

Has brought me to this shore; here the moon  
Has risen from the sea like Aphrodite;  
Has blotted out the Archer, and now she goes,  
To the Heart of the Scorpion, changing everything.  
O truth, where are you?

I also was an archer in the war,  
My fate that of a man who missed the mark.  
Melodious nightingale,

On such a night as this the Spartan slave girls  
Heard you on Proteus's beach and lifted their lament.  
And among them there was — who could have thought it? Helen!  
She, our pursuit for years beside Scamander  
She was there, at the desert's edge. I touched her. She spoke to me  
'It is not true, it is not true', she cried.  
'I never went aboard that coloured ship;  
I never trod the ground of manly Troy'.  
Deep-girdled, the sun in her hair, with that way of standing.  
The print of shadows and the print of smiles  
On shoulders, thighs and knees,  
The lively skin, the eyes and the great eyelids,  
She was there, on the banks of a Delta.

And at Troy?

Nothing. At Troy a phantom.  
So the gods willed it.

And Paris lay with a shadow as though it were solid flesh:  
And we were slaughtered for Helen ten long years.

Great pain had fallen on Greece.

So many bodies thrown

To jaws of the sea, to jaws of the earth;

So many souls

Given up to the mill-stones to be crushed like corn.

And the muddy beds of the rivers sweated with blood

For a wavering linen garment, a thing of air,

For a butterfly's jerk, for a swan's down, for a Helen.

And my brother?

O nightingale, nightingale,

What is god? What is not god? What is in-between?

'The nightingales will never let you go to sleep at Platres!'

Tearful bird,

at sea-kissed Cyprus,

Ordained for me to remind me of my country,

I moored alone and brought this fairy story,

If it is true that it is a fairy story.

If it is true that man will not set in motion once more

The old deceit of the gods;

if it is true.

That after many years some other Teucer,

Some Ajax, maybe, or Priam or Hecuba,

Or someone quite unknown, nameless, yet one who saw

The corpses crown the banks of a Scamander,

Were not so fated as this — fated to hear

The steps of messengers, who come to tell him

That so much suffering, so much of life

Fell into the abyss

For the sake of an empty garment, for a Helen.



Νοέμβριος 1963



# JOHN KENNEDY

## *A Loss for Mankind*

The people of Cyprus join the rest of the world in mourning the tragic and unexpected death of President Kennedy. For John Kennedy did not only belong to the American nation but to the whole world, the hope of all peoples devoted to the cause of Peace and Democracy. He was a passionate exponent of the world's most noble convictions and admirably realised his ideals in deeds. With the vigour of youth, prudence and unique steadfastness, he struggled to maintain and secure the ideals of human dignity and justice. He fell on the ramparts, and thus followed the fate of many of the great lovers of humanity.

### **PRESIDENT MAKARIOS' STATEMENT**

"The history of mankind records murderous acts which have changed the course of history. President Kennedy's assassination is one of those horrible events which have world-wide repercussions and constitute tragic turning points in the history of mankind.

President Kennedy became a world figure with amazing forcefulness and grandeur and left, within a short time, his personal mark on the chapters of history about freedom and democracy, equality and justice. He fought for those principles and died for them.

Sincerity, self-control, courage combined with wisdom, were the main features of the personality of President Kennedy, whose tragic death has not only plunged the American nation into mourning but also shocked and grieved all of mankind, because his loss is a loss for the whole world.

"The people of Cyprus saw in the person of President Kennedy the champion of common principles and ideals. This is why the cloud of deep mourning covering today the United States covers Cyprus also."

### **AMBASSADOR WILKINS' STATEMENT**

"John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th President of the United States is dead. We have lost a great President. The world has lost one of its great men. Americans and all men of good will everywhere are deeply deprived of a champion of their cause. It is a bitter loss. One difficult to afford in this critical time.

Few men in any age of history have so faithfully and unselfishly dedicated themselves to the common cause of humanity. Few have such a glowing example on this difficult and continuing path.

President Kennedy's work is now : secure part of history. His work is known in the halls of governments, in the documents and treaties of statesmanship and diplomacy throughout the world. The record in words, deeds and events is full and grand. It is one of consequence and it is imperishable.

Most meaningfully, the record is carried and cherished in the minds and hearts of those men and women who



shared his ideals and those of America. He was a man who could appeal to the conscience of an entire nation with the grace and bravery of one so faithfully represented that elusive virtue.

We deeply regret our loss.

We pledge ourselves to those ideals he advanced and, under the leadership of President Johnson, we will work to

continue them.

I would like, on behalf of all Americans in Cyprus and for the American nation, to express our sincere thanks for the many heartfelt messages of sympathy and condolence we have received from the government and the people of Cyprus."

## THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY

*The opening address was delivered by H.E. the President of the House Mr. Gl. Glerides at a special session, on November 25 1963.*

"The House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus received with the deepest sorrow the sad news of the tragic death of President Kennedy.

We, as a House, mourn his death and feel very deeply for the tragic loss which his wife, his family and indeed the American nation have experienced.

The purpose of our gathering here to-day is to pay tribute to the late President of the United States of America John Kennedy.

The necessity which we felt to pay tribute to the late John Kennedy does not spring only from the fact that he was the President of a country with which the Republic has close friendly relations, but also from the admiration which we had for the man himself. He, by his belief in the necessity for world peace, his devotion to democratic principles and his manly stand against racial discrimination, has traversed the narrow frontiers of leader of a nation and has moved into the broader sphere of world

leadership.

John Kennedy was a man of our generation. He had served his country in war on active service, had tasted the bitterness of war, and has seen from very close quarters the human waste involved in armed conflict. He was, therefore, a strong believer in the cause of peace. It has been rightly said that no man is indispensable, but if ever there was a man, who in the interest of mankind should have remained at the head of affairs in the United States, it was President Kennedy.

In the course of human endeavour for creating a better world, John Kennedy has excelled. We who have followed his untiring efforts are deeply moved by his example and can do no better than to direct our efforts to bring about the fulfilment of his aims.

The new President of the United States Mr. Lyndon Johnson has already stated that he will continue with the implementation of the policy of John Kennedy. We extend to him our sincere good wishes for success."

## THE GREEK COMMUNAL CHAMBER'S SYMPATHY

H. E. Ambassador of United States of America.

Please accept and convey to your Government the Greek Communal Chamber's sincere condolences for the tragic death of President Kennedy, a distinguished man who will take a prominent place in the history of humanity. Also convey our sympathy to Mrs Kennedy.

Dr C. Spyridakis

Fraser Wilkins

H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr S. Kyprianou in a TV interview spoke of the great personality of the late President and extended his sympathy to the people of United States.



# THE POPULATION OF CYPRUS

We publish below the concluding chapter of an important anthropological survey on Cyprus by the well-known anthropologist **Robert — P. Charles**. This study, the outcome of many years of research into all the existing archaeological and historical data at present available, now appears in a new publication, "Le peuplement de Chypre dans l'Antiquité" issued in 1962 by the Paris publishers "Editions E. De Boccard" as a further addition to an already well-esta-

blished series of erudite publications of the Ecole Française d'Athènes. This work thus constitutes the last word on the position of Cyprus and its civilization in antiquity. In the view of Robert — P. Charles, Cyprus, though appearing geographically to be part of Asia Minor, has, as a result of the composition of its population, been in fact since earliest times a bastion of Europe and of the Hellenic world.

"Nos recherches personnelles, complétées par les documents extraits des travaux de nos devanciers, nous ont permis de retenir un matériel anthropologique de 283 sujets se répartissant du VI<sup>e</sup> millénaire à la fin de l'empire romain.

Les plus anciens habitants de l'île, actuellement connus, étaient des immigrants venus du centre et de l'est des Balkans, par la Thessalie et la Macédoine, et de Cilicie. On ne saurait dire s'ils sont arrivés directement par mer ou en empruntant la cote anatolienne, mais les populations du centre de l'Anatolie n'ont pas pris part à ce premier peuplement de Chypre, qui renferme paradoxalement un nombre de sujets des types continentaux supérieurs à celui des sujets des types strictement méditerranéens.

Plus tard, dans la seconde moitié du IV<sup>e</sup> millénaire, des relations plus étroites s'établissent entre Chypre et le nord de la Grèce d'où sont originaires les types les plus répandus alors en Chypre.

Avec le début de la métallurgie (vers 2800), les mouvements démographiques s'intensifient; les populations du nord de la Grèce colonisent une grande partie de l'Ouest et du Sud-Ouest de l'Anatolie, dont les habitants sont refoulés vers le Sud-Est, d'où certains passent en Chypre, néanmoins le nombre de ces derniers demeure beaucoup plus faible que celui des Chypriotes d'origine balkanique.

Pendant la première partie du II<sup>e</sup> millénaire, Chypre continue à recevoir des immigrants en provenance du Nord de la Thessalie, mais l'île ne semble pas à cette époque avoir eu des relations étroites avec le Sud de la Grèce ni la Cilicie.

Au XV<sup>e</sup> siècle, Chypre se trouve incluse dans la zone d'influence crétoise, et des ressemblances étroites s'établissent dans la composition démographique des deux grandes îles méditerranéennes.

Au XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle, après la chute de Cnossos aux mains des Mycéniens, l'influence minoenne persiste en Chypre mais à celle-ci se superpose une influence proprement mycénienne, qui se traduit par l'arrivée d'un grand nombre de Néo-méditerranéens.

L'arrivée des Doriens et la chute de Mycènes n'entraîne pas la rupture entre Chypre et la Grèce, au contraire le nombre de plus en plus grand de Méditerranéens anciens et de Néo-méditerranéens, et l'élimination de Chypre des types plus septentrionaux semblent indiquer que des relations de plus en plus étroites s'établissent entre les deux pays.

Avec l'édification de l'empire macédonien, puis de l'empire romain, certains des types originaires du Nord des Balkans réapparaissent en Chypre, mais même à cette époque, où les frontières n'existaient plus entre ces différentes contrées, l'île de Chypre se trouve plus étroitement en relation avec la Grèce et la Macédoine qu'avec l'Anatolie et la cote cananéenne.

Nous voyons donc si sa situation géographique fait de Chypre un "lambeau de terre détachée de l'Asie mineure", la composition de sa population en fait dès les temps les plus reculés un bastion avancé de l'Europe et du monde hellénique."\*

\* **Robert — P. Charles**: *Le Peuplement de Chypre dans l'Antiquité (étude anthropologique — p. 75)*.