

THE BLUE BERET

Tuesday 25th August 1964



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No. 19

UNFICYP Help to Ease Economic Restrictions

ON Tuesday 18 August there began a series of negotiations between representatives of the Government of Cyprus and UNFICYP on the question of easing the economic situation of Turkish Cypriots in certain areas.

Representing UNFICYP were Senor Galo Plaza, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, General K.S. Thimayya, UNFICYP Commander and Senor Alejandro Flores, Senior Political Adviser. Representing the government were President Makarios, Mr. R. Solomides, Minister of Finance, Mr. A. Araouzos, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. T. Papadopoulos, Minister of Labour and Social Insurance.

Attention was focussed on several Turkish Cypriot communities, particularly in Ktima, Kokkina, Limnitis and Nicosia. It was understood that certain humanitarian aspects of the situation should be put into the hands of the International Red Cross, with full backing and assistance of UNFICYP.

The water supply in Ktima has now been turned on again in view of the serious danger to health. The Cyprus government agreed to re-establish the water supply after Senor Galo Plaza undertook the responsibility to find a way for the settlement of the bill for future water consumption.

An amount of kerosene was allowed into the Turkish Cypriot sector of Nicosia.

A further meeting to discuss arrangements for easing the economic restrictions affecting the Turkish Community in Nicosia was held on Thursday 20 August.

President Makarios declared that it would be agreed that the Red Cross, with the full co-operation of UNFICYP, would advise the government on the periodical essential requirements of the population and would make arrangements to transport these supplies into the Turkish Cypriot quarter.

The first truck-load of supplies for the Turkish Cypriots in the Kokkina area arrived without any trouble on Saturday 22 August.

The President indicated that the government did not intend to interrupt water, fuel, electricity and telephone services in Nicosia's Turkish Cypriot quarter, and that suitable amounts of kerosene for bakeries and home cooking would be allowed to enter the area.

Another meeting to detail the implementation of arrangements was held amongst representatives of the government, the Red Cross and UNFICYP.

FINNISH CHAPLAIN GENERAL ON VISIT

The Finnish Chaplain General, Toivo Laitinen, who is the highest church official in the service of the Finnish Army arrived last Sunday 23 August at Nicosia airport. He came with the Finnish supply flight which flies in every fortnight.

The Chaplain will stay in Cyprus until Thursday 27 August. During his time here he will visit each Company of the Finnish Contingent of UNFICYP and have talks with the soldiers. He will also take the opportunity of seeing some of the historical places on the island.

On Wednesday 26th August at 1830 hours he will conduct a service for the Finnish soldiers at St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral in Nicosia.

Chaplain General Laitinen was born at Suomussalmi in North-Finland in 1905. He graduated from high school in 1924. In 1928 he was ordained a minister. In 1929 he continued his studies in Hungary with the help of a scholarship. Then he worked until 1943 as a minister in North-Finland. After that time he became Leader of Seurakuntatyön (Organ co-ordinating the ideas and the activity of the Church of Finland).

In 1953 he received his doctor's degree and in 1956 was appointed Chaplain General by the President of the Republic of Finland.

Chaplain General Laitinen is known as a good-hearted man and a strong leader of ecclesiastical work.

VISIT OF CHIEF OF DANISH ARMY STAFF

MAJOR General Blixen Krone-Moeller, Chief of Army Staff of Denmark, accompanied by his ADC, Major A.L. Nielson, visited the Danish Contingent of UNFICYP from 18 August until 21 August.

Maj Gen Krone-Moeller arrived at Nicosia airport in the evening of Tuesday 18 August and was met by Colonel Boysen, the Commander of the Danish Contingent.

The following day, the Chief of the Danish Army Staff inspected the HQ of the Danish Contingent at the Ledra Palace Hotel. He then visited 'E' Company at Paphos Gate and 'C' Company at Famagusta Gate, who are carrying out duties along the cease-fire line in Nicosia walled city.

He met the Commander and senior officials of UNFICYP and visited the Danish Civilian Police at the Saray Hotel.

On Thursday 20 August he completed his tour of the Danish Contingent by flying to 'A' Company at Ayia Irini and 'E' Company at Louroujina in the Larnaca area.

After lunch at Elizabeth Camp he inspected 'A' Company in the Pedieos area and 'D' Company near the Ledra Palace.

Major General Krone-Moeller left Nicosia airport on the morning of Friday 21 August.

The members of the Danish Contingent wish to convey their gratitude to those who offered their sympathy on the recent death of Sgt Nielsen.

SWEDISH HEADQUARTERS MOVED

The Headquarters of the Swedish Contingent, previously at Xeros, was moved to the school of the Cyprus Mines Corporation at Skouriotissa on Sunday 9 August.

However this was only a temporary move as the school opens at the beginning of September.

It is planned that the Headquarters will eventually be located in a hotel building in the village of Kakopetria.

FLICKERY FLIES FLY IN

ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS GROUPS IN SWEDEN, "THE FLICKERY FLIES", IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN CYPRUS ON THURSDAY 27th AUGUST.

The entertainment group, which has already been to the West Indies and South America, is coming to Cyprus to give evening shows to the Swedish Contingent and other members of the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

In charge of the 'Flickery Flies', which is temporarily employed by the Swedish Army, is Major Bertil Strindberg from the Military Personnel Branch of the Swedish Army in Stockholm.

Members of the group all have the rank of Second Lieutenant.

To bring back memories of pleasant evenings is crooner Tosse Bark, helped by Oscar Rundquist, who can play 50 different instruments — "not all at the same time" says Major Strindberg. To entertain the Gaelic members of the Force, Rundquist is bringing with him a bagpipe.

Pretty 16-year-old Eva Osterberg, said to be the youngest Second Lieutenant ever, also stars in the bill. What part she plays in the group has not been stated.

To complete the ensemble is Alan Johansson and Brita Borg.

Performances planned to date are shows for the Swedish troops at their outposts. It is also hoped that the group will perform for the Greek Cypriots at Kato Pyrgos and for the Turkish Cypriots in Kokkina.

Other contingents of UNFICYP will have a chance of watching "The Flickery Flies" at evenings arranged with the Danish and Finnish Contingents.

Having given entertainment to U.N. soldiers and helped to relieve the burden of arduous and difficult duties, the group is expected to leave Cyprus on Thursday, 10 September.



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

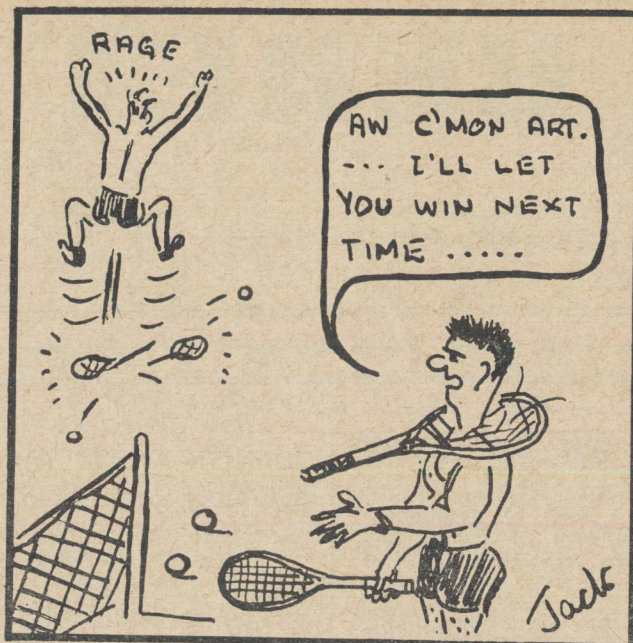
WOLSELEY BARRACKS

HQ UNFICYP

NICOSIA Cyprus

THAT'S LIFE

by JACK



"NECTAR OF THE GODS" WINES TALES AND HISTORY

The original development of the island's fertility is lost in the depths of pre-historic ages. Stassinus in his "Cypriot epic songs" mentions the myth of Anius, who had three daughters. Ino, Spermo and Elaid. Each had the magic power to produce incessantly, wine, wheat and oil, respectively. This myth found its perfect application in the fertility of the country of the Cypriot epic poet.

The ancient geographer Strabo, (65 B.C. - 23 A.D.) who praised the richness and fertility of the Cypriot land and wrote:

"It is rich in wine and oil and uses home grown wheat." During "Aphrodisia" public feasts took place annually at Paphos in honour of the Great Goddess and an excessive use of wine was made. Wine was also one of the special offerings and most valuable presents at the Altar of Aphrodite. It was logical then that Dionysus, the King of Nature, Mirth, Vineyards, Wine and Drunkenness should be worshipped with Aphrodite. The feasts in honour of Dionysus (Roman Bacchus) was also a worship of grapes.

The Cypriot vines were known in ancient times not only for their wine, but for their size. On the coins of ancient Paphos, grapes are depicted with big stones, and the ladder leading to the

roof of the temple of Minerva, at Ephesus, was made of a single trunk of vine. Even today there are village houses, the yards of which are covered only with one vine. Agronius mentions that the grapes produced by the vines of Cyprus were bigger than those in any other country.

Similarly the reputation of Cyprus wines was spread in ancient countries, which Pliny (23-79 A.D.) considered as the best among foreign wines. In an ancient Greek epigram someone satisfies his thirst by drinking "Cypriot Godlike drink" and Sineus mentions a kind of Cypriot wine that he calls "most delicate." Also Dioskourides talks about the "Katorchitis" wine which was made in Cyprus, and he goes on to detail its manufacture.

There is much evidence that Cypriot wines were highly appreciated among ancient peoples and it was exported on a large scale to the East and West. It is sufficient to think that for many years Cypriots ruled the seas and vines had become one of the objects and powers of sea rule. The exportation of Cypriot wines continued until the Roman dynasty when the demand for Cypriot wines abroad was so great and the Cypriots became so wealthy that many became renowned for their luxurious and fastidious way of life. The Romans themselves confess that they became civilized only when they imitated, apart from the customs and the habits they found in the Greek countries, the wine which conquered conquerors. When Anthony, who considered himself the personification of Bacchus, wanted to offer a valuable

present to Cleopatra, gave her Cyprus. What better present! It was Cyprus that sent the sweetest and strongest wines to Egypt for the famous symposiums of the lovers immortalized by Shakespeare.

We have seen that the cultivation of vines and the wine industry are ancient traditions in the Island. Saint Jerome called Cyprus "a flourishing vine" and Saint Gregory said that "Cyprus wines are better than those of the whole of the world so the sages love for wine is greater than his love for women."

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DANISH MINISTER OF JUSTICE VISITS DANISH TROOPS

The Danish Minister of Justice Hans Haekkerup, on an official visit to Israel, stayed a few days in Cyprus to visit members of the Danish Contingent serving in UNFICYP.

Mr. Haekkerup arrived at Nicosia airport on Friday night, 7 August.

The Minister of Justice visited the company camps and platoon positions and was able to see the Danish soldiers carrying out their duties along the cease-fire line in Nicosia. He saw them on patrol and in their observation posts.

After his brief stay Mr. Hans Haekkerup left Cyprus for Israel on Monday, 10 August.

MEDIUM FOR CYPRUS

AMONG certain sections of the soldiery in UNFICYP there seems to be a movement favouring the appointment of a medium to solve the Cyprus problem.

To get away from it all soldiers who have been unable to get "down town" for a social get together have frequently turned to magic for relaxation.

Not so long ago a seance meeting was held amongst a group of 8 soldiers, in their barrack room.

Seated round a table the soldiers stared at a circle of pieces of paper, each with a letter of the alphabet printed on it. In the centre of the table was a shoe-polish tin.

The lights were shaded and the night air was warm and heavy with the searching thoughts of the seated eight.

A low voice droned. "Are you there? We want to ask you something. Are you listening? Can you hear us? How long are we going to be in Cyprus?"

The questioner placed his finger on the tin and the voice repeated "How long are we going to be in Cyprus?"

At that moment a capricious gust of wind came through the window, raised the paper and threw the pieces into confusion. Fearing that the ghosts had really appeared the sitters fled in panic, diving under beds and disappearing into wardrobes, leaving the medium panic stricken and bewildered!

SWEDISH ELECTIONS

Elections of representatives of the people to the government of Sweden are held every four years. Elections fall this year, and voting lasts for one month beginning 20 September.

In co-operation with the Swedish Embassy in Cyprus, the members of the Swedish Contingent will be able to vote at any time during a period of one month from Friday 21 September.

In each Company one officer will be appointed for making the necessary arrangements for voting. The voter puts a mark against the person he chooses and drops the paper into a sealed ballot box. The box will be sent to Sweden for the counting of votes.

UNITED NATIONS NEWS

SECRETARY GENERAL'S PRESS CONFERENCE CYPRUS

At the Secretary General's press conference held at United Nations HQ on Thursday 20th August, the Secretary General warned that if further financial support for the UN Force in Cyprus was not forthcoming in the immediate future, the Force would have to be withdrawn even before 27 September when its present mandate expired. He said that even if all existing pledges were met — and he indicated that this was far from the case as yet — there would remain a gap of some two million dollars between the funds available and the estimated 12,730,000 dollars cost of the operation for the six months for which it has been authorised. Noting that, by the 26th of this month, the Force would have been in existence for five of the six months, he said it was essential that "action be taken immediately" to get more support if withdrawal of the Force was to be avoided.

This week the Federal Republic of Germany contributed 500,000 dollars towards the cost of maintaining the Force during its second three-month period in the island.

U Thant said that the U.N. mediation effort in Cyprus had suffered a "cruel reverse" when the Mediator, Sakari Tuomioja, was suddenly stricken when about to start a new round of talks. Tuomioja suffered a stroke last Sunday in Geneva. This blow, came at a time when, at long last, there was a ray of hope and encouragement that a lasting solution to the Cyprus problem might be worked out. Latest communications from Tuomioja, he said, had indicated that his mediation efforts were gaining momentum and offered a hope which had been completely non-existent a month or two ago. The Secretary-General said that as yet he had made no move to appoint either an acting Mediator or a new Mediator although he would take such steps as future developments might require to ensure that the mediation effort would go forward. Meantime, he said, he had asked Pier Spinelli, the Head of the U.N. Observation Mission in the Yemen, to return to Geneva temporarily to oversee the office and staff of the Mediator.

The following statement was issued on the condition of Mr. Tuomioja, in Geneva on 20th August. "The improvement continues both as regards breathing and nervous syst-



em." The statement was signed by Professor Aloys Werner and Dr. Edouard Loizeau.

On Cyprus itself, he said, there was greater cooperation than heretofore between the Government and the U.N. The improvement in conditions and relaxation on the island would provide an improved climate for mediation. The Secretary-General was asked whether the U.N. Force had not been humiliated at times by the defiance it had met with, and if it could continue to be effective without using force. He replied that the U.N. Force in Cyprus had not been authorised by the Security Council to use force, as had the U.N. Force in the Congo under certain circumstances. In this connection, U. Thant noted that when the U.N. Force in the Congo had used force there had been an uproar in certain quarters. And those who then protested, he said, are now the ones urging that the U.N. use force in Cyprus.

UN OFFICIALS KILLED IN CONGO

The Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Operation in the Congo has informed the Secretary-General that Francois Preziosi, of France, representative of the High Commissioner for Refugees in Bukavu, Congo (Leopoldville), and Jean Plique, also of France, International Labour Office Expert on Integrated Rural Community Development, were killed on 17 August while performing their duties in Kivu in the Congo. They were killed while on a visit to the Tutsi Refugee Camp at Nya-Kalonge, 80 kilometres north west of Bukavu. The two officers had played an important part in arranging for the resettlement in the Congo of Tutsis who had left Rwanda as a result of disturbed conditions there.

The Secretary-General was asked if he did not think the supply of United States aircraft to the Congo was a violation of U.N. resolutions regarding military aid to the

Congo. He said that, so long as the U.N. maintained a Force in the Congo, member states had been asked not to supply military aid except through the U.N., but he did not consider that those parts of the resolutions on the Congo still applied now that the U.N. Force was withdrawn and only a civilian operation was being maintained.

The Secretary-General also expressed continuing concern over the financial crisis facing the United Nations as a result of the refusal of some members to pay for much peace-keeping costs as those incurred in the Congo and Middle East. Both the Soviet Union and France are among those who, on various political and legal grounds have argued that they do not consider themselves liable for these costs. U Thant recalled that, on his recent visits to Moscow, Paris and Washington, he had discussed this issue but had found no change in the attitudes of the three governments. The United States has insisted that, in accordance with the charter, any member falling more than two years in arrears in its payments to the U.N. must automatically lose its vote in the General Assembly. Last year, the Assembly set up a committee of twentyone members to consider ways of meeting the problem of financing the U.N. peace-keeping operations. The Secretary-General said he very much hoped this committee would meet soon, perhaps early in September. He said he did not think it was for him, as Secretary-General, to come up with proposals for a formula, at least at this stage.

But, he said, if the deadlock persisted he might have to come up with proposals just before the opening of the General Assembly Session, scheduled for November 10.

SOUTH EAST ASIA

U Thant reiterated his conviction that the situation in South-East Asia was deteriorating and that the solution could be found only through political negotiation.

UNEF COMMANDER FALLS ILL

In mentioning the sudden stroke suffered by the U.N. Mediator, the Secretary General stated that U.N. peace-keeping efforts had suffered another blow when General Paiva Chaves, the Commander of UNEF, had a stroke last Tuesday. The General, he said, was in a very serious condition. "We are hoping against hope that both these men will

recover", he declared, "for their own sakes and because we sorely need their valuable services".

37th Meeting of Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council concluded its 37th session in Geneva last weekend with a call for a concerted effort to publicize and arouse popular interest in the economic, social and humanitarian work of the United Nations. The Council President, Sir Ronald Walker, said in his closing address that the Council should be the principal aid of the General Assembly in promoting a balanced programme of economic and social development. This role, he said, would be strengthened by the Assembly's decision to enlarge the Council to ensure more equitable geographic distribution. Before adjourning, the Council adopted a number of resolutions aimed at helping developing nations. It called for intensified efforts to carry out the Freedom-From-Hunger campaign; welcomed pledges by governments and private sources towards the establishment of a United Nations Training and Research Institute and appealed for additional money; and it established a U.N. Disaster Fund.

NEWS IN FINNISH

Pataljoonan Yleisurheilumestaruuskilpailut käynnistettiin viime viikon lopulla. Alukarsintojen perusteella oli kuhunkin lajiin kelpuutettu 6 - 7 osanottajaa. Huomioonottaen kilpailukentän heikkouden olivat a lopputulokset hyviä. 100 metrin juoksussa tuli pataljoonan mestariksi jääk. Seppo Siivonen ajalla 11.6. Kaikki kuusi ensimmäistä mahtuivat 4 kymmenosasekunnin marginaalille ja sijoittuivat seuraavassa järjestyksessä: Strandman 5 JK, Ventilä 1 JK, Horppu EK, Hietala 1 JK ja Kokko HK.

Kaksinkertaiseksi pataljoonan mestariksi selvisi jo ensimmäisenä päivänä kilpailuissa jääk. Timo Korpikokko 1 JK:sta. Pituushypyn voittotulos oli 655 ja kuulan 14.02. Pituushypyn parhaat olivat Pöllänen 5 JK 607, Hietala 1 JK 603. Seuraavat sijat saivat Strandman 5 JK ja Horppu EK. Kuulantyönössä sijoittuivat Korpikokon jälkeen Tammi 3 JK 13.77, Loukkaanhuhta HK 13.62.

Ensimmäinen JK oli mestaruuskilpailuihin tullut jo ensimmäisenä päivänä voittomieheksi ja innokkaimpana voittohenkeä oli kannustamassa komppanianpäällikkö. Viidestä ensipäivän lajista voitti 1 JK kaikkiaan kolme mestaruutta. Kolmannen lajimestaruuden toi yksikköön jääk. Väinö Ventilä voittaten 800 metrin juoksun ylivoimaisesti. ajalla 2.01.5. Myös toinen tila meni 1 JK:n kersantti Rinkelön nimiin. Muut loppuunjuosheet olivat Sinkkonen 5 JK, Kokko HK ja Mehtonen EK.

(Continued Page 6 Col. 4)

FINLAND

LANDSCAPE

In Finland's natural world, extreme age and green youth come into direct contact. Side by side with ancient substances and features going back to the earliest periods of the earth's evolution, are quite young formations which geologically speaking, were born only yesterday and to-day by the ice age, 10,000 years ago.

The land is low-lying and spacious landscapes open up past wooded hillocks. The far horizon is almost level or gently undulating.

But, taken in detail, the surface of the country is knobby and rough, broken and constantly varied. The hollows of the earth's surface filled with water have made Finland a country of thousands of lakes. The endless alternation of land and water is indeed the most characteristic feature of the Finnish landscape. Besides lakes there are also many forests and swamps.

Day and Night

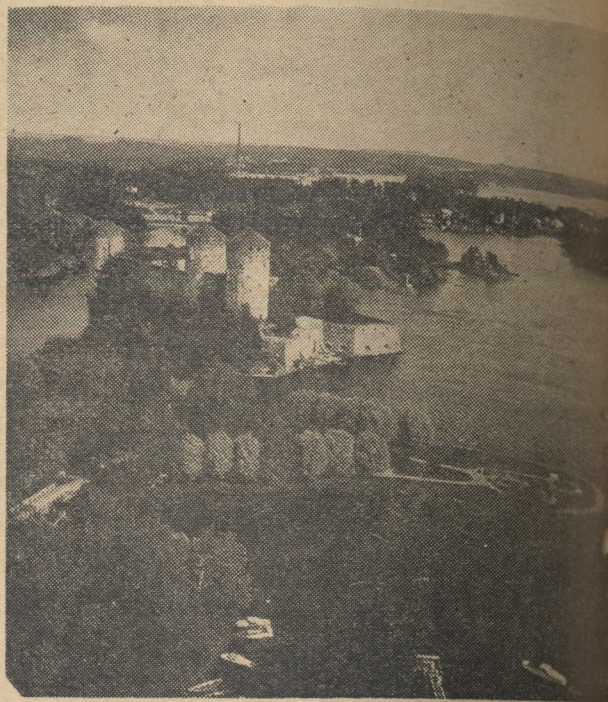
The seasonal changes are very striking.

In North Finland during the mid-summer period the sun shines all day and night. Rovaniemi has about 20 nights without darkness. In Sodankylä there are three weeks of nightless summer days, round Muonio almost two months and in the farthest north over 70 days. During these "nights" all objects seem to be radiating a light of their own.

But during the winter a heavy ransom must be paid for this profusion of summer light. From September until March day is shorter than night. At Christmas-tide, when the sun is at its lowest, South Finland has only about six hours of daylight, the Oulu district only three and a half hours, while Lapland has no day at all.

The darkness of the Arctic winter however, is relieved by the moon's pallid light, the glory of the northern lights and the luminous glimmer of the snow.

OLAVINLINNA CASTLE



Olavinlinna Castle, the most beautiful Mediaeval Castle in Finland, commands the Saimaa waterways of the eastern frontier.

SITUATION AND SIZE

Finland is in many respects an intermediate country between Scandinavia and East Europe, part of the great peninsula which pushes out from the vast eastern land mass of Europe far into the North Atlantic.

The distance from Finland's Southernmost point to the equator is 6,600 Kms and from its most Northernly point to the North Pole 2,200 Kms.

Finland's territory covers an area of 337,009 Sq Kms (130,085 Sq Miles) of which 305,396 Sq Km is dry land and 31,613 Sq Km lakes and waterways. The length of Finland's land boundary is 2,534 Km and the coastline is 1,100 Kms.

SPORT

The two most widely supported games in Finland are football and pesapallo, a game resembling American baseball.

Finland has always been well-known for her long-distance runners, of whom Pavo Nuurmi is the most famous.

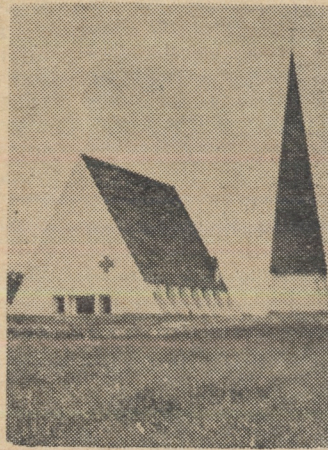
Finland is a staunch competitor in the Olympic Games. At the 1956 Winter Olympics she won the 30 Km race. In the ski-jump Finns took first and second place. Since then Finland has continued to dominate World skiing, and the Finnish aero-dynamic style of jumping has been adopted by many other countries.

LAPLAND

The northernmost part of Finland stretches from the polar circle almost as far as the Arctic Ocean, which does not touch at any point. This region, remote and sparsely populated, derives its name of Lapland from the original inhabitants, the Lapps, who lead a semi-nomadic existence, traversing the northern parts of Finland, Sweden and Norway with their herds of reindeer. Today, there survives hardly any Lapp culture proper, as this is in process of assimilating the forms of modern life arriving from the south, which are setting their imprint on present-day Lapland.

The areas at present inhabited by the Lapps are principally in Norway and Sweden. Finnish Lapland contains barely more than 3,000 Lapps who continue to preserve something of the romanticism by which Lapland is known to the stranger, not only regards the country of the Lapps and the reindeer, but also the remoteness of the region, attractive and full of interest with its snow-covered landscape sparkling in springtime, its luminous nights of summer, and its turbulent waters with their wealth of salmon.

SALLA CHURCH



This church is typical of the modern style of church design which is being used in Finland.

LANGUAGE

The Finnish language belongs to the Fenno-Ugric branch of the Uralic family, which also includes the Samoyed languages (spoken in the sub arctic regions of European Russia and in Northern Siberia).

Few people outside the Finnish speaking area have mastered the Finnish language, possibly because it does not belong to the Indo-European family and the average European student feels he must begin from scratch.

About 9% of the population are Swedish speaking and there are small groups with Russian or Lapp as their mother tongue.

Historically, Finland is one of the largest countries in Europe in population one of the smallest. In the 1960 census the population was 4,448,000.

The capital and largest city is Helsinki, having a population of 477,062.

The great majority (92.4%) of the Finnish population belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Next in size is the Orthodox Church of Finland which represents about 6% of the population and is subordinated to the Patriarchate of Constantinople. Both of these are recognized as the official churches of the state. Other important religious communities registered in Finland are the Methodists, Congregationalists, the Free Church of Finland, Adventists and the Roman Catholics.

SAIMAA CANAL

Saimaa canal was re-opened for Finland's use by the Finnish government in 1962. The canal re-opens the vast lake district of Finland with the Gulf of Bothnia. This ensures the export of the vital export wood, to the coast.

SIBELIUS

Johannes Sibelius one of the most famous of recent modern composers was born in Finland. He was inspired largely by Finnish mythology and national feeling and Finlandia is an example of this. The Sibelius Festival, to celebrate the great composer's 70th birthday in 1957, is held in Helsinki every summer.

HELSINKI



The big square "Suurtori" in Helsinki, the capital city, is the scene of many parades and big events take place in the square. Here dominating the square is "Suurkirkko" one of the largest churches in Finland. In 1952 the XVth Olympic Games were held in Helsinki.

HISTORY

The Finns moved between 800 and 1100 from Esthonia and Northwestern Russia into Finland.

1155 -- The first crusade was made, by the Swedish King, to Finland.

1321 - The peace-treaty of Pahkka-saari. Finland got her first marked boundary in the east. Most of Karelia became a part of Russia.

1300 - 1800 - Finland was to send members to the Swedish Diet.

1300 - 1800 - Finland was a part of the Kingdom of Sweden-Finland. Many wars were fought with Russia, Denmark and Germany.

1721 - The great Northern war (begun in 1700) ended. Large areas of Finland were ceded to Russia.

1809 - After the Russian conquest the union with Russia and Finland was proclaimed. The Tzar of Russia became the Grand Duke of Finland.

1863 - The Porvoo Diet. Finnish language was declared to have complete equality with Swedish and a rapid social, economic and cultural advance began.

1906 - Parliamentary reform. Women got the right to vote.

1917 - 6 December. Finland gained independence from Russia.

1918 - War of Independence and the Civil War.

1919 -- Present Constitution adopted; Finland becomes a Republic.

1920 - Peace Treaty of Dorpat with Soviet Russia.

1939 - The Winter War with Russia began.

1940 - The Peace Treaty of Moscow. Finland ceded about 10% of her territory to Russia.

1941 - Finland was again drawn into war with Russia.

1944 - The war with Russia and Britain ended with armistice.

1945 - The Germans were expelled from Lapland.

1947 - Peace Treaty of Paris with Russia and Britain.

Apart from Britain and the Soviet Union, Finland was the only European Nation involved in World War II to avert foreign occupation.

1955 - Finland became a member of the United Nations.

1956 - Soviet Union evacuated Porkkala Naval Base near Helsinki.

1962 - Soviet Union consented to lease for the use of Finland the sector of Saimaa Canal, which came into Soviet ownership after World War II.

URHO KALEVA KEKKONEN President of Finland.



President Kekkonen was born in 1900. From 1936 until his present appointment in 1956 he held various government positions including Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. He was re-elected President of the Republic with a great majority vote in 1962.

GOVERNMENT

Finland is a constitutional republic. The general philosophy of the Finnish constitution is marked by liberal ideas.

Legislation and fiscal policy have been used in order to reach a satisfactory distribution of material and cultural well-being between different social groups and different regions of the country.

The President is elected for a period of six years by a system of indirect popular election inspired by the American system.

In some matters the President has the power to act independently of the government. He has the right to dissolve parliament and appoint certain high officials. He also plays a major role in foreign affairs.

Finland participates by special agreement in the economic co-operation pursued by the members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

ECONOMY

The economy of Finland depends on industry mainly and agriculture. The biggest single factor is the forestry industry producing wood, timber and paper, mainly for export.

Half of the metal industry is concerned with the making of ships and particularly ice-breakers.

Considerable quantities of machines and equipment are imported.



COMMANDER NICOSIA
ZONE
BRIGADIER A JAMES
TEDLIE, DSO, CD

Brigadier Tedlie was born in Montreal, in the Province of Quebec on 20 March 1916. He was educated in the same city at the High School of Montreal, Ecole Technique de Montreal and Sir George Williams University.

He enlisted in the ranks of the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars in September 1939 and in June 1940 was commissioned in the Royal Montreal Regiment (MG). During the period 1941 — 44 he served in the United Kingdom with the 32nd Reconnaissance Regiment, RCAC.

He proceeded to France in 1944 with the British Columbia Regiment and served with that unit until the cessation of hostilities in May 1945. He then commanded the 3rd Canadian Division Training School in Germany, followed, during the occupation, by a tour of duty as Commanding Officer of the 3rd Battalion Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa.

He returned to Canada in 1946 and attended the Canadian Army Staff College, in Kingston Ontario. After graduation in 1947 he was employed in the Directorate of Weapons and Development at Canadian Army Headquarters in Ottawa, until posted to the Canadian Army Northern Trials and Testing Station at Fort Churchill in the Province of Manitoba.

He assumed command of that station in January 1948 and during the summers of 1948 and 1949 he attended summer school at McGill University, in Montreal, studying geography with special reference to cold climates.

On leaving Fort Churchill in 1950 he was appointed General Staff Officer Grade 1 (GSO 1) in the Arctic Warfare Section of the Directorate of Military Training, at Canadian Army Headquarters and later became Deputy Director of Military Training, a position which he continued to occupy until he was appointed GSO I at Headquarters Quebec Command, at Montreal, in January 1952.

In August 1954 he left Montreal having been promoted to the rank of Colonel and appointed Deputy Military Adviser to the Military Component of the Canadian Delagation, Indo-China. On



his return to Canada in August 1955 he attended the National Defence College, at Kingston Ontario and on completion of that course he was appointed Chief of Staff, Prairie Command, in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

He served in that capacity from August 1956 until August 1958 at which time he was appointed Commander of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps School at Camp Borden, Ontario where he remained until August 1960 when he became Director of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps and moved back to Army Headquarters, Ottawa.

He remained in Ottawa for the next three years and from August 1961, when he became Director of Combat Development, he had the responsibility of studying and recommending to the General Staff future tactics, techniques, organizations, combat doctrine and equipment characteristics.

Brigadier Tedlie was promoted to his present rank and assumed command of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group on 2 December 1963 and moved to Camp Petawawa Ontario where he remained some months until proceeding to Cyprus.

He assumed command of Nicosia Zone, and the Forces under its jurisdiction on 29 April 1964.

Brigadier Tedlie takes an interest in sports of all types. However he is known to have a particular personal interest in golf in the summer months and curling during the winter.

UNIVERSAL
DECLARATION
of
HUMAN RIGHTS

On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the full text of which will be covered in subsequent issues of the Blue Beret.

Following this historic act the Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the Declaration and "to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories."

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION
OF HUMAN RIGHTS
PREAMBLE

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, Therefore,
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
proclaims

THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

To be continued

(Continued from Page 3)

Viimeisenä Lajina suoritettiin 4 x 400 metrin juoksu ja siinä korjasi voiton 3.JK ajalla 3.21.7. Joukkueeseen kuuluivat Hahl, Vaho, Arvila ja Siivonen. Toisen sijan vei 1.JK, kolmannen 5.JK neljännen EK ja viidennen HK. Toinen ja neljäs komppania eivät syystä taikka toisesta ilmestyneet lähtöpaikalle. Mutta tässä olivat vasta ensimmäisen päivän tulokset, mahdollisuus kivuta kärkeen on vielä monella miehellä.

Samat Nimet esiintyivät useissa ensipäivän lajeissa. Korpikokoon lisäksi lienee syytä mainita Ventilä, Strandman ja Hietala.

Pataljoonan Vieraaksi saapuu parin viikon ajaksi kenttäpiispa Toivo Laitinen. Toivomme että hän täällä oleskelunsa aikana saa miellyttävän ja positiivisen kuvan hengellisen työn sektorilta. Toivotamme hänet sydämellisesti tervetulleeksi ja toivomme että mahdollisimman monella olisi tilaisuus tavata hänet.

ST. HILARION CASTLE

ST. HILARION is the most impressive of the three mountain castles in the Kyrenia range. It is the classic picture-book fairy castle, situated in rocky peaks 2200 feet above sea level, overlooking Kyrenia, from the south-west.

The original castle was built by the Byzantines, who erected also the defensive wall to the south.

The castle takes its present name from a monastery which formerly stood on the same site, and was called after a little known saint who came to Cyprus for refuge when the Arabs overran the Holy Land, and established a hermitage in the mountain peaks. The name was at one time confused with that of St. Hilarion the Great, the founder of monasticism in Palestine, who also came to Cyprus and died near Paphos in 371.

The earliest historical references to the castle itself are found in chronicles recording Richard Coeur de Lion's conquest. The castle was then referred to as Didymus (the twins), a name deriving from the twin crests of the mountain peak where its highest part was situated. This name was corrupted into Dieudamour (Dieu d'Amour) by the Frankish troops who accompanied Richard under Guy de Lusignan.

The castle underwent its first siege during King Richard's campaign to wrest the island from Isaac Comnenos. Following the defeat and capture of Isaac at the battle of Tremethousa in 1191 Richard fell ill, and the task of reducing the castles in the north of the island was assigned to Guy de Lusignan. Kyrenia castle, the first to be attacked, quickly surrendered, but Hilarion resisted vigorously until ordered to surrender by Isaac.

Hilarion castle featured again during the following century in struggles between the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II, who came to Cyprus on his way to Palestine, and John d'Ibelin, who held the regency during the minority of the Lusignan King Henry I. The emperor claimed the regency for himself on the ground that the Lusignans had received the crown from his father, Henry IV. As a result of this dispute possession of the island changed hands between the supporters of Frederick and those of Henry four times during the next few years.

When Frederick first landed at Limassol, d'Ibelin took refuge in Hilarion Castle. But on this occasion matters were settled amicably, a truce was arranged and d'Ibelin joined the Emperor's crusade to Palestine.

Returning to Cyprus a year later (1229), however, d'Ibelin found possession of the island

had passed into the hands of the Emperor's supporters. He defeated them in a battle near Nicosia and later forced them to surrender at Hilarion, whence they had retreated, after a nine months siege.

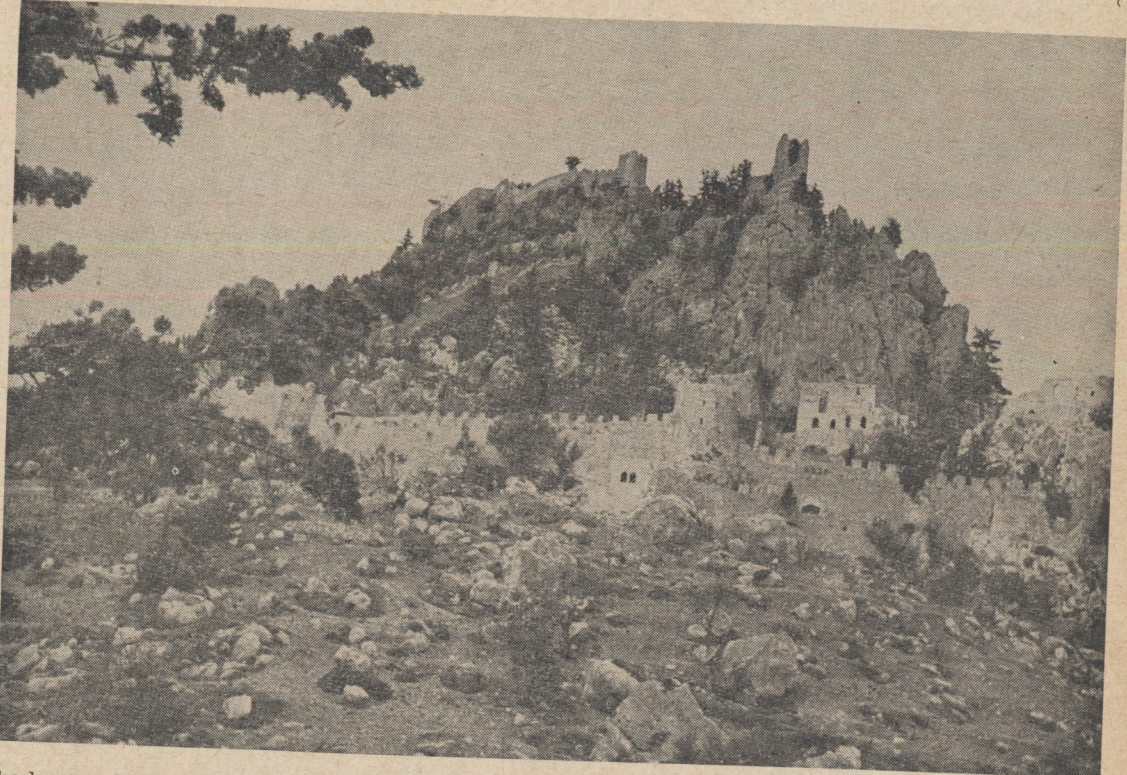
Frederick's forces overran the island once more (in 1232) when d'Ibelin was again absent, this time in Syria, as was also King Henry. The young king's sisters and supporters took refuge in Hilarion, which was thereupon invested by Frederick's troops. Henry made a timely return from Syria and routed Frederick's forces at Aghirda, in the southern foothills of the Kyrenia range. This success was quickly followed by the surrender of Frederick's forces at Kyrenia which put an end to the emperor's claims to the island.

For the next 140 years the castle remained immune from conflict. During the 14th century the Lusignans embellished every quarter of the castle, added grand new royal apartments between the twin crests, which probably became the summer residence of the royal family.

The last time the castle was used as a place of refuge followed the Genoese invasion of the island in 1373, when the newly crowned King Peter II fled there together with his uncle, the former regent John, Prince of Antioch, and the latter's guard of Bulgarian mercenaries.

There followed the most gruesome tale in the history

The fairy-tale castle of St. Hilarion standing aloft on craggy peaks on the Kyrenia range. The Castle inspired Walt Disney and he used a model of it in his film "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs".



HISTORY OF CYPRUS PART 6
ANTI-PERSIAN REVOLT
UNDER KING ONESILOS
OF SALAMIS
(499 - 498 B.C.)

In 499-8 B.C. the Ionian Greeks rose in revolt against the Persians. Under the leadership of Onesilos of Salamis, who seized the throne from his pro-Persian brother Gorgos, every city in Cyprus with the exception of Amathus (Limassol) joined in the revolt.

Within a year, however, the

of the castle. The Prince of Antioch had taken part in the assassination of Peter I, his own brother and father of the new king. Queen Eleanor, widow of Peter I, made terms with the Genoese and set out to avenge herself on her brother-in-law. To this end she managed to persuade him that his usually faithful Bulgarian guard were plotting to kill him.

Thereupon the Prince summoned them one by one to the top of the castle, from whence he had them thrown into the abyss below. The last heard of the Prince was his leaving defenceless for Nicosia a few days later.

After this Hilarion castle featured no further in history. By the time of the Venetian occupation in 1489 principles of defence had changed and Hilarion, along with other castles, was dismantled to save the cost of garrisoning the island.

revolt was crushed, Onesilos losing his life in battle in the plains of Salamis. Subsequently King Darius allowed the kingdoms of Cyprus to remain in existence, but appointed kings friendly to Persia.

A consequence of the failure of the revolt was that the city-kingdoms were forced to join in the expedition of the Persian King Xerxes against Greece in 480 B.C. They contributed a fleet of 150 ships but their action at the Battle of Salamis aroused the suspicion of the Persians as to their loyalty.

An important monument dating from the period of the anti-Persian revolt is Vouni Palace (Nicosia) built to overshadow the inhabitants of Soli, the last city to hold out against the Persians.

Athenian attempts to liberate Cyprus (5th Century B.C.)

Between the years 478 and 449 B.C. the Athenians made three attempts to free Cyprus from Persian rule. On each occasion they achieved some initial successes, but were subsequently obliged to withdraw their forces for reasons of higher policy.

In the last attempt the two Athenian commanders lost their lives in battle, the renowned General Kimon at Kitium and Anaxicrates at Salamis. Following this the fleets sailed for home, and the fate of Cyprus was further sealed by the Peace of Kalias (448 B.C.) under which Athens gave up her aspirations

(Continued on Page 8)

FINNISH CONTINGENT SPORTS MEETING

The Finnish Contingent of the United Nations Force held a three day Sports Meeting during the period 18 - 20 August, 1964. The results of the events are as follows:-

100 Metres	Time
1. Siivonen	3JK 11.6
2. Strandman.	5JK 11.7
3. Ventilä.	1JK 11.8

Long Jump	Distance
1. Korpikokko.	1JK 6.55 m
2. Pöllänen.	5JK 6.07 m
3. Hietala.	1JK 6.04 m

800 Metres	Time
1. Ventilä	1JK 2.01.5
2. Rinkelo.	1JK 2.04.0
3. Sinkkonen.	5JK 2.08.0

Putting the Shot	Distance
1. Korpikokko.	1JK 14.02 m
2. Tammi.	3JK 13.77 m
3. Loukkaanhuhta HK	13.56 m

4x400 Metre Relay	Time
1. 3 JK (Hahl Vaho, Arvila and Siivonen)	3.21.7
2. 1 JK	3.22.6
3. 5 JK	3.24.6
4. EK	3.28.8
5. HK	3.46.2

200 Metres	Time
1. Vaho	3JK 22.7
2. Siivonen	3JK 22.7
3. Ventilä	1JK 22.8

Discus	Distance
1. Korpikokko	1JK 37.80 m
2. Tammi	3JK 35.07 m
3. Hämäläinen.	2JK 32.50 m

High Jump	Height
1. Pöllänen	5JK 1.93 m
2. Hietala	1JK 1.60 m

Hammer	Distance
1. Korpikokko	1JK 38.35 m
2. Pelli	5JK 31.40 m
3. Mäkinen	2JK 30.80 m

1500 Metres	Time
1. Ventilä	1JK 4.20.3
2. Rinkelo	1JK 4.21.1
3. Yli-Luoma	2JK 4.31.3

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.

FINNISH SPORTS NEWS IN BALL-GAMES

The series in different ball-games are, after a short interruption, continuing. The latest results are as follows:-

FOOTBALL

5 Rifle Coy — 2 V 4 Rifle Coy — 0
2 Rifle Coy — 0 V 4 Rifle Coy — 1

Pesaballo

HQ Company — 9 V Supply Company — 5
2 Rifle Coy — 8 V 5 Rifle Coy — 2

Volley Ball

5 Rifle Coy — 3 V 1 Rifle Coy — 0
2 Rifle Coy — 2 V HQ Coy — 3
Supply Coy — 2 V 3 Rifle Coy — 3
4 Rifle Coy — 1 V 5 Rifle Coy — 3
HQ Coy — 3 V 1 Rifle Coy — 0

400 Metres

Time
1. Ventilä 1JK 54.5
2. Vaho 3JK 55.2
3. Sinkkonen 5JK 56.8

Javelin

Distance
1. Turunen 2JK 59.40 m
2. Yli-Luoma 1JK 52.85 m
3. Kuusto 3JK 50.10 m

3000 Metres

Time
1. Ventilä 1JK 9.17.4
2. Rinkelo 1JK 9.22.3
3. Jarkko HQ 10.02.5

Hop, Skip and Jump

Distance
1. Pöllänen, 5JK 13.14 m
2. Ristolainen 1JK 12.36 m
3. Hietala 1JK 11.90 m

4x400 Yards Relay

Time
1. 1JK (Korpikokko, Ventit, Lauren Hietala) 43.2
2. 3JK 43.6
3. 4JK 43.8
4. 5JK 44.4

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

MT & RE v. SWEDES

In a thrilling game at RAF Nicosia on Sunday 23 August, the MT Troop and Royal Engineers of the British Contingent combined to beat the Swedish Contingent 5-3.

Neither side gave quarter and, considering the intense heat, it was played at a very fast pace throughout. The scorers for the British team were Williams - 2, Metters - 1 and Ferguson - 2 (1 penalty). Both the Swedish goals were scored by Anderson.

CRICKET

RE v. ORD DET.

The Engineers came out well in their match against the Ordnance Detachment at 3 Inf. Wksps Cricket ground on Monday 24 August.

In a match in which the Engineers were always on top, Creed was the outstanding player taking 6 wickets, including a hat-trick, and batting for 41 not out. Scurfield had a brief but exciting knock; one of his mighty strokes going through a window for 6!

The Ordnance Detachment put up a brave show but were never in the hunt. Highest scorer was Capt. Barrett, with 26.

ORD DET	— 76 all out.
RE	— 77 for 5.

CRICKET FIXTURES

Aug.

26	644 Sig Tp v MT Det.
26	65 Specials v Camp Office Staff.
27	3 Inf Wksps v RE.
28	Ord Det v 644 Sig Tp.
31	MT Det v 65 Specials.

HISTORY OF CYPRUS

(Continued from Page 7)

in the eastern Mediterranean.

Hellenic culture in the island was now relentlessly repressed by the Persians and their allies the Phoenicians. This is reflected especially in a debased archaic style of art which set in at this period, and which is quite out of touch with contemporary Greek art.

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