

THE BLUE BERET

Tuesday, 22nd September, 1964



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Security Council Discusses UNFICYP Mandate.

ON 16 September, the Security Council resumed discussion of the Cyprus question. The Council had before it a report by the Secretary-General, which recommended the continuation of the Peace-Keeping Operation in Cyprus for another three months.

Mr. Kyprianou, of Cyprus, said his government agreed to the extension of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Operation. He stated that agreement had been reached on the freedom of movement for the Force. He opposed the creation of buffer zones.

Mr. Eralp, of Turkey, favoured the strengthening of the United Nations Force but declared that UNFICYP had been unable to prevent a Greek Cypriot arms build-up. He said that Turkey was agreeable to the proposals regarding the restoration of peace, but defence positions should be maintained until UNFICYP was in position to provide an effective guarantee against attack.

Mr. Bitsios of Greece agreed with the Secretary-General's view that withdrawal of the United Nations Force would be disastrous.

On 17 September, the Council heard Platon Morozov, of the Soviet Union, say that his government would agree to extension of the mandate of UNFICYP only on the express condition that the Council's resolution of 4 March was complied with, particularly as to the financing and the functioning of the Force.

Sir Patrick Dean, of the United Kingdom, said that his delegation would support the renewal of the mandate of the Force. However, the financial burden should be shared by more states.

Adlai E. Stevenson, of the United States, urged all Council members to set an example and contribute to the financing of the Force. He supported extension of the mandate of the Force.

NEW CYPRUS MEDIATOR APPOINTED

THE new United Nations Mediator for Cyprus, Senor Galo Plaza, whose appointment was announced to 16 September, was born in New York in 1906. At the time his father, General Leonidas Plaza, was Minister of Ecuador to the United States.

Galo Plaza was educated in Quito, Ecuador, and attended the Universities of California and Maryland, where he studied agriculture, and Georgetown School of Foreign Service.

In 1936 he was elected Mayor of Quito and in 1938 became Minister of Defence — a position he held for two years.

From 1940 until his appointment in Cyprus, on 11 May 64, as Special Representative of the Secretary-General he had held several official appointments in his own country and in the United Nations. Between times he has returned to private business and was actively engaged in several projects connected with the agricultural development of Ecuador.

Among the official appointments which Senor Plaza has held are Ambassador to the United States 1944-1946, President of Ecuador 1948-1952 (his father had also been President 1902-1906, 1912-1916), Chairman of the United Nations Observation Group in the Lebanon 1958, Chairman of the study group of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (which pre-

The Council is continuing the debate on the Cyprus question.

■ On 9 September, Finland announced a contribution of 25,000 US dollars to the special account for the financing of the United Nations Force in Cyprus.



Senor Galo Plaza

pared the basis for the Latin American common market) 1959-1960, Chairman of a study group on administration of the Kamina and Kitona Bases in the Congo 1960 and President of Ecuador's Development Bank 1960-1964.

During 1946 Senor Plaza attended the San-Francisco Conference, where the United Nations Charter was written, as a member of his country's delegation.

Senor Plaza who has a thorough knowledge of all aspects of the Cyprus problem has been appointed Mediator in succession to Ambassador Sakari Tuomioja who died on 9 September 1964.

HAVE YOU SOLVED

THE CROSSWORD

YET?

See Back Page

NEWS IN FINNISH

Suomalaispataljoona kunnioitti suurlähettiläs Tuomiojan muistoa järjestämällä Kykkon alueella muistotilaisuuden viime keskiviikkona. Muistopuheen piti maj. Tauno Kuosa. Jäljenpäin julkaisemme maj. Kuosan muistopuheen kokonaisuudestaan.

YK:n joukot ovat saapuneet tälle sisäisten riitojen repimälle saarelle pitämään yllä rauhaa, jotta sen pulmat voitaisiin selvittää poliittisilla neuvotteluilla. Pataljoonamme muodostaa huomattavan osan YK:n rauhanjoukoista, joiden harteilla on hyvin suuri vastuu koko maailmanrauhaa uhkaa vien Kyproksen pulmien selvittelystä. Tämä on ensimmäinen kerta, kun Suomi osallistuu näin huomattavalla tavalla kansainvälisen kiistäkysymysten ratkaisemiseksi. Maamme osuus ei ole kuitenkaan rajoittunut vain sen asevoimien antamaan panokseen. Suomi asetti myös välittäjän, jonka tehtävä oli saattaa kiistapuolel yhteen hänen hahmottelemaansa sovintoratkaisuehdotusta käsittelemään. Olemme kokoontuneet tänään työnsä ääreen kaatuneen YK:n Kyproksen-välittäjän, suurlähettiläs Sakari Severi Tuomiojan, muistoa kunnioittamaan.

Saattaa tuntua sattumalta, että välittäjän valinta kohdistui kaikista maailman poliitikoista ja valtio miehistä juuri suurlähettiläs Tuomiojan. Niillä, jotka hänet tähän tehtävään nimesivät, oli kuitenkin siihen hyvät perusteet. Suurlähettiläs Tuomioja oli nimittäin jo tullut tunnetuksi laajalti maamme rajojen ulkopuolellakin miehenä, joka sekä kykeni suorittamaan että oli jo suorittanutkin mitä vaativimpia tehtäviä. Jouduttuaan jo poikkeuksellisen nuoreissa iässä näyt-

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CYPRUSCOPE

THE MEDAL

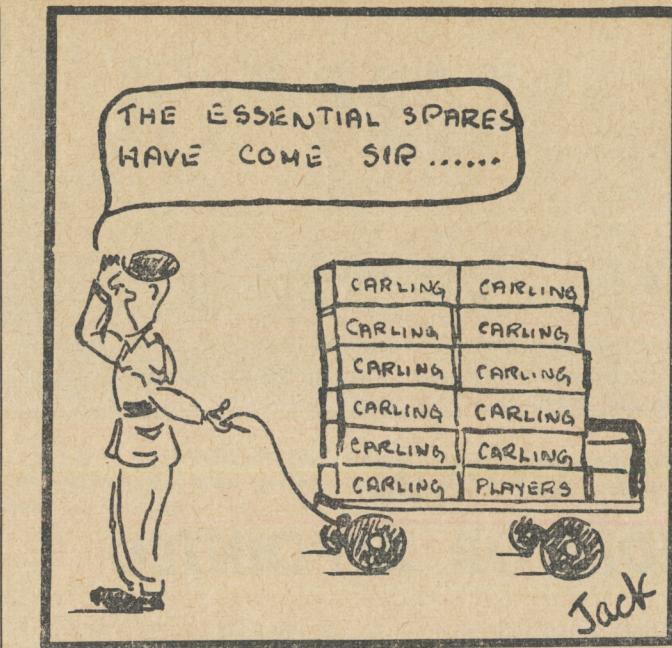
ON one side of the United Nations medal are the words "In the Service of Peace".

In war time personal medals are given for bravery in the face of the enemy, campaign medals for all those who have taken part. The man behind the scenes is essential to keep the front line men supplied with ammunition, food and other necessities.

In Cyprus the UN soldiers are fulfilling more the task of a police force — restoring order. This is just as difficult a job and requires just as much bravery as in wartime.

Which is more difficult? To fight an enemy from a defensive position? Or to be interposed between two warring factions and be caught in their crossfire without means of defence?

It is because men of UNFICYP have been doing this and thereby helping to stop the spread of the conflict into something bigger that the UN has struck a medal. Not to be forgotten are all the officers and men who, though not directly involved in the areas of physical conflict, have been responsible for making the right decisions. They have been concerned with supply, wellbeing and morale, and are responsible for the success of the men at the front.



NECTAR OF THE GODS

Wine tales of Cyprus

TO understand wine, to enjoy it to the full, we must remember Dumas' admonition "Drink it bare headed and kneeling" when speaking for a noble wine, and we must look as deeply into man's heart as into his mind, as Plato must have, when he remarked, so many centuries ago, that nothing more excellent or valuable than wine was ever granted by the Gods to man.

For the history of Cyprus wines the discovery of earthenware jars containing wine tartrar is of great importance. These jars were discovered in the neighbourhood of Salamis and belong to the 9th century B.C.

The earliest known wine-jar from Cyprus, is the Hubbard Amphora, dated to around 900 B.C. with a remarkable drinking-scene painted on one side, showing a lady seated on a throne, drinking with what appears to be a straw or reed from a painted amphora and a female attendant by her side who pours more wine into the amphora from which the woman on the throne is drinking.

"Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities"

was St. Paul's admonition to Timothy.

Throughout history, from Biblical Times to the present Space Age, wine has been accepted both medicinally and nutritionally, as a boon to mankind.

Mediaeval Cyprus has an interesting connection with the great London Guild or Company of the Vintners. In 1363 Henry Picard, Master of the Vintners' Company, and some time Mayor of London, entertained the Lusignan King of Cyprus, King Peter the First, to a banquet in the Vintners' Hall. At this banquet, four other Kings were present, and it later became known as the "Feast of the Five Kings". The most favoured account of the event tells that the four

SNIPPETS

He: I went hunting lions with a club last week.
She: Weren't you scared with just a club?
He: No, there were 200 in the club.

She: Do you drink liquor?
He: What else can I do with it?

She: What do you wish for in a wife? Beauty or brains?
He: Both.
She: I accept.

UNITED NATIONS NEWS

COMPLAINTS BY GREECE AND TURKEY

THE Council considered complaints by Greece against Turkey and Turkey against Greece at two meetings held on 11 September.

Dimitri S. Bitsios of Greece stated that Turkey had committed a series of provocative acts, including the expulsion of a large number of Greek citizens.

Orhan Erarp of Turkey asserted that those expelled had been guilty of subversive activities. He declared that Greece was conducting "war-like moves" and was acting in collusion with the government of Cyprus against Turkish Cypriots.

Spyros Kyprianou, Foreign Minister of Cyprus, denied that there was an economic blockade of the Turkish areas in the island. The presence of Turkish ships in the area should be regarded as aggression, he stated.

Following is a summary of the statements made after the vote:

Adlai Stevenson of the United States: The majority of members had supported a course of action by which the parties could settle their differences by peaceful means of their own choice. The Soviet exercise of the veto was not designed to engender confidence in its position as outlined in its memorandum on peacekeeping activities, and was not consistent with the two governments amount to 800,000 dollars each.

It declared in a memorandum circulated this week, concerning "the question of the financial situation of the United Nations", that both these actions did not conform with the charter. Consequently expenses connected with them could not give rise to obligations on states with regard to payment.

Sir Patrick Dean of the United Kingdom: The Soviet "veto" was a denial of protection to a member state and removed an opportunity to end an undeclared war.

Platon D. Morozov of the USSR: The charter allowed all states the right to fight against colonialism and for true freedom. The Indonesian people could not be deprived of its right to fight against neo-colonialism. The USSR vote was not contrary to its declared foreign policy.

At its final meeting, the Council voted 9 in favour and 2 against (Czechoslovakia, USSR) on a proposal by Norway that it call upon the parties to refrain from all threat or use of force and respect each other's territorial independence. The proposal was not adopted, however, because it was opposed by a permanent member of the Council.

Mediaeval Cyprus has an interesting connection with the great London Guild or Company of the Vintners. In 1363 Henry Picard, Master of the Vintners' Company, and some time Mayor of London, entertained the Lusignan King of Cyprus, King Peter the First, to a banquet in the Vintners' Hall. At this banquet, four other Kings were present, and it later became known as the "Feast of the Five Kings". The most favoured account of the event tells that the four

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Wine growing today is a major agricultural industry but it is also an art. Into it, too, must go a magic that is human and intuitive.



was the basis of Malaysia's complaint.

Norway also suggested that the governments of Malaysia and Indonesia resume negotiations on the basis of a joint communiqué issued in Tokyo last June, in which reference was made to a reconciliation commission.

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UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(Continued)

On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Article 26. (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27. (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is author.

Article 28. Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29. (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

(Continued on Page 6)

UNITED KINGDOM

GEOGRAPHY

The United Kingdom is situated off the north-west coast of continental Europe. It comprises England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and some 5,000 smaller islands. The United Kingdom extends over 94,214 square miles, some 600 miles from north to south, and 300 miles from east to west.

In Britain the higher lands are found in the north and west. Where the rocks are old and hard there are extensive plateau areas of thin infertile soil, such as the highlands of Scotland, the Lake District, the Pennine Chain, the Welsh Mountains, the moorlands of Cornwall and Devon, and the Irish mountains. On the flanks of the Pennine Chain, the slopes of the Welsh mountains, the midland plain of England and the central lowlands of Scotland are newer, though still old, rocks, and here minerals, particularly coal and iron, are found and the manufacturing regions have arisen.

Owing to numerous bays and inlets no point in the British Isles is more than 75 miles from tidal water.



The chief rivers are the Severn (220 miles), the Thames (215 miles), the Trent, Yorkshire Ouse and Great Ouse in England and Wales; the Clyde (106 miles), the Tay and the Forth in Scotland. The largest lake is Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland (148 square miles). The highest mountains are Ben Nevis (4,406 feet) in Scotland, in Wales, Snowden (3,560 feet), in England, Scafell (3,210 feet), and in Northern Ireland, Slieve Donard (2,796 feet).

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

Britain has a temperate and equable climate, with an average temperature of about 40° Fahrenheit (4.4° Centigrade) in January and 60° F (15.6° C) in August. The prevailing winds are south-westerly. The British Isles as a whole have an annual rainfall of over 40 inches, while England alone has about 34 inches; the mountainous areas of the west and north have far more rain than the south and east.

With its mild climate and varied soils, Britain has a diverse pattern of natural vegetation. Woodlands occupy

about 7% of the surface of the country. Most of Britain is agricultural land, of which about one-third is arable, and the rest pasture and meadow. The climate and even distribution of rainfall ensure a long growing season; streams rarely dry up and grassland is green throughout the year.

POPULATION

Some 53½ million people live in Britain. There are about 566 people per square mile, making Britain the fourth most densely populated country in the world. In England and Wales the density of population is 800 per square mile.

Eighty per cent of the people live in towns; over 35 per cent in the seven urban areas whose centres are London, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle upon Tyne and Glasgow; more than 8 million live in the Capital, London.

GOVERNMENT

The United Kingdom is a monarchical state. It is unitary, not a federal, state but methods of government are flexible. For example there is some measure of devolution in the administration of Welsh, Scottish and Northern Irish affairs.

The monarchy is the most ancient secular institution in the United Kingdom, its continuity being broken only once in over a thousand years.

TRANSPORT

Britain has the largest active merchant fleet in the world, and its 300 ports handle over 150 million tons of goods per year. Its dense network of railways covers some 17,000 miles of route, but the greater proportion of freight traffic now moves by road.

FUEL AND POWER

Coal provides about 70 per cent of Britain's total energy consumption, 273 million tons equivalent in 1962. Nuclear energy is already providing a growing proportion of power requirements. Two nuclear power stations are now supplying power and a further three are due to come into operation this year. Four others are under construction and a tenth has been approved.

THE QUEEN



Queen Elizabeth II

RELIGION

The Church of England is the Established Church, and claims to be the ancient Catholic church of the land. In the Reformation in the 16th century it repudiated the supremacy of the Pope, but retained the historic episcopate, and the creeds and sacraments upon which the doctrines are based. The Church of England is uniquely related to the Crown in that the Sovereign, who must be a member of the Church of England, is called "Defender of the Faith" (a statutory title as protector of the Church). The baptised membership of the Church is about 27 million, i.e. two-thirds of the population of England.

THE ROYAL MINT

Queen Elizabeth II is the descendant of the Saxon King Egbert, who united all England in the year 829, and has a total membership of over 40 million. In addition to its churches in the British Isles it is represented in the Americas, India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Africa, Australasia, China and Japan. In the Middle East, Jerusalem has the status of an episcopalric.

FINANCE

The United Kingdom is the established church of central banker of the land is the Presbyterian area, an area with a church of Scotland and its of the world's population is estimated at Many countries outside 1,280,000.

The "Free Churches" of the 20 groups (mainly Methodist, Baptist and Congregational) number some 2 million.

The Roman Catholic Church is quite strong and has over 10 million members.

INDUSTRY

The United Kingdom is the first country in the world to become highly industrialised. Thirteen people are in mining, manufacturing and building for every in agriculture. It is the world's third largest exporter of manufactured goods in the range of its industrial manufactures reflects its position as one of the most important workshops of the world.

AGRICULTURE

Although Britain is a densely populated, industrialised country relying on imports for half its food supplies, agriculture remains one of its largest and most important industries. It employs nearly one million people, just under 4 per cent of those in civil employment, provides about 4 per cent of the gross national product and uses 49 million of 60 million acres of land.

LONDON



The Houses of Parliament. Famous landmark in the city of Westminster

The Anglo-Jewish community of some 450,000 is the largest group of Jews in Europe.

There are numerous other religious communities in the United Kingdom. Among them are the Greek, Russian, Polish and Serb Orthodox, the Estonian and Latvian Orthodox and also the Armenian Church. There are also churches belonging to the Lutheran Church of Denmark, Finland and Sweden.

THE ROYAL MINT

The Royal Mint, in London, has a continuous history of operations dating back over 1,100 years. Nearly half of its output of coins is for overseas currencies.

SPORT

The most popular of the team games are football (both Soccer and Rugby) and cricket. The most popular of individual games is lawn tennis.

Other games which have a large following are hockey, golf, athletics and horse-racing. There are also lacrosse, polo, bowls, hunting, sailing, swimming, boxing, wrestling, cycling and motor racing.

HISTORY

Information about the earliest inhabitants of Britain is scanty, but by 450 B.C. the population was predominantly Celtic. In A.D. 43, following an armed reconnaissance by Julius Caesar a century before, the Romans began an invasion which resulted in the Roman occupation of Britain up to a line from Carlisle to Newcastle upon Tyne. The occupation lasted nearly 400 years and many of the sites of towns and outlines of roads built at that time still exist. It was during Roman rule that Christianity first came to Britain although the lasting conversion dates from two centuries after the end of the Roman occupation.

Attacks by barbarian pirates from northern Europe — principally Angles, Saxons and Jutes — followed the withdrawal of Roman forces. The invaders settled on the east and south-east coasts and began to spread across the island, driving back the original Britons into the western part. Gradually the Anglo-Saxons united into kingdoms, and by 800 England was split up into seven kingdoms, with the Britons living in Wales, Cornwall and Cumberland and the Picts in Scotland slowly uniting into a single kingdom. This was a period in which the foundations of English local government were laid.

At the beginning of the ninth century the Danes and Norsemen began to raid England from their Scandinavian ports. Alfred, who was King of Wessex, a kingdom which contained most of England south-west of London, succeeded in stemming the Danish advance, but after his death the Danes met less and less resistance and numbers of them settled in the eastern part of England. Danish kings ruled England between 1017 and 1042.

1017-1042 Ruled by Danish Kings.

1042 English Royal line restored.

1066 Conquest of England by the Normans of France, under William.

1215 Magna Carta signed by King John.

1284 Wales annexed to England.

1346 Battle of Crecy.

1415 Battle of Agincourt.

1485 Wars of the Roses end.

Tudor monarchy begins.

1536 Union of England and Wales.

1588 Defeat of Spanish Armada.

1649 Charles I executed. England declared a Republic under Cromwell.

1660 Monarchy restored.

1707 Union of England and

The Prime Minister



Sir Alec Douglas-Home, formerly Lord Home, disclaimed his peerage under the Peerage Act 1963.

Sir Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home is 61. He was educated at Eton College and Christ Church, Oxford University. He played cricket for Middlesex and M.C.C. and enjoys fishing and shooting. He is married and has one son and three daughters.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Britain accounts for about one-tenth of total world trade, taking nearly one-fifth of the world's exports of primary products and providing about 15 per cent of the world's exports of manufactured goods.

Agricultural machinery, textile machinery, machine tools, commercial vehicles, construction plant, scientific instruments, electrical machinery, plastics materials and whisky are among the branches of industry whose exports reach a peak value.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Britain has about the seventh highest standard of living in the world today.

In April 1963, the average weekly earnings of an adult male worker in manufacturing were £16 - 12s per week, approaching double the amount recorded ten years previously, with an average working week of just over 46 hours.

In Britain approximately two households in five have a washing machine, nearly one in three a refrigerator, three in four a vacuum cleaner, and four in five a television set. More than one household in three has a car.

Scotland.

1801 Union with Ireland. 1805 Battle of Trafalgar. 1815 Battle of Waterloo. 1914-18 World War I. 1922 26 countries of Ireland leave the United Kingdom.

1939-45 World War II. 1945 Founder member of United Nations. Permanent member of Security Council.

HISTORY OF CYPRUS

LUSIGNAN (FRANKISH) PERIOD (1192-1489)

UNDER the Lusignans Cyprus enjoyed, in certain aspects, a period of brilliance such as it had never known before. But the great prosperity, which lasted throughout the years of Lusignan rule, brought little benefit to the local people, and the Greek Orthodox Church was fanatically persecuted by the Latin Church, which was now established in the island.

Guy de Lusignan established a feudal system of rule under the barons and knights who accompanied him. The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (Knights Hospitaller) retained certain parts of the island, on payment to the Crown, later setting up their headquarters at Kolossi Castle (Limassol).

Guy ruled in Cyprus, as a feudal overlord, for only two years when, on his death, he was succeeded by his brother Aimery, who assumed the title of King of Cyprus and, later, of Jerusalem.

The Lusignans rebuilt on a grand scale all the old defences of the middle Byzantine period, including the castles of Kyrenia, St. Hilarion, and Buffavento (Kyrenia) and Kantara (Famagusta) in the north, Limassol in the south, and Paphos in the west.

Nicosia was developed into a strong capital with castle and wall defences and, following the fall of Acre in 1291, Famagusta rapidly developed into the richest city in the eastern Mediterranean. Many fine churches, including a cathedral in each of these cities, still exist dating from this period, and especially following the visit of St. Louis of France in 1248. Some of these church building are of pure French Gothic design, while others uniquely combine the Gothic and Byzantine styles. The later Lusignans were crowned kings of Cyprus at Nicosia and subsequently of Jerusalem in Famagusta.

Another fine monument, dating from earliest Lusignan times, is the Abbey of Bellapais (Kyrenia).

The peace of the island was temporarily disturbed during the early 13th century when the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II claimed the regency from John d'Abelin during the minority of Henry I. For two years the island was plunged into civil war until the emperor's forces were finally

routed (1229) and he was obliged to relinquish his claims.

Cyprus remained at peace for the next 15 years, but then a trivial incident plunged the island into civil war once more. This incident occurred at the coronation of Peter II at Famagusta in 1372 and resulted in widespread massacre among Venetians and Genoese.

The Republic of Genoa directly intervened and sent a large force which captured Nicosia and Famagusta. Kyrenia Castle was strongly assaulted and severely damaged, but held out. Peace terms were agreed in 1374, though with the sacrifice of Famagusta to the Genoese, under whom it remained for virtually the remainder of the Lusignan period.

Three years later Peter II signed a treaty of alliance with Venice and Milan. Further struggles with Genoa in 1402-9 resulted in no change in the status of the island.

Cyprus suffered for the first time at the hands of the Mamelukes of Egypt in the year 1424. Under the pretext that the coastal towns were harbouring pirates who preyed on Egyptian trade, the Sultan Aschraf Barsabe of Egypt sent a force to sack and plunder Limassol. Two years later a similar expedition was made, but this time the Cyprus forces under King Janus did battle near Khirokitia.

The Cyprus forces were routed, King Janus himself being taken prisoner. The Egyptians subsequently marched northwards, captured Nicosia and sacked the city, setting fire to the palace and many other important buildings. King Janus later came to terms with the Egyptians, Cyprus becoming a tributary to the Caliph.

In 1460-4 the reigning Queen Charlotte and King Louis of Savoy were overthrown by the Queen's illegitimate brother James (II) who, with Egyptian aid, recaptured Famagusta. In 1472 James married Caterina Cornaro, a member of one of the most noble Venetian families. Both James and his infant and only son died in suspicious circumstances in 1474.

The Lusignan line being without a successor to the throne gave the opportunity to Venice, now at war with Turkey, to intervene directly and seize the island for the defence of her eastern flank. Caterina Cornaro was forced to abdicate and the island was formally annexed by Venice in 1489.

NEWS IN DANISH



FN-medalje til
972 soldater

Fredag blev medaljedag for soldaterne i DANCON. 972 soldater fik overrakt FN-medaljen som en anerkendelse af den indsats, de har gjort i FN's og dermed fredens tjeneste.

De fleste fik deres smukke medalje i det blaa-hvide baand overrakt af chefen for DANCON, oberstløjtnant H.M.H. Boysen. En særlig styrke, sammensat af soldater fra alle enheder under DANCON, fik dog medaljen overrakt af chefen for UNFICYP, den indiske general Thimayya.

Det skete paa den solstegte og støvede plads foran kantinebygningerne i Elizabeth Camps. Det er at haabe, at de, der fik deres medalje af general Thimayya, har fortalt deres kammerater rundt om i enhederne, hvad generalen sagde.

Thi foruden medaljerne faldt der ogsaa rosende ord. General Thimayya sagde, at DANCON har haft det vanskeligste job - opgaverne langs "den grønne linie". Vide

re nævnte generalen, at de opgaver,

de danske FN-soldater har haft

paa Cypern, har krævet baade taal-

modighed og mod.

General Thimayya vekslede venlige bemærkninger med de fleste af soldaterne, idet han fæstnede medaljen paa deres bryst, og herved blev medaljeoverrækken en særlig oplevelse for mange.

UN MESSAGES

(Continued from Page 3)

From Cyprus to Geneva the message goes over a TOR system (Teletype Over Radio) on a certain frequency. It is typed on a teleprinter machine which converts it into a radio impulse. The impulse is transmitted to Geneva where it is converted back into a message. The TOR system transmits at a rate of 60 words per minute. The equipment used here is the Creed, made in England.

At Geneva the message is transferred to another machine which sends the message the rest of the way to New York along an over-land and sub-marine

IRISH CONTINGENT NEWS



IRISH TROOPS TOUR CYPRUS

Coach tours to cover all areas of Cyprus have been arranged each weekend for troops of the 3rd Irish Infantry Group. This gives the Irish soldier the chance to see and know the history of Cyprus. Starting at 0800 hours and returning at 2000 hours, each trip takes in a different section of the island. A commentary on places visited is given by a courier.

These tours provide a welcome relief from routine duties and assist in keeping morale high.

IRISH TROOPS GO UNDER-WATER SWIMMING

The members of the Curragh Sub Aqua Club, Capt H.R. Gallagher, HQ Coy, and Lt S. Gray, 'A' Coy, who are serving with the UN Peace Force in Cyprus find diving in the Mediterranean a welcome change from the cold seas around Ireland. Weekly, they go diving with members of the Dhekelia Sub Aqua Club and have collected an imposing display of shells, Roman amphorae and sponges. Octupi and Moray eels are now as familiar as were cray fish and lobster off Ireland.

It is of interest to note that the diving programme and daily swimming parade, which is compulsory, helps to maintain the high standard of physical fitness so necessary for troops serving on active service.

cable. This method sends at the rate of 30 words per minute.

The main centre in UNFICYP is at the military headquarters near Nicosia airport. There is, however, a teleprinter system to the political headquarters at Wolseley Barracks. Messages for Wolseley Barracks are sent by teleprinter over a private wire circuit, which is similar to the telephone system.

Traffic between HQ UNFICYP and UN HQ is fairly heavy and on average a total of 300,000 groups are sent and received each month.

THE "ENCLEISTRA" OF ST. NEOPHOTOS



The "Enkleistra" of St. Neophytes.

SEVEN miles from the small port of Paphos, at a side prominence of a gorgeous ravine, is situated the Monastery of the Cypriot saint, Neophytes the Recluse.

Saint Neophytes was born in 1134 at Kato Drys, a village near the little town of Lefkara, which has won world fame for its exquisite hand-made lace.

Retiring, at the age of 18, from the vanity of worldly attainments, and following the "straight and peaceful ways of monastic life" he served for seven years as a monk in the then flourishing monastery of St. Chrysostomos, where he received his first education, being formerly illiterate. He then paid a six months visit to Palestine, and, failing to proceed from Paphos to Asia Minor, where he had intended to live as a hermit, he directed his steps towards Melissouvo, and settled in a cave overhanging the present monastery.

Within a year he had patiently hewn with axe and spade the walls of the cave, and thus made a chapel dedicated to the Holy Cross, and a cell which served as his dwelling place.

At the age of 36, he was ordained priest by the Bishop of Paphos, Basil Kinnamos, and it was then that he founded a monastic community consisting of ten to eighteen monks, and wrote the well-known "Ritual Ordinance", published by Archimandrite Kyprianos in 1179, and by the Rev. Frederick Edward

to prayer, fasting and study of sacred literature, but, nevertheless he remained active to the benefit of his monastery, of the society in which he lived, and of all men in general.

NEWS IN FINNISH

From Page 1



telemää johtavaa ossa oman maamme taloudellisessa ja poliittisessa elämässä suurlähettiläs Tuomioja siirtyi vain vajaa kymmenenkunta vuotta sitten maamme edustajaksi Lontooseen eli uralle, joka oli johtava hänet kansainväliseen maineen. Jouduin tällä ensimmäisen kerran henkilökohtaisesti kosketukseen hänen kanssaan ja opin siellä myös tuntemaan ne hänen eminaisuutensa, jotka olivat tehneet hänen yhden maamme huomattavimista miehistä.

Sakari Tuomiojan ulkonaisesta esitystymisestä ei ollut vain päättävä, että kysymyksessä oli niin omassa maassa kuin kansainvälissäkin asioissa kyvin huomatavaa osaa esittänyt henkilö. Hänen pyrkinyt millään tavoin korostamaan omaa asemaansa tai törkeyttää, vaan suhtautui yhtä ystäväisesti ja vaatimattomasti niin ylhäisimpiin kuin alhaisempinkin. Vähänkään kokenut arvostelija ei voineet kuitenkaan jäädä epätietoisesti tämän vaatimattoman suo malaisen merkittävyydestä. Ystäväilisen hymyn ja hyväntahtoisen ulkokuoren alle kätkeytyi suuri hallinnollinen ja terävä äly, joka pian paljastui jo yksin hänen ikään kuin ohimennen heitetyissä, mutta kuitenkaan rajoitu vain Suomen kohdalle. Myös Kypros ja jopa koko maailmakin on käsintynyt menetyksen. Sakari Tuomiojalla oli ehdolla osoittautunut Kypriksen selkkauksia.

Pienellä maalla ei ole koskaan liikaa huomattavia miehiä. Sakari Tuomiojan ennen aikainen poismeno on siten hyvin raskas menetyksä. Tämä menetyksä ei kuitenkaan rajoitu vain Suomen kohdalle. Myös Kypros ja jopa koko maailmakin on käsintynyt menetyksen. Kärsivällisä, kiihkkottomia, maittisia ja viisaita rauhanrakentajia ei ole suinkaan liikaa ihmiskunnassa, joka antaa lyhytnäköisen oman edun tavoitteilun ja sokean kiihkon saattaa vaaraan sille nykyisin tarjoutuvat loisitavat mahdollisuudet. Sakari Tuomiojan tapaisilla miehillä on vielä aivan liian paljon tehtävää kan sainvälisten pulmien selvitelyssä, joiden onnellisesta ratkaisemisesta saattaa monessa tapauksessa riippua jopa koko ihmiskunnan tulevaisuus. Yhdenkin tällainen miehen menettäminen on siksi kovaamattona thappio.

jan ja välittäjän lahojaan Euroopan eri maiden johtomiesten sekä heidän edustajien kanssa asioidesaan. YK:n edesmennyt pääsihteeri Dag Hammarskjöld lähti myös Tuomiojan henkilökohtaisesti edustajakseen Laosin, joka on osoittautunut yhdeksi nykymailman pahimmista palopesäkeistä. Tuomioja oli siten ehtinyt saada laajan kokemuksen kansainvälissä asioissa, kun pääsihteeri U Thant tarjosi hänelle välittäjän tehtävää Kypriksen selkkauksessa. Se seikka, että kumpikin kiistan osapuoli hyväksyi epäröimättä hänen ehdokkuutensa, on selvä todistus spurlähettiläs Tuomiojan nauttimaasta arvonannosta.

Tuomioja oli ehtinyt jo varsin pitkälle tässä välitystoiminnassa, kun sen vaatimat ponnistukset mursivat hänen voimansa. Hänen onnistumismahdolisuksiaan on vaikea arvioida. Me tällä Kypriksella toimivat tiedämme omasta kokemuksestamme, mitenkä syvä epäluulot ja jopa suoranainen vihakin erottavat kiistan osapuleet toisistaan. Mutta jos tämä tehtävä suorittaminen on ihmillisesti arvioiden kenenkään mahdotlista. Sakari Tuomiojalla oli luultavasti ollut siihen parhaat edellytykset. Hänen odottamattoman poismenonsa johdosta Kypriksen väestöryhmien edustajien taholla esitystä lausunnoista ilmenee, että tällä vihan epäluulojen ja pelon raastamalla saarellakin oli opittu tuntemaan hänen vilpitömyytsä, hyvä tahtonsa ja lajajomatona tasapuolisutensa. Tämä oli antanut edes jonkinlaisia taitoja siitä, että äärimmäisen mutkikkaaksi osoittautunut Kypriksen selkkauksia oli ehkä voitu selvittää välitysratkaisun avulla.

Pienellä maalla ei ole koskaan liikaa huomattavia miehiä. Sakari Tuomiojan ennen aikainen poismeno on siten hyvin raskas menetyksä. Tämä menetyksä ei kuitenkaan rajoitu vain Suomen kohdalle. Myös Kypros ja jopa koko maailmakin on käsintynyt menetyksen. Kärsivällisä, kiihkkottomia, maittisia ja viisaita rauhanrakentajia ei ole suinkaan liikaa ihmiskunnassa, joka antaa lyhytnäköisen oman edun tavoitteilun ja sokean kiihkon saattaa vaaraan sille nykyisin tarjoutuvat loisitavat mahdollisuudet. Sakari Tuomiojan tapaisilla miehillä on vielä aivan liian paljon tehtävää kan sainvälisten pulmien selvitelyssä, joiden onnellisesta ratkaisemisesta saattaa monessa tapauksessa riippua jopa koko ihmiskunnan tulevaisuus. Yhdenkin tällainen miehen menettäminen on siksi kovaamattona thappio.

**THE FOOTBALL TEAM OF 'B' COMPANY,
40th IRISH BATTALION**



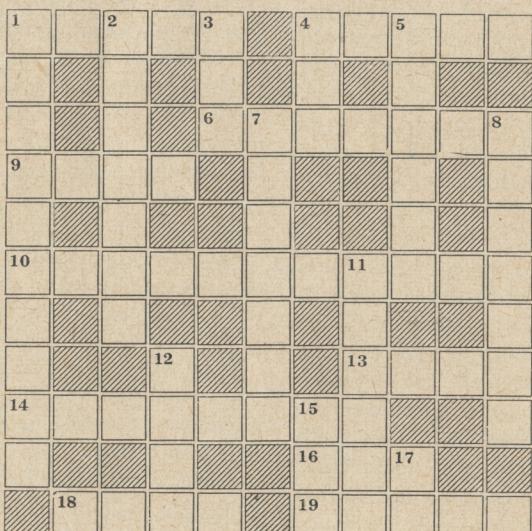
THE football team of "B" Company, 40th Irish Battalion, are rightly pleased with their prowess while they have been serving in Cyprus. The team is so far undefeated. In games played outside the battalion their record reads played 5, won 5. They are also in the final of the Battalion League.

In the picture shown above the team from left to right is:—

Front Row: Lt. M. O'Donnell, S/s Malone, S/s Sheehan, Sgt Shaw, S/s Gardiner, S/s O'Sullivan.

Back Row: S/s Hayes, S/s Tier, S/s Laste, S/s O'Flynn, S/s Cannon, Sgt McDonald, Trainer.

CROSSWORD



CLUES ACROSS

- As a March Hare may be.
- Stuffing? Not for the chicken.
- For scenic effect a third of an egg is needed to discover this art.
- Not the yawning kind.
- Second rate butterfly.
- Red in the sunlight.
- Just not knowing.
- GREAT! The Royal Artillery have been taken away.
- Looks into.
- A kind of search. I'm in the dark!

CLUES DOWN

- Chalky.
- One who does this is usually viewed in clinical suspense.
- Mayday.
- PBI. Light but royal.
- Half filled with ink, but on the whole useless when pointless.
- Has the farmer come one?
- GO at this stone.
- Two is to four as greater is to this.
- Be wary is entangled.
- No chicken. He will need urging.
- Two-thirds of a tot either way.

The results of the Finnish games of the championships are as follows.

Jalkapallo:

| | | points |
|----|------|----------|
| 1. | 5.JK | 15— 4 10 |
| 2. | 3.JK | 14— 4 8 |
| 3. | 4.JK | 12—10 4 |
| 4. | 2.JK | 8—10 4 |
| 5. | 1.JK | 8—19 2 |
| 6. | EK | 6—16 2 |

Pes pallo:

| | points | |
|----|--------|---|
| 1. | 3.JK | 8 |
| 2. | EK | 6 |
| | 1.JK | 6 |
| | 5.JK | 6 |
| 5. | 2.JK | 2 |
| | HK | 2 |

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION

(BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH)

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UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME

daily 20.30 - 21.15 hrs in all languages of UNFICYP as follows:-

| | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| Monday | Swedish Programme |
| Tuesday | Canadian Programme |
| Wednesday | Finnish Programme |
| Thursday | Irish Programme |
| Friday | English Programme |
| Saturday | Danish Programme |
| Sunday | Request Programme |

NOTE: Every Wednesday and Saturday a United Nations News Round-Up provided by the UN office in New York is broadcast.

Lentopallo:

| | points | |
|----|--------|----|
| 1. | 3.JK | 12 |
| 2. | 5.JK | 10 |
| 3. | 4.JK | 8 |
| 4. | HK | 6 |
| 5. | EK | 4 |
| 6. | 1.JK | 0 |
| | 2.JK | 0 |

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FOR YOUR LISTENING

RADIO BROADCASTS

All times are local

SHORT WAVE

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Australian Radio | 0830 — 0930 | English |
| 31 Metre Band | | |
| 25 Metre Band | | |
| Austrian Radio | 0800 — 1100 | German |
| 19 Metre Band | 1300 — 1600 | French and English |
| 16 Metre Band | | |
| 25 Metre Band | 1900 — 2200 (Sat, Sun and Mon only) | |
| British Broadcasting Corporation | 0500 — 2315 (1000-1100 Closed down) | English |
| 31 Metre Band | | |
| 24 Metre Band | | |
| 19 Metre Band | | |
| 16 Metre Band | | |
| 13 Metre Band | | |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation | 2201 — 2350 (2245-2300 Forces Broadcast.) | French and English |
| 19 Metre Band | | |
| 25 Metre Band | | |
| 31 Metre Band | | |
| Voice of Denmark | 2145 — 2245 | Danish and English |
| 19 Metre Band | | |
| Finnish Broadcasting Corporation | 1200 — 1250 | Finnish and Swedish. |
| 19 Metre Band | 1800 — 2030 | (Monday and Friday 1800 — 1845 English) |
| 25 Metre Band | | |
| 31 Metre Band | | |
| Swedish Radio | 1815 — 1845 | Swedish English |
| 19 Metre Band | 1845 — 1915 | |
| 25 Metre Band | | |

MEDIUM WAVE

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Voice of America | 0630 — 0900 | News and reports in English |
| 238 Metres | 0915 — 0930 | |
| | 1800 — 1830 | |
| | 2300 — 0015 | |
| British Broadcasting Corporation | 0500 — 0830, 1500 — 2315 | English |
| 211 Metres | 0500 — 0545, 0745 — 1000 | |
| 428, 417 & 470 Metres | | |
| British Forces Broadcasting Service. | 0530 — 2315 | English |
| 208 & 213 Metres | | |