

Fourth Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues  
New York, May 16-27, 2005

Agenda item 4a

Statement by Sinaver Kadyrov  
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May, 25, 2005

Respected Chairperson,  
Respected Brothers and Sisters,  
Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

This session is taking place on the eve of the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Yalta (Crimea) Conference. As we know now the historic result of that conference separated the world, concentrated a totalitarian regime in the former U.S.S.R., Central and Eastern Europe, and brought misery to the Indigenous Peoples inhabiting this region of the World. Here the heads of three States met in the land of the Crimean Tatars, but just one year prior to the Yalta Conference, on May 18, 1944, the Crimean Tatars were deported from their homeland of the Crimea.

1. I am pleased to know that the PFII adopted strategic decisions to select the problems of the Indigenous Peoples and the Millennium Development Goals adopted at the Declaration of Millennium , as a special question for the discussion at its fourth session.

2. It should be pointed out that the Secretariat for the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues tries to involve the IPs into the Millennium Development Campaign and to ensure their leadership in order to acknowledge new positive trends in the international community..

3. Along of this the representatives of IPs permanently bring us the facts of the worsening of the situation of the IPs. By one hand the Millennium Declaration calls upon to the constructive dialog with IPs by another one this is obvious that the States where IPs live do not implement the Declaration's principles.

4. If we continue to remain deaf and blind to the violation of basic rights and human freedoms in relation to Indigenous Peoples, it is unlikely that the program to eradicate poverty and the amelioration of the standard of living will be resolved by the year 2015.

6. As an example I might to bring to your attention situation in which my people Crimean-Tatars are being in their homeland Crimea.

7. After the genocide of 1944, which some of us survived, we lived in a Diaspora for 43 years as a result of our hapless fight for survival. In 1987, my people began returning to their homeland. We were not only denied the return of our property which was taken from us by unlawful means, we were also denied our land. Naturally our people did not agree with this and continued their fight.

8. With the task to suppress the people's movement to restore their rights Ukrainian Government has organized paramilitary bands called Crimean-Cossacks. Recently, there has also been a development of Russian Neo-Nazi skinheads.

(Signature)

9. Those who try to resist the Cossacks and skinhead are arrested by authorities and thrown in jail. For example six of our compatriots led by the veteran of the National Movement of the Crimean-Tatars Kurtceit Abdullaev, are being imprisoned. They had got from 1.5 till the 9 years jail terms by the sentence of Ukrainian Criminal Court. Among them there is one who was wounded by skinheads at the time of their attack to Crimean Tatars.

10. In response to this, Crimean-Tatars reinstated the national rights-defending organization "Azatlik", meaning "Freedom". The Ukrainian authorities attempt to persecute or to discredit these campaign activists.

12. At the same time they continue to encourage the terrorist activity of paramilitary groups being under their control. Just yesterday, in the town of Alupke, in the Crimean, Cossacks attacked two Crimean-Tatars. At this time my compatriots are in critical condition in the hospital.

Closing:

If there is not an immediate reaction to the idleness of the power in the Ukraine under the jurisdiction in which the Crimea is included, the situation may become impossible to be dealt with.

In Crimea the wide scale actions of brutal violence may be arranged by authorities in order to terrorize Crimean Tatars as it was several times in our history.

So I wish that the final recommendations to include a point that Court an urgent steps to be undertaken to ensure the protection of Indigenous Peoples against a threat of using of physical violence by Governments or by the paramilitary groups controlled by Governments.