EVA AND THE FOUR FLYING FLICKERS

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

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

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

Eva Osterberg has been very popular with the soldiers especially her number "You are very beautiful when you smile". Stages have been varied and unusual and audiences have fluctuated between about 1,000 at the United Nations Club in Nicosia and 3 or 4 soldiers at various outposts.

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

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

They are scheduled to leave Cyprus on Thursday 10 September.

From left to right Oscar Rundquist, Alan Johannsen, Eva Osterberg, Bente Borg Johannsen and Tossie Bark.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY IS TO GO ON TRYING

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

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

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

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

Senor Plaza stated that, although its actions and intentions were sometimes misunderstood, UNFICYP was impartial and its aim was to help both sides.

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

POLICE GET MEDALS

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

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

MEDIATOR

The United Nations mediator on Cyprus, Ambassador Sakari Tuominen, was transferred from Geneva to a hospital in Helsinki, on 3 September, on the advice of his doctors.
THAT'S LIFE
by JACK

ANNOUNCEMENT
CALLING ALL SCOUTSMASTERS IN UNIFCY

District Commissioner, Capt. Alan B. Mayne invites all Boys Scouts of Canada, UNIFCY, to a meeting in Bonham Branch, UNIFCY, on Sunday 13 September, at 3 p.m. All other SCOUTSMASTERS are requested to attend. The meeting will include an afternoon tea and a sumptuous dinner.

Please contact Captain K. Galway, Bonham Branch, UNIFCY, 27921, Ext 369, for further details.

DUANE

NECKLACE OF THE GODS

Wines: Tales of Cyprus

RICHARD Cicer de Lion

When Peter I, King of Cyprus, and his wife, Queen Marie, sponsored the wine trade of London merchants, they established an order known as "Vintners Hall." Four officers were present at that banquet.

With the lapse of time the consumption of Cypriot wine was increased and in the 18th century Cypriot wine trade was established in Southampton. On others who handled Cypriot wines, and sweet wines, a great deal throughout England, because of the health-giving privilege of their monopoly to Sir Samson." The extent to which the consumption of "Kommadaria" and other wines such as the times of the Knights Templars and of the Knights Hospitallers in the 13th century was not difficult to imagine if one considers that the Queen of Cyprus was the first to build a large Chris-

Vineyards in Cyprus are one of the mainstays of the island's economy, providing a significant portion of the country's exports. The wines produced in Cyprus are known for their unique character, influenced by the island's Mediterranean climate and soil conditions. Wine has been an important part of Cypriot culture for centuries, and the island's winemaking traditions date back to ancient times. The production of wine in Cyprus has grown significantly in recent years, with an emphasis on high-quality, award-winning wines. The island's wine regions are known for their wide variety of grape varieties, producing wines ranging from dry whites to rich reds, as well as sparkling wines. The wine industry in Cyprus is supported by the government, which has implemented various programs and policies to promote the growth and development of the sector. This includes support for research and development, promotion of wine tourism, and assistance in overcoming challenges such as climate change and market access. The wine industry in Cyprus plays a crucial role in the country's economy, providing employment opportunities, attracting visitors, and contributing to the national heritage and identity. The island is also home to a number of international wineries and wine estates, which contribute to the island's reputation for high-quality wines.
Wellington's splendid harbour, with its background of mountains of Bush-clad Otago Peninsula.

SITUATION

New Zealand, which consists of two large and several small islands, lies in the South Pacific Ocean, almost in the antipodes of the British Isles. It is approximately 11,000 nautical miles from London, 1,900 nautical miles east of Australians, and 8,000 nautical miles west of South America. The main group comprises the North Island (512 miles long), separated by Cook Strait from the South Island (525 miles long) and on the west by Stewart Island, separated from the South Island by Foveaux Strait. The Chatham Islands are 660 miles to the east. Territories administered by the Department of Island Territories are the Cook Islands and Niue; and the Tokelau Islands (north of Samoa) which became part of New Zealand in 1949. The Ross Dependency (the Antarctic Continent) is administered by the Admiralty in the Marine Department.

NECK OF THE WOODS

New Zealand, including the Island Territories and Ross Dependency, has an area of 263,500 square miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Nearly two-thirds of the total area are mountains, and there is an elevation of between 6,000 and 3,500 feet. The highest peak is Mount Cook (15,379 feet), the highest point in New Zealand. On the west side of the Alps is Westland, a nar-

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON

CAPITAL

Wellington (population 149,000) is the capital (1865), when the Dominion Government was transferred from Auckland to Wellington.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

New Zealand is an independent, self-governing sovereign State within the Commonwealth. It is a founder mem-

RELIGION

There is no State church in New Zealand. Religious af-

Linguistics

English and Maori.

THE GEYSER

Population

Total

New Zealand: 2,250,488 (December 1960).

Island Territories: 2,892 (December 1960).

Ross Dependency: 8 (December 1960).

Racial Composition

No permanent inhabitants.

1961 census: 61.6% Maori, 36.3% Pakeha, 1.9% Polynesian, 0.2% Micronesian, 0.03% other.

Executive

Government is by the 'Cab-min' system, whereby Acts are carried out in the name of the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister. All ministers must be members of Parliament.

K I W I

The kawi, which cannot fly, has no tail, and is found only in New Zealand.

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

Nicknamed 'Kiw'i' his great-grandfather was one of the original settlers of New Zealand in 1842.

He is a keen bugger man (an ancestor was headmaster of Auckland Grammar School in 1821). He left school at 12 and continued his education by correspondence courses.

He has been a Member of Parliament, and a Minister of Agriculture and Trade, and later Prime Minister of New Zealand in 1960.

He plays tennis and lawn bowls, and is married with two sons and three daughters.

Constitution and Government

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

Local Government

Local government is carried out through 19 boroughs, 143 municipal boroughs and 39 districts.

FRanchised

The franchise extends to every British subject or citizen of the Irish Republic over the age of 21 who is ordinarily resident in New Zealand. For at least three months in the continuous six months before the election, to claim to vote. Maori votes have been grouped in separate constituencies, otherwise they have the same rights as Europeans. Persons under 21, who are not ordinarily resident in New Zealand, may register to vote in New Zealand or Maori constituencies.

Prime Minister

Rt. Hon. K. J. Holyoake

HISTORY

According to Polynesian tradition, the Maoris (a Polynesia-

1836-1841: the Maoris led by Maui, according to New Zealand from 'Hawiki' many generations ago. After their arrival they found inhabitants of similar racial origin to them- selves whom they called Mo- ri s (interior people) and who are now extinct.

1841: Created a separate government for New Zealand South. Waikato was set out by the Five King's of South.

1842: The Treaty of Waitangi was signed by Hone Heke and the Maoris, and the British confirmed their rights to the land.

1860: The Maori Wars were caused by lack of consideration by settlers of the Maori system of land tenure. The war problem was finally solved under the sympathetic administration of Mr. Donald MacLean.

1861: Discovery of gold in South Island.

1862: Capital transferred from Auckland to Wellington.

1873: South Island was declared a separate Crown colony.

1875: Provincial system abolished.

1876: Education Act provided for primary and secondary education.

1880: Cook Islands (including Niue) proclaimed a British crown colony.

1891: Female suffrage introduced.

1901: Cook Islands annexed to New Zealand.


1923: Tokelau Islands admitted as a British crown colony.

1949: Ross Dependency admitted to the Commonwealth.


1964: New Zealand became a self-governing member of the Commonwealth.
The dynamic city of Venice was established on a group of fortified islands, with castles and waterways. The island city is noted for its winding canals, and the gondola, a traditional flat-bottomed, narrow, flat-bottomed boat propelled by a pole and rowers, is iconic. Venice was an important center for trade and commerce, and its influence extended far beyond its small size, with the city playing a significant role in the development of the modern world.
CRICKET

THE BATTLE OF UNIFICYP

Officers Mess v Sgts Mess

by A. N. TITHESIS

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

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

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

LT. Gilliegate, bowling as dourly ever, gave away only 2 runs.

CRICKET 

HQ UNIFICYP V RASC NICOSIA AREA

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

HQ UNIFICYP — 108
RASC Nicosia Area — 79

202 SIGNAL SQUADRON V HQ UNIFICYP

This match took place at Dhekelia on 2 September. HQ UNIFICYP won the toss and batted first, the openers having a good stand of 49. Three quick wickets then fell, but a stand of 75 for the fourth wicket put the side in a very strong position.

262 Signal Squadron started well but at 84 the side slowly began to crumble and it was only bad light that saved them.

HQ UNIFICYP — 142 for 5 Dec.

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

FOR YOUR LISTENING RADIO BROADCASTS

All times are local

SHORT WAVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Australian Radio</th>
<th>0830 — 0930</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31 Metre Band</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 Metre Band</td>
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<tr>
<th>Austrian Radio</th>
<th>0800 — 1100</th>
<th>German</th>
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<tr>
<td>19 Metre Band</td>
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<td>16 Metre Band</td>
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<td>25 Metre Band</td>
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<tr>
<td>1300 — 1600</td>
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<td>French and English</td>
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<tr>
<td>1900 — 2200 (Sat, Sun and Mon only)</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>British Broadcasting Corporation</th>
<th>0500 — 2315 (1000-1100 Closed down)</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31 Metre Band</td>
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<td>24 Metre Band</td>
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<td>16 Metre Band</td>
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<th>Canadian Broadcasting Corporation</th>
<th>2201 — 2350 (2245-2300 Forces Broadcast)</th>
<th>French and English</th>
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<td>19 Metre Band</td>
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<td>31 Metre Band</td>
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<tr>
<th>Voice of Denmark</th>
<th>2145 — 2245</th>
<th>Danish and English</th>
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<th>Finnish Broadcasting Corporation</th>
<th>1200 — 1250</th>
<th>Finnish and Swedish</th>
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<td>25 Metre Band</td>
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<td>31 Metre Band</td>
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<tr>
<td>1800 — 2030 (Monday and Friday)</td>
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<td>1800 — 1845 (English)</td>
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<th>Swedish Radio</th>
<th>1815 — 1845</th>
<th>Swedish</th>
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<td>19 Metre Band</td>
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<th>MEDIUM WAVE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Voice of America</td>
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<td>238 Metres</td>
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<td>0915 — 0930</td>
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<td>1800 — 1830</td>
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<td>2300 — 0015</td>
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<th>British Broadcasting Corporation</th>
<th>0500 — 0830</th>
<th>1500 — 2315 English</th>
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<tr>
<td>211 Metres</td>
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<td>426, 417 &amp; 470 Metres</td>
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<td>0500 — 0545, 0745 — 1000</td>
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<th>British Forces Broadcasting Service, 208 &amp; 213 Metres</th>
<th>0530 — 2315</th>
<th>English</th>
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CYPRIOT REFUGEE CAMP

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

Majors Johnstone and Mason in a stand of 102, and provided that they are not elected in October, both will be joining the MCC party, later.

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

LT. Gilliegate, bowling as dourly ever, gave away only 2 runs.

FINNISH SOLDIERS ON PATROL AT MANDRES HAMID, a Turkish - Cypriot refugee camp.

STAFF OF BLUE BERET

Editor, Capt C.D.W. LEES.
Tel. No. Nicosia 77061 Ext. 30.

Sub-Editor, Sgt A. Richards.

Correspondents:-

Canadian Correspondent.

Canadian Articles in French.

Capt R. FOURNIER U225R
Tel. Nicosia 77611

Articles in English.

Capt J. FERGUSON
Tel. Nicosia 77650.

Danish Correspondent.

Lt. FREDERIKSEN

Finnish Correspondent.

Lt. E. PIHKALA
Tel. Nicosia 76291 Ext. 333

Irish Correspondent.

Commandant A.M. NESWORTH
Tel. Nicosia 77061 Ext. 29.

Swedish Correspondent.

Major L. POIGNANT
Tel. Nicosia 620.