

THE BLUE BERET

Tuesday 8th September 1964



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No. 21

EVA AND THE FOUR FLICKERY FLIES



EVA OSTERBERG

TWO UNITED NATIONS FERRET SCOUT CARS STOLEN FROM FAMAGUSTA —

Valued at £5,000 each

ON the night of 2/3 September two Ferret Scout Cars belonging to the Life Guards, who are part of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, were stolen from the Famagusta deck area.

The two ferrets were in a group of 21 awaiting shipment back to the United Kingdom. All cars had had their weapons, radio equipment and batteries removed thus rendering them immovable.

The ferrets, costing £5,000 each, were surrounded by a wire fence and protected by local constables hired by the British Authorities.

It appears that the wire fence was cut through and

THE Swedish entertainment group, which arrived in Cyprus on 27 August, has now given many performances in different parts of the island.

Besides giving shows to the Swedish companies and at the club of the United Nations Association of Cyprus, the Flickery Flies have spent evenings entertaining Cypriots at Kokkina, Kato Pyrgos and other places.

At Kokkina they were given a very warm welcome and the Turkish Cypriots sang with enthusiasm one of the group's Swedish songs "Tre trallande jantor" (Three whistling girls). It was discovered afterwards that this particular song is a great favourite in Turkey because a Turkish student working in Sweden had brought the song back with him.

Eva Osterberg has been very popular with the soldiers especially her number "You are very beautiful when you smile".

Stages have been varied and unusual and audiences have fluctuated between about 1,000 at the United Nations Club in Nicosia and 3 or 4 soldiers at various outposts.

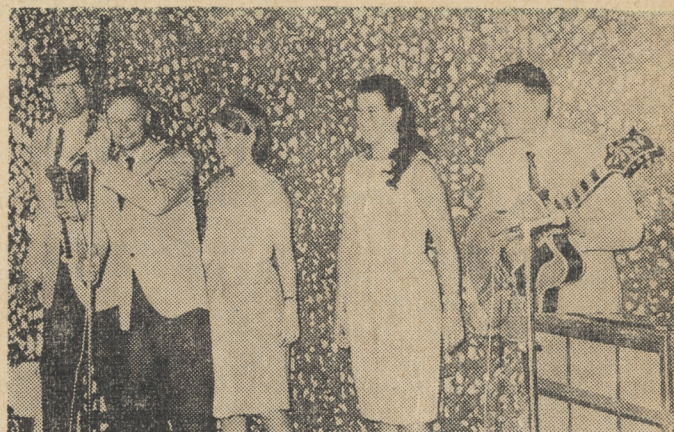
Perhaps the most unusual setting was the Soli theatre near Xeros. This amphitheatre built in the 6th century B.C. and attributed to the Athenian statesman Solon echoed to the sound of modern popular music on Monday 7 September.

Brite Borg, star of the show, whose song "Fat Mammy Brown" has been very popular, says that this Cyprus tour has been very tiring for the group but most enjoyable. If possible the Flickery Flies would be glad to come back to Cyprus in the near future.

They are scheduled to leave Cyprus on Thursday 10 September.

the two ferrets, each weighing 5 tons, were either pushed or pulled out of the compound.

The registration numbers are 08 BB 50 and 05 CC 82.



From left to right Oscar Rundquist, Alan Johannsen, Eva Osterberg, Brite Borg Johannsen and Tosse Bark.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY IS TO GO ON TRYING

At a press conference held at Wolesley Barracks on 4 September, Senor Galo Plaza, the Secretary-Generals' representative in Cyprus, outlined the economic restrictions imposed on the Turkish-Cypriot community and the steps taken by UNFICYP, in conjunction with the Greek Cypriot authorities, to try and lessen the severity of the very tight "economic" blockade.

Considering UNFICYP's mandate is "to try to return to normality and keep the peace", Senor Plaza went on to state that "it is our responsibility to keep on trying whatever the circumstances, whatever the results".

Senor Plaza wished to make it very clear that UNFICYP had nothing to do with the imposing of the economic restrictions. He said "We are still doing what we can, to ease the situation and if we could, in the near future through our efforts, relieve the Turkish Cypriot population from these hardships we would be very satisfied indeed".

Commenting on the present situation the Secretary-Generals' Representative said that the position in the last few weeks was a stalemate, but although there had been no advance no ground had been lost either.

Senor Plaza stated that, although its actions and intentions were sometimes misund-

erstood, UNFICYP was impartial and its aim was to help both sides.

We will go on trying and will continue to insist and see that agreements made are being carried out, said Senor Plaza.

POLICE GET MEDALS

The UNFICYP Military Police Unit were presented with UN medals at a ceremony held at Wolesley Barracks on Monday morning 7 September.

Presenting the medals was the Nicosia Zone Commander, Brigadier A. T. Tedlie, DSO, CO. The Police Unit is the only really integrated unit in UNFICYP and consists of British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, Irish and Swedish personnel all working together.

MEDIATOR

The United Nations Mediator on Cyprus, Ambassador Sakari Tuomioja, was transferred from Geneva to a hospital in Helsinki, on 3 September, on the advice of his doctors.



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Communications, articles or enquiries should be addressed to:—

The Editor

THE BLUE BERET

WOLSELEY BARRACKS

HQ UNFICYP

NICOSIA, Cyprus

THAT'S LIFE

by JACK



NECTAR OF THE GODS

Wine tales of Cyprus

RICHARD Coeur de Lion tasted the value of Cypriot wine in the production areas and it was with the wine of Cyprus that he celebrated his victory and his marriage at Limassol with beautiful Berengaria.

When Peter I, King of Cyprus, went to England in 1362 the wine traders of London gave a banquet in his honour at "Vintners Hall". Four other Kings were present at that banquet.

With the lapse of time the consumption of Cypriot wines increased and in the 15th century Cypriot wine traders were established in Southampton. During the reign of Elizabeth I, Kommandaria and sweet wines enjoyed a great demand throughout England. Because of that the Queen gave the privilege of their monopoly to Sir Walter Raleigh.

The extent of the exportation of "Kommandaria" and the other sweet wines in the times of the Knights Templars and Saint John Order is not difficult to imagine if one considers that the Knights were the first to build large Christian fleets and form the first armed international force. The Crusades had opened a new era for Cyprus, found at the crossroads leading to many adventures. Knights with coats of mail, and firars, passed her hospitable shores, and many beautiful ladies left their European castles to come to Cyprus where they waited for their husbands' return from the fruitless Crusades to conquer the holy lands. The towns of Cyprus also became the meeting place of traders of all nations. All trade took the wines of Cyprus to every corner of Europe, and in the mediaeval

times they had taken the name of the "King of Wines". They took a distinguished place at the tables of all European Kings and Princesses.

In the years when Mariti passed from Cyprus (1760-1768) the total production of wines amounted to 40,000 "Kouzes" (one Kouza consists of 21 pints) a year. The best export markets were France, Holland and Tuscany. Alexander Drummond, the English Consul at Aleppo, said that the lowest annual figure of production was 750,000 "Kouzes" (i.e. 2,131,131 gallons). It is probable that the figure given by Mariti is more correct because he lived in the Island for longer and possessed an extensive spirit of observation.

Good exportation of wines and "Kommandaria" was made to Venice, Trieste, Constantinople, The Archipelago, Genoa, Egypt, Syria and Smyrna. The Carnival and generally the merry life of Geneva assisted the consumption of Cypriot wines considerably and her inhabitants use even today the proverb "El va e vien come il vin de Cipro", i.e. "He changes opinion like Cypriot wine", i.e. "Kommandaria" which when new is dim, but later clears. In the days of the Most Serene Democracy no custom duties were paid in Venice for "Kommandaria" because it was considered as a tonic.

When British administrators arrived in 1878 they found a wine industry based on the mediaeval wine stocks but made unpalatable for foreigners by the local practice of maturing the wines in tar-coated skins. However the grapes themselves had not lost their flavour and thousands of acres of vines were replanted. Wine making techniques gradually improved until in 1926 a big company

was formed to set the wine making and wine trade on a scientific and commercial level.

Now 390,000 acres are planted with vines, while the average annual production of wines is 250,000 "gomarka" (a gomari consists of 36 gallons) and that of Kommandaria 5,000 "gomarka". It is noteworthy that the first book registered in Cyprus in accordance with the Book Registration Law in 1888 refers to Phylloxera, that terrible disease which affects vines.

NEWS IN FINNISH



Viimeinen täysi kuukausi alkoi muutama päivä sitten monelle täällä olevalle. Tätä kirjoitettaessa ei vielä täysin tiedetä, tulevatko YK:n joukot yleensä olemaan täällä syyskuuta kauemmin. Todennäköistä on että rauhanturvaamistoimenpiteitä tullaan jatkamaan aina joulun asti.

Rahapula kuroo kuulemma kovasti myös YK:ä. Me suomalaiset tavallisesti oletamme että mitä suu rempi firma, sen parempi maksuvalmius. Mutta nyt tuntuu siltä että YK:lla on erinäisiä saatavia monelta maksajalta.

Ensimmäiset YKSP 2:n miehet ovat saapuneet santahaminaan. Siellä he nyt tekevät aamulenkkejään ja valmistautuvat turvaamaan rauhaa. Olisi mielenkiintoista tietää,

ANNOUNCEMENT

CALLING ALL SCOUTMASTERS IN UNFICYP

District Commissioner, Captain Alec Isaacs invites all Scout Masters from various Contingents, in UNFICYP, to a party in Scout Wood Dhekelia on Sunday 13 September at 16.00 hours. The party includes afternoon tea and a campfire gathering.

Please contact Captain K. Tappola, Personnel Branch, HQ UNFICYP, Tele: Nicosia 76291, Ext. 289, for further details.

DANISH PRESS OFFICER

Lt Frederiksen has been appointed Information Officer for the Danish Contingent of UNFICYP. He takes up the appointment on his arrival in Cyprus on Thursday 10 September. He replaces Lt Christmas-Møller who has returned to Denmark. Meanwhile Major Grosfield is acting as Information Officer.

Theft from Church

On the night of 3/4 September it was reported that the Church of Ayios Paraskeni in the village of Mosphiloti, south of Louroujina, had been entered by UN soldiers. On investigation it was found that certain articles were missing.

Three soldiers were arrested by the Cyprus Police on charges of stealing and they were handed over to the UNFICYP Civilian Police who in turn took them to the Danish Contingent.

Later Sgt Kurt H. Andersen confessed to having taken 1 Candelabra, 1 Bible, 1 Spoon and 1 Crucifix with chain. He leaves for Denmark on Wednesday 9 September and will be tried by Court Martial.

tää, kuinka uudet miehet tulevat tottumaan OUT OF BOUNDS rajoituksiin. Suomessa kun ei hiihtoladun merkkiä oikein voi kapakan nurkkaan prykätä.

Urheilutoiminta pataljoonan osalta kokee nyt loppukilpailujen vaihetta. Yleisurheilumestaruuskilpailut on pidetty ja uintikilpailut ovat tämän viikon maanantaina. Ei voi tarkkuudella sanoa, mikä yksikkö urheilun merkeissä on parhaiten kunnostautunut eikä se ole tarpeellistakaan mutta monia hyviä yksittäisiä tuloksia on saavutettu kautta linjan.

Kotona Suomessa ovat elokuun kuutar not taaksejäänyttä elämää. Saapas nähdä kuinka siellä syksyn kylmissä tullaan pärjäämään.

UNITED NATIONS NEWS

CYPRUS

THE Secretary-General said this week that he favoured continuation of the United Nations Force in Cyprus for another three-months provided that the Government of Cyprus and those providing Contingents agreed, and the necessary funds were secured.

The current Mandate of the Force comes to an end on September 26th. U Thant proposed to report to the Security Council next week and hoped that the council would meet on the matter on or about 14 September. The Secretary-General also hoped to appoint a new United Nations Mediator for Cyprus in a week or two to take over the duties of Ambassador Sakari Tuomioja, who had suffered a stroke. He believed the new Mediator would be guided by the findings and assessments of Ambassador Tuomioja, and hoped that the Mediator would be able to report to him by the end of October. The Secretary-General made these points in a brief statement upon his return to New York on Tuesday 1 September, from Geneva, where he opened the Third International Atoms-for-Peace Conference and had occasion to hold talks on the Cyprus problem. In response to questions about the situation in Cyprus, the Secretary-General repeated the statement he had made earlier at Geneva airport: "As I see the situation, there is no agreed solution in sight at this moment. However, mediation efforts must continue."

CYPRUS charged this week that Turkey was continuing to violate Cypriot airspace thereby threatening the peace and security of the Island Republic. In a letter, received by the President of the Security Council on Tuesday 1 September, Ambassador Zenon Rossides of Cyprus listed four Turkish overflights which he said had taken place the week before. (Mr. Rossides declared that these actions showed Turkey's contempt for the Security Council's request that such overflights be stopped, and sharply contradicted assurances given by Prime Minister Inonu of Turkey, that there would be no repetition of "reconnaissance flights". Mr. Rossides reserved the right to request an immediate meeting of the Security Council to enforce Turkey's compliance with Council decisions.

IN another letter to the Security Council, Mr. Rossides rejected as "totally unfounded" charges made by Turkey last week that economic pressure against the Turkish



ish Cypriot community in Cyprus was "continuing unabated". He said that the Cypriot Government, in close co-operation with the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross, had allowed entry of reasonable quantities of food and water to go into Turkish Cypriot villages as well as the Turkish Cypriot sector of Nicosia.

ON THE question of financing the current Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus, the United Kingdom, on 2 September, informed the Secretary-General that she was prepared to guarantee up to 400,000 dollars or one-third (whichever is less) of the present deficit, provided that at least two-thirds was pledged from other sources. Pledges to date have fallen about 2,000,000 dollars short of the estimated sum required to carry the Force through September 26th. The United Kingdom noted that, in addition to the provision of a Military Contingent without charge, she had already undertaken earlier to contribute 2 million dollars towards the cost of the current operation.

Luxembourg has offered 5,000 dollars towards the financing of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus for the second three-month period.

SOUTH ARABIA

ON 31 August 1964, the United Kingdom informed the President of the Security Council that on the night of 23/24 August artillery in Republican controlled territory in the Baidha area of the Yemen fired four shells which exploded in the territory of the Federation of South Arabia. On behalf of South Arabia the United Kingdom requested an apology from the "Yemeni Republican Authorities". It reserved the Federation's right to take any necessary defensive measures in the event of any repeated attack; should such an incident recur, the Federation and the United Kingdom would hold the "Yemeni Republican Authorities" accountable for any consequences. The United

Kingdom added that activities in the Yemeni Republican controlled territory since 30 April had been consistently at variance with the reduction of tension in the area for which the Security Council called on that date.

MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA called this week for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to take up its charge of aggression by Indonesia. The request was made on Thursday, 3 September, by Ambassador Dato' Ong Yoke Lin in a letter to the Council President, Ambassador Platon Morozov of the Soviet Union. The letter complained in particular that during the early hours of Wednesday, 2 September, an Indonesian aircraft dropped some 30 heavily armed paratroopers over South Malaya. It was, it said, "blatant and inexcusable aggression against a peaceful neighbour."

CONGO

ON 1 September, the Secretary-General asked the Governments of Burundi, Congo (Brazzaville) and Ghana to broadcast an appeal he wished to make, in the exercise of his good offices, to the leaders now in control of Stanleyville, Congo, to permit the evacuation of United Nations, United States and other non-Congolese persons who have not been permitted to leave since the recent fighting.

ATOMIC ENERGY

PARTICIPANTS from 70 countries attended the opening of the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva on 31 August. The opening address was made by the Secretary-General, U Thant.

CAMBODIA AND VIET-NAM

In a letter to the President of the Security Council, on 27 August, the Republic of Viet-Nam commented on the Report of the Councils' Mission to Cambodia and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Viet-Nam pointed out that since border incidents have occurred on both sides of the frontier, and since any effective system of frontier control requires the co-operation of the two interested countries, equal consideration should be given to Viet-Name and Cambodian proposals.

The letter went on to request that the Viet-Name proposal for the establishment of a Bureau of Liaison, which could promptly investigate border incidents, be given further consideration.

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 13. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14. (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15. (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16. (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17. (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

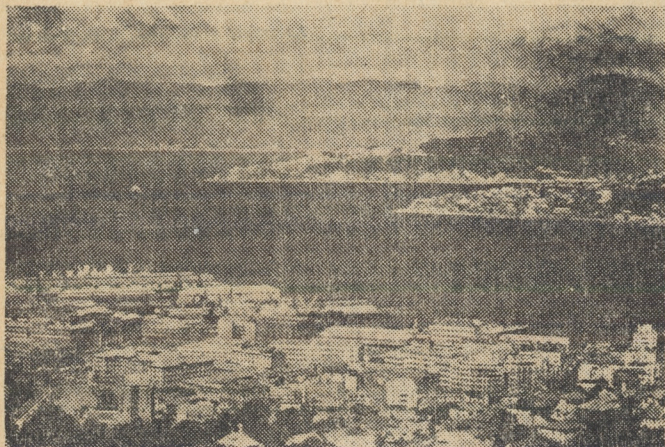
Article 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON



Wellington's splendid harbour, with its background of mountains and the bush-clad Orongorongs.

Situation

New Zealand, which consists of two large and several small islands, lies in the South Pacific Ocean, almost in the antipodes of the British Isles. It is approximately 11,000 nautical miles from London, 1,200 nautical miles east of Australia, and 6,000 nautical miles west of South America.

The main group comprises the North Island (515 miles long), separated by Cook Strait from the South Island (525 miles long), and to the south, Stewart Island, separated from the South Island by Foveaux Strait. The Chatham Islands are 460 miles to the east.

Territories administered by the Department of Island Territories are the Cook Islands and Niue; and the Tokelau Islands (north of Samoa) which became part of New Zealand in 1949. The Ross Dependency (the Antarctic Continent) is administered by an Administrator in the Marine Department.

Area

New Zealand, including the Island Territories and Ross Dependency, covers a land area of 263,930 square miles.

Physical Features

Nearly two-thirds of the total area of the main group has an elevation of between 650 and 3,500 feet. A chain of mountains traverses both the North and South Islands. This has been a decisive factor in the nation's economic development. On the east coasts are nearly all the fertile plains, most of the population, and the chief cities.

In the South Island, the mountain range is called the Southern Alps, and contains 17 peaks over 10,000 feet. The highest, Mount Cook (12,349 feet), is the highest point in New Zealand. On the west of the Alps is Westland, a nar-

row, forested strip, with torrential rainfall. On the east are Canterbury Plains, with 3 million acres of rich, alluvial, grain-growing and sheep-grazing land. In the south-west of the South Island the coastline is broken in magnificent fiords and the mountains rise almost sheer above the sea.

In the centre of the North Island is a high volcanic plateau, from which rises 3 active volcanoes. Further north is Mount Tarawera (3,370 feet). On the west coast, rising out of the dairy-farming plains of Taranaki, is Mount Egmont (8,260 feet). In the volcanic region is the thermal district, of which Lake Rotorua is the central feature. Earthquake shocks occur frequently; during 1959 there were 107, of which 83 were felt in the North Island.

The north of the North Island is a narrow, indented peninsula, sparsely populated. Across its base lie the fertile plains of the Waikato, Piako, and Thames rivers — the greatest butter-producing area in New Zealand.

New Zealand is well watered by rivers, few of sufficient length or volume to be useful for transport, but invaluable for hydro-electricity. Rising in the mountains, they are swift, broken by rapids and gorges, and often have shingle bars at their mouths. Main North Island rivers include the Waikato (270 miles), the longest in New Zealand, and Wanganui (180 miles). In the South Island, the longest is Clutha (210 miles).

Vegetation is rich, varied and evergreen, the main trees being various species of beech, rimu (red pine), kahikatea (white pine), matai (black pine), totara and puriri. The native fauna includes the kiwi, the ground parrot, and the tuatara (New Zealand lizard). Native birds have beautiful song but inconspicuous plumage. Many British birds have

been introduced and now outnumber most of the native species. There are no indigenous mammals. Sheep, cattle, horses and other domestic animals have been introduced since the European settlement; imported animals also include rabbits and deer which have become pests.

Fish are abundant around the shores; the principal river and lake fish are introduced trout and salmon.

Climate

Temperate, without marked seasonal extremes, but with sharp regional contrasts caused by the high relief of the country. Bright sunshine is frequent, averaging 2,000 hours a year, and livestock winter in the open. It is warmest in the sub-tropical 'winterless north' of the north Auckland peninsula and colder the farther south one goes. Rainfall is heavy in most areas, especially on the west coast, which is exposed to the prevailing winds. Annual rainfall varies from 13 inches in the centre of the South Island to 250 inches in parts of the Southern Alps. Average rainfall is 51 inches. Rainfall has played an important part in determining the kind of farming in the different areas, the drier east coast in the main being devoted to sheep-farming and the wetter west to cattle-raising and dairy-farming.

THE GEYSER



From the deep geothermal bores at Wairakei the equivalent of 90,000 kilowatts of electric power roars into the air.

Capital

Wellington (population 144,900). Auckland was the capital until 1865, when the seat of Government was transferred to the more centrally situated Wellington.

External Relations

New Zealand is an independent self-governing Sovereign State within the Commonwealth. It is a founder member of the United Nations, member of the General Agreement of the Tariff's and Trade (GATT), of the Colombo Plan, the South Pacific Commission, and many other international and Commonwealth bodies.

Languages

English and Maori.

Religion

There is no State church in New Zealand. Religious affiliations at the 1956 census were:

- Protestant — 73.1 per cent of total population (incl. Maoris).
- Roman Catholic — 14.3 per cent of total population (incl. Maoris).
- Other — 12.6 per cent of total population (incl. Maoris).

POPULATION

Total

New Zealand — 2,403,488 (December, 1960).

Island Territories — 24,980 (September, 1960).

Ross Dependency — No permanent inhabitants.

Racial Composition

The great majority of the European population are of British stock. Since 1951 immigrants intending permanent residence have numbered 20,000 to 30,000 each year. Of the 20,294 in 1959-60, 16,784 came from Commonwealth countries (9,796 from the United Kingdom, 1,453 from Commonwealth countries in the Pacific) and 3,510 from foreign countries (1,650 from the Netherlands, the remainder especially from the Irish Republic, USA and Denmark).

The Maori population is 167,675 (December, 1960); the Maoris, a branch of the Polynesian people, are free and equal citizens in all respects.



ECONOMY

Farming of New Zealand's has retained the position in continued growth industry. Farm output over 45 per cent and for about total exports. Maori industry has been and now producer of the national employs over three people for every employed in farming.

New Zealand is endowed with resources and the land is very fertile, however, the population is small, and the land is not fully utilized. The large deposits of coal, oil, and gas are in the west coast of the South Island (estimated 100 million tons), and are in progress of being developed. Steel and other deposits are also being developed.

Water power is some nine-tenths of the electricity supply and is an important factor in New Zealand's economy.

Legislature

The Queen is represented by the Governor-General.

The House of Representatives: This consists of 80 members — 76 European and 4 Maoris elected in separate constituencies. Each European member represents on the average 27,000 Europeans, each Maori member 35,000 Maoris. With two minor exceptions, any registered elector is qualified to stand as a parliamentary candidate. The life of Parliament is limited to three years.

Executive

Government is by the 'Cabinet' system, whereby Acts are carried out in the name of the Crown on the advice of its ministers. All ministers must be members of Parliament.

HISTORY

According to Polynesian tradition, the Maoris (a Polynesian race) emigrated to New Zealand from 'Hawaiki' many generations before the seventeenth century. On their arrival they found inhabitants of similar racial origin to themselves whom they called Morioris (inferior people) and who are now extinct.

1642: The Dutchman, Abel Tasman, discovered Straaten Land, later renamed Nieuw Zeeland. No further European visit is recorded until.

1769: Captain Cook circumnavigated North and South Islands and had peaceful dealings with the Maoris. He returned in 1773, 1774, and 1777. Visited by numerous other explorers in the following decades.

1792: First sojourn by Europeans — a sealing party, landed from the "Britannia", remained on South Island for over a year. In subsequent years whaling stations were established along the coast and trade began with New South Wales (Australia).

1814: Mission station established in the Bay of Islands by Samuel Marsden.

1825: Three abortive attempts to found colonies in New Zealand.

1833: James Busby appointed British Resident at Russell (North Island) by the New South Wales Government following representations by Maori chiefs.

1840: First body of colonists arrived from England to found city of Wellington. Captain William Hobson arrived to enter into the Treaty of Waitangi (6th February), whereby the Maori chiefs ceded all rights and powers of sovereignty to the Queen, retaining all territorial rights, and to assume the Government of New Zealand. On 21st May, Governor Hobson proclaimed British sovereignty over North

Island under the treaty, and over South Island and Chatham Islands by right of discovery. The capital transferred from Russell to Auckland.

1841: Created a separate colony (previously a dependency of New South Wales).

1848: Dunedin Settlement sent out by the Free Church of Scotland.

1850: Canterbury Settlement sent out by the Church of England.

1852: Constitution Act passed: General Assembly (Legislative Council and House of Representatives) instituted, and country divided into provinces.

1856: Responsible government finally established.

1860-1872: Maori wars caused by lack of consideration by settlers of the Maori system of land tenure. The problem was finally solved under the sympathetic administration of Sir Donald McLean.

1861: Gold discovered in South Island.

1865: Capital transferred from Auckland to Wellington.

1875: Provincial system abolished, and replaced by counties.

1877: Education Act provided free, compulsory and secular education for all. Tokelau Islands placed under British protection.

1888: Cook Islands (including Niue) proclaimed a British protectorate.

1889: Plural voting abolished.

1893: Female suffrage introduced.

1901: Cook Islands annexed and proclaimed part of New Zealand.

1907: New Zealand granted title of Dominion instead of Colony (26th September).

1916: Tokelau Islands formerly annexed by the United Kingdom on the request of the inhabitants.

1919: New Zealand signed the peace treaty at Paris as an independent State.

1925: Tokelau Islands administered by New Zealand at United Kingdom's request.

1941: New Zealand accredited its first diplomatic representative, to Washington.

1949: Tokelau Islands became part of New Zealand.

1951: ANZUS Pact signed with Australia and the United States of America.

1954: South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty signed at Manila.

Governor-General

Sir Bernard Ferguson.

Prime Minister

Rt. Hon. K. J. Holyoake

PRIME MINISTER



Mr. Keith Jacka Holyoake, Prime Minister of New Zealand and was born sixty years ago.

Nick-named 'Kiwi' his great-grandfather was one of the original settlers of New Zealand in 1842.

He is a keen Rugger man (an ancestor was headmaster of Rugby School, 1690-1731). He left school at 12 and continued his education by correspondence courses.

He has been a Member of Parliament since the age of 28. Before going into politics he was a farmer.

He plays tennis and likes gardening. He is married with two sons and three daughters.

Constitution and Government

New Zealand is an independent sovereign State governed, like the United Kingdom, by the Queen in Parliament. Politically, it is a unitary system based on the Constitution Act, 1852, and the subsequent amending statutes.

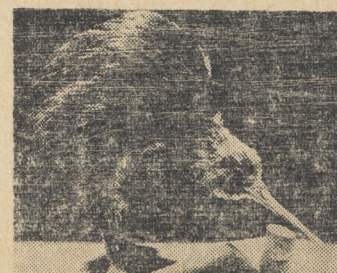
Local Government

Local government is carried out through 119 county councils, 143 municipal boroughs and 30 districts.

Franchise

The franchise extends to every British subject or citizen of the Irish Republic over the age of 21 who is ordinarily resident in New Zealand, has resided there for at least a year and has resided for at least three months in the constituency in which he claims to vote. Maori voters are grouped in separate constituencies, otherwise they have the same rights as Europeans. Persons of mixed race may choose whether to be registered in a European or Maori constituency.

KIWI



The kiwi, that cannot fly, has no tail, and is found only in New Zealand.

COMMANDER FINNISH CONTINGENT



THE Commander of the Finnish Contingent, Colonel Uolevi Kettinen, was born in the town of Viipuri on 25th November 1921. He graduated from high school in Viipuri in 1939 and he then performed his compulsory military service. During the Winter War he belonged to the guard of Viipuri. He finished at the Reserve Officers' School in 1940 and went to the Military Academy. The course was broken off, however, because Finland was drawn into the Second World War. During the war he served as a platoon commander in a jaeger battalion and as a Company Commander at the front in North Finland. During the war he was promoted, in 1941 Lieutenant, and in 1944 Captain.

After the war he continued the course at the Military Academy and passed the examination of the Regular Army in 1945. Then he served as Company Commander of the Guard Battalion and as instructor at the General Staff College. From 1953-55 he was promoted Major and appointed ADC to the Commander of the Finnish Defence Force. In 1956 he moved to the Finnish Contingent of UNEF, but returned to his former duties in 1957.

In 1958-59 he served for a year as Assistant Military Attaché in London and then as Staff Officer in the Foreign Section of the General Staff. In 1961 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and appointed Chief of the Foreign Liaison Bureau of the Foreign Section of the General Staff.

In March 1964 he was appointed Commander of the Finnish Contingent of UNFICYP.

MEDAL PARADES

On Saturday, 5 September, at 10.00 hours, representatives of the Finnish Battalion of UNFICYP were presented with medals by UNFICYP Commander General Thimayya.

It is expected that the presentation parade for the Swedish Contingent will be held on 15 September.

The New Zealand Police Detachment have already received theirs.

The Canadian had their presentation ceremony on Monday 31 August.

NEWS IN SWEDISH



Succé för Flisorna och Eva.

Utan tvivel har svenska bataljons PR-värde höjts åtskilliga grader sen Flickery Flies tog ön i besittning. Visserligen var besöket i första hand avsett för de svenska gossarna men FF har inte dragit några snäva gränser eller sparat sig utan de har låtit sitt eminenta kunnande komma så många som möjligt till del.

Vad är det man minns bäst från turnen? Åtskilligt, här några exempel: Kokkina, nere vid en uttorkad flodbädd en het siestimme, ett hundratals turkcyprioter, som för en stund glömde bort de kärva alldagliga villkoren inför FF:s "Tre trallande jäntor". En soligare och mer leende och spontan refrängkör har man sällan skådat.

Postering nummer tre några hundra meter ovanför Kokkina i ingen mans land, ordinarie besättning en plus tre, fick slå sig till ro och lyssna till en lika stark ensamble. Kanke kunde man spåra lite hemlängtan i blicken när Evert Taubepoturiets tongångar spred sig mellan bergstopparna.

Andra kompaniets kvällsföres tällning nere vid havet, välilluninerat och och med kompanichefen och chefen för grekcypriotiska styrkorna i området på hedersplats.

Evas framförande av "Du är vacker när du ler" för pojkar på pstg ovanför Ambeliko, Britas "Fat Mammy" för befolkningen i Kato Pyrgos, Oscars dubbelpipiga på UNA klubb i Nicosia, Tosses sång och gitarrsolo från ett lastbilsflak för en turkcypriotisk checkpoint utanför Kokkina och Allans glada nuna och flinka händer varhelst FF flugit fram, det är sänt man minns och mycket därtill som bidragit till att lätta upp stämningen inte bara hos oss svenskar utan även hos många andra.

—Det har varit kanske den jobbigaste turne jag varit på, säger Brita Borg, men samtidigt på sitt sätt den underbarste. Jag kommer gärna igen.

Svenska bataljonens - och många andras - svar på det är enhälligt: VALKOMNA IGEN.

HISTORY OF CYPRUS - Part 8

HELLENISTIC PERIOD (323 - 58 B.C.)

FOLLOWING the death of Alexander in 323 B.C. the future of Cyprus was politically subject to the outcome of the struggle between Alexander's successors.

The cities of Salamis, Paphos, Soli and Amathus sided with Ptolemy, the ruler of Egypt, while Kitium, Lapethos (Lapithos), Marion and Kerynie (Kyrenia) sided with Ptolemy's rival Antigonos, ruler of Syria.

The latter cities were either reduced or brought over to the side of Ptolemy by his brother Menelaos. On hearing later that some of these cities were preparing to shake off his rule Ptolemy took severe measures, putting the king of Kitium, Pumiathion (Pygmalion), to death and razing the city of Marion to the ground. He then appointed Nicocreon, King of Salamis, together with his brother Menelaos as "strategos" — i.e. military ruler — of the whole island.

Ptolemy subsequently learned that Nicocreon was in secret communication with Antigonos, and thereupon despatched a small expedition to kill Nicocreon. Surrounded in his palace Nicocreon and other members of his family took their lives while his brothers set fire to the palace.

The royal house of Salamis thus came to an end (310 B.C.) as did almost simultaneously all the other city-kingdoms of Cyprus.

In 306 Demetrius, the son of Antigonos, landed in Cyprus, after seizing Athens, and defeated Ptolemy at a naval battle outside Salamis. For the next twelve years Antigonos and Demetrius ruled Cyprus until, after the death of his father and busy with other operations in the Peloponnese, Demetrius decided to leave Cyprus to its fate.

CYPRUS UNDER THE PTOLEMIES

AFTER the departure of Demetrius the whole of Cyprus submitted to Ptolemy.

The island was now organised as a military command under a *strategos* responsible to the King of Egypt, and the capital was moved from Salamis to Paphos.

Little is recorded in general of the years of Ptolemaic rule, and only a few traces of the period survive today. There was a marked orientation towards Egypt, whose treasury was now substantially enriched by revenue from Cyprus. The Egyptian connection also had its influence on religious institutions in the island, and thus

the dynastic cult was officially established.

Ptolemy I's immediate successor, Ptolemy Philadelphus, built and renamed several new cities on the foundations of old ones, such as Arsinoe which replaced Marion (Paphos). The cult of Arsinoe Philadelphus was spread in the island following her deification by Ptolemy and in various parts of the island dedications were set up to Arsinoe, who has often been identified with Aphrodite.

ROMAN PERIOD (58 B.C. - A.D. 395)

IN THE final period of decline of the Ptolemaic empire Cyprus was proclaimed a Roman colony under a law enacted in 58 B.C. The transfer of power was entrusted to Cato.

Cato offered the last of the Ptolemies retention of the priesthood of the Paphian Aphrodite in return for submission, but Ptolemy chose death by poisoning. For the next several centuries the island remained under Roman rule except for a short period (from 47 B.C.) when Julius Caesar restored it to the Egyptian crown.

Roman rule brought in general a period of peace, with revived wealth from mining and the usual Roman improvement of roads and other public works. Outstanding were the construction at Salamis of the granite and marble "forums" and the vast *agora* (market place).

The most significant event in the early Christian years was the visit of the Apostles Paul and Barnabas when they landed at Salamis (Barnabas' native town) to begin their historic trek across the island which culminated in the conversion to Christianity of the Roman Governor Sergius Paulus at Paphos. Cyprus thus became the first province of the Roman Empire to have a Christian governor.

The years A.D. 115-6 witnessed a violent Jewish insurrection throughout the Roman Empire. Large numbers of Jews had come to Cyprus following the renting of the Tamassos copper mines by Herod the Great (73-4 B.C.). There was widespread slaughter by the Jews, especially in Salamis, followed by reprisals. Some records put the total number of killed as high as nearly a quarter of a million.

Severe earthquakes are recorded as having caused periodic devastation in Cyprus from the earliest to the last years of Roman rule. These were especially serious in the fourth century A.D., when the cities of Salamis and Paphos were virtually destroyed.

FAMAGUSTA - the old City

THE walled city of Famagusta is a superb example of a fortified medieval city, with bastions and ravelins, a moat cut out of the solid rock, a Sea Gate and a Land Gate. The walls are fifty feet high and, in places, twenty-seven feet thick, and from the top you can look across the city with its Gothic Cathedral and Byzantine churches to the red, yellow and black funnels of the ships in the harbour beyond.

Famagusta was a small unimportant seaport until the last Crusade ended with the fall of Acre in 1291. Then the merchants of Acre, fleeing from the Saracens, settled in Famagusta and made it a flourishing port. In no time at all it became one of the richest cities of the Mediterranean and was reputed to have 365 churches besides the Cathedral.

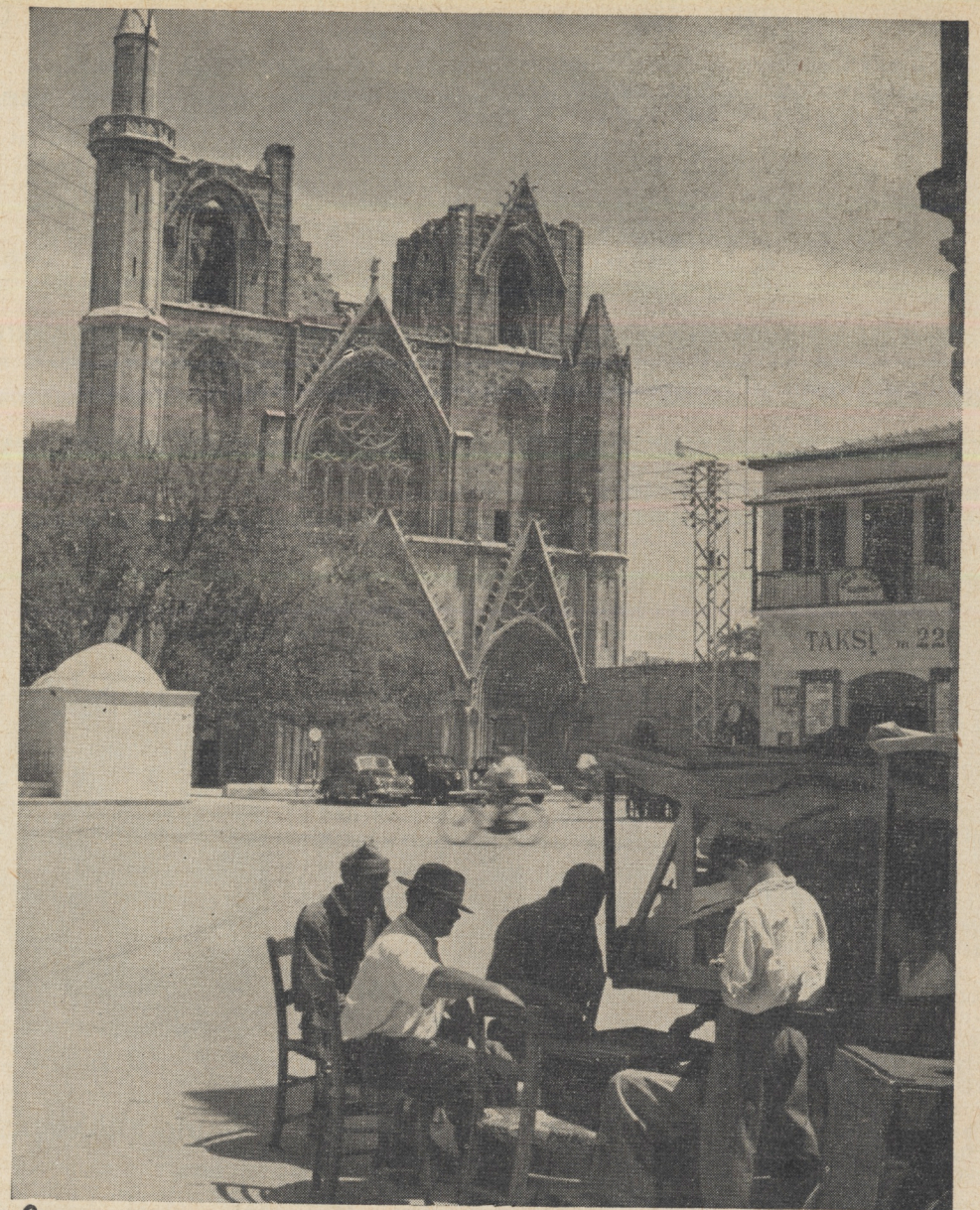
Many of these churches survive today. One of the most interesting is St. Peter and St. Paul, which combines Byzantine apse and windows with Gothic flying buttresses. The church was built by two brothers, rich merchants called Lakhas, out of the profit from one ship-load of grain to Syria. These merchants were said to be the richest in the world. At their dinner parties dishes were filled with precious stones from which the guests could help themselves. Another merchant had a daughter at whose wedding the jewels were finer than those of the Queen of France.

Unfortunately there is no trace left of the houses in which these fabulous parties took place. When the Venetians took over the island in 1489 they turned Famagusta into a fortified city and it is their walls and bastions which still remain.

At the north-western corner of the walled city is the famous Martinengo Bastion, a heart-shaped fortification built during the Venetian occupation by San Michele and a masterpiece of medieval engineering.

At the south-eastern corner is the tomb of Djamboulat, the Turkish warrior who, during the siege, charged on horseback the complicated knife machine which the Venetians had placed in the wall to protect their arsenal. He put the machine out of action, but was cut to pieces in the process and buried on the spot. His tomb is a place of pilgrimage for the Turks, especially the women, who pray to have sons as brave as Djamboulat.

In the centre of the city is the Cathedral of St. Nicholas built in the time of the Lusignans, a perfect example of



"...once the largest square in Europe".
The main square of Famagusta Old City, with St. Nicholas Cathedral

French Gothic architecture with its triple doorway, the great west window and the twin towers.

This cathedral has witnessed many spectacular scenes. After its completion every Lusignan King was crowned first in Nicosia as King of Cyprus and then, after a colourful procession along the forty miles from Nicosia to Famagusta, was crowned again in St. Nicholas Cathedral as King of Jerusalem. At the coronation of Peter II, a boy of 14 at the time, an unfortunate incident took place. It was the custom for the king to leave the Cathedral on horseback with a Venetian holding his left rein and a Genoese his right. On this occasion the Venetian seized the right-hand rein. The Genoese took this as an insult and a terrible battle took place in which much Genoese property was destroyed.

The last King of Cyprus, James II, died suddenly while out hunting near Famagusta and his widow, Katherine Cornaro, a "Daughter of Venice", was forced to go through a ceremony of abdication in Famagusta Cathedral and hand over

the island to Venice who ruled it for the next eighty-two years (1489-1571).

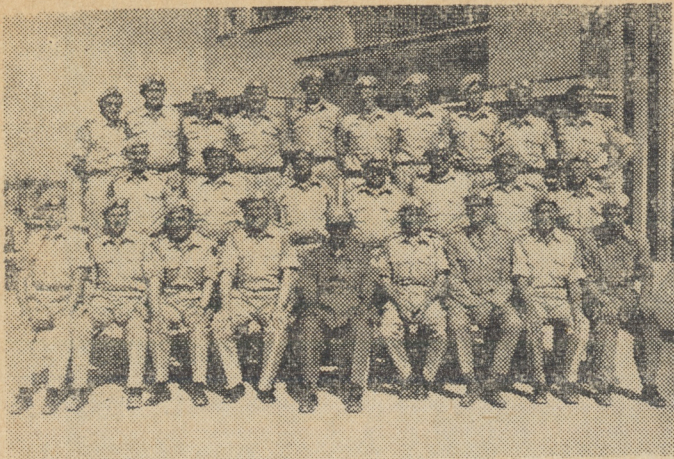
When the Turks finally took the city after the nine-month siege they changed the cathedral into a mosque, naming it after the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces, Lala Mustafa Pasha. They removed all the stained glass from the windows, and painted the walls and pillars white, obliterating the wall-paintings; but this has given the building a bare simplicity which accentuates its lofty grandeur and fine proportions.

Outside the cathedral is the central square of the city, once the largest square in Europe. The façade of the Venetian Palace or Palazzo del Proveditore flanks one side of it. Here we find three arches supported by four granite pillars taken from some temple in Salamis, and the arms of Giovanni Renier, Captain of Cyprus in 1552. Opposite the Palace are two more granite pillars from Salamis which once supported the Winged Lion of St. Mark and a statue of St. Theodore, the other patron saint of Venice, who was mar-

tyred by being thrown into a pool of alligators.

In front of these pillars is a modern bust in memory of the nineteenth century Turkish poet Namit Kemal Bey, who was exiled from Turkey for his political views and for a time imprisoned in the Venetian Palace.

Leaving the Square and proceeding eastward towards the sea there is Othello's Tower where, according to tradition, Othello in his jealous rage murdered the innocent Desdemona. It certainly was the home of the Venetian Captains of Cyprus, and commands an excellent view of the harbour and approaches. It was the Citadel of Famagusta in Lusignan times but was remodelled and rebuilt by the Venetians. It is rectangular in shape with a circular tower at each corner and inset in each tower is a marble lion of St. Mark. Above the entrance is a particularly fine replica of the Arms of Venice and, underneath, the name of Nicolo Foscari who was Captain of Famagusta when the Citadel was rebuilt in 1492.



General Thimayya (centre) with members of 3 Inf Bn, Irish Contingent.

CRICKET

THE BATTLE OF UNFICYP

Officers Mess v Sgts Mess

by A. N. TITHESIS

Played at the Oval Nicosia on Saturday 5 September, this was a lighthearted and enjoyable match. The Officers won the toss and elected to bat, but were soon in trouble when Colonel Lawson, "lead off and short stop", holed out to the bowler for a duck. The officers then suffered a collapse with 4 wickets down for 26. This was due to the crafty bowling of WO II Howie, who bowled with such guile and twist that he sprained his ankle. He will be out of first class cricket for a month.

A recovery was made by Majors Johnstone and Mason in a stand of 102, and provided that they are not elected in October, both will be joining the MCC party, later!

The Sergeants, after the beer, started in great form, the first pair putting on 46. However the task of getting 75 was too much after tea, and the Sergeants were all out for 102. Sergeant Davis was top scorer, and of the bowlers Colonel Lawson pitched well with a wicket maiden. Lt. Gillespie, bowling as dourly as ever, gave away only 2 runs.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION

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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	Special	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.

In a game played on 3 September between the UNFICYP Units Engineers and MT Troop, the Engineers won very easily. Carney was the best bowler for the Engineers having the figures of 4 wickets for 8 runs, he was closely followed by Price who took 4 for 12 and Bryant who, bowling only 3 balls, had the figures of 2 wickets for 1 run. The final scores are as follows:-

MT Troop — 25 All Out.

Engineers — 29 for 2.

CRICKET

HQ UNFICYP V RASC NICOSIA AREA

In a match played at the UNFICYP ground the HQ UNFICYP team had no real difficulty in beating the RASC Nicosia Area team.

HQ UNFICYP — 108
RASC Nicosia Area — 79

262 SIGNAL SQUADRON V HQ UNFICYP

This match took place at Dhekelia on 2 September. HQ UNFICYP won the toss and

batted first, the openers having a good stand of 49. Three quick wickets then fell, but a stand of 75 for the fourth wicket put the side in a very strong position.

262 Signal Squadron started well but at 64 the side slowly began to crumble and it was only bad light that saved them

HQ UNFICYP — 142 for 5 Dec.

262 Sig Sqn — 112 for 8, bad light stopped play.



Finnish soldiers on patrol at Mandres Hamid, a Turkish-Cypriot refugee camp.

FOR YOUR LISTENING

RADIO BROADCASTS

All times are local

SHORT WAVE

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

MEDIUM WAVE

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

FOOTBALL

INNISKILLINGS

V RE AND MT

At the RAF's football ground, Nicosia, on Thursday 3 September the Royal Engineers and MT Troop combined team beat the Inniskillings 4—3.

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