month.

But the Greek, or Turkish, or other official, whose salary may vary between £200 to £1000 per annum, and usually has a big family to maintain, is left free to find his house accommodation in the open market, when he has to pay for an unfurnished house of smaller dimensions and fewer conveniences than those supplied to the English officials, from a minimum rent of £144 per annum or £12 per month, to £360 per annum or £30 per month; if he cannot afford to pay rent for a house, he rents one or two rooms for himself and his family in a house occupied by another family. Moreover, in addition to

his salary and the cost of living allowance, every English Government official is paid an extra allowance of 20% per annum on his salary, originally called «Expatriation Allowance», now renamed «Overseas Allowance»; so, if his salary is £2,000, he is paid an additional sum of £400 per annum because, the poor fellow, voluntarily left foggy cold England to come and serve his own Government in healthy, sunny Cyprus.

Neither the Greek, nor the Turkish, nor any Cypriot official is paid any Overseas Allowance.

Further, the English Government official is entitled to 3 months' leave of absence on full pay from Cyprus every 18 months of service, which he spends at his home in the United Kingdom, and he is paid out of the Cyprus public revenue first class return passages for himself and his whole family of whatever number, including his servants. On the other hand, the highest grade local official is allowed to go abroad once every 3 years on leave of absence on full pay, and he is paid out of the Cyprus public funds return passages for himself, his wife and one child only, and on condition that he goes to England. Lower grade officials, are granted leave of absence to go to England without their families, once every 5 years, and their tourist class passages paid from public revenues. If a Greek official wants to spend his leave in Greece, or a Turkish official to spend it in Turkey, and not in England, then no passage allowance at all is given to him but he has to pay his own passage there and back.

In 1931 the Governor's wooden house in Nicosia was destroyed by fire. Its value was estimated not to exceed £1,000 at the time. But the Governor (although there were in Cyprus both Government and private equally efficient architects, engineers and contractors) engaged English architects, engineers and contractors to build his new

residence, who undertook to do it for £ 25,000; but eventually, it cost the poor Cyprus tax-payer £ 70,000. Sir Ronald Storrs, the then Governor of Cyprus, makes the following statement on this item at page 515 of his Book entitled «Orientations» which he published in 1937 :

NOTE 2. «With retarded and accumulated interest, the plans of the new Government House, which I approved at a total charge of £25,000, were subsequently rejected and those substituted have already cost more than £50,000. The full, final charge of £70,000 imposed upon the impoverished inhabitants by the Cyprus Government and sanctioned by the Colonial Office, was unjustifiable inexcusable and unforgivable».

12. PUBLIC FINANCE

Cyprus Public debt amounted to £6,219,262 on the 1st of January 1955. This is represented by 7 loans contracted in England, between the years 1932 and 1952, carrying interest at 3 %, 3 1/4 %, 3 1/2 % and 4 %.

On the other hand, the Cyprus Government raised two local loans in 1943 and 1944 of £500,000 each, which they reloaned to Gt. Britain, for the first of which she pays interest at 1 % per annum, and for the second loan she pays no interest at all. (See Cyprus Government Annual Report for 1954 page 34).

Further, on page 35 of the same Report, one will see a Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Island, as at 31st December 1954, from which there appear under Cyprus «Assets» the following two items, among others :

Cash in Joint Colonial Fund	£ 7,690,000
Investments—On Account of Special Funds	£ 8,468,304
	<hr/>
	£ 16,158,304

Although this amount which is in the control of the British Government in England shows no interest payable

to Cyprus, yet, when Cyprus is in need of money, the British Government makes loans to Cyprus charging her interest from 3 % to 4 % per annum.

13. DISCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES

As a matter of fact, the Government discouraged the promotion of any local industries, the like of which existed in England or Australia.

The following extract from an article written by Lord Winster, a former Governor of Cyprus (1947—48) and a Member of the House of Lords, published in the «TIME AND TIDE» of the 6th August 1949, is very significant as exhibiting the intentions of the British regarding the promotion of industries in their colonies :

«We have to face the fact that as parts of the Commonwealth become industrialised, they will cease to look to us as their supplier, which may make it difficult for us to continue to support our working population at its present strength».

BRITISH ACHIEVEMENTS IN APATHY, NEGLIGENCE AND INCOMPETENCE.

AGRICULTURE IS THE BASIS OF THE ECONOMY OF CYPRUS, BUT NOTHING HAS BEEN DONE BY THE BRITISH TO IMPROVE IT

Agriculture has made no progress during the 78 years of British occupation although the island possesses the plain of «Mesaoria» about 60 miles long by 35 miles wide, and one of the most fertile plains in the world as the well-known Geologist Professor de Gautrie of the Paris University has, after careful examination, reported. (See the Government Handkook of Cyprus of 1905).

With the exception of a few small private farms which use well-water pumped to the surface by the use of engines and pumps, or wheels driven by donkeys or oxen, or hand-pumps, the whole plain depends entirely on the winter rainfall for irrigation. With an average rainfall of 14 inches during the short winter season of about 3 months, nothing can grow except cereals. With a good regular rainfall, a good crop is produced, but it often happens that the rainfall and consequently the production is so low that the farmer cannot recover from the soil even the quantity of seed—corn which he had sown with his prayers and hopes.

The Cyprus Government at page 19 of its Annual Colonial Report for 1950 admit that :

«Agriculture is the basis of the economy of Cyprus»

According to page 61 of the Government Census Report for 1946, there are 50,873 Greek Landowners, and 9,581 Turkish Landowners. The total farm population of the island which includes women and children is 245,000 persons who form 71 % of the total rural population or 55 % of the whole civilian population of Cyprus.

But nothing has been done by the Government in any way to assist the Cyprus farmer in his endeavours.

Captain C.W.J. Orr, a former Colonial Secretary for Cyprus, describes as follows agriculture and village life in the Island at pages 18 and 142 of his book entitled «Cyprus Under British Rule» :

«Cyprus is pre-eminently an agricultural country and the great majority of the inhabitants depend entirely upon agriculture for their livelihood».

«Village life in Cyprus in the 20th century differs little in all probability from what it has been for the last 3,000 years. The sun-baked mud houses, the paved threshing floors, the primitive agricultural implements

all recall the shadowy past, the days of the earliest civilization. The wooden plough, with its pointed metal staff, is the same pattern as those which are to be seen portrayed on the walls of ancient temples and similar ones must have been in use for thousands of years».

In the year 1929 the Government appointed a Commission consisting of an English Commissioner as President, English doctors and other members who inspected all the villages of the island and reported on the peasants' way of living :

They found that 75 per cent of the rural population suffered from anaemia due to underfeeding and other unhygienic conditions in which, owing to extreme poverty, they lived: (for further details see this book under «Housing in Cyprus».

The Government Census Report of 1946, at page 60, speaks as follows about irrigation in Cyprus :

«No one denies that low production is largely due to the uncertain rainfall and to the small extent of land which enjoys irrigation».

Only 3 1/2 % of the arable land is irrigable all the year round (see p. 19 of Annual Colonial Report for 1950). The arable land of Cyprus is about 2,000 sq. miles. Therefore only 70 sq. miles, out of the 2,000, are irrigable all the year round! The total farmland irrigated by mechanical means is only 1.6 %. (See p. 86 of the Government Census Report for 1946).

The area of Cyprus is 3,572 sq. miles, which in Cyprus land measurements is 6,915,392 donums. (One donum is 1,600 sq. yards or 1,338 sq. metres). Out of this area,
4,530,986 donums are privately owned ;
1,206,010 » » Government land and forests ;
698,280 » » grazing areas ; and

480,116 donums are town and village sites, roads, riverbeds, etc.

(See official Census, 1946, p. 61).

There are no Government agricultural units to assist the small poor field owner to cultivate his field, or to reap, or thresh, or winnow by machinery or otherwise his crops, nor was he ever assisted in providing himself with agricultural tools or implements.

OUTSTANDING FACTS OF CYPRUS AGRICULTURE — Under British Rule.

According to the Government Census Report of 1946, p. 59, there are two outstanding facts of Cyprus Agriculture:

«It provides the farmer with a very poor standard of living, and it no longer produces enough to feed the Island's population, still less to pay for its other essential needs.

«As was shown in the Introductory Chapter, these deficiencies are met by the sale of mining products and by «invisible exports», both of which are uncertain sources».

Until the beginning of the war, the tractor was unknown to the farmer of Cyprus and, at the end of the war, about 35 tractors only were imported by private individuals. From 1945 to 1955 some of the richer farmers, who made money during the war, and some co-operative societies, bought some tractors which they have been using to advantage. The area of land cultivated mechanically in 1955 was about 12% of that actually cultivated all over Cyprus; the other 88% of the land has been cultivated by the primitive animal drawn wooden or metal plough. In the same percentage harvesting operations take place with the hand-sickle or by uprooting the crops with the hands of the far-

mer and his family; the threshing of cereals is done by the age-old method of the threshing board studded with flints which is drawn round and round the threshing floor over the spread sheaves by oxen or donkeys for days; and the winnowing by throwing the threshed material into the Western breeze in order to separate the wheat and barley seeds or beans from their dry hay! There are in the island 23,604 primitive threshing floors in use (See Government Census Report for 1946, page 100, Table No 87).

The following statement appears on page 80 of the Government Census Report for 1946:

«The traditional plough animals in Cyprus are a pair of oxen or cows, but mules, horses, and even donkeys, are used. In fact it will be seen that there is a tendency to replace cattle by equines which are cheaper to maintain and are considered by some to be better adapted to modern ploughs, etc. The usual farm cart is drawn by a single horse or mule, but double ox-carts are also common. Donkeys are used for all sorts of farm transport and for threshing and water-wheel irrigation but, above all, for the personal transport of farmers who have so much travelling to do between their village and the scattered parcels of their farms. Horses and donkeys are also greatly used for mule-breeding, the bulk of Cyprus mules being actually gen-nets.

«Although it is not unusual to see cattle and equines yoked together, and although many farmers keep one animal and borrow or hire the second, the general practice, as one would expect, is that cattle are maintained in pairs by farmers of substance, while donkeys are, on the whole, owned singly on holdings of small size».

And Sir Ronald Storrs, a former Governor of Cyprus, writing at p. 491 of his Book «Orientations» published in

1937, that is after 60 years of British Administration, says that:

«Cyprus is in truth deadly poor».

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IS THE SAME AS IT WAS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

The production of wheat and barley in Cyprus has not increased during 77 years of British Administration of the island. The following figures of production between the years 1896 to 1953 taken from the Government Census Report of 1946, page 93, and from the Government Annual Colonial Reports of 1952, and 1953, is as follows:

	Wheat Bushels average for one year	Barley Bushels average for one year
1896-99	1,798,000	2,061,000
1900-04	1,745,000	2,507,000
1905-09	2,318,000	2,676,000
1910-14	2,230,000	2,001,000
1915-19	1,888,000	2,367,000
1920-24	2,262,000	2,098,000
1925-29	1,866,000	2,145,000
1930-34	1,670,000	1,708,000
1935-39	2,144,000	2,214,000
1940-45	1,721,000	1,736,000
1946	2,206,000	2,284,000
1953	2,076,000	1,900,000

The following is another Government Statistic which shows that during 77 years of British Administration there has been no progress in agriculture. It shows the area cultivated and sown during the last years:

Year	Wheat, acres	Barley, acres
1952	189,752	139,082
1953	181,963	140,347
1954	181,768	139,193

And the following tables of the other main produce of the Island taken from the same Report of 1946, and from the Government Annual Reports, also constitute indisputable evidence of the Government failure to improve agriculture in Cyprus or in any way to increase their production.

Years	Cotton (ungined) Okes-average	Olives in Okes	Carobs in Kantars	Vetches Bushels
1896-99	737,000	4,229,000	144,000	227,000
1900-04	222,800	1,855,000	148,800	18,1000
1905-09	560,000	3,321,000	186,600	223,000
1910-14	1,339,400	5,056,000	229,600	186,000
1915-19	732,400	3,807,000	191,600	175,000
1920-24	1,195,400	No record	254,800	188,000
1925-29	1,440,800	» »	200,200	229,000
1930-34	1,099,200	» »	208,000	221,000
1935-39	1,440,000	6,753,000	192,000	236,000
1940-45	650,000	5,619,000	170,000	197,000
1946	605,000	4,961,000	185,000	289,000
1952	—	4,520,000	(1 Kantar is equal to 180 Okes. 1 Oke to 2 ³ / ₄ Lbs.)	

Not only has there been no progress in agricultural production and livestock, but the fact that the population of Cyprus has nearly trebled itself, i.e. from about 186,000 inhabitants in 1878, it now numbers 520,000, makes things much worse. In the old days, Cyprus was not only

self-supporting in the above products, but was exporting wheat, barley, cotton, oil and other products, whereas it has during the last two decades or so, been importing them.

Besides the above products, Cyprus produces a large variety of fruits, such as grapes, apples, pears, plums, peaches, quinces, figs and others, all of which are suffering from various fruit diseases which render them unsaleable in any merchantable quantities for export.

The olive fruit which is one of the most important items of the villager's and poor man's diet, is entirely diseased. On the other hand, the olives and olive oil imported from other countries, and particularly from Greece, are excellent and healthy. The Director of Agriculture in his report entitled «Cyprus Agriculture 1938 - 1948», pages 28 - 30 describes as follows his Department's activities relating to the olives :

«Olives and olive oil are very important items on the diet of the people of Cyprus. But only in the most exceptional years is the country self-supporting in these commodities.

»One of the principal olive problems requiring solution in Cyprus is the control of the olive fly (*Dacus oleae*)... No satisfactory method of direct control of this pest has yet been discovered...»

According to the official Census of 1946, there were then growing on the Island 1,614,947 olive trees.

Another important fruit is the carob. According to the Census of 1946, there were on the Island 1,904,337 carob trees, the fruit of which is a very important export and a big source of revenue.

At page 30 of the «Cyprus Government Agricultural Report 1938 - 1948» the following interesting statements are made by the Director of Agriculture :

«The carob rat attacks the trees at certain times of the

year, peeling strips of bark from the smaller branches, and frequently wringing them, causing them to die. Damage to individual trees may be considerable and in certain localities, especially valleys, many trees may be affected.

»In 1929 a Rat Control expert was called to the Island from England and, on his recommendations, the system of payment for rat tails was abandoned temporarily and a rat destruction campaign was organized in 1930 - 31, in which poison was used, but this had to be abandoned and revert to the rat tails».

«In 1945 two Rat Experts were called, Mr. J.S. Watson and Mr. J.S. Perry, from Oxford. They recommended poisoning after 3 months investigations.

«Mr. Watson was recalled in February 1947 and carried out an ecological study of the rats as a basis for the formulation of the Department's future rat destruction policy. He pursued his investigations with two assistants until September 1948. Mr. Watson's reports brought out points of special importance in considering Government's future rat destruction policy».

Mr. Watson's report on the Oecology of Rats was actually his thesis for a University degree and, while studying and preparing it, he was paid for it from the Cypriot tax-payer's money !

In the meantime the Government «Rat Policy» is under consideration. But the Rats, not being able to apply «birth control» multiply in the meantime by the million.

IRRIGATION.

There are no rivers in the Island and the torrents which run rapidly during the short winter rainy season flow into the sea carrying with them millions of tons of valuable soil and water. Nothing has been done by the Go-

vernment to preserve either the soil or the water.

SOIL EROSION AND SOIL CONSERVATION: SO FAR NOTHING BEEN DONE BY THE BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

There are no rivers in the Island and the torrents which run rapidly during the short winter rainy season flow into the sea carrying with them millions of tons of valuable soil and water. Nothing has been done by the Government to preserve either the soil or the water.

At page 484 of his Book «Orientations», first published in 1937, Sir Ronald Storrs, a former Governor of Cyprus from 1926 to 1932, describes as follows the carrying away into the sea of the valuable soil:

«Forests may not attract moisture; they certainly preserve it, and a melancholy sight it was after heavy rainfall to see the precious fluid that should have been retained for Cyprus by the resistance of trees, carrying away the life-giving humus in a dull yellow streak miles long into the sea».

Referring to agriculture and soil erosion, it was stated in the House of Lords on the 23rd February 1954 by Lord Winster that:

«Two things in the past have been the curse of agriculture in Cyprus: First, the free-ranging goats, and, Secondly, soil erosion. The forests have been ravaged by these free-ranging goats, and literally millions of pounds worth of damage have been done by those animals; the forests have been destroyed, and there has followed soil erosion and infertility».

In all their propaganda, the British Government have attributed the destruction of our forests and the consequent erosion of the soil to the goats alone, but they carefully avoid to mention the wholesale destruction of forests by

the British Government who razed to the ground miles of forests and felled millions of trees, from which they supplied timber and fuel to the British troops in Egypt, the Middle East and North Africa during the 1914-1918 and the 1939-1946 World Wars.

Continuing his speech in the House of Lords on the 23rd February 1954, Lord Winster said that «Great strides have been made in regard to soil erosion». However, the Cyprus Government Reports contradict him and some of them, like the Report of the Director of Agriculture, entitled «Cyprus Agriculture 1938-1948» prepared during the time Lord Winster was the Governor of Cyprus, state as follows at pages 4 and 5:

«The problem of the control of soil erosion first attracted serious attention in Cyprus about 1953 (i.e. after 75 years of British administration) when the then Assistant Director of Agriculture carried out an extensive survey, the results of which were embodied in a bulletin».

But it remained in the Bulletin. And the Report continues: «Owing to the depletion of departmental staff during the war, the building-up of a Soil Conservation Service was not possible....»

The Government Annual Colonial Report of Cyprus for 1952 makes the following interesting statements on the subject, at page 4 thereof:

«The Soil Conservation Law 1952 was enacted but has not yet been applied. During the year, the programme of training Soil Conservation Staff continued, particularly in the use of new machinery».

The Government Annual Colonial Report for 1953, at page 50, says that:

«The Soil Conservation Law of 1952 came into operation on January 1, 1953. In the course of the year, many

applications were received from groups of farmers wishing to form Soil Conservation Divisions».

But nothing was done, and the last Government Annual Colonial Report for 1954 at page 49, completes the story with the following official statements:

«Attempts to establish soil conservation divisions under Soil Conservation Law of 1952, which became operative in 1953, have not so far proved successful».

So, after 78 years of British occupation during which period erosion reached a dangerous stage, the governor enacted a law in 1952 to conserve the soil, which law provided for the formation of Boards and the preparation of schemes, and the levy of the expenses upon the land-owners, but has not as yet been applied!

These are «the great strides» that have been made in regard to soil erosion. His Lordship would have been more correct if he had stated that «soil erosion has made great strides»!

LIVESTOCK: NO IMPROVEMENT IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY DURING THE BRITISH OCCUPATION.

Extract from page 78 of the Government Census Report of 1946:

«How important livestock is to Cyprus may be judged from the following figures relating to 1946:

- (i) «Sheep and goats provided the main support of some 35,000 persons. The gross annual income accruing to farmers from livestock was of the order of £3,000,000, of which £1,200,000 came from the products.
- (ii) «Livestock and products form 14% of all agricultural exports (£380,000 out of £2,700,000).
- (iii) «All requirements of the population in meat, meat fats

and dairy produce, except £84,000 worth, were supplied locally and there was a large net surplus for export.»

(iv) «Livestock provided practically all the transport on farms and the chief fertilizing agent for agriculture».

But in spite of the great importance of Livestock, both for local consumption and as a source of revenue from export, the Government have done nothing to increase its production and quality.

The following Government admission is from page 60 of the same Census Report for 1946.

«Stagnation of the Livestock Industry and loss of soil fertility».

«It is generally accepted that the numbers and quality of stock have not substantially altered in the last 70 years, and that the land does not secure full benefit from the manure dropped by the stock».

The Census Report gives the following figures of the Livestock population of Cyprus in 1946, and the Annual Colonial Reports for 1952 and 1954 give the figures of those years, which show that there has been no improvement in the livestock industry:

	1946	1952	1954
Cattle of all types	39,889	30,257	34,718
Equines » »	71,603	54,988	59,081
Sheep » »	337,423	311,378	361,337
Goats » »	197,138	163,126	182,041
Pigs » »	36,466	32,117	35,025
Poultry	531,300	no record	no record
Rabbits	16,357	»	»
Beehives, all types	24,223	»	»
Camels	821	447	308

And at page 82 of the Government Census Report of 1946, it is stated that:

«The total grazing flocks in Cyprus number very much the same now as they did at the date of the British occupation, i.e. 522,000 in 1879, and 519,000 in 1946»

TAXATION: IMPOSED DICTATORIALLY BY ONE MAN, THE BRITISH GOVERNOR. CYPRUS IS THE HIGHEST TAXED BRITISH COLONY, AND INCOME TAX SURPASSES THAT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

British Taxation on the people of Cyprus has been crushing. It is imposed upon them by the dictator Governor and is increased from time to time against the will of the population, and in spite of island-wide protests.

The following Table shows the official figures of the Revenue of Cyprus from 1878 to 1937 by decades, and then 1939, the year the Second World War began, then 1945, when the war ended, which shows that during that period it became four times heavier; thereafter, its crushing burden became heavier by adding to its already unbearable weight over a million pounds on every succeeding year, until it has by 1955 exceeded £ 12,000,000. These figures were taken from the Government Handbook of Cyprys, and from the respective Annual Cyprus Colonial Reports. The table speaks for itself:

Financial Year from 1 April to 31 March.	Revenue £	Census Year	Population
1878 - 79	139,586	1881	186,173
1888 - 89	149,362	1981	209,286
1898 - 99	210,204	1901	237,022
1908 - 09	308,477	1911	274,000
1918 - 19	610,499	1921	310,715

Change into Calendar Financial Year	£		
1927	705,996	1981	347,959
1937	826,075		
1939	950,000		
1945	3,554,819		
1946	4,517,132	1946	450,114
1947	5,121,176		
1948	5,915,985		
1949	4,957,844		
1950	5,982,534		
1951	7,201,062		
1952	8,298,938		
1953	9,578,449		
1954	10,101,547		
1955	11,000,000	1955	520,000
1956	12,000,000		

And, although the population from the time of the British occupation in 1878 to the end of 1955, had not even trebled itself, yet, the taxation had, during the same period, been arbitrarily increased by 85 times more.

In addition to the above Government taxation and other impositions, there have always been paid municipal taxes, and the expense and compulsory labour imposed upon the inhabitants of villages for the construction and the repairs of public and village roads, (See under Roads above), and the assessment and collection of money for the construction and repairs of school buildings, school furniture, etc., for the supply of drinking water, and others.

In 1954, the Cyprus Federation of Trade and Industry employed an English Taxation Expert, Mr. Charles W. Thacker, Fellow of the Institute of Taxation in England, to go out to Cyprus, examine, study and report on Income Tax. He completed his Memorandum of the 18th Novem-

ber 1954, and it was presented to the Governor of the Island, Sir Robert Armitage, with several recommendations for relief, but in vain.

At page 1, of his Memorandum entitled 'Income Tax in Cyprus', consisting of 90 pages, the English Taxation Expert commenced his Report with the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer when introducing his «Incentive Budget» in the United Kingdom in 1953.

«1. No one would deny that the burden of taxation today is too heavy, both on industry and on individuals, and that it drags down initiative and enterprise».

And then Mr Thacker continues as follows:

«Lest the comparison seem far-fetched, we hasten to add that, in certain cases, Income Tax in Cyprus surpasses that of the United Kingdom itself; and that over a broad range, Cyprus can, with justification be described as the highest taxed colony of the whole Commonwealth».

«2. Apart from the high rates of tax, there are both omissions from and defects in the scheme of taxation applied in the Island, which give rise to serious hardship and call for instant remedy. Brief representations have from time to time been made as to the impact of Income Tax on the colony, but without effect».

On page 2 of his Memorandum, Mr Charles W. Thacker continues as follows:

«4. The Income Tax was an imposition in every sense of the word, and the manner of its introduction, unfortunate. The people had no real voice in the matter—the Legislative Council was no longer in existence».

There are several kinds of taxes in Cyprus:

(a) Indirect taxation, which consists of:

- i. Import duties on imported goods;
 - ii. Excise duties on matches, cigarettes, playing cards, intoxicating liquors, beer, etc.
- (b) Direct taxation, which consists of:
- i. Income tax.
 - ii. Estate duty.
 - iii. Immovable property such as buildings, lands of all kinds, including agricultural lands, trees, water, etc., which is a yearly tax on its capital value; plus income tax on all immovable properties on income actually produced, and 4 % on the assessed value of those not producing income.
 - iv. Yearly tax for the possession of livestock per head;
 - v. Licence fees such as: yearly licence to possess a motor car, motor cycle, bicycle, cab or cart; plus for yearly licence to drive any of them; licence fees to manufacture certain articles; licence fee to sell cigarettes, tobacco, intoxicating liquors; licence fee to possess a boat, etc.
 - vi. Postage and Revenue stamps.
 - vii. Village improvement charges; cost, repairs and main tenance of streets; Cost and maintenance of water supplies; Municipal trade and professional tax or licence fee, etc.

LABOUR: TRADE UNIONISM WAS DISCOURAGED AND FROM 1878 to 1940 WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS REMAINED THE SAME.

The Government of Cyprus has never cared, nor in any way protected the labour class from exploitation. In fact, they themselves exploited labour. Their wages had been starvation wages and their living conditions cruel.

In the Government Handbook of Cyprus which was compiled by the Chief Justice Sir J. T. Hutchinson, and

the Commissioner of Larnaca Mr. C. D. Cobham, published in 1905, we see at page 91 how labour was remunerated in that year.

(a) Female Domestic servants: women were generally clothed and fed but no wages paid to them.

(b) Male domestic servants: were paid from 5 shillings per month up to £ 2 per month, plus food, or 4 to 5 pence a day in lieu of food.

(c) Cooks, grooms and butlers: from 10 shillings per month up to £ 3 per month, without food or clothes.

(d) Agricultural labourers: from 4 pence to 1 shilling and 4 pence per day.

In 1937 persons employed by Government Public Works and by private individuals were, after 60 years of British occupation, paid (according to the Government Blue Book of 1937, page 409) practically the same wages as at the British occupation, as follows:

Public Works

Unskilled labourer	at 1/5 pence per day without food
Skilled labourer	at 2/8 » » » » »
Women and children	at -/9 » » » » »

Agricultural labour

Unskilled labourer	at 1/4 pence per day without food
Skilled labourer	at 1/10 » » » » »
Women and Children	at -/9 » » » » »

Industrial labour

Unskilled labourer	at 1/7 pence per day without food
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Building

Unskilled labourer	at 1/9 pence per day without food
Skilled labourer	at 3/8 » » » » »
Women and Children	at 1/- » » » » »

Mining

Men, underground	at 3/6 pence per day without food
Men, surface	at 2/8 » » » » »
Women, surface	at 1/- » » » » »

Domestic

Cooks	£ 1.—.— per month.
Housemaids	£ 0.16.6 pence per month.

Servants

Kitchen boys £ 0.11.6 pence per month.

In 1946 persons employed in the Island by the Government or the public were, after 70 years of British occupation, paid according to the Government Blue Book of 1946, page 420, the following wages:

Public Works

Women and boys unskilled	at 3/9 to 4/1 pence per day without food
Apprentices	at 2/4 to 4/4 » » » » »

Agriculture

Unskilled labourer	at 6/- to 8/- » » » » »
Skilled labourer	at 8/- to 12/- » » » » »
Women	at 4/8 pence » » » » »

Building

Unskilled labourer	at 9/- to 10/- » » » » »
Skilled labourer	at 13/- to 15/- » » » » »
Women	at 5/- to 8/- » » » » »

Mining

Men underground	at 8/3 pence » » » » »
Men surface	at 7/4 » » » » »
Women surface	at 4/3 » » » » »

Domestic

Cooks	£ 9 per month, plus food and lodging
Housemaids	£ 5 » » » » »

Service

Kitchen boys	£ 6 » » » » »
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The sudden rise of wages from the 1937 rates to the

1946 rates was due to the increased cost of living during the war period and after, and the formation and energetic activities of the Trade Unions by strikes, etc.

There is a big disproportion between supply and demand in the Cyprus Labour market with the consequent under-employment of a considerable section of the population. The main reason for this is the insufficient exploitation of the wealth-producing resources of Cyprus economy. This disproportion is extended by the increase of the adverse import trade of the island, and the discouragement by the government which impede the development of local productive industries. And it is feared that present conditions will deteriorate in the future. A large section of the labour is employed in sectors such as military works, in the mines and in building where future employment is uncertain. In fact, it is known that, on the one hand, military works are not of a permanent nature and, on the other, it is not certain that the mines will continue their present volume of absorbing labour in view of the fact that demand for minerals may not continue as big, and, further, modern industrialisation in the extraction of mineral deposits is replacing unskilled labour. Lastly, the building industry which was almost restricted to the construction of luxury and semi-luxury buildings has nearly reached the boundaries of satisfaction of their demand. The temporarily increased demand for labour for military works, mines and building has attracted away from the fields agricultural labour and caused neglect in the intensive cultivation of the land.

And although there is a considerable surplus of unskilled labour, there is a scarcity of skilled labour, a fact which impedes industrial development. This is due to the fact that there are no Government or other Technical Schools, (except one «Preparatory Technical School» restri-

cted to 60 pupils) nor is there any law for the organization and protection of apprentices. The Cyprus Government not only does not promote technical education, but in one case where a Greek Cypriot benefactor by his Will left a very large sum of money in trust for the establishment of an Institution for Orphan Children with a technical school attached to it, his wish remained for years unexecuted owing to the unwillingness of the Government to relieve his estate from the payment of heavy Estate duty, the imposition of which would have greatly restricted its possibilities.

The conditions of work in Cyprus are very backward. The international conventions of labour are not translated into local laws so that:

- (a) The 8-hour a day basis of work does not cover all branches of labour as, for instance, office and shop employees, public motor car and lorry drivers, etc. are not protected.
- (b) The minimum wage system is not generally applied.
- (c) Collective agreements for work are not recognized by law.
- (d) The rule of social salary, that is of family allowances, is not recognized.
- (e) The system of compulsory arbitration does not exist for the solution of collective disputes of labour.
- (f) There is no social insurance protection. With the exception of Government officials, all other employees have no legal protection in the event of illness, unemployment, old age, etc. No social security of any kind exists for the working classes or any classes of the population.

HOUSING IN CYPRUS : HOUSING CONDITIONS OF THE LOWER INCOME SECTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY ARE APPALLING: IN 18,334 ONE ROOM HOUSES, LIVE FROM 3 TO OVER 7 PERSONS IN EACH ROOM, AND THOUSANDS LIVE IN HUTS BUILT OF OLD PETROL TINS, IN ERECTIONS OF SACKING, AND UNDER BRIDGES.

In the towns, the houses of the well-to-do inhabitants are generally fairly good. The dwellings of the poorer people in the towns are of one to three rooms, rarely more, and families of as many as nine persons are crowded into them. Except in recently-built houses, sanitary arrangements are primitive or non-existent. (See Cyprus Colonial Report for 1952, p. 40 to 41).

According to the 1946 Government Census Report the number of dwellings of all kinds in the Island were 113,521, out of which 28,525 were town dwellings, and 84,996 village dwellings. This total of 113,521 dwellings housed 450,000 inhabitants in 1946. The population today is 520,000, and the dwellings must have increased proportionately.

According to the same Census (1946) page 54, the following statistic is given, which shows the number of persons living in houses consisting of one room only:

» 2,515	one room houses	in which	1 person	lives in	Towns
4,646	»	»	»	»	2 persons live »
5,367	»	»	»	»	3 » » »
4,832	»	»	»	»	4 » » »
3,690	»	»	»	»	5 » » »
2,502	»	»	»	»	6 » » »
2,943	»	»	»	»	7 » and over live
<u>26,495</u>					

«The size of room is medium, about 145 sq. feet.

«The construction of village houses is a reminder of ancient

times, when men crowded together on account of fear. The village house usually consists of one long room with one or two openings as for windows closed by wooden shutters. An opening high up in the wall allows the smoke of fire to drift out. Some houses have glass windows; as a general rule it may be stated that the whole family lives, eats and sleeps in the same room. Oxen or donkeys are to be found at times in the same room, owing to lack of funds for the construction of stabling. In the summer, the cooking is done outside, and in the winter there is a pile of ashes in one corner of the room where cooking takes place».

At page 57 of the same Census Report for 1946, the following statement appears:

«Of the advantages conferred by modern civilization, there are few which are of such unquestioned benefit as water supply laid onto the house, a supply of electricity for light and power, and a modern sanitary installation. Cyprus, hampered by great natural difficulties in the provision of water and power, has not yet progressed far with these services, and census investigations were undertaken to gauge what remains to be done».

A silly excuse for their negligence and incompetence.

We agree with the English official, author of the Census Report, regarding the advantages conferred by modern civilization mentioned in the first part of the above paragraph. But we absolutely disagree that Cyprus is hampered by natural difficulties in the provision of water and power. There is plenty of underground water in the Island that either waits to be brought to the surface or waits to be helped to come up by its own pressure. Professor Gautrie of the University of Paris, examined the

Island and prepared his report since 1878, and the English Expert Mr. R. Russell, who also examined the Island at the request of the Government reported that there is plenty of artesian underground water capable of supplying the whole Island. But its finding is hampered not by natural difficulties, but by the Government's apathy and negligence, to say the least, in making any endeavours or attempts to find it.

The same Census Report for 1946 gives at page 57, the following Statistic which shows the percentage of dwellings in towns with laid-on water and with water sanitation:

«Towns	Percentage of Dwellings with piped water supply	Percentage with water flush sanitation
Nicosia	44.9%	24.3%
Kyrenia	28.3%	15.6%
Famagusta	40.2%	13.1%
Larnaca	75.8%	15. %
Limassol	49. %	18. %
Paphos	46.9%	7.3%

«The remaining town dwellings draw their domestic water from wells or open channels, or by purchase from water-carriers who carry the water in large jugs on donkey carts or in tanks on lorries.

«Of all town householders, the proportion who go out to fetch their water is 22.8% from within a distance of 80 yards, and 11% from farther than 80 yards».

«In General, pit latrines are the rule, but 7.9% of all town dwellings were returned as having no sanitary arrangements».

The following is a statement from page 58 of the Government Census Report of 1946, regarding sanitation in villages, that is, after 68 years of British administration:

Villages of:

Limassol district

64.3% of the dwellings have no sanitary facilities at all

Paphos district

57.8% of the dwellings have no sanitary facilities at all.

Famagusta district

50.3% of the dwellings have no sanitary facilities at all.

Larnaca district

49.1% of the dwellings have no sanitary facilities at all.

Nicosia and Kyrenia

43.1% of the dwellings have no sanitary facilities at all.

It has been calculated that 171,000 persons in villages are living in dwellings with no sanitary arrangements at all. A laid-on piped water supply and water flush sanitation are practically unknown in such villages».

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF WORKING CLASSES:

The statement contained at page 11 of the Cyprus Government Annual Report of the Department of Labour for 1950, speaks for itself, regarding the appalling conditions in which workmen and their families live: present-day conditions continue to be the same; there has been no change since. This is what it says:

«The Housing problem of the lower income sections of the community has not yet been solved. A great many workers' families live in crowded rooms, because they cannot afford to pay higher rents for decent houses. Many hundreds of people still live in huts built of old petrol tins; in one town there are people living under bridges, in erection of sacking and other unsuitable materials and a few are accommodated in a deserted and dilapidated paper store».

«In spite of the large number of new houses built in Famagusta, accommodation for the poorer families has

not improved, and a «shanty town» accommodates approximately 2,200 persons in very unhygienic conditions».

We have personally quite recently visited the above places and found that they are still in existence and the conditions are the same now as they were in 1950, if not worse.

The neglect, indifference and failure of the Cyprus British Government to interest themselves in the welfare of these people amount to pushing them deliberately into the arms of Communism.

PUBLIC ROADS: THEY ARE VERY NARROW AND FULL OF BENDS EVEN ON THE LEVEL PLAINS. FROM 1878 to 1934 THEY WERE CONSTRUCTED BY COMPULSORY UNPAID LABOUR, AND REPAIRED AT EXPENSE OF INHABITANTS.

On an island of 3,572 sq. miles, there are 1,800 miles of roads (See Colonial Report for Cyprus 1950, page 48). According to the booklet entitled «Table of Distances of Villages, etc.», issued by the Government of Cyprus, there are out of the 627 villages of the Island, 71 villages with passable roads in good weather only. British Propagandists never mention how, or by whom, the roads were constructed, and leave it to be inferred that the British Government constructed them, or paid for them.

They do not tell the world that, in spite of heavy taxation, every owner of land by the roadside either within or without a village, was compelled by Law 3 of 1885, to keep the road clean, and to repair it at his own expense; nor that by Law 6 of 1885, the inhabitants of certain villages were compelled to pay half the cost for the construction of certain public roads as the High Commissioner ordered, and that the whole cost of their repairs was paid by the land owners of the villages who contributed

to their construction; nor that by a Law of 1892 it was provided that half the cost of the construction of branch roads to connect outlying villages with the main roads was ordered to be paid by the villages concerned; nor did they ever tell the world that Law 6 of 1900 provided that the village roads were to be constructed, maintained and repaired by compulsory village labour, and that every able-bodied inhabitant of every village was required to labour for 6 days in each year on the roads without wages or food, and that failure to work rendered the offender liable to pay 6 days' wages within 15 days and, on failure, to pay double that amount. This law continued until 1931, and then amended by Law 12 of 1931 whereby payment to the Government by the villagers of 6 days wages every year substituted the Compulsory labour required until then. Finally, the Law was repealed on March 12, 1934. But by that day, the network of the roads of Cyprus was almost complete, as it is today.

It is a fact that 6 towns and some of the largest villages are linked together by 700 miles of asphalted main roads; but the asphalt of these roads is third rate and their surface throughout the 700 miles is not smooth but all wavy and, in some instances, roughly wavy; they are very narrow, their width ranging from 12 to 22 feet, and the innumerable zigzags, sharp turns and bends, particularly on the level of the plains where such defects are entirely unjustifiable, make travelling over them most dangerous, tiring and expensive; even new roads are made after the same fashion, and there seems to be no other reason for constructing roads with turns and bends on the plains, except that of making them longer, in order that the vehicles should run longer distances thereby causing motor-cars, tyres, accessories and parts to wear out faster and to consume greater quantities of petrol and oil, so that

more money should go from the pockets of the Cypriots into those of British motor-car, motor cycle, bicycle, and tyre manufacturers and petrol and oil companies abroad and in consequence, more money for the British employers exporters, shipping companies, insurance companies, and the Income Tax authorities in England.

There was a railway line which was built in 1905, connecting Famagusta town and harbour with Nicosia, the capital, and Morphou beyond but, in spite of island-wide protests, the Governor abolished and caused it to be dismantled, and sold piece by piece, in spite of the fact that private enterprise offered to buy it and run it as a goods train: they were refused.

CYPRUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND MONUMENTS: CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE OF BRITISH ADMINISTRATION TO PRESERVE THEM.

Were the wholesale destruction, losses and damage caused to Cyprus antiquities due to the negligence, emanating from ignorance of their scientific and historical value, of the British Government and the English rulers of Cyprus, or done deliberately by those in charge so that the Cypriots may not possess proofs of their Hellenic origin?

The reader may draw his own conclusions from the following extracts from pages 10 and 13 of the book entitled «Ancient Cyprus»—«Its Art and Archaeology» by Stanley Casson, M.A., F.S.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., Reader in Classical Archaeology in the University of Oxford, Fellow of New College, Member of the German Archaeological Institute, etc., first published in 1937:

P.10: «The story of Cypriot Research after General Cesnola (he reached Cyprus in 1865 as American Consul during the Turkish occupation) has no bright spots. The list of excavations made in the Island in the first

few years of British rule, which are recorded by Professor Myres, make gloomy reading, while the condition of archeological administration, museum work and preservation, is a long record of decay and destruction by neglect. One is almost driven to the conclusion that the immediate successor of Cesnola in the Island did as much destruction of antiquities as Cesnola did in the way of preservation. Prof. Myres, who was one of the few scholars to attempt to undertake a radical reform of the state of affairs, tells us that (See Catalogue of the Cyprus Museum, p. vii) despite the law of antiquities which gave the Government a third part of the produce of all excavations, the antiquities represented by this share was allowed to perish from neglect or get lost by carelessness. Many of the antiquities lay for years outside the Commissioner's office in Nicosia, exposed to all kinds of ill-usage'. Some suffered serious damage. The Museum, founded in 1883, was maintained by private subscriptions, which soon failed to be sufficient. Antiquities were damaged in transit for exhibition at London, tomb-groups were dispersed and even in the Museum the condition of the collection was deplorable. After the catalogue was completed a number of Attic vases was discovered in the wardrobe of the caretaker's wife. A large part of the Government collection, concluded Prof. Myres, "has lost almost all scientific value,,.

P. 13: «But more serious depredations occurred than those which neglect and lack of surveillance were able unaided to produce. In 1879, the Government filled up the marsh which had formed on the site of the ancient harbour of Kition, with ballast taken from what was then thought to be the Acropolis of that city.

Excavations at the supposed site of Marion carried out in 1885 led to the opening of 441 tombs, the sale of the collection of antiquities so formed by auction in Paris in 1886 (less the third part assigned to the Government), and so to the dispersal of a highly important group of finds. No official report of these excavations was published by the excavators". (See Myres's Catalogue p. 9).

«The long and dismal story can be continued almost indefinitely, and it were better not to dwell on it. Cesnola at least worked under a Turkish domination. Subsequent vandals had no such excuse; indeed the British Government itself, as in the instance of Larnaca (Kition) just referred to, was the ringleader in many cases".

«But it was under Turkish rule that medieval churches of Famagusta were torn down and sold as building material to the architects of the hotels and quays of Port Said, while the refectory, intact and in perfect condition at Bellapais, was used as a miniature rifle-range for the instruction of British troops, the memory of this barbaric usage surviving to this day in the pitted walls of its eastern end, peck-marked with bullet-holes. "(See also Gunnis, Historic Cyprus, p. 214).

.....
«In 1933 (after 55 years of British rule), however, various searchlights of inquiry were focused on the archaeological situation of the Island as a first attempt was made to instill both into the British Government and into the English people in general the fact that in the narrow limits of Cyprus there were to be found remains of the highest importance of value».
.....

«The British Museum carried out many excavations, in every case rather to enrich the collections of the British Museum than to add to knowledge by scientific excavation. The richest finds thus made for the Museum were those from the cemetery of Encomi, near Salamis. But the excavations were such that much evidence was lost and much damage done. (See Swedish Cyprus Expedition I p. 466; and Evans in J.A.I. 1900 p. 201 N. 2, for comments on the methods of the excavators of Encomi). Other Museums also hastened to enrich their collection and the British Museum, the Louvre and even the South Kensington Museum which is not a museum of archaeology, were each authorized to excavate and depart with the products, or at least with two-thirds of them».

COST AND MAINTENANCE OF ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANS OF BRITISH POLITICAL PROPAGANDA AGAINST LIBERTY, IMPOSED UPON THE CYPRIOT TAXPAYER.

Like all Dictators, the Governor of Cyprus also found it necessary to establish and maintain a Public Information Office, at the expense of the Cyprus taxpayer for the purpose of propagating that colonialism under the British is preferable to freedom.

Besides various publications and articles in the local press, the Public Information Office publishes a monthly periodical entitled «Cyprus Review», which contains only self-praises and self-admiration for alleged great progress and achievements made by the British Government for Cyprus, but particularly for the good things that they intend doing in the future which they failed to do for 78 years of British occup-

ation; it contains pictures of a water tank, or the opening of a school by the Governor, or an agricultural show, or the Queen's coronation festivities, or police and soldiers parading before the Governor, or the ceremony of decorating Government officials or Government fellow-travellers, or the arrival of British warships, or British Generals, or British Air Marshals and the like, in none of which the Greek population, excepting Government officials, take part. The «Cyprus Review» is published in the English, Greek and Turkish languages, but the Laws, Orders and Regulations enacted by the Governor for the administration of the Island, for the disobedience or contravention of which by any Cypriot render him liable to the punishment of from the smallest fine to the capital sentence of death, are published only in the English language, in spite of the fact that less than 10 per cent of the population can read and write English and less than 3 per cent can understand such laws, orders and regulations. And yet «ignorance of the law is not an excuse» they tell the people.

Further, certain Government officials whose duties take them round the villages, are detailed to propagate how wonderful it is to be under the British and directly and indirectly to propagate against Greece and Greek administration.

And for the purpose of making colonial imperialist propaganda more extensively disseminated, the Government has installed, against the protests and objections of the people and of the press generally, and in spite of neglecting agriculture, soil conservation, irrigation, harbours and other necessary improvements and in spite of the continued adverse trade balances and the heavy taxation, a Broadcasting Station near Nicosia, at a cost to the Cyprus public revenue of over £ 300,000 plus about £ 100,000

every year to maintain and operate it, also at the expense of the Cyprus taxpayer.

And for the purpose of enabling as many people as possible to possess a short-distance Radio-set to listen into the Cyprus Station, and avoid listening into the longer-distanced Greek Broadcasting Stations, the Governor has amended the Customs Laws permitting Radio-sets valued at £ 8 and under, to be imported duty free, again at the expense of the public revenue.

IRRIGATION: THERE ARE 2,000 SQUARE MILES OF ARABLE LAND, BUT ONLY 70 SQUARE MILES ARE IRRIGABLE ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Water is the life-blood of Cyprus. But what has the British administration done to improve it? Practically nothing as the Island is still dependent on the unreliable winter rainfalls. The following are extracts from pages 3 - 4 of the Annual Report of 1946, prepared by the Water Engineer and Director of the Department of Water Supplies and Irrigation of the Government, Dr. C. Raeburn, which speak for themselves:

«In 1878 the geology of Cyprus was carefully examined by Prof. Gautrie of the University of Paris, who gave a full and accurate description of it, and stated that there is artesian water in the Island. After the British occupation Mr. R. Russell, a water engineer, visited the island, studied carefully the sources and carried out a series of measurements. Notable were, in particular, his assurances that in the space between the Kyrenia and Olympus mountain ranges, there existed artesian water, and that artesian water could be secured by deep boring. In his report to the Government, he pointed out the spots where boring should commence, and many

years later the first boring was attempted. But the work did not proceed, owing to lack of funds».

In all, 12 very expensive English Water Engineers and Water experts were employed by the Government of Cyprus (besides the English Government experts permanently employed on the Island) who examined the soil, reported, advised, were paid thousands of pounds out of the Cyprus Public Revenue and were gone, but practically nothing was done, and the Island continues to rely on the unreliable winter rainfalls for irrigation and, in most cases, for its drinking water supplies. And at page 5 of Dr. Raeburn's same Report it is stated :

«After examining all the reports and suggestions, the official activities turned towards the increase of small schemes which were to be managed and supported by the private owners themselves».

In spite of the fact that the Representatives of the people and the local Greek Press repeatedly asked the Government to follow the advice of the two experts, Professor Gautrie and Mr. Russell, and make at least a few trials to find artesian water, the Government refused to do so, even when there was plenty of money and large reserves from surplus revenue kept in England, on the pretext that their permanent employees in the Water Department reported that, in their opinion, there was no artesian water in the Island; and they preferred to follow the recommendations of Dr. Raeburn for small schemes of wells for shallow water, which had no other object but to encourage the importation from England into the Island of engines and pumps and their accessories and spares and the use of oil and paraffin and petrol to run them, so that more money of the Cypriot farmers should find its way into the pockets of English Engine and Pump Manufacturers, the shareholders of Oil Companies and the

Income Tax authorities in England; at the same time such schemes, as were recommended by Dr. Raeburn, would be paid for and maintained by the private owners themselves, whereas the cost and maintenance of artesian boring would have to be paid for and maintained by the Government, and no engines or oil would have been required.

That Dr. Raeburn's and his Department's opinion was wrong is obvious from the opinions of the above-named two Experts, from the facts reported by Dr. Raeburn in his own report of 1945, and from his own wrong and vague reasonings which follow :

And at page 18, paragraph 36 of the same Report, Dr. Raeburn states his prophetic opinion :

«The finding of artesian waters in depth in Mesaoria plain would perhaps have as a result the strange phenomenon of boring, through which salty water would flow, or water containing great quantities of mineral substances, while the fresh water sources of the mountains would disappear. After examining all these factors, it is not possible for us to advocate in favour of deep boring in the Mesaoria plain. Of course, no great damage would be caused by one or two deep borings, because they could easily be closed, but no economic advantage would have been attained».

But the author, at page 44, paragraph 94 of his same report, states the following facts which contradict his above opinion :

«Great interest for artesian wells is always shown in Cyprus, i. e. for wells the water from which runs out by itself. The greatest water-flows from such wells are in the area of Syrianohori village near Morphou bay on the West coast of the Island.

One of these wells, which was bored in 1944, supplies water for experimental fisheries. Lately, in March 1945, there was carried out a boring about one mile East of Syrianohori, delivering one quarter of a million gallons of water per day».

It should be noted that Syrianohori village is only about 100 yards from the sea. But in spite of these two artesian wells bored quite close to the sea, neither the strange phenomenon of salty water, nor water containing mineral substances, nor the disappearance of the fresh water sources of the mountains, all of which were expected by Dr. Raeburn, the Government Water Engineer and Director in the Department of Water Supplies and Irrigation for the Government of Cyprus, have occurred, and the artesian water coming up through these borings is good fresh water suitable for drinking and irrigation purposes.

And the island farmers helplessly still depend almost entirely on the winter rainfalls for irrigation.

The Government Census Report for 1946 states that: Page 60:—«No one denies that low production here is largely due to the rainfall and to the small extent of land which enjoys irrigation».

Page 86: «The arable land of Cyprus is about 2,000 square miles. The total farmland irrigated by mechanical means is only 1.6%».

And the Annual Colonial Report for 1950 at page 19 says that:

«Only 3-1/2% of the arable land is irrigable all the year round». Therefore, only 70 out of the 2,000 square miles are irrigable all the year round.

There are no rivers in Cyprus, and the torrents which run rapidly during the short winter rainy season, flow into the sea carrying with them millions of tons of va-

luable soil and water. However nothing has been done by the British Government to conserve either the soil or the water during their 78 years of colonial occupation.

Not only that, but they refused to make any attempts at finding artesian water, in spite of the fact that two of the best known experts, Prof. Gautrie of the Paris University and Mr. Russell, reported definitely of the existence of such waters.

TOWN AND VILLAGE WATER SUPPLIES: APATHY AND NEGLECT OF BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

Not one of the six towns of the Island has ever had an adequate water supply for drinking or domestic purposes during any period of the British occupation of the Island, although a special water rate has all these years been charged. Until last year, water-carriers went round from house to house selling water in big jars carried on donkey-carts and in tanks placed on lorries.

It was after many years of complaints and protests, and because of the Government's reaction against the increased activities of the Greek population for freedom through self-determination that they agreed to lend to the Town Water Boards for the improvement recently of the water supplies of Nicosia £502,000, Famagusta £310,000 and Limassol £388,000 on interest at 4%, out of the Cypriot Taxpayer's own money, and that, only on condition that the necessary piping and other materials were imported from England, in spite of the fact that Italian piping was offered at almost half price.

The village water supplies were, and several of them are, still worse. Most of the supplies were springs or wells situated outside the villages, in several cases over a mile distant, and the village women had to walk there to carry water home in jars on their shoulders or by don-

keys, for drinking and household purposes. For the same reason, the demand for liberty, compelled the Cyprus Government to commence since 1950, piping the water of the springs or sources situated outside villages and conduct it into public taps in central spots of the villages, wherefrom the women fill up and carry water home in jars on their shoulders.

The following extract from an article published on July 13, 1947 by the English newspaper the «Cyprus Mail», gives a good picture of the water supply situation in the Island villages before 1950. It concerns Guenyeli, a Turkish village, only 4 miles from Nicosia, the capital, situated on the main asphalt road leading to Kyrenia. This village was never supplied with drinking water since the British occupation, and the villagers were carrying water from Nicosia, or other distant places. The village which is entirely an agricultural village, has no water for irrigation either :

«CYPRUS MAIL—13th July 1947

«TURKISH MUKTAR AND AZAS RESIGN»

(Note: They are the Elders of the Village, who are selected and appointed by the Governor).

«The Muktar and Azas of Guenyeli have resigned in protest against the Government's not solving the acute water shortage of the village.

Referring to their resignation, a villager of Guenyeli said: For 31 years we have drawn the attention of the Government again and again to the serious water problem of our village, but all our efforts have been in vain. As long as Guenyeli remains without water, the villagers will not have full confidence in their Muktar and Azas, and their resignation as a protest is quite justified. However, we still

hope that the Government will take necessary steps to remedy the situation».

After this drastic protest of the Muktar and Azas, the Government commenced piping water to the village of Guenyeli from a distance of about 3 miles, which reached the village, by the beginning of 1953, i. e. after 5 years. It is distributed in public taps in the village, and from there women carry the water home in jars.

The Government system is to spend the required money from the Cyprus public revenue, make a gift of 40% to 50% of the cost to the village, and the balance of 50% or 60%, as the case may be, is repaid to the Government with interest at 4% per annum, in the form of sinking fund, by regular yearly instalments, on condition that, in the event of delay of even one day to pay any instalment on the appointed day, the interest is automatically increased to 7% per annum. This debt is assessed and imposed upon the villagers. In this way, by the time the loan is repaid, the Government gets back not only the amount of the actual loan, but also the whole portion which was gifted to the village.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

Reacting against the activities of the Greek population for self determination, the Governor of Cyprus enacted a law on 4 Oct. 1952 establishing an «Electricity Authority», for the purpose of covering the island with an Electric Grid System; it has been granted the monopoly of production and distribution of electricity throughout the Island, and empowered by the Governor to seize and take possession of all the existing municipal electricity enterprises, including their plant, works, assets, and their acquired rights and goodwill, without paying

any compensation therefor, and thus deprived the Municipalities of their most important capital and source of revenue besides supplying with electric light, free of charge, the streets within their municipal limits. These acquisitioned municipal enterprises were taken not only for the benefit of the Electricity Authority, but also for the benefit of the English capitalists in England who financed the scheme to the extent of £ 5,000,000 at 3-1/2% interest.

Special favours have been granted to the Electricity Authority, such as freedom from income tax and import duties on articles imported by it. The luxurious operation, the high salaries of the British employees, the compulsion on consumers to rewire their buildings, and to use piping and other materials imported from Great Britain, the guarantee of a net profit of 5%, to the Electricity Authority, have created a high cost in the supply of electricity and expensive and uneconomical especially for industry. At the same time, good working conditions for the Cypriot personnel have not been secured.

SOCIAL INSURANCE AND WELFARE NON-EXISTENT. THE BRITISH ADMINISTRATION CONSIDERED SUCH THINGS AS UNNECESSARY LUXURY FOR THE CYPRIOTS.

With the exception of medical assistance, pensions and gratuities afforded to Government officials and Government employees personally, there is no Government Social Security Scheme of any kind whatsoever for the rest of the population of Cyprus.

There is a School for blind children, which was established by a donation from a Cypriot benefactor who is now dead. It is run by a Committee and is supported by public donations and subscriptions.

There are only two Orphanages:—The Greek Orphanage at Nicosia, which was built and established by a Greek lady, is managed by a Committee and financed by public donations and from funds made available by another Greek lady, who recently made another gift to the Orphanage of property valued at over £ 260,000; the other is an Armenian Orphanage built from funds made available from the estate of a deceased Armenian benefactor from Egypt, and is managed by a Committee. The Government does not in any way assist these Orphanages. On the contrary, during the war the Greek Orphanage building was taken by the Government compulsorily and delivered to the British Army which occupied it until recently as offices for several years.

There are Poor-Houses in three towns, i. e. Nicosia, Famagusta and Limassol, which are financed entirely by the Municipalities of those towns, and by public donations. The Government does not assist them in any way.

There are also Greek Philanthropic or Benevolent Societies in every town and large villages, which help the poor by monthly allowances, or money gifts, and other necessities, without any assistance from the Government. Similar Turkish Philanthropic Societies for the poor Turks also exist. On the Greek side, the Church takes an active part in such Philanthropic activities, and assists them both materially and spiritually.

HEALTH SERVICES.

The British Government of Cyprus have often boasted of their achievements in the field of Health Services in the Island.

In this respect, I shall let an English doctor of the Kyrenia Government Hospital and its Treasurer answer

the British Government propagandists, by copying hereunder one of their circular letters whereby they appeal to the people for monetary assistance. Similar circulars are sent every year to most of the inhabitants of the towns.

"THE SICK POOR OF KYRENIA DISTRICT,"

"THE WEEK'S GOOD CAUSE,"

THE KYRENIA HOSPITAL

Kyrenia, Cyprus

October 17, 1951.

«Dear Sir,

«We are appealing for a donation, no matter the amount, to help our poorer patients at this Hospital, and we are sure you will give something to enable a fund to be created for present and future requirements. Every penny we had has been spent.

«It is true that the Government maintains Kyrenia Hospital and all services to the very poor are given free, but there are other items which must be paid for by the sufferers.

«Unfortunately, there are very many sick people in the district who cannot afford to leave the work to visit a doctor, and when such patients do come for advice, they have to be treated as outpatients, whereas they ought to be in Hospital. It might happen that an X-Ray is ordered and there is no money available for transportation to Nicosia where this has to be done. In some cases, extra food has to be obtained after discharge. This applies usually to widows and fatherless children.

«However, we think a case of the most glaring poverty which has recently come to our notice is that of a woman who came in to have her baby. Twins were born and there was, of course, no layette for the second infant. The mother confessed that she was entirely penniless and as garments had to be

procured, the onus was put on the Hospital Staff. «Our idea now is to start a fund with as much money as we can collect and with the money available, we shall allow the Matron to have a few pounds at a time to cover any present outlays. If as we hope, a few hundred pounds can be collected, we can face the future satisfactorily for quite a long time to come, and we trust that you will forgive us for making this appeal to you in view of the reasons given.

Yours very sincerely

(Sgd.) James Murray (Treasurer)

(») A. H. Pemberton (Kyrenia Hospital doctor)».

There are 6 Government Hospitals, one in each of the 6 district towns, managed and financed by the Government from Cyprus public revenue. There is also one Mobile Unit for the whole Island. The Nicosia General Hospital is well equipped with modern diagnostic and therapeutic appliances, including deep X Ray and Radium apparatuses, which have been installed during the last four years. But the other town Government Hospitals do not possess such appliances, and any patient whose ailment needs their application, has to go to Nicosia, many miles away, to find often that there is no bed available for him.

In 1953 the Mayor of Limassol petitioned the Governor of Cyprus, complaining that the beds in the Government Hospital of Limassol, the second largest town of the Island, were entirely inadequate; that the beds available for patients for the general public were only 48 (increased to 51 in 1955), not sufficient to meet the needs of the population of 83,000 of the district of Limassol, (i. e. one bed to every 1,750 persons) and that there were no specialist doctors, such as a surgeon, gynaecologist,

dentist, throat-ear-nose, or X Ray specialist attached to that Hospital.

In fact, excepting the Nicosia General Hospital, none of the Government town Hospitals have more than one or two general medical practitioners and no specialist doctors at all.

None of the Government Hospitals in the Island provides a reasonably sufficient number of beds, and it is an everyday occurrence that patients, even urgent cases, are refused beds and are told to go back to their villages or homes and wait for a vacancy; such waiting sometimes lasts for days or months before they can be admitted, during which period, if they are lucky enough, they recover from their illness and, if unlucky, they die.

And this is how under the heading «Health» on page 38 the Cyprus Government Colonial Report for 1952, describes the medical attention given to the poor:

«The cost of medical attention and hospital treatment varies with the financial circumstances of the patient. Poor people are entitled to free or CHEAP treatment in Government hospitals and dispensaries»

According to the above, even the acknowledged «poor people» are divided into two classes: those who are entitled to free treatment and those entitled to «cheap treatment», who have to pay!

With the exception of the Nicosia Hospital, which is supported by the Government and the Municipality of Nicosia, all the other district Government Hospitals were until recently supported by voluntary contributions from the people, and partly by Government aid and their respective Municipalities.

There are 13 small rural hospitals in the whole Island maintained by subscriptions from the people, and partly by Government subsidy with from 3 to a maximum of 10

beds (See Colonial Cyprus Report for 1954, p. 82).

There are two Government Tuberculosis Sanatoria, one at Kyperounta with 92 beds and one at Athalassa, near Nicosia, with 50 beds. The tuberculosis sufferers reported to the Medical Authorities in 1954 were 211. Both Sanatoria are quite inadequate to meet the needs of the Island. Experiments have started with sectional huts which are put up in the back garden of the house of a tuberculosis patient awaiting admission to a Sanatorium, in order that he may obtain some measure of isolation from his family during the time he is waiting for admission. These huts are manufactured by former patients working in the rehabilitation centre. They are paid for from funds subscribed by voluntary contributions (See Cyprus Colonial Government Report of 1952, page 39).

The Paphos Hospital which was destroyed by earthquake in 1953, has not as yet been rebuilt, and patients are being treated in ordinary canvas tents!

And here is another proof of lack of Government interest in the health and welfare of the inhabitants of the Island, by its failure to provide the necessary funds. It is a copy of an appeal to the public, which is self-explanatory:

"AN APPEAL FROM THE KYRENIA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE,"

KYRENIA

16th October, 1953.

«Dear Sir or Madam,

«Each year an appeal is made by the Kyrenia Anti-Tuberculosis League to raise funds for the Welfare and After-Care of Tuberculosis patients and their families.

«Unfortunately last year the response to the League's appeal was disappointing and, as a result, it was found that funds were insufficient to meet the needs

of even the most deserving cases. At present, the Committee has practically no money left with which to help those people who are unable to provide for themselves, while the breadwinner is absent in a Sanatorium or Hospital. Many of these families have young children who, if inadequately fed and clothed, will run greater risk of themselves contracting the disease.

«We are in constant need of funds for this most important work, and we hope that you will help. You can make some contribution to ease the lot of a sufferer. Donations, however small, will be received with gratitude and can be sent to the Commissioner of your district, who is Chairman of your Local After-Care Committee.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) M. R. Popham (Commissioner)
Chairman, Kyrenia Anti-Tuberculosis

League.

Similar circulars appealing to the people for contributions are sent by all Commissioners of every district every year; besides collections from dances and bazaars, street collections and sales of stamps all over the Island for the support of the Hospitals, After-Care Tuberculosis patients, the School for the Blind Children and even for the famous British Legion, the whole cost of which should have been borne by the Government from the Cyprus revenues (with the exception of the British Legion which is not a Cyprus concern), and not contributed by the people who are already crushingly taxed. Besides, the Governor has, by section 123 of the Municipal Corporation Law Caption 251, imposed on all Municipalities in Cyprus to pay to the Government every year a minimum contribution of 2-1/2%,

of their gross revenue for the maintenance of the Government Hospitals.

The Government Hospitals and Sanatoria are public institutions, the principal object of which is to serve in particular the poorer classes of the inhabitants who cannot afford to attend a private clinic; and although the revenue of the Island is now over £ 16,000,000 and during the last few years the Government have accumulated a surplus of over £ 15,000,000, they have invested part of the same in Colonial funds and keep the rest in cash in Britain, yet they are begging for small donations to support the pressing needs of the hospitals, sanatoria, anti-tuberculosis leagues, the school for the blind children and even of the British Legion.

There is a Cyprus Branch of the British Legion which was incorporated in England, with premises as a Club in Nicosia, for the assistance of those Cypriots and others who fought in the British Army for Justice, Democracy and Liberty, and who, every year appeal, through their English Secretary, who receives an annual remuneration of over £ 600, to the Cyprus public for donations, by sending them circular letters and by way of bazaars, dances and street collections. The following is a copy of the Letter which they circulate every year, and is characteristic in its appreciation for the splendid services the Cypriot soldiers rendered for the Freedom of the World. They were deceived into fighting for the freedom of the British and all other Western Nations and, alas! for the perpetuation of their own slavery, and yet they ask the Cypriots to support them!

«BRITISH LEGION (Incorporated by Royal Charter)
CYPRUS BRANCH.

P. O. B. 304 NICOSIA,
20th October 1953.

«Dear Sir or Madam,

«Once again the British Legion is making its Annual Appeal for Poppy Day, in order to enable it to continue and increase its benevolent work for ex-Service men in distress and especially for those badly disabled.

«In asking you for a donation, may I point out that Poppy Day is the Day when British People all over the World remember practically the debt they owe to those who gave their lives, to those who suffered as a result of service to world security.

«Many men of the 1914-1918 War are now at an age when they can no longer be expected to fend successfully for themselves. As a result—they are becoming a more—and increasingly—expensive liability on the Legion's Welfare and Benevolent services. This further liability in particular the Legion must never fail to meet.

«We now have many thousands of men and women who served in the forces during the 1939-1945 war who have to be added to the great family of ex-Service people whom the Legion strive to serve.

«Our need for funds is, therefore, greater than ever before, so may I appeal to you once more to give generously as a token of your appreciation and thanksgiving for the splendid services these men rendered for the World.

«Please send your donation to the Secretary, British Legion P.O B. 304, Nicosia. Cheques should be pay-

able to «Earl Haig Fund» and should be crossed.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Cyril Sherman
Chairman

British Legion (Cyprus Branch)».

But what stands out foremost in British Government Propaganda speeches and publications in regard to Health Services in Cyprus is the victory of the Cyprus Government over the mosquito. The Secretary of State for the Colonies invited to his Office all English and foreign Press correspondents in January 1950 and proclaimed that Cyprus was the first country in the world to eliminate the mosquito and malaria, even though Greece, which is not a small but a huge country in size and population compared to Cyprus, had eliminated the mosquito and malaria two years before Cyprus did. See p. 743 of the «American National Geographic Magazine» for December 1949, an article entitled «War-Torn Greece Looks Ahead» by Maynard Owen Williams, in which he says :

«The Foundation Company of New York, using American machines transformed mosquito swamps into prosperous farms».

By the way, a Greek newspaper Correspondent who was present at the above-mentioned Press Conference, got up and informed the British Secretary of State for the Colonies of the Foundation Company's previous Success in Greece.

INDEBTEDNESS OF CYPRIOTS: "CYPRUS IS IN TRUTH DEADLY POOR," (Sir Ronald Storrs, a British Governor of Cyprus).

The indebtedness of the people of Cyprus on the 31st December 1955, secured by mortgages on their immovable properties and by pledges on personal property and other

unsecured debts exceeded £ 20,000,000, at a rate of interest ranging from 7 % to 12 %, per annum.

Before 1940, usury was practised by a few money-lenders, merchants, and particularly by export merchants of carobs, olive oil, wheat and barley, who advanced money or seeds to farmers for sowing and for harvesting their produce, charging them the maximum of legal interest, i.e. 12 per cent per annum, plus compound interest and on condition that both capital and interest were repaid in kind of the farmers' produce at harvest time, on which the lender usually fixed his own price.

It is most interesting to note here that this practice of usury was inherited by the Cypriots from the British Consul and a British Commercial Company, who were carrying on such a business in the Island during the Turkish occupation of Cyprus. The following is an extract from pages 90 - 91 of the Book entitled «Cyprus Under the Turks» by Sir Harry Luke, a former British Commissioner in Cyprus, which is a record found by him in the Archives of the English Consulate in the island:

Pages 90-91 : «Another Dutchman, Jan Heyman, visited Cyprus in the early 18th century, and has left us an interesting account of the English Conculare at Larnaca and of its troubles with a company of merchants who had infringed the Levant Company's privileges».

This is what Jan Heyman recorded ironically :
«The English Consul's house here is the best on the whole Island but what is of much more importance the English Consul is highly respected all over the island, as jointly with his company he advances money to the inhabitants for getting in their several harvests, in which otherwise they would be at a great loss.

«In this, both parties find their advantage, for the

English do not advance their money under twenty per cent, and receive the interest in silk, wine, cotton, corn and other products of the country, on all which they set their own price; whence, without wronging those gentlemen it may be supposed that thirty per cent is the least they make of their money and, on failure of payment at the time appointed, they may immediately seize on the debitor's effects,,.

In 1933, the Government employed an English Expert, Sir Ralph Oakden, to investigate, report and advise on the financial state of Cyprus and his report was published on August 12, 1934. Among other things, he advised the establishment of a Debt Settlement Board, for the purpose of examining the creditors' claims and relieving the farmers from their indebtedness, by either reducing the farmer's debt by one-third, and making it payable by instalments up to 20 years duration, or by declaring the farmer a bankrupt. But the Governor for political reasons postponed for 6 years the adoption of the Expert's advice, (the Board was actually established on the 1st June 1940) when it was too late to save most of the farmers whose rich and powerful creditors had already, after the report was made known, sold their debtors' properties and recovered the whole of their exorbitant claims. The said Board ceased to function on the 1st November 1945.

HARBOURS AND FISHING: THE BRITISH HAVE BUILT NO HARBOUR IN CYPRUS, AND THE ISLAND SUFFERS GREAT LOSS OWING TO LACK OF SAFE ANCHORAGE.

Cyprus has been occupied for 78 years by the wealthiest and greatest (until recently) naval power in the world, but the British Government have not built even

one harbour in the Island. The coastline of Cyprus is 484 miles long, and yet there is no harbour at Larnaca, or Limassol, or Paphos or Kyrenia or any other spot. These are all open roadsteads, where ships anchor about a mile or more away, and loading and unloading takes place by the use of lighters; during rough weather many steamers arrive and depart from the Island without unloading or loading their cargo, or have to wait for days, at the expense of Cypriot charterers and of the public in general.

Several times every year, steamers which are prevented by the rough seas from disembarking and embarking their passengers, very often, in their attempts to land them and take others on board, go from Famagusta to Dekelia Bay, from Dekelia to Larnaca, from Larnaca to Limassol, and from Limassol to Episkopi Bay or vice versa to find a safe landing place, but often they leave the territorial waters of Cyprus without communicating with land, a thing which causes serious loss to all concerned and great discomfort and trouble and loss to the incoming passengers and to prospective out-going passengers.

Famagusta harbour, which was built by the Venetians, was deepened to 23 feet, and the Quay wall extended and Customs sheds and stores were built in 1934-1935 at the expense of the Cypriot Taxpayer, by borrowing a sum of £ 615,000 from English stockholders at the rate of 4% per annum (See page 100 of the Cyprus Government Blue Book for 1937). Famagusta harbour cannot take ships exceeding 5,000 tons, nor more than 5 in number.

On October 24, 1953, H. M. S. «Surprise» called at Famagusta in the morning to land Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, and Countess Mountbatten, for a

week-end visit; but the ship could not enter Famagusta harbour owing to heavy seas, and she was obliged to sail round the headland and land her passengers at Dekelia Bay near Larnaca, where the sea was calmer (See the English «Cyprus Mail» of October 25, 1953).

The tiny Kyrenia harbour which can take only small caiques and fishing boats, was reconstructed by British engineers who placed its mouth facing the North-East winds, and has ever since during rough seas been the deathtrap of caiques and small sailing vessels, many of which have been smashed to pieces on the quay inside the harbour. When the harbour was reconstructed, several Kyrenians bought from time to time a total of 32 caiques which, as time passed, they saw one after the other smashed to pieces on the rocks and quay and never bought any more. For the last 25 to 30 years, the only boats that Kyrenians possess are 4 or 5 small rowing fishing boats, which in rough weather are pulled out of the harbour and kept on land.

And this state of affairs exists in an Island which has been occupied for 78 years by the greatest naval power of the world, until recently.

Owing to the absence of safe harbours there is no fishing industry in Cyprus, and the small fishing boats which belong to Cypriots have never been able to meet the demand and fish is, therefore, scarce and very expensive.

MINING INDUSTRY IN CYPRUS: EVEN THIS IS USED BY BRITISH PROPAGANDISTS TO DEFEAT JUSTICE, LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY.

The principal minerals extracted are: cupreous and iron pyrites, asbestos, chrome ore, sulphur, umber, gypsum and cement; and gold and silver in small quantities.

The value of minerals exported in 1950 amounted to nearly £ 5,500,000; and their export reached a record of £ 10,000,000 in 1952. Cupreous pyrites is the most important mineral produced, and it came out of the Mavrovouni mine of the Cyprus Mines Corporation, an American Company, and from the Kalavassos, Sha and Agropkipia mines of the Hellenic Mining Company, a Greek concern, and the Kinoussa mine of the Cyprus Sulphur & Copper Company, an English concern.

The British have not failed to distort even mining history in order to serve their anti-Greek propaganda! although extensive ancient workings and slag heaps and underground galleries, and historical works testify that Cyprus produced an important mining industry during the early Greek colonization, as well as later during the classic Greek period, yet it is astonishing that Government Annual Colonial Reports of Cyprus carefully avoid making any mention of copper being extracted in the island by the Greek settlers; but they invariably repeat, parrot-like, that «Cyprus was an important producer of copper during Phoenician and Roman times», although the Phoenicians did not appear in Cyprus before 800 B. C., and then to occupy two coastal stations for Commercial purposes; the Romans occupied Cyprus in 58 B. C. And the Government Reports ignore altogether the mention by Homer in his Iliad XI, 20 that Cinyras of Cyprus, gave Agamemnon a fine corselet made of Cyprus copper for use during the Trojan war; and the lines in Homer's Odyssey I, 184, which describe the ship which sailed to alien-speaking folk to Tamese with a cargo of shining iron to fetch copper (or bronze) in its place, which one of the best English archaeologists (the late Stanley Casson, M. A., F. S. A., Hon. A. R. I. B. A., Reader in Classical Archaeology in the University of Oxford, Fellow

of New College, Member of the German Archaeological Institute states at pages 122 to 123 and continues to page 129 of his Book «Ancient Cyprus—Its Art and Archaeology») to be taken most seriously as indication of active copper-mining in Cyprus in the late Mycenaean Age».

And the same author continues at page 126 of his same Book «Ancient Cyprus» published in 1937, as follows:

«Furthermore, as evidence that the large Skouriotissa mines were worked in the Bronze Age, we have the large Mycenaean settlement of Katydhata, of which Davies makes no mention at all, while Tamassos was famous in antiquity for its copper mines and their particular by-product the (ios tou halkou».

Coal has also been found in the Island but has not been extracted yet; a local company is engaged in oil prospecting, a test-well of which has reached a depth of over 4,000 feet.

At the end of the war the Anglo-Iraqian Oil Company obtained from the Government permits to prospect for oil all over Cyprus (excluding one spot for which a permit had already been given to local enterprise). They carried out geological surveys for the purpose, and their experts stated at the time that there was oil in the Island. Then they imported the necessary drilling plant and commenced drilling boreholes to make sure that oil existed. A few months later, they suddenly stopped boring and persistently published that there was no oil in Cyprus but, curiously enough they dynamited the bore-holes and refused to allow the nearby villages to pump out the water from them which is so badly needed in the island; the Company renews every year its oil prospecting licences over Cyprus and keeps an office in Nicosia.

JUSTICE IN CYPRUS.

Justice in Cyprus has been slow: it has not been unusual to have cases pending for, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or more years before finally tried. The constitution of the Courts has not been conducive to justice.

The Courts of Cyprus consist of:

- (a) Magistrate's Courts of one Judge, trying both civil and criminal cases, with restricted jurisdiction;
- (b) District Courts of one judge trying both civil and criminal cases, with larger but restricted jurisdiction;
- (c) Full District Courts, composed of 2 Judges, sitting together, one of whom is the President, have unlimited civil jurisdiction. In the event of disagreement between the two Judges, the Plaintiff's action, or the action of the party upon whom the onus of proof lies, is dismissed.

Justice from these Courts has suffered seriously owing to their composition of 2 Judges, instead of 3 or 5, when the parties would obtain the decision of the majority of the Court. The British Government, for unknown reasons, would not put this defect right. Before 1935, when this system was put into force, another serious defect in the composition and jurisdiction of the Cyprus Civil Courts existed, whereby Divisional Courts composed of one Judge had unlimited jurisdiction to try any civil case to an unlimited amount, whereas full District Courts which were then composed of 3 Judges, could only try cases the claim of which did not exceed £ 300!

- (d) Assize Courts consist of 3 Judges, one of whom is the President of the Court, having unlimited original jurisdiction.
- (e) Appeal Court, consisting of 2 Judges sitting together,

one of whom is the Chief Justice, who is always an Englishman, and one Greek or Turkish Judge.

It has power to hear all civil and criminal appeals from all other Courts. In the event of disagreement between the two Judges, the appellant's appeal is dismissed.

Justice from these Courts also suffers seriously from the same cause as in the case of the District Courts, as it is deprived of the opinion of the majority of a Court composed of 3 or 5 judges.

(f) There is no Trial by Jury in any criminal cases. The Jury system is unknown in Cyprus.

(g) It has not been a very unusual event to have on the bench English Judges trying cases while they were under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

All Judges in Cyprus, English, Greeks and Turks, are selected and appointed by the British Governor of the Island; they are paid fixed salaries by him from the Cyprus Public Revenue; their promotion, transfer, retirement, pension and dismissal are in his sole power.

The authority of government was never based on the will of the people of Cyprus. The Island is governed by an absolute dictator, a British Governor, now a British Military Governor, who alone is vested with all legislative and executive powers, and he alone imposes his will upon the whole population of Cyprus, enacting, amending, repealing laws, issuing orders and regulations, imposing taxes, increasing taxes, imposing collective fines and compensations against whole villages or towns, ordering the arrest without warrant and imprisoning without charge or trial any person or persons on the suspicion and information of paid informers.

Since the Cyprus National Underground Liberation Movement EOKA began its activities on the 1st April

1955, the Courts trying cases are openly hostile against the Greek accused. The English and Turkish Judges cannot possibly be independent or impartial, as they are trying persons charged with the offence of demanding by words or conduct their freedom from British rule, which both British and Turks oppose. Nor could the Greek judges be independent or impartial, because they have been terrorised by the British Governor who, a few months ago, dismissed a Greek Judge, Mr. G. Georgiou, from his post because, not finding the evidence adduced before him by the Prosecution as sufficient to convict certain persons accused for political offences, he acquitted them. Since November last, when the Emergency Order and Regulations were put into force in Cyprus, justice has deteriorated still further. The evidence against Greek persons accused of political offences consist of English soldiers and/or Turkish policemen and paid informers as witnesses, who are hostile to the Greek population and therefore prejudiced.

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