

# THE BLUE BERET



Tuesday 18th August 1964

Issued by the Information Office of the United Nations Force in Cyprus—0—

No. 18

## I AM IMPRESSED BY THE COURAGE AND IMPARTIALITY OF MY TROOPS

-GENERAL THIMAYYA

At a Press Conference held at Wolseley Barracks, Nicosia, on Friday 14 August, the Commander of UNFICYP, General K.S. Thimayya addressed a large gathering of reporters and photographers.

In his opening remarks he spoke about the situation prevailing throughout the island, the recent cease-fire agreement, the problem in Nicosia and he praised the troops of UNFICYP.

He expressed the view that the whole question in Cyprus appeared to be a matter of fear, where each community was afraid of the other. The minority community had secluded itself within its village groups and was finding its day to day life rather difficult.

The Government of the island took the view that there was no need for this seclusion as it would be permitted to live a normal life.

The fear between the communities had brought about clashes, irrespective of the United Nations Troops. However, members of the United Nations had played an important part in keeping these clashes down to a minimum by interposing themselves, by persuasion, negotiation, and so on.

"Following the unfortunate events over the past week and the action taken by the Security-Council, I have now been directed to supervise the cease-fire. I have assurances," went on General Thimayya, "from both sides that there will be no firing".

The Commander stated that he was not happy with the position in Nicosia and other places where there seem to be firm dividing lines between the two sides. Despite all efforts to stop the firing the situation in Nicosia could not be controlled and General Thimayya said he was very keen to establish a free zone.

Finally in praise of the troops of the United Nations Force in Cyprus the General said:-

"I am impressed by the courage and impartiality of my troops. Every man has conducted himself in the finest traditions of his country and the United Nations in spite of his difficult task and the frustrations which he has to face every day".

### FUNERAL SERVICE FOR DANISH SERGEANT

A funeral service was held at 0800 hours on Tuesday 18 August, at the Danish Camp, Nicosia, for Sergeant Nielsen, who was drowned when swimming in the sea in the early morning of Thursday 13 August.

### MEDIATOR TALKS WITH KYPRIANOU



Mr Sakari Tuomioja (left) U.N. Mediator in Cyprus talking with Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus at the Palais des Nations, in Geneva, on 17 July 1964.

### MEDIATOR FALLS ILL

Ambassador Sakari Tuomioja the United Nations Mediator for Cyprus was taken ill early on the morning of Sunday 16 August at his Geneva residence. He is now under observation at the Hospital Cantonal in Geneva.

His scheduled journey to Athens, Ankara and Nicosia, which was to have begun on the day he fell ill has in consequence been postponed.

### NEW ADC FOR FORCE COMMANDER

On Wednesday, 12 August, Major Ragnar W. Birkenstedt of the Royal Swedish Army, was appointed as ADC to General Thimayya, Commander of UNFICYP.

Major Birkenstedt, whose home town is Nacka, just outside Stockholm, takes over this duty from Captain R. Larsson, also from Sweden.

The new ADC has had previous experience with the United Nations and has met General Thimayya when the General was Chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission in Korea.

From 1953 — 1955 Major Birkenstedt served in Korea. He served as a Observer in both the Lebanon in 1958 and in Palestine 1958—1959.

A wreath was sent from the Force Commander and all ranks of UNFICYP. The Force Commander was represented by the Chief Personnel Officer.

The body was flown back to Denmark after the service.





The BLUE BERET is published by the Information Office of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, (UNFICYP).

Communications, articles or enquiries should be addressed to:—

The Editor

THE BLUE BERET

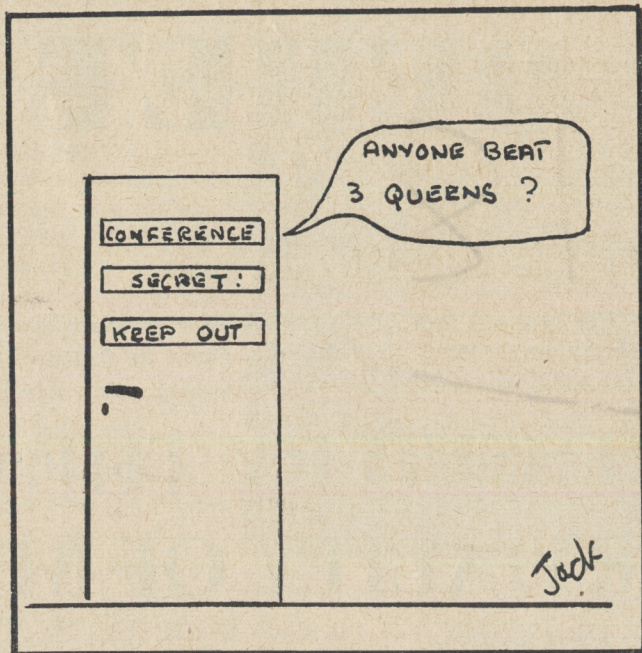
WOLSELEY BARRACKS

HQ UNFICYP

NICOSIA, Cyprus

THAT'S LIFE

by JACK



Jack

SNIPPETS

How to get away from it all.... The following announcement appeared recently in a local publication:—

**LE DRA SWIMMING POOL**  
Snack by the Pool Side  
Swim in Shrinking Water

**Phrase Book:—**  
Please have some whine from Bordeaux.  
Could you trouble to cheque the endearment of the check.

"We have, sir, apples, pears and oranges."  
"I like pears best."  
**CORNIES**  
"What's long and green and points North?"  
"A magnetic cucumber."

"What is brown, has two humps and is found at the North Pole?"  
"A lout camel."

UNITED NATIONS NEWS

CONSENSUS ON CYPRUS SITUATION REACHED BY SECURITY COUNCIL

Following is the consensus of views reached by the Security Council at its meeting of 11 August and accepted by the Council:—

"After hearing the report of the Secretary-General, the statements by the Representatives of Cyprus, Turkey and Greece and by the members of the Council, The Security Council,

1. Notes with satisfaction that the cease-fire is being observed throughout Cyprus;
2. Requests the parties to comply with the resolution of 9 August 1964 in its entirety;
3. Asks all governments to stop all flights over the territory of Cyprus in violation of its sovereignty;
4. Request the Commander of the United Nations Force to supervise the cease-fire and to reinforce units of the Force in the zones which were the theatre of the recent military operations so as to ensure the safety of the inhabitants;
5. Requests all concerned to cooperate with and to assist the Commander of the Force in achieving this purpose."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SECRETARY - GENERAL

The Secretary-General announced on 10 August that the Council's call for an immediate cease-fire was now in effect, and expressed gratification that Cyprus and Turkey had responded positively and without conditions. He stated that he had instructed the United Nations Force Commander in Cyprus to co-operate with all parties to make the cease-fire effective. He had also asked Galo Plaza, his Special Representative, to return to Cyprus promptly.

Because of the present situation, the Secretary-General stated that he did not believe that any useful purpose would be served by submitting a report on the incidents that had occurred in Cyprus since 5 August.

GALO PLAZA RETURNS TO CYPRUS

On the evening of Friday, 14 August, Senor Galo Plaza, the Special Representative in Cyprus of the U.N. Secretary-General, arrived at Nicosia airport.

On his arrival he made a brief statement about the object of his return. He was, he said, deeply concerned at the recent development of the situation in Cyprus and had been following events closely while he was at his home in Ecuador.



The Secretary-General had asked him to return to Cyprus because the task for one man at the head of the mission was too much with all the responsibilities that it carried. With his return the military side of the operation would be controlled by General Thimayya, whilst the political aspects of the mission would be under the direction of Senor Plaza.

The object of the U.N. mission in Cyprus, he said, was to help the Cypriots and to see that there would be no more bloodshed. He hoped for an early settlement and stated that the solution must be a Cyprus solution and a just and lasting one so that in the future the world would no longer have to worry about the problem.

Senor Plaza felt that he could understand the mediterranean people because, being a Latin-American, he was of Spanish origin and by ancestry a mediterranean himself. This made it possible, he said, not to believe in extreme positions.

VIET - NAM

The Council met on 7 August to continue its discussion on a complaint by the United States on "The serious situation created by the deliberate attacks of the Hanoi Regime on United States Naval vessels in international waters".

Jiri Hajek of Czechoslovakia stated that the bombing of North Viet-Nam by the United States was an act of aggression which was not justified by the right of self-defence. Even if attacks by vessels of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam occurred, the United States had already made use of its right to self-defence by repudiating these attacks at sea. The Council should make it clear to the United States that the days of "gun boat and big stick policies" are gone.

Adlai E. Stevenson of the United States said that there was no foundation for the wholly false impression created by the Representative of

SPOTLIGHT ON U.N.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

The international character of the Secretariat is stressed in the Charter, which provides that the Secretary-General and the staff "shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international character of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities."

The Secretary-General and the staff are therefore servants only of the United Nations. On accepting appointment, each staff member subscribes to a solemn oath or declaration to exercise "in all loyalty, discretion and conscience" the functions entrusted to him as a member of the international staff of the United Nations; to discharge those functions from any government or other authority external to the Organisation.

(Continued page 6 column 2)

SWEDISH COMPANY RETURNS TO CAMP FOR SIXTH TIME

During last week the 2nd Company of the Swedish Battalion in UNFICYP moved back into their former position between Kato Pyrgos and Kokkina in North-West Cyprus. They had moved out during the fighting in that area in the previous week. Until their return they took up positions about 10 miles South-East of Zeros, and just North of Evrikou.

The 2nd Company, Commanded by Major Olssen, has had to move out of camp six times already because of trouble in the area.



2 Coy, Swedish Battalion, on parade at their Camp.

"NECTAR OF THE GODS"

Wine tales and history

WINE is as old as civilisation, and no drink, except water and milk, has won such universal commendation through the ages. It is used to perform rites in Churches; to observe memorable occasions; to launch ships; to welcome guests and to inspire the mind. It is a drink of moderation.

Going back through the ages we find that wine is the oldest and most nutritious of beverages that man has invented to keep healthy, promote his amenities and generally increase his span of life on earth.

Wine and civilisation were being linked inseparably as far back even as mythological times. The special assignment from Olympus to Dionysus, the God of Wine, was to instruct man simultaneously in both "the elements of civilisation" and the "cultivation of wine". In Biblical times, it was Noah who chose a vineyard as his first planting. There is evidence of a kind of wine festival taking place in the Euphrates land some 3500 years B.C.

During the Mesolithic Age, some ten to twelve thousand years ago, wine-making was practised. The Egyptians produced the first barley wine (beer) and grapevine well before 4,000 years ago, this was followed by the production of wine in Mesopotamia (Iraq). Later the art of wine-making was passed to the Assyrians and then to the Greeks, who developed it into a fine art.

From the Tigris and Euphrates we see the wine accompanying the westward march of civilisation.

To classical Greece it went, Cyprus and the Mediterranean shore.

Homer speaks about various types of wines, amongst which those of Cyprus were classified as excellent.

From the eastern Mediterranean wine marched westwards to Rome and all over Western Europe.

During the 4th century A.D., when the Roman Empire was dissolved by the Goths and the Vandals, the vineyards were destroyed. Fortunately at this time in the east, Byzantium was still free and so viticulture survived. In the middle of the 8th century, the Arabs conquered all North Africa and Spain and started planting and improving the existing neglected vineyards, which very soon became the most famous in the world.

The vine was planted all over the Old World and wine was loved by the people. As the old proverb says: "A day without wine is a day without sunshine".

Coming down the centuries, we find the grape being cultivated all round the earth, the wine inspiring the soul and minds of all generations.

The vine was first cultivated in Greek countries and the fertile island of Cyprus knew it at the same time. In ancient times Cyprus was known for the richness and fertility of its land. One of the first duties that the inhabitants of Cyprus had carried out, both mentally and manually, was the development of agriculture and in particular the cultivation of vines, wheat and olive-trees.

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HELICOPTER EVACUATES INJURED SWEDE UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

In the late afternoon of Friday 14 August, two members of the Swedish Contingent were involved in an accident near Stavros in the Troodos. Captain Stenbeck was badly injured and needed immediate hospital treatment.

A helicopter was sent by 230 Squadron Detachment RAF to evacuate the Swedish Captain to the Austrian Field Hospital.

Normally helicopters can only land during darkness at the Austrian Field Hospital at Trimithia-Kokkina or the British Military Hospital, Dhakelia. In this case the condition of the injured man was so serious that a helicopter was sent to Stavros. The pilot was Flight Lieutenant Bill McEachern.

The injured man was in a saucer-shaped bowl in a ravine 1,500 feet below the surrounding hills which rise to 4,000 feet. To land on this small area, both sides of which

sloped steeply downwards and were covered with trees, was an extremely difficult undertaking.

Flight Lieutenant McEachern, helped only by the lights from vehicles below and the moon, flew down the edge of the mountain side downwind. As he landed, the helicopter, in relation to the wind, was going backwards!

This landing, difficult in daytime, was executed perfectly. The ends of the rotor blades were found to be only 10 feet away from and 3 feet above the surrounding trees.

Captain Stenbeck was then flown by the helicopter, a Whirlwind Mark 10, to the Austrian Field Hospital.

A Canadian soldier, suffering from appendicitis was evacuated by a helicopter, piloted by Flight Lieutenant Roger Joel of 230 Squadron Detachment RAF, from a position in the Kyrenia Hills during the night of Monday 17 August.



# DENMARK



## Badge of the Danish Contingent in UNFICYP

### GEOGRAPHY

Denmark comprises the peninsula of Jutland, which is an extension of the continent of Europe and 500 islands, of which 100 are inhabited. From one end to the other no Dane lives more than 30 miles or so from the nearest coast. One of the islands, Bornholm, the only rocky island in Denmark, lies "astern" like a ship's boat, in the Baltic. It is said that the population of the world could stand on Bornholm.

In the far north, a neighbour to the North Pole, lies Greenland,

the world's largest island; and the Faroes, a group of islands in the North Atlantic, 18 of them inhabited, also form part of the Kingdom of Denmark.

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy. The population is a little over 4,500,000, or rather more than 100 to the square kilometre, as against 17 in Sweden.

The capital, Copenhagen, has just over 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Denmark has been a member of the United Nations since 1945, and belongs to NATO. At the beginning of 1960 Denmark joined with the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Switzerland and Austria to form the European Free Trade Area (EFTA).

The language of Denmark is quite distinct from English, German, French and other European languages, but has enough in common with Norwegian and Swedish to enable Danes, Norwegians and Swedes when speaking their respective languages to understand one another.

## ESKIMO



An eskimo mother with her child — from Thule, one of the most northerly settlements in Greenland.

## LANDSCAPE

Denmark is a low-lying country, with its highest point, Yding Shovhøj, in East Jutland, 173 metres (568 feet) above sea-level.

## CLIMATE

The weather is fairly wet throughout the year, with a cold winter.

## GREENLAND

The population, 30,621 (1958) is partly Eskimo but is chiefly made up of Greenlanders, Mongoloid - Caucasian cross between Eskimos and Danes. The original occupation of sealing and hunting is still carried on in Northern Greenland, but the majority of the population have gone over to modern fishing (cod, halibut, shrimps) and its associated industries. In Southern Greenland sheep-farming is of some importance.

## THE ICE CAP — 80 PER CENT OF DENMARK'S AREA

Many people think of Denmark as a typically low-lying country of islands and shallow inlets of Greenland as a vast expanse of snow and icy mountains. In actual fact, the 'typical' Danish landscape is the snow-covered ice cap, for it forms 80 per cent of the entire area of the Kingdom. Not many people have seen the ice cap, however, and fewer have crossed it.

The Greenland ice cap measures 1,700,000 square kilometres. This is small compared to the Antarctic ice cap of 14,000,000 square kilometres, but it is the only other major ice cap and the two together account for 98 per cent of the land ice area of the world.

## ECONOMY

Denmark is internationally classed as an agricultural country and in that farm production is vital to the national economy the classification is correct, though only about 16 per cent of the population work on the land.

Agriculture is the largest export industry, mainly bacon and pork.

Fishing has always been an important Danish occupation, and benefits a country which consists of a peninsula and nearly 500 islands, surrounded by many shallow waters ideal for fishing, stocked with many valuable species. Fishing is even more important to the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Although Denmark is deficient in natural resources, the manufacturing industries have expanded rapidly, especially since the Second World War, so that they now occupy a major position in the economy and make a bigger contribution to the national factor income than any other industry.

## THE LITTLE MERMAID



Children all over the world have heard the story of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales and seafarers in all countries are well-wishers and wished godspeed by the Little Mermaid of his home. She keeps watch, in a tiny bronze beauty, at the entrance to Copenhagen.

## RELIGION

Over 95 per cent of the entire Danish nation professes to be members of the Lutheran Church, which is confessionally bound by three symbols of the primitive Christian Confessio Augustana, and the shorter Catechism of Luther.

## THE MONARCHY

The present King of Denmark, Frederick IX, is married to Queen Margrethe, daughter of King Gustav of Sweden. The heir to the throne is Princess Margrethe.

## SHAKESPEARE AND DENMARK

Every year England and the rest of the world are celebrating the anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare. Denmark has a special reason for joining in this celebration — to one of the greatest names in world literature. Shakespeare, the name of the legendary Danish figure has gone round the world and the town and its surroundings that are associated with Shakespeare's drama, everlasting.

## HISTORY

Settlement sites and evidence of nomadic hunters have been found from the last phase of the Old Stone Age (about 10,000 B.C.).

With the Vikings expeditions came, ultimately, Christianity. Its introduction was dictated by King Harald Bluetooth.

Because of Denmark's situation at the junction of the northern seas she occupied a key position at the outlet of the Baltic leading her into contact with the nations of Europe and Scandinavia.

1016 — King Canute of Denmark completed his conquest of England and Southern Norway, after many years of attempts at expansion.

1282 — The King signed a Great Charter establishing an annual parliament to control the King's activities.

1346 — By this date Esthonia had been conquered and Denmark's influence in trade extended as far as Russian areas.

End of 14th Century — The new Danish Empire included Norway, Sweden, Atlantic Islands, the Faroes, Greenland, Iceland and large parts of Finland.

1660 — The end of Dano-Swedish war resulted in Denmark being limited in her influence in Northern Europe and Scandinavia.

1807 — The navy was surrendered to the British and the Danes signed an alliance with Napoleon. The peace which followed the Napoleonic wars left Denmark with only Iceland, Greenland and the Faroes.

1864 — Denmark fought against Bismark's Prussia and Austria. She was totally defeated after a brief but heroic and costly resistance. In the peace treaty she lost not only Holstein but the whole of Slesvig.

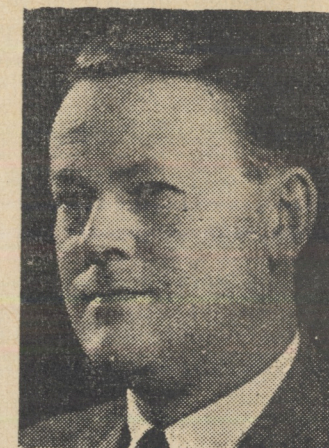
1920 — The Danish plebiscite took place in which North Slesvig voted to return to Denmark while South Slesvig voted to remain with Germany.

1940-45 — Germany occupied Denmark.

1945 — Became a member of the United Nations.

1949 — Joined NATO.

## PRIME MINISTER



Jens Otto Krag.

## GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

### Central Government

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy. The absolute monarchy was abolished and parliamentary democracy introduced by the Constitution of June 5, 1849. Most of the provisions of this Constitution are still in force, but it has been revised four times, most recently on June 5, 1953.

The constitution declares that the legislative power is vested jointly in the King and the Government, the executive power in the King, and the judicial in the courts.

It also declares that the King holds the supreme authority in all national affairs and exercises it through his Ministers, who are thus agents of the Crown the real holders of the executive power.

The ministers are also the supreme administrative heads of their respective Ministries. Most of these consist of a single department whose chief is directly responsible to the Minister. But a few comprise several departments, the largest being in the Ministry of Finance.

### Administrative Divisions

Denmark is divided into 22 counties, forming 25 country districts, exclusive of the Faroes and Greenland.

### Greenland

Down to 1953, Greenland was governed as a colony. In the 1953 Constitution, however, it was accorded the status of a fully integrated part of the Kingdom of Denmark, returning two members to the parliament.

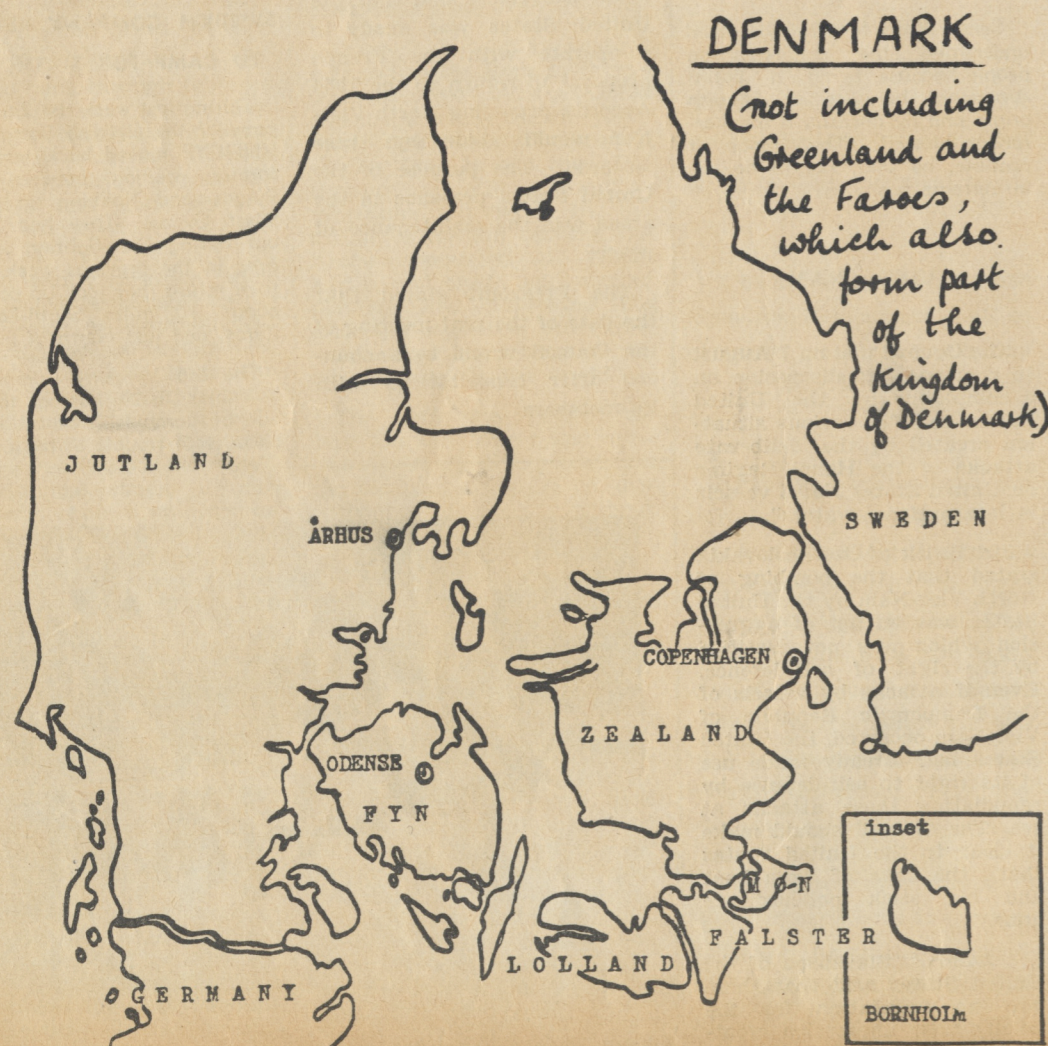
### Faroe Islands

The Faroes have belonged to the Kingdom of Denmark since 1380 and formed a Danish county down to 1948. Regardless of a certain amount of special legislation, this county was equal in status with other counties. Home rule for the Faroes was introduced in 1948.

## COPENHAGEN



Copenhagen Town Hall, architect Martin Nyrop, was built between 1902 - 1916. Some of the details derive from medieval between 1892 - 1905. Some of the details derive from medieval Renaissance. The height of the tower is 362 feet.





**ASSYRIAN, EGYPTIAN AND PERSIAN DOMINATION (8th - 6th Century B.C.)**

THE rise of the Assyrian Empire began in 745 B.C., and brought in turn the conquest of Damascus, Tyre, Cyprus and finally the whole of Egypt.

The surrender of seven kings of Cyprus (707 or 709 B.C.,) is recorded on a stele erected at Kitium and now in the Berlin Museum.

In this inscription, as in other Assyrian records, Cyprus is given the name Yethana or Atnana. (Various passages of the Old Testament dating from about this time mention Cyprus under the name Kittim).

**SPOTLIGHT ON UN INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT**

(Continued from Page 3)

**EGYPT TAKES CONTROL**

Assyrian ascendancy was short-lived, and the break-up of the empire culminated in the capture of Nineveh by the Medes and Babylonians in 621 B.C. Subsequently Egypt came to the fore. The Pharaoh Hophra (588 - 569 B.C.) defeated the combined forces of Cyprus and Phoenicia in a sea battle, but the political conquest of the island was left to his successor Ahmose II (569 - 525 B.C.).

Culturally the period following the end of the Assyrian domination is one of the richest in Cyprus' history. Egyptian influence is evident especially in the case of sculpture, and sculptures of a large size were produced for the first time. Pottery was now decorated with rich oriental motives. From this time also dates the famous "Kypria" (epic songs), attributed to Stasinus, as well as a quantity of lyric poetry including hymns to various gods and heroes.

In commerce, relations became closer with Syria, Palestine and Anatolia as well as with Greek countries. The closest connections were established with the island of Rhodes, from where most of the Cyprus pottery was exported and many Cypriots went to settle.

**PERSIA DOMINANT**

In the sixth century B.C. Persia rose to be the dominant power in the eastern Mediterranean. The kings of Cyprus submitted to the "Great King" of Persia, probably immediately following the fall of Sardes in 546. The kings were allowed to retain their autonomy, but were obliged to pay tribute to the Persian king and place their military forces at his disposal.

The next two hundred years saw the island split between allegiance to Persia on the one hand and Athens on the other. The mainstay of allegiance to Persia were the Phoenician settlers who now, for the first time, occupied cities in the interior of the island such as Tamassos and Idalion (Nicosia).

In appointing the staff the Secretary-General is guided by the Charter provision that the most important consideration is the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. The importance of having staff members from as many different countries as possible must also be taken into account.

The Offices of the Secretary-General consist of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Office of the Controller, the Office of Personnel and the Offices of the Under-Secretaries for Special Political Affairs.

In addition, the Secretariat is organized into a number of principal administrative units, each headed by an Under-Secretary or official of equivalent rank. Three of the units are Departments, each serving a principal representative organ of the United Nations. They are: the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. There are also the Office of Public Information, the Office of Conference Services, the Office of General Services and the United Nations Office at Geneva.

The international civil service which is the Secretariat provides the administrative and technical services required for the proper functioning of the General Assembly, the Councils, the International Court of Justice, and the committees and commissions established by those and other organs, and it renders assistance, as necessary, to governments which are members of the representative bodies.

**SUCCESSFUL LIFT FOR WOLSELEY AERIAL**



At the beginning of the lift

**A**N aerial for the UNFICYP Civilian Police was successfully lifted at Wolseley Barracks, Nicosia, at 0615 hours on Tuesday 11 August, by a helicopter of 230 Squadron Detachment, RAF.

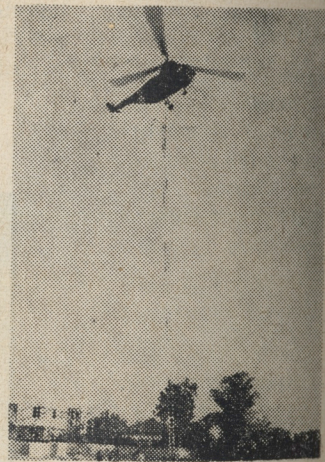
The aerial consisting of sections and measuring 105 feet was laid along the ground. The helicopter, a Whirlwind, Mk 10, piloted by Flight Lieutenant Mike Forrest, picked up one end until the aerial was vertical. It was then lifted high above the ground and carried to the aerial site near the Headquarters of the UNFICYP Civilian Police.

The aerial was talked in by Flight Lieutenant Roger Joel and the Ground Marshall and Corporal Williamson of the Royal Air Force Regiment; both members of the Detachment, which is normally based in Germany, but came to Cyprus on an emergency posting in February this year.

Planning and supervising the whole operation were Senor Gonzalo Menendez from Guatemala, who was detached by UN HQ from United Nations Trust Supervisional Organisation (UNTSO) in Palestine and is the Chief Communications Officer, and Senor Abelardo Santos from Columbia, the Radio Supervisor in UNFICYP.

The object of the 650 pound aerial, which both receives and transmits, is to contact UNFICYP Civilian Police Headquarters and mobile patrols all over the island.

Of the approximately 5,400 staff members, some 3,400 are on duty at United Nations European Office in Geneva and at other offices away from Headquarters. In addition, there are in the field nearly 1,100 United Nations technical assistance experts.



Aerial being carried to its site

Lifting the aerial by helicopter, which took about 10 minutes, saved approximately 6 days labour and a considerable amount of manpower.

The co-operation of the Royal Signals of the British Contingent of UNFICYP was a great factor towards success as they were responsible for the assembling of the sections into a mast and the co-ordination of lift positioning.

As far as is known this is the first time, in a United Nations operation, that an aerial mast has been put up by this method.

**ST. BARNABAS MONASTERY**

THE original monastery was built on this site following the miraculous discovery there of the remains of St. Barnabas 400 years after his death.

Barnabas was born of Jewish parents in nearby Salamis, and was educated in Jerusalem where he embraced the teachings of Christ. Returning to Salamis he propagated these teachings and as a result was put to death by his compatriots.

His murderers left his body in a swamp, intending to return at midnight to recover it, and after weighting it with a stone to throw it into the sea. Thus, it was hoped, the Christians would forget about Barnabas and his teachings.

But some of Barnabas' pupils, who had been observing the assassins, took the body away and buried it in an underground cave west of Salamis, under a carob tree, placing on his chest the copy of St. Matthew's Gospel which he had carried with him.

Finding out what had happened, the Jews pursued these pupils as far as the Paraskovi caves of Nicosia, but lost track of them and returned to Salamis.

Barnabas' pupils left from Karavostassi Harbour for Egypt where Mark, the cousin of Barnabas, wrote his Gospel and founded the Church of Alexandria.

No-one in Cyprus then knew where the body of Barnabas was to be found, and its existence was not revealed until 432 years later in a dream to Bishop Anthemios, who subsequently ordered the opening of the grave. And there they found the body of St. Barnabas, identified beyond doubt by the Gospel of St. Matthew lying on his chest.

With great joy the bishop went to Constantinople, where he presented the body to the Emperor Zeno. In return the Emperor granted the independence of the Church of Cyprus as well as the necessary money to build a monastery where the body of Barnabas had been found.

The monastery was built in 477, but was burned by the Saracens, the destroyers of Constantia, in 648.

The monastery as it is today was built by Archbishop Philotheos in 1756.



Father Stephanos, the youngest of three brother monks at St. Barnabas Monastery, painting an icon outside the monastery's church.



**FINNISH CONTINGENT**

**NEWS IN SWEDISH**

Ledra Palacen uima-altaalla oleet suomalaiset sammuttivat tuli palon, jonka turkkilaiset, leikkiläisiä ihmisiä, olivat syyttäneet. Kreikkalainen reporteri kertoo kuitenkin tanskalaisten tehneen tämän hyvän työn, ja kaiken lisäksi, että paikalla joku olisi vielä haavoittunut turkkilaisten ampumista luodeista. Pulteri, joka sammutti tulipalon ja heristi turkkilaisille nyrkkiään, muutakaan ei uimahoussuissa paljon voi tehdä, ei haavoittunut, eikä joutunut ammunan kohteeksi, mutta ei myöskin haavousssa paljon voi tehdä, ei

haavoittunut, eikä joutunut ammunan kohteeksi, mutta ei myöskään nähnyt tanskalaisia mailla ei halmella. Tästä kaikesta näemme, että lehdistö on melkoinen mahti. Napoleon oli oikeassa tässäkin asiassa. Nu i medlet på augusti tycker man sig förmärka, att det blivit något svalare om dagen. I juli visade termometern över 40 grader, men nu är den nere i ung. 35 grader och man kan förmärka en något större aktivitet hos mannarna eller kanske de blivit vanare med klimatet nu. Det politiska klima-

tet här har däremot blivit hetare och FN har nu att göra allt vad de förmår för att lyckas i sin uppgift att bevara freden på Cypern. Strax efter Vietnam-striderna blosade det upp, liksom en efterdyning, strider här med flygangrepp, vilket visar hur spånt läget hela tiden varit och är. För det fredsbevarande arbetet krävs det ytterligare ansträngningar av FN:s militära och civila chefer att bevara vapenvilan och hindra att befolkningen råkar ut för ett blodbad.

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO FORCE**

Greece, on 11 August, contributed 500,000 U.S. dollars to the cost of UNFICYP for the second three month period of its Mandate. Greece stated that in making the contribution it wished to re-affirm its belief in the efforts of UNFICYP and the United Nations Mediator towards the final solution of Cyprus.



## BLACK GOLD IN CYPRUS

THE Carob tree — an evergreen — is usually found on the seaward slopes of hills. In Cyprus there are over 2,000,000 of these trees making them more numerous even than the olive tree.

The fruit of the tree — the carob pod, inside which is a bean — is coloured green in early summer and the pods hang down from the branches in clusters. Later the pods turn red and then black and a honey-like gum drips from them. As the carob plays such an important part in the Cyprus economy — coming high on the list of main exports — the fruit of the carob tree is often called "Black Gold". About 40,000 tons of carob pod are exported each year.

The rose-coloured wood of the tree is hard and is therefore ideal for the manufacture of agricultural tools and the hubs of cart-wheels.

The carob pod is used both for human and animal consumption. Carobs from Cyprus were eaten by the Russians in the Tzarist period during the fasts laid down by the Orthodox Church.

From the beans inside the pod is extracted a gum, which is used throughout the world for many purposes including the production of face-cream.

The harvesting of carobs is carried out during the summer and is beginning in Cyprus now. The villagers armed with long sticks knock the carobs to the ground by hitting the branches. The pods are collected in baskets, loaded onto donkeys and carried back into the villages to be weighed and packed ready for export.

Cyprus carob trees are closely connected with St. Barnabas, the founder of the Cyprus Church, for the remains of St. Barnabas were discovered in 477 A.D., underneath a carob tree.

## CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION

(BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH)

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UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME

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

Monday	Swedish Programme
Tuesday	Canadian Programme
Wednesday	Finnish Programme
Thursday	Irish Programme
Friday	English Programme
Saturday	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.

# NEWS IN FINNISH



**Pataljoonan Yleisurheilumestaruuskilpailut** oli alunperin tarkoitus pitää kuluvalle viikolla, mutta sattuneesta syystä ne on jouduttu siirtämään toistaiseksi. Elämme toivossa että ennen syyskuun loppua saadaan nähdä kuka on se haka missäkin lajissa.

**Pöytätenniscup** on myös alulaan ja vähän puheet vaikuttavat siltä että sen voittaja voi löytyä ennemmin hengelliseltä kuin sotilaalliselta rintamalta.

**Vaihto** vastualueesta tapahtui toisen ja neljännen komppanian kesken viime sunnuntain tiimoilla. Monet saattavat olettaa että toinen komppania ottaa nyt aurinkoa

Kykkon kankailla mutta todellisuudessa heillä lienee muitakin hommia.

**Eri Ohjelmat** lähetetään Kyproksen radiossa suomalaisen ohjelman aikana keskiviikkona sekä tällä viikolla että ensi viikolla. Tästä lähtien saamme siis yhden toviomusohjelman Suomesta viikkoa kohti.

Kun kuuluisa Napolen Bonaparte tuli jostakin taistelusta, hän kertoi lehtimiehille pelkäävänsä enemmää paria lehtimiestä kun 50.000 pistintä. (Järkevä heppu.) Jostakin syystä näyttää nyt siltä että kaikesta informationsta huolimatta lehdistöllä kotona Suomessa on aivan virheellinen käsitys oloistamme täällä. Kukaan lehtimies ei ole katsonut aiheelliseksi kertoa lukojoilleen esim. Kyproksen hintatasosta mitään. Tosiasiassahan Kypro hintatasossa vastaa korkealle kehittyntä teollisuusmaata. Ja jos olemme oikein tarkkoja niin esim. Saksassa ja Ranskassa saa nuoren terveen naisen paljon halvemmalla kuin Nikosiassa.

Lehdistöstä vielä puhuttaessa, on kummallista havaita, että viime

valtiollisissa vaaleissa isänmaallissimman puolueen pää-äänenkannattaja repostelee asioita otsakkeella "Kypros pataljoonan rahan himo". Tässä jutustelussaan se käsittelee mandollista pestirahaamme. Suomen lehdistön kannanottoja juuri nyt ja lähi tulevaisuudessa ei kuitenkaan saa ottaa kuoleman vakavasti, sillä kotona valmistaudutaan kunnallisvaaleihin, ja me jokainenhan tiedämme, että vaalien alla puhutut ja kirjoitetut jutut eivät kestä keskitalven kelmeitä auringonvaloa.

Päivänä muutamana tuli käteemme Tanskalainen päivälehti Politiken, jonka etusivuilla komeilla kissankokokoisin kirjaimin kerrontaa tanskalaisten urhoollisuudesta vihreällä linjalla. Tanskalaiset ovat varmasti urhoollisia, mutta viime ammunnan aikoina heillä

## FOOTBALL

### British beat Irish 3-2.

At a football match packed with thrills the MT Troop of the British Contingent beat the Irish guard detachment 3-2 at the military headquarters of UNFICYP in the evening of Sunday 16 August.

The guards who are on duty at the headquarters arranged the match with the M.T. Troop one evening over a glass of beer.

The match was exciting from the kick-off to the last whistle. At half-time the British were on the run trailing 0-2 to the Irish team.

In the second half the British forward line went into the attack and equalized.

By the end of the match they had put another shot through the posts to make the score 3-2 in their favour.

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## FOR YOUR LISTENING RADIO BROADCASTS

All times are local

### SHORT WAVE

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

### MEDIUM WAVE

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