

THE BLUE BERET

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SECRETARY-GENERAL'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE ARRIVES IN NICOSIA

CARLOS Alfredo Bernardes, newly appointed Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus, arrived in Nicosia in the evening of 1 October.

He was met at the airport by Christodoulos Fysentzides, acting Director-General for Foreign Affairs; the Ambassador of Greece; the Charge d'affaires of Turkey; the United Nations Mediator, Galo Plaza; General K.S. Thimayya, Commander of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), and UNFICYP officials.

Speaking to correspondents at the airport, Mr. Bernardes said he was "very glad" to be in Cyprus and felt "honoured to have been chosen as the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General here."

He said he had seen the Secretary-General before leaving New York, as well as the Ambassadors from the countries directly concerned with the Cyprus question.

Mr. Bernardes said he was not a complete newcomer to the problem. As representative of his country at the United Nations he had had the honour to participate in negotiations which led to the drafting of the resolution approved by the Security Council on 4 March, which was co-sponsored by Brazil.

Although not completely new to the question, he added, he had "much to learn" from his colleagues who had been working before him.

Asked when he would start working on the new assignment, he replied, "tomorrow".

NEW PRESIDENT OF SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with the principle of alphabetical rotation, Sir Patrick Dean (United Kingdom) succeeded Platon D. Morozov (USSR) as president of the Security Council on 1 October.

CYPRUS MEDIATOR RETURNS

THE new Cyprus Mediator, Mr. Galo Plaza, returned to Nicosia on 28 September following several days of consultations in New York in connection with the task of promoting a long range solution of the Cyprus problem. Mr. Plaza plans to meet President Makarios and Vice-President Kutchuk "frequently, as necessary", and would then start his first round of visits to Athens, Ankara and London, and go back to New York about October 10th.

He said that he would start the assignment by familiarizing himself with the files of the late Mediator, Sakari Tuomioja. He added that he had "every reason to believe that Mr. Tuomioja went quite a way in the fundamental work of mediation".

Asked if he had fixed a deadline for the work Mr. Plaza replied that he had "signed a contract until 31 December", but planned to submit a report on his findings to the Secretary-General "probably by the last week of November or early December."



Senor Galo Plaza



A group of Canadian soldiers on patrol
on the Kyrenia Road.

CANADIAN ROTATION BEGINS

AFTER six months service in Cyprus about 900 Officers and men of the Canadian Contingent are due to return to Canada. The rotation began on Tuesday 29th September with the arrival of 118 relieving troops at Nicosia airport. The airlift is expected to be completed in eight to ten days, one plane load of troops flying each way daily.

The new troops, after staging overnight in Nicosia, will take up their positions in the Kyrenia mountains and a part of Nicosia.

The first plane load of troops to arrive, mainly belonging to the Canadian Guards, were met by a welcoming party headed by the Canadian High Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Andrew.

The 1st Battalion Royal 22nd Regiment will be replaced by the 1st Battalion Canadian Guards, and the Royal Canadian Dragoons by the Recce Squadron, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).

The rotation of the Canadian Contingent stationed at HQ Nicosia Zone is expected to take place about mid-October.



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FESTIVALS IN CYPRUS CHRISTMAS

AS IN the rest of the Christian world, so in Cyprus the birth of Christ is celebrated with exceptional splendour both in the towns and in the country.

Especially interesting is the way these days are celebrated in the country, where many ancient customs are still observed, contributing an additional brightness to the festive atmosphere.

Preparations for Christmas involve set customs which start with the "St. Philip's Lent", after which begins the "Sarantámero" (forty days) fasting before Christmas.

It is a rule for every Cypriot family to celebrate Christmas in new clothes. This responsibility is undertaken by the housewife. For this purpose she begins her activities as soon as the fasting period starts.

First of all she examines what each child needs and makes a preliminary estimate of the cost. Then she discusses the matter with her husband and if all the required money cannot be found she makes the necessary deletions.

The new clothing will all be ready by the Sunday before Christmas. If the husband is wearing breeches the housewife will see to this also. If he is wearing trousers with a European-style suit, he will see to it himself.

On the Sunday before Christmas all children under twelve must be prepared for Holy Communion. They will be taken there by their godfathers, or "Tatás", who consider it their indispensable duty to see that the children they have christened take Holy Communion, especially when they are under six years old. Often this duty of the godfather is undertaken by their wives, who are usually referred to as godmother.

After Holy Communion the children will be offered fruit such as figs, walnuts, almonds and hazel-nuts - especially in the Pitsillia area where they

produce them - by the wives of the godfathers who carry them in the aprons which they are wearing. On Christmas day they will each be offered a "Coulloúra" (kind of rolled bread).

The kissing of the godparents' hands as well as those of parents and grand-parents is an indispensable custom. The children show great respect for their godfathers and it is impossible to let any Christmas day go by without meeting them to kiss their hand.

Christmas Eve for the housewife is a strenuous time. Besides cleaning and white-washing the house she will prepare the "Christ's bread" and the rolled bread, of which there must be as many pieces as the number of children and godchildren.

In addition to Christ's bread - otherwise called "Xeromálaea" - because of the dough being softened so as to retain a certain shape, and also of such a consistency that it does not stick to the hands - the housewife also makes the ordinary bread, called water-bread, which serves the general needs of the household.

One of the loaves of Christ's bread will be specially prepared as a Christmas pudding, and in this housewife places a copper coin.

Today, in most houses, the preparation of bread has been put aside because many families prefer the ready-made bread, which is found in all the larger villages where they have started their own bread-making industry, and in many smaller villages which have regular communication with the towns.

They believe that everywhere they go in the evenings they will encounter one or more of these evil spirits, especially when they pass by streams, rivers, springs, or places where there are trees, and that at midnight the evil spirits amuse themselves with

oven alongs de the other bread, called "Frango". The latter is so-called because it has the appearance of a European wearing trousers and not that of a Cypriot with the traditional breeches.

On entering a house in the country in the evening of Christmas Eve one feels the house flooded with the fragrance of the "Christ's Bread" and sees the house thoroughly clean.

The housewife has the clothes of every member of the family ready and the table prepared with the frugal supper consisting of the hot bread, or Christ's bread, olives, vegetables, and also gruel or grape honey, in the vine villages. Gruel is made at the end of the grape-gathering season from grape juice, ground wheat and a pinch of sesame seed. Grape honey is made of baked grape juice without wheat or sesame.

In the hill villages with the crisp cold, the fire-place is filled with crackling logs to warm the house. All the family are anxious to go to bed early in order to wake up in the morning to go to church.

On Christmas Eve the women and children go to bed with the fear of evil spirits inside them. They believe that at midnight God sets free these evil spirits, to circulate among men, while for the remainder of the year they are imprisoned.

The evil spirits remain free until midnight on Epiphany Eve, and this period is called "dodekámera" (twelve days) as it contains twelve days of freedom. It is not only the women and children who feel this fear but all, large and small, and particularly those who are light in the head - "Alavrostichiotes", meaning literally "light of spirit".

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SNIPPETS

Two eighteen-year-old girls were overheard talking on the way to work. One turned to the other and said:-

"What good does it do to have brains - Nobody sees them!"

Mrs. Murphy: "We ought to celebrate our wedding anniversary. Let's kill the pig."

Mr. Murphy: "Now, what's the use of murdering an innocent pig for what happened years ago?"

A returned cheque can cause a lot of trouble, yet it is usually a matter of no account.

Warning to wives: Don't forget that fools must be right sometimes.

Two men were discussing their respective wives. "A woman always thinks twice before she buys anything," said the first.

"Yes," agreed the other. "Will he stand for it?" and "How can I break it to him?"

A member of a Chinese tong was ordered to assassinate Ah-Wing. Unfortunately, he assassinated Ah-Wong - just a slip of the tong.

songs and dances to violin and lute accompaniment in places where there is vegetation.

They imagine the evil spirit as the ugliest creature of God, blackish in colour, bony, with bristly face, protruding chin, eyes like those of a mouse, long tangled hair, large teeth like a donkey's, big ears full of hair like those of Charon, with a tail and donkey's legs.

The commonest name they give to this imaginary creature is "Skalapointari" or "Kalikán džari", meaning "Away from here!"

In order not to scare people and so that they can approach and talk to them the spirits take on the form of familiar figures, or of animals such as dogs, cats, donkeys, he-goats, swine with their off-spring or sometimes as balls of pure white cotton which roll in front of people and then disappear.

The youngsters of the villages use the word "skalapoundari" when referring to a woman with an ugly face. On seeing such a woman they ask among themselves:

"Have Dodekámera (the twelve days) come that Skalapointari make their appearance?"

On Christmas day all the family will be up and about well before the chime of the bells summons them to church, and all start out for the church when the chimes begin.

Christmas is the one day of the year when everyone over twelve years of age will take Holy Communion. This comes at the end of the church service and is taken first by the men and then by the women.

(Continued on Back Page)

UNITED NATIONS NEWS

CYPRUS

THE Cyprus situation remained the subject of talks at the United Nations Headquarters in New York and Nicosia this week. On Tuesday evening, 29 September, the Secretary-General, U Thant, asked Ambassador Orhan Erpal to convey to Turkey his appeal that no undue haste be shown in actions concerning the rotation of Turkish troops in Cyprus. U Thant pointed out that talks are still going on in Nicosia on the implementations of his proposals for placing the Nicosia-Kyrenia road under the exclusive control of the United Nations Force. The road has been under the control of Turkish and Turkish Cypriot armed personnel.



tion" to make a "gift" of Spanish soil to the present population of the territory.

The Secretary-General reported to the Security Council last Friday, 25 September, that agreement had been reached on placing the road under UN control and that the government of Cyprus had agreed not to interfere with the rotation of part of the 600-man Turkish Contingent. Talks are continuing on details of the implementation.

THE Secretary-General this week submitted to the Security Council a detailed account of the initial stages of the fighting which took place in the Tykkiria area of North-West Cyprus in early August.

The Secretary-General's note said that according to United Nations reports, fighting in the area started on August 5th with an exchange of fire between the two sides - the origin of which could not be determined - and following a cease-fire arranged by the UN, the Cypriot Government Forces mounted attacks on Turkish Cypriot positions on August 6th and 7th. The note said that the United Nations had no information to indicate that Turkish Cypriots initiated any attacks on these dates.

BOARD OF INQUIRY CONVENED

The Force Commander, General Thimayya, set up a Board of Inquiry on 28 September, consisting of three senior officers of UNFICYP, advised by the Legal Adviser, to carry out a full investigation of the incident that occurred on 24 September when UNFICYP personnel were detected transporting non-UNFICYP arms and ammunition in UNFICYP vehicles. The five military personnel who were in the vehicles at the time are still under UNFICYP investigation. The Board is continuing its inquiry and its report will be submitted to the Force Commander for transmission to the Secretary-General.

Spain's position is that Gibraltar is Spanish territory ceded to Britain by the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht with specific limitations, and it would be "spurious self-determina-

ATOMIC AGENCY AGREEMENT

THE International Atomic Energy Agency reported this week that the Republic of China, the Philippines, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand have recently signed agreements to submit nuclear installations and materials to controls set up by the Agency for safeguarding against the diversion of nuclear aid to military purposes. The safeguards provided under previous bi-lateral arrangements between each of these countries and the United States will now be transferred to the International Agency.

Commenting on these arrangements, Sigvard Eklund, the Director General of the Atomic Agency, expressed gratification at the fact that practically all the countries in this area of Asia have now accepted the Agency's safeguards for nuclear installations or are on the point of doing so.

AFRICAN - ASIAN GROUP COMPLAINT

THE African-Asian group this week made public a letter addressed to the Secretary-General asking him to take steps to see that its diplomats were not subjected to incidents involving violence or humiliation in New York City. The letter expressed the hope that action on the part of U Thant would obviate the need of bringing the matter up before the General Assembly later this year.

The letter referred specifically to an attack made during the night of August 30th against the First Secretary of the Mauritanian Mission, Youssouf Gueye, in front of his residence. It said it was clear that Mr. Gueye had been assaulted "because he was a diplomat and coloured."

The Chairman of the African-Asian Group, John Kabore of Upper Volta, told a press conference that an end must be put to what he described as an "atmosphere of terror." He said that there had been four incidents during the past two years, and a far larger number of humiliating episodes in places of public accommodation and elsewhere.

The United States Ambassador, Adlai Stevenson, wrote to U Thant on Monday, 28 September, that full apologies had been tendered to Mauritania and that the New York police had arrested several teenagers believed to have been guilty of the assault. They would be prosecuted, Mr.

Stevenson said, if Mr. Gueye would testify against the accused as required by legal procedure. Mr. Stevenson added that statements made by the arrested boys indicated that they had taken Mr. Gueye to be a member of a group with whom they had a local dispute. As to broader issues, Mr. Stevenson said that incidents that might occur in New York or the vicinity did not reflect in any way the attitude of the vast majority of the people and authorities. He remarked that in every capital of the world, unfortunately, frictions occasionally arose with regard to diplomats, who had both rights and obligations. He asked for the full cooperation of all Missions in providing information promptly and fully concerning any incident so that it could be dealt with at once and vigorously.

FLOODS IN INDIA

THE Secretary-General, U Thant, this week sent a message of sympathy to the Government of India at the great toll of lives taken by floods in the south-eastern town of Macherla.

Press reports said that more than one thousand persons were drowned when the rain-swollen reservoir burst, sending a gigantic wall of water surging through the streets of the town.

The disaster was described as the worst of its kind in India.

NEW PROJECT PROPOSED

ON Thursday 1 October, a delegation of mathematicians presented the Secretary-General with a statement proposing that an International Peace Research Project be initiated, along the lines of the International Geophysical Year, as part of a "concerted attack on the problem of achieving permanent world peace." It was suggested that the project be carried out under the auspices of the United Nations with the cooperation of UNESCO. The statement, signed by 382 mathematicians from Canada and the United States, recognises that the prevention of World War Three is "the over-riding problem of the world today."

NEWS IN FINNISH



PIIRTEITA

SUOMALAISPATALJOONAN
URHEILUTOIMINNASTA

YKSP: n esikunta on näinä päivinä työskennellyt toimintakertemusten ja yhteenvetojen parissa. Vaihdon lähestyessä on myös kiintoisaan hahmotella jonkinlainen koko- naiskuva pataljoonan vilkkaasta urheilutoiminnasta Kyprioksella. Tämän johdosta otimme yhteyden taatusti parhaaseen täkäläiseen asiantuntijaan, koulutus — ja järjestelytoimiston urheiluupseeriin, yli- kersanti Pekka Heinoseen, joka antoi meille tarvitsemamme tiedot paikalla olevan päivystävän aliupseerin, kersanti Yrjö Rajamäen avustamana.

Jalkapallo lähti pyörimään kesäkuun alussa. Kun kaikki komppaniat olivat pelanneet toisiaan vastaan, saatiin pataljoonan mestariksi 5. JK. Luonnollisesti pyrittiin kilpailukosketuksiin myös kansainvälisellä tasolla, mutta ne jäävät eri syistä harvoiksi. Miehiä ei muiden urheilulajien taka voitu aina irrottaa maaotteluun, ja esim. Tanskalaisille ei ottelu sopinut, kun he olivat muutaman kerran seuranneet harjoituksiamme. Ystävemme ruotsalaisten kanssa saimme kaksi hyvä ja suurta mielenkiintoa herätänyttä ottelua, joista edellinen pelattiin Liedrassa 13.9. ja jälkimmäinen Lefkassa 24.9. Ensimmäisen hävisimme 2-0, mutta toisen voitimme 2-1. Ottelut osoittivat ruotsalaisten olevan teknisesti parempia, mutta tämän edun tasoitti meikäläisten kestävämpi kunto. Yleisarvosteluna suomalaisen pelistä voitaneen todetaan nousseen suomensarjan tasolle. Jalkapallojoukkueiden parhaana pelaajina kunnostautuivat luutnantit K. Koljonen (siviliseura MPS) ja K. Aaltonen (TuTo), kersanti R. Tukia (KaPS) sekä jääkärit P. Pervala (Laur. Pallo), K. Lydman (LR) ja A. Mertanen (KaPS). Huolijanaan on toiminut lähinnä ylikersanti P. Heinonen.

Pesäpallo osoittautui saaren olosuhteissa sopivammaksi peliksi kuin jalkapallo. Komppaniain välisessä kylvassa tulz parhaaksi 3. JK. Cupin finalissa 1. JK löi EK:n 14-7. Tämä peli oli epäilemättä tasoltaan paras Kyprioksella pe-

Kunnon kohentamista varten on viidessä komppaniassa painostovälineet, joita on akerasti käytetty.

Kaiken kaikkiaan urheiluupseeri oli tytyväinen pataljoonassa esintyneeseen harjastukseen ja vireyteen. Kenttien puute on jonkin verran

lautuista. Aivan viime päivien urheilutapahtumiin kuului esikunnan upseereiden ottelu NZ:n kanadalaisista päälystöä vastaan. Ottelu päätti suomalaisen esikunnan voittoon 14-5. Muutamaa päivää aikaisemmin kanadalaiset peittosivat meikäläiset omassa lajissaan base-ballissa. Kummallakin puolella oli mukana johtavia esipuolueita molemmissa otteluissa. Pataljoonan keskeisissä pesäpalloilijoina voidaan mainita seuraavat: majuri A. Lehtola (ViVe), ltn. A. Salonen (PuMu), ylik. P. Heinonen (KoKa), kersanti Y. Rajamäki (SM-J) ja jääkärit P. Karttunen (NuSe), M. Jaskari (NuJy), U. Yliuoma (YKV), J. Nieminen (NoUrh) sekä H. Nygren (JPV).

Lentopalloon I YKSP sai tuntuman jo välimatkuaikassa Ranskassa, jossa pelattiin amerikkalaisia sotilaita vastaan. Dekeliassa pelattiin pikacup, jonka voitti 5. JK. Komppanoiden välinen sarjaturnaus alkoi kesäkuussa, ja sen voitti 3. JK. Voittaja pelasi myös lehdistöä vastaan 2-3. Juhannusjuhlien kilpailun voitti jälleen 3. JK. Parhaat joukkueet pääsivät suomensarjan tasolle, mutta harrastelijatasoisia oli myös paljon. Parhaita pelaajia: luutnantti L. Leino (Naantali) jääkärit A. Horppu (Kouvola), V. Kärkkäinen (Järvenpää), M. Vatto (Kouvola), P. Pervala (Lappeenranta) ja J. Katajamäki (Tampere).

Pöytätennisessä pataljoonan mestariksi selvisi jääk. R. Korhonen 3. JK:sta. Ahkerin harrastaja on kenties ollut sot.-past. A. Hakamies. Joukkuekilvassa 3. JK pääsi finaalille EK:n kanssa ja voitti sen.

Pataljoonan ennalta tunneutuim nimi yleisurheilun alalla on tiettäin ollut luutnantti Denis Johansson. Alkukesästä hän valmensi juoksijoita ja veti lenkkejä, joihin osallistuttiin kohtalaisten innokkaasti. Juhannusjuhlien viesti kilvät voitti 1. JK, ja pataljoonan mestaruuskoissa osoittautui parhaaksi juoksijaksi jääk. V. Ventilä (Vimpeli). Heittolajien etevin oli jääk. T. Korpi-Kokko (Seinäjoki). Hypyissä jääk. J. Pöllänen (Seinäjoki) puolestaan oli kansainvälistä luokkaa ja saavutti korkeudessa parhaan Kyprioksella hyvätkin lukevan 193.

Ledran altaassa pidettiin uinnin mertaruusukset. Muita paremmaksi ilmaantui jääk. R. Lahti (Lahti) voittamalla kolme lajia. Viestin voitti 5. JK. Eräitä haasteotteluita on myös järjestetty.

Kunnon kohentamista varten on viidessä komppaniassa painostovälineet, joita on akerasti käytetty.

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ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

3rd Irish Inf Group v LARNACA

THE 3rd Irish Infantry Group continued its programme of soccer engagements with a match against a LARNACA Selection at the Sports Stadium, LARNACA on Sunday 20th September.

The occasion was a most colourful one and was marked by a parade of UN troops headed by the 40th Battalion Pipe Band to the Stadium. Prior to the actual game and during the interval the Pipe Band treated the spectators to a recital and a display of figure marching. This demonstration made a very profound impression upon the assembly which included the local District Officer, Mr. Zachariades, the President of the UN Association in LARNACA, Mr. Demetriadis and the UN Commander, LARNACA District, Lt-Col. T. McDonald.

Before the game, the rival team captains exchanged pennants. The LARNACA side had been selected from the three local teams which compete in the 1st Division of the Cyprus League and were expected to present most formidable opposition to the Irish, with their limited selection.

From the kick-off it was most obvious that the LARNACA team were a more technically skilled and drilled combination, and they were very quickly into their stride with a well-taken goal by GREGORIS who completed a brilliant passing movement with a hard shot from twelve yards range which gave Corporal O'Grady in the Irish goal no chance.

With twenty minutes left for play, it seemed that a win for the home team was inevitable. However, they did not reckon with the wiles of Company Sergeant Peelo, the Irish captain who moved himself up from defence into the forward line and following up a through pass, cleverly eluded the tackles of the defenders and directed a hard shot from the eighteen yards line past the helpless goalkeeper.

This success gave the Irish great heart and the momentum of their attacks subsequently increased and following a very fine movement, their inside left, Private Clancy just shaved the LARNACA upright with the goalkeeper beaten all ends up. The full-time whistle blew with the final score:

LARNACA — 1

3rd Irish Inf Cp — 1

This was indeed a fair result to a most entertaining

30.9.1964

I.J.O.

KITIUM AND LARNACA

THE site of Larnaca town dates back to several hundred years B.C. when early Greek immigrants (Pelasgians) established a settlement there called Kitium. This was later (during the 12th century) developed into a thriving city by Phoenician traders, and became one of the city-kingdoms of Cyprus.

Larnaca rapidly developed and prospered in succeeding years and during the Turkish occupation it became the principal port of Cyprus, and the town the accepted place of residence of all the foreign consuls in the island.

The most famous son of Kitium in ancient times was Zeno, born in 326 B.C., the founder of the Stoic school of philosophy in Athens. A modern memorial to him stands in the residential centre of the town today.

The LARNACA selection made four changes for the second half but the 3rd Irish continued to field as originally selected. The pattern of the 1st half was repeated with LARNACA enjoying about 70% of the play but failing to penetrate an impregnable Irish defence. The approach play of the LARNACANS was delightful to watch but their shooting, particularly in the later stages of the game, left a lot to be desired. However, in fairness to them, they must have been demoralised by the form of the Irish goalkeeper, Corporal O'Grady, who made a succession of breathtaking saves in a magnificent display of goalkeeping.

The bid made by Athens to oust the Persians from Cyprus in the middle of the fifth century B.C. included the despatch of a strong fleet under the renowned General Kimon. The fleet besieged Kitium and in the course of the battle Kimon lost his life. But his death was kept a secret until victory had gone to the Greeks, and thus arose a popular saying "even when dead he was victorious".

A fine monument to Kimon is recorded as having been erected by the citizens of Kitium, but no trace of it remains. A modern memorial stands today on the sea front.

In the wars of King Evagoras I of Salamis, Kitium sided against Evagoras. It was reduced in 388 B.C. and a Greek king named Domenikos installed.

Despite the failure seven years later of Evagoras' bold venture, following a major naval defeat by the Persians at Kitium, never again was the city voluntarily to take the side of the Persians, and in 351 B.C. it was numbered among the "Confederacy of Cypriot Kingdoms" which denounced allegiance to Persia.

Following Alexander the Great's victory at Tyre Kitium lost Tamassos, then an important copper centre, which was awarded by Alexander to the King of Salamis for his services in the battle.

In the early days of Ptolemy I of Egypt Kitium was one of a number of Cyprus cities which sided with Antigonus against Ptolemy. The city was reduced by Ptolemy and his "Coalition of Generals", and the king of Kitium, Pumijathon (the Phoenician name of Pygmalion) was put to death.

In 1821 Turkey was saddled with the revolt in Greece that was to lead to the latter's independence. In order to forestall any movement of sympathy by

Larnaca first developed into a port of significance during the Genoese disturbances which followed the coronation of Peter II at Famagusta in 1372. The troubles being at their highest pitch in Famagusta, many foreign traders began to move to Larnaca as an alternative port.

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HISTORY OF CYPRUS

TURKISH RULE

(1571—1878)

THOUGH the prosperity of Cyprus continued to decline throughout most of the period of Turkish rule, there were certain immediate benefits. Serfdom was abolished and the rights of other Christians also put to death.

The last 30 years of the 19th century saw profound changes in the alignment of great powers in the eastern Mediterranean which were to bring about yet another change in the status of Cyprus.

In 1869 the Suez Canal was opened, obliging Great Britain to take greater interest in the area in order to protect her trade with the Far East. At the same time Russian encroachments on the Ottoman Empire began to alarm Britain as well as Turkey. These factors led to the signing in 1878 of a defensive alliance between Britain and Turkey and to agreement by Turkey that Britain should occupy Cyprus.

This game has undoubtedly been instrumental in establishing very friendly relations between the Irish UN troops in LARNACA and the local population. In fact the locals were so impressed by the performance of the 40th Battalion Pipe Band that they have requested they be made available to give a recital and parade at LARNACA seafront on Sunday, 27th September.

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH

THE church of St. Lazarus is one of the most ancient in the island, having been built towards the end of the 9th century with royal funds granted by the Emperor Leo of Constantinople on the occasion of the discovery of the Saint's relics in 890. The church has been much repaired in subsequent centuries, but has kept its original form of a nave and two aisles, the former surmounted by three domes.

According to tradition St. Lazarus, after he was raised from the dead by Christ, came to Cyprus where he became the first bishop of the See of Kitium. The empty tomb, in which the relics of the saint were discovered, has been preserved and may be seen in the floor of the bema.

(Continued from Page 4)

enjoyable and sporting game.

The United Nations Association in LARNACA had generously presented a Cup which it was intended should be presented to the winning side. Mr Demetriadis, President of the local UN Association very sportingly presented this trophy to the Irish team captain, Company Sergeant Peelo, after the game because, as he said, in the absence of a decisive result, he thought the Irish, as guests, should be the holders.

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Capt C. D. W. Lees with some of the Blue Beret readers.

CIVILIAN STAFF
IN UNFICYP

THE spirit of the United Nations is well reflected in the civilian staff of the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

There are presently some 44 civilians from 26 countries of the world who are participating in the tasks of the United Nations Force in Cyprus. They are members of the United Nations Secretary who have come from New York, Geneva and other places. They represent nearly 25 per cent of the countries in the United Nations.

Countries Represented

There are 5 members who come from Sweden and there are 4 from Ireland.

Denmark, Norway and the United States of America have 3 members each on the staff.

There are 2 members from each of the following countries: Australia, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands and the Philippines.

The remaining number are made up by one each from Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Ceylon, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, India, New Zealand, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad, the United Arab Republic, Brazil and the United Kingdom.

Staff Function

The staff works at HQ UNFICYP and is divided between Soley Barracks in Nicosia and No 2 site on the edge of Nicosia airfield and its function is to assist the Commander of the Force in the organisation and administration of UNFICYP matters.

EDITOR OF
BLUE BERET

RETURNS TO UK

ON FRIDAY 2 October we said goodbye to our editor, Captain C.D.W. Lees, RA.

Captain Lees arrived in Cyprus in February this year and had been the editor of the "Blue Beret" from its inception. Although he had had no previous experience in this type of work Captain Lees quickly learnt the art of news-papers - he had typed, read and corrected proofs in all the languages used in the paper, written most of the articles and in general has been responsible for most of the work which goes into a newspaper.

When Captain Lees left Cyprus he didn't leave, as everyone expected, by air. That wasn't his way of doing things. He travelled as a deck passenger on one of the passenger-cargo vessels from Limassol, calling at most of the Middle-Eastern ports before arriving at its final destination, France. From there he will return to England by air.

As he returns to his unit in England - a Royal Artillery Training Regiment - we thank him for all the work which he has put into the "Blue Beret" and wish him all good fortune.

The staff consists of Political Advisers, Information, Administrative and Finance Officers. To assist the officers of these departments there are Secretaries, Clerks, Radio Operators, Drivers and Security Guards.

NECTAR OF THE GODS

Making & Keeping:-

TO PRODUCE a good quality wine one must have a good variety of grapes suitable for the purpose. For the production of the variety of wines known special grapes are required. Speaking in general grapes of plenty of juice and little pulp are wine making grapes. Other factors influencing the quality are the climatic conditions. A good variety may be suitable in one region whilst unsuitable in another. This applies as between districts as well as countries.

In Cyprus they use the XISTERI type — white and black — and the MALAGA variety. Some Wineries use small quantities of SULTANA grapes and considerable quantities of OFTHALMO black grapes. One of the leading wineries in Limassol imported certain varieties of vines which were specially cultivated to produce finer wines. Due to the initiative of this winery, Cyprus to-day offers much finer wines than hitherto. At present excellent wines, especially, sweet ones are produced having been awarded scores of Gold Medals at International Exhibitions in Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, England and Belgium.

Wine, the favoured offspring of the sun and the earth, is an exacting and fastidious creature, requiring our care, attention, love and affection. Wine seeks the coolness and mystery of the shade, and so the cellar where we keep our wines must be cool but not chilly. It must be sufficiently airy, but not draughty, neither over dry nor excessively damp. Sunlight is undesirable in a cellar and the vibration by passing traffic or some other cause, can disturb the peace which is essential in the cellar. White wines prefer the lower shelves of the cellar, where the air is cooler, and red wines should be placed at the upper shelves, where the air is relatively of higher temperature. Bottles should lie with their labels uppermost and inclined so that the cork should be kept wet. Although the cellar should be kept clean, the dust which may settle on the shelves and bottles, should be allowed to remain as otherwise it would be necessary to disturb the bottles for dusting and thus the grey cloak which enfolds the vintage wines is, like a coat of arms, a token of old and honourable descent.

Finally after draining the vats, the drained crushed grapes are transferred from the vats to a high power press. The pressings go into a separate vat, while the nearly dry skins, pulp and pips are used as fuel in the boiler.

Now the first juice, second juice and the pressings are sterilized with sulphur dioxide and are fermented separately. Fermentation is a process during which the yeast (certain micro-organisms) are transforming the sugar content of the grape juice into alcohol and carbon dioxide. Fermentation takes about 10 to 20 days depending on the

type of grape juice and the sugar content and the temperature of the fermentation. From the first and second wines are produced, while the pressings when fermented are distilled in special copper stills to EAU-DE-VIE used to fortify wines. If fermentation is allowed to be completed dry wines are produced. To produce sweet wines, a precalculated amount of Eau-de-vie of about 80% alcohol is added to the fermenting grape-juice, when the desired amount of sweetness is reached. The high alcohol content kills the micro-organisms and fermentation stops, leaving the desired sugar content and a sweet wine. The so produced raw wine is then going through various stages, scientific processes like filtration, pasteurisation, refrigeration (chilling), ageing in casks and in bottles. In some cases the ageing time is as much as up to 10 years.

When the grapes are ripe, this happening between July and October, they are picked and transferred to the wineries. In modern wineries the grapes are fed into a destemming machine. The stems so removed are used as fuel in the boiler. While the actual grapes are then pumped into an inclined light press, situated on top of the fermenting vats. Here the grapes are slightly squeezed and the first juice is separated. The crushed grapes fall into fermenting vats and from the bottom outlets, juice is drawn continuously.

At the finish Corporal John Keating had little to spare over that well known runner Corporal 'Milo' Kelly. Private Michael Murphy just pipped Private Kevin Green for third place. The winning platoon was No. 2 Platoon, who finished 12 points ahead of their nearest rivals Company HQ.

This race aroused tremendous enthusiasm both in the Company and in the town, all ranks are eagerly awaiting the next one. Credit for the efficient organisation and management of the race must go to Company Sergeant Jim Ryan who did an excellent job.

Tuesday, 6th October 1964

THE BLUE BERET

IRISH CONTINGENT

NEWS



LATEST ARRIVAL TO 3rd INFANTRY GROUP

3rd Irish Infantry Group is now complete. The last man to report was Telecommunications expert, Sergeant Michael Twohig, who flew here direct from FRANCE where he has just completed a five week course in the maintenance of the communications equipment, purchased by the Irish Government, in the PANHARD Armoured Cars. He spent one week with a Colonial Army Unit at VANNES on the West coast and a further four weeks at a French Army 4th and 5th Echelon Workshops (ERGMT) at LYON.

UN CLUB—LARNACA

GOOD relations continue to flourish between the citizens of LARNACA and the 3rd Irish. Points of contact and sympathy among all sections are frequent and sincere.

Maybe some feel that there should be more media of social and cultural contact. The UN CLUB in LARNACA will bridge the latter gap. There on display are the handicrafts of CYPRUS. There is lace from LEFKARA in many beautiful designs, pottery and copper work. These are for sale and indeed this is the place to go for a genuine souvenir typical of CYPRUS.

There is also a charming Cypriot girl there to advise about the wares. The problem is to keep one's mind on the wares, as the imagination wavers to a "Dear Santa" wavelength. Her name is Irene. She commutes to EGYPT. She has been a year in ENGLAND working with an IRISH firm named McHugh. As they say in IRELAND, "She would charm the birds off the bushes".

3rd. INFANTRY GROUP

Group Concert—17th Sept., '64

THE Group Concert, held in "A" Company's location on Thursday, 17th Sept., '64 went like the proverbial bomb, and the night proved to be a tremendous success.

For this, great credit is due to "A" Coy who were responsible for organising and producing the show and also provided a very good proportion of the talent. The "Oscar" for acting went by popular acclaim to Corporal (or is it Captain?) Sean Carey of

"A" Coy. One of the highlights of a well balanced programme was the group of singers from "B" Coy. They were talented and very well rehearsed, as indeed were all "B" Company's contributions, outstanding among which was Corporal "Abdullah" Gleeson's unusual act.

Sergeant O'Sullivan and his merry men of the 40th Battalion Pipe Band provided excellent music. It is hoped to hear them again before they leave for home.

Congratulations are also due to the Engineers, whose resourcefulness produced a very professional looking and well lit stage. Our thanks too to Sergeant Micky Potts for a fine spread during the interval.

Though the humour of the show was naturally very local, the few civilian guests from outside who attended seemed to enjoy it thoroughly and at least one of them expressed a desire to participate in any future one.

3rd IRISH INFANTRY GROUP SHOW THEIR STAMINA

WHAT was originally intended only to be a trial suddenly became a tremendous success as 'A' Company, 3rd Irish Infantry Group, turned out in force to compete in their first ever road race in Larnaca. The course, about four miles of main road, was perfect for their first attempt at a race in this climate. It should be mentioned at this juncture that everyone is most grateful to the Cypriot Police who helped to steward the course.

The list of declared runners was a pleasant surprise as each platoon submitted a team of nine with two additional teams, one from the Company HQ and the other from the Armoured Car Group.

Out of this large number only eleven found the going too rough and so fell by the wayside. Rough it was indeed, as some of the more experienced hands crammed on the pace from the start and attempted to spread out the field. They must have received quite a shock when they realized that the majority of the field were gamely staying with them.

At the finish Corporal John Keating had little to spare over that well known runner Corporal 'Milo' Kelly. Private Michael Murphy just pipped Private Kevin Green for third place. The winning platoon was No. 2 Platoon, who finished 12 points ahead of their nearest rivals Company HQ.

This race aroused tremendous enthusiasm both in the Company and in the town, all ranks are eagerly awaiting the next one. Credit for the efficient organisation and management of the race must go to Company Sergeant Jim Ryan who did an excellent job.



Pte Damial Leahy, 4th Infantry Battalion, Cork, being presented with his United Nations medal by Commandant Patrick Sheehan.

BAND CONCERT

AT the request of the United Nations Association of Larnaca the 3rd Irish Infantry Group Pipe Band gave a recital on Sunday 27 September. This recital took place on the promenade, and coincided with the traditional Sunday parade.

There will be five races over distances between six furlongs and a mile and a quarter.

A Tote will be in operation throughout, plus the normal refreshment tents with bars, and also hot-dog stands.

No form will be available as this will be the first event of this nature to be run by the various riding clubs. However, there will be at least five horses per race so an exciting and rewarding day is promised for everyone.

The races will be run over the course at the Akrotiri Saddle Club, situated behind the NAAFI Centre.

Civilian buses will be running along the bye-pass at Limassol from Berengaria and Episkopi, to bring those without transport to the races. Times of these buses will be published at a later date.

