

GREAT SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA

CYPRUS

VOLUME 21, KINESTHESIA – COLLISION

SECOND EDITION

**STATE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING HOUSE "GREAT SOVIET
ENCYCLOPEDIA"**

Volume signed for publication June 13, 1953

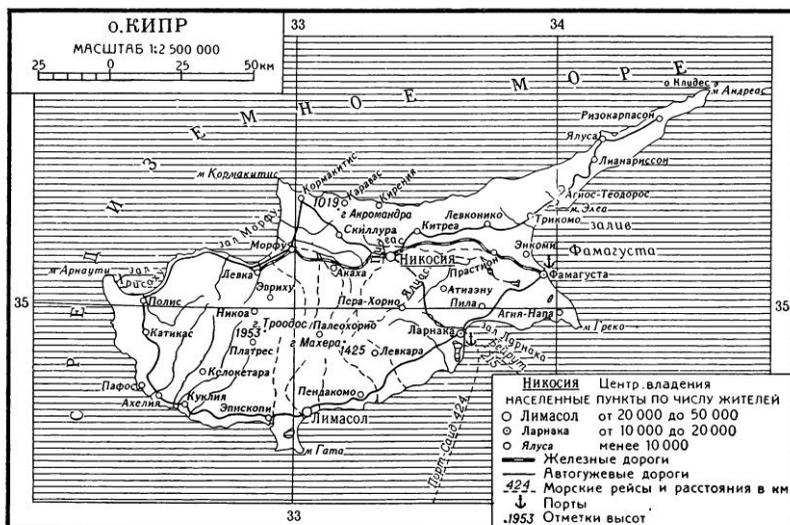
Source:**GREAT SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA****CHIEF EDITOR B. A. VVEDENSKY****MEMBERS OF THE EDITORIAL OFFICE N. N. ANICHKOV, A. N.****BARANOV, I. P. BARDIN, D. S. BELYANKIN, V. V. VINOGRADOV, B.****M. VUL, A. A. GRIGORIEV, A. I. DENISOV , E. M. Zhukov, A. A.****Zvorykin (Deputy Editor-in-Chief), B. V. loganson, A. F.****Kapustinsky, G. V. Keldysh, A. N. Kolmogorov, F. V.****Konstantinov, M. B. MITIN, A. A. MIKHAILOV, G. D. OBICHKIN, A.****I. OPARIN. K. V. OSTROVITYANOV, F. N. PETROV, A. L. SIDOROV,****V. N. STOLETOV, S. P. TOLSTOV, E. A. CHUDAKOV, P. F. YUDIN****VOLUME 21, KINESTHESIA - COLLISION****SECOND EDITION****STATE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING HOUSE "GREAT SOVIET****ENCYCLOPEDIA"****Volume signed for publication June 13, 1953****Language: Russian***Translated into English and transcribed.***E-Book: January 2021***The Socialist Truth in Cyprus-London Bureaux*<http://www.st-cyprus.co.uk>**&***Direct Democracy (Communist Party)*www.directdemocracy4u.uk

Contents

CYPRUS	4
Nature	4
Economy.....	6
History	8
Fine Arts Architecture.....	9

CYPRUS

Cyprus is an island in the east, part of the Mediterranean Sea. Colony of Great Britain. The area is 9251 km². Population 495 thousand people. (1952), 80% - Greeks, 18%—Turks; there are a significant number of English troops. Administratively divided into 6 districts. Residence of the English Governor—Nicosia.



Nature

The surface of most of Cyprus has a mountainous character. The island is crossed by two mountain ranges in a latitudinal direction. The northern chain, often called Kyrenia-Karpas, stretches in a narrow (10-15 km) strip along the north coast of the island from Cape Kormakitis to Cape Andreas; it is composed of limestones. Height up to 1019 m (Akromandra mountain). The second chain is wider, fills the

south. half of the island. It is composed mainly of igneous rocks (diabases, gabbros, serpentines, etc.), as well as various Tertiary rocks. Height up to 1953 m (Troodos massif). Between north and south, the plain of Messaria lies in chains, composed of marine Pliocene and Quaternary rocks. Its surface is gently hilly, up to 200 m in height. The shores of Cyprus are predominantly low-lying. Rocky steep shores prevail in the north. the coast and at the peninsulas and capes protruding into the sea. The coastline is rather heavily dissected, but good. There are few natural harbours (Famagusta). The climate is subtropical Mediterranean. On the plain and the coast, the average January temperature is from $+9.5^{\circ}$ to $+12^{\circ}$, in August from $+26^{\circ}$ to $+28^{\circ}$; freezing (up to -4°) are rare. Annual quantity rainfall of 500-600 mm in the north, up to 360 mm in plain and south. coast. In the mountains, the amount of precipitation increases to 700-1000 mm. Precipitation falls hl. arr. in winter (October to March), it is very dry. For agriculture, artificial irrigation is necessary; the cultivated areas are confined mainly to the valleys of the Messaria plain. In the upper zone of the mountains, the climate is temperate; at heights of more than 1200 m in winter there is a snow cover up to 2 m thick. There are no constantly flowing rivers on the K. River beds are filled with water only for a short time after winter rains. The largest river, Pideas, has water for no more than 6 consecutive weeks. After rains, there are devastating floods. In the east, part of the Messaria plain, there are large reservoirs—Kouklia, Akhiritu, used for irrigation and water supply of the population. The natural vegetation cover on the plains and on the lower parts of the mountain slopes is made up of thickets of evergreen shrubs—maquis, freegan (see), spread up to a height of 500 m, above—forests. Forests cover approx. 20% of the island's area consists of cypress, oak, Aleppo pine (up to a height of 1400 m), a variety of Lebanese cedar (at an altitude of 1300-1900 m).



Никосия. Вид части города.

Nicosia. View of a part of the city.

Economy

British colonialists hinder the development of the island's productive forces. The economy is colonial in nature. The main occupation of the population is agriculture. The bowels of Cyprus are rich fossils. Copper has been mined in Cyprus since ancient times (hence the Latin name copper Cuprum).

Extraction (in thousand tons in 1950) amounted to: ferruginous pyrites—533, copper ore concentrates—103, chrome ore—7.8, asbestos—15.5, gypsum—62.5, umber (natural brown paint)—7. Almost all products of the mining industry are exported unprocessed (mainly to England). The processing industry is represented by small handicraft enterprises (food, textile), processing agricultural raw materials. Main branch—winemaking.



Пахота в северной части Кипра.

Ploughing in the Northern part of Cyprus

Cultivated approx. 260 thousand hectares (28% of the total land area). Harvest (in thousand tons in 1950): wheat—57, barley—55, potatoes—43.6, cotton—2.3. Olive plantations

are widespread; gardening and foreign horticulture. Production of olive oil (1670 tons in 1950), wine (13.4 million litres), tobacco (800 tons), citrus fruits. Cattle breeding is developed mainly in mountainous regions. The number of cattle was (in thousands)—33, horses and mules—13, donkeys—51, sheep—287, goats—154, pigs—133. Fishing and sponge fishing are developed on the coast.

Communication routes are poorly developed. There is one narrow-gauge railway, a line running from the port of Famagusta, a large British naval base, to the west. Paved roads approx. 1100 km. Important air lines from Europe to the Middle East and to the northeast run through Cyprus. Africa. Main export items: minerals, fruits, wine; imports - textiles, food, timber. The monetary unit is the pound equal to 1 lb. Art.

History

The oldest tribes inhabiting Cyprus are unknown. The main population of the island is the Greeks; they appeared in Cyprus at the end of the second millennium BC.

The appearance of the Phoenician colonies in Cyprus dates back to this time. In the 15-14 centuries BC. Cyprus was owned by the Egyptians, in the 13th century BC, the Hittites, from the end of the 8th century BC—Assyrians, from the end of the 6th century BC—the Persians. At the end of the 4th century BC., Cyprus was conquered by Alexander the Great; during the Hellenistic period (see) belonged Egypt, from the 1st century BC—Rome, from the 4th century AD—the Byzantine Empire. In 648—conquered by the Arabs, in 1191—by the Crusaders, from them passed to the Order of the Templars (cm.). In the 15th century. belonged to the Republic of Venice, in 1571 it was captured by the Turks. In 1878, Turkey, on the basis of a secret agreement, transferred Cyprus to a "temporary" management of England, for which

England promised "to provide assistance to Turkey in the protection of her Asian possessions." In November 1914, after Turkey entered the war on the side of Germany, England annexed Cyprus and in 1925 proclaimed it a British colony.

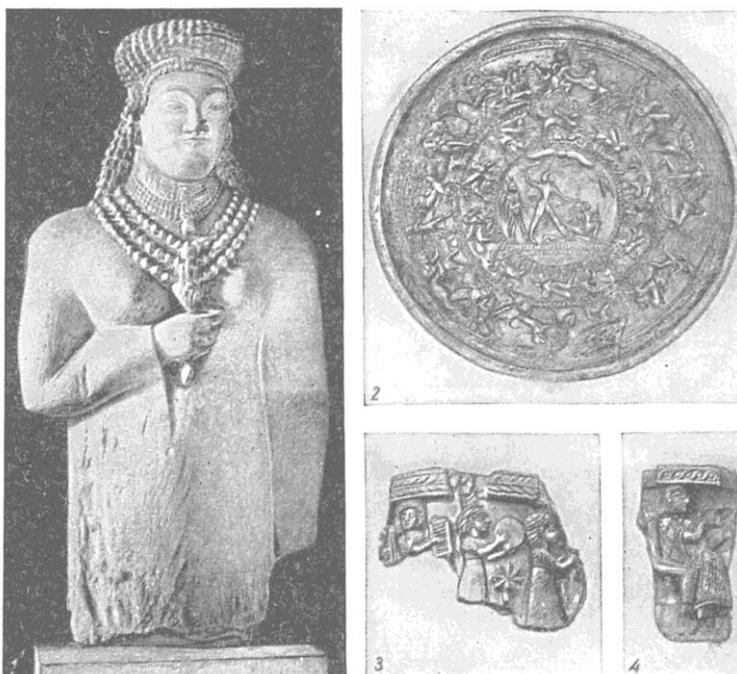
The colonial policy of England led the population of the island to extreme impoverishment. The British imperialists, pursuing a policy of "divide and rule", provoke clashes between the Greek and Turkish populations of Cyprus. The island's population has never stopped fighting for its liberation. The Greek population of Cyprus is demanding the island's annexation to Greece. On 15 January 1950, the Cypriot National Committee for the Struggle for Liberation finished conducting a popular poll, as a result of which the overwhelming majority of the Greek population of Cyprus spoke in favour of the expulsion of the British. Despite the terror, the peace movement was widespread on the island. Under the appeal of the World Peace Council on the conclusion of the Peace Pact (see) on January 1, 1952 signed by 103,824 people. The struggle of the people of Cyprus for peace and democratic rights is headed by the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus, the largest and most authoritative party on the island. The progressive forces are united in the National Liberation Front of Cyprus. On the island there is the Organisation of Democratic Youth of Cyprus and the Progressive Union of Women of Cyprus. There are 113 branch trade unions with 14,000 members: approx. 10 thousand members are united by the democratic Pancyprian Federation of Labour, the rest are part of the reactionary trade union organisation—the National Federation of Trade Unions, under the English government patronage.

Fine Arts Architecture

Ancient art of Cyprus a and d. presented by works of art craft. The most ancient monuments include tools and

weapons made of stone, red and black ceramics products, terracotta figurines of a nude woman—probably the so-called. "Mother goddess". In the slave-owning era, the artistic culture of Cyprus was in close connection with the art of Egypt and countries of Western Asia (especially Phoenicia), Crete, Greece. The works of Cypriot masters were widespread throughout the Mediterranean and in Assyria, where (at Nimrud) Cypriot products of the 9-7 centuries. BC e. made of ivory with gilding and inlay—small plastic, pieces of furniture, etc. A characteristic monument of art by Cyprus are ivory reliefs of the 8th-7th centuries. Before n. e. with the image of a musician and a woman sitting on a throne. These images are distinguished by the accuracy of observations, plastic strength, subtlety in the transmission of details. Metal products (chasing, beading, engraving) reached a high level during this period; on K., silver vessels (paters) were made, decorated with finely and vividly executed images of riders, camels, birds, griffins, battle scenes, the "tree of life", etc., in which the impact of Egyptian and Near Asian motives affected. A characteristic monument of sculpture of Cyprus is a female statue from Trikomo (6th century BC), executed in generalised forms. From 6-4 centuries. Before n. e. preserved ceramics products, clay figurines, collections of which are available in the USSR. Of the later monuments, Byzantine churches decorated with mosaics are the most significant (Panagia Capakaria, 6th century, Panagia Angeloktista, 7th century) and murals (12-15th centuries), icons of the 12-15th centuries, and also gothic. Crusader buildings of the 13th century.

Lit.: Lazarev VN, History of Byzantine painting, vol. 1-2, M., 1947-48; Flinn W. H., Cyprus. A brief survey of history and development, Nicosia, Cyprus, 1924; Palma di Cesnola L., A descriptive atlas of the Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities, v. 1-3, Boston, 1885-1903.



Кипрское искусство: 1. Женская статуя из Трикомо. 6 в. до н. э. Известняк. 2. Чаша (пatera) из Ларнака. 8—7 вв. до н. э. Серебро с позолотой. 3. Фрагмент рельефа с изображением музыканта. 8—7 вв. до н. э. Слоновая кость. 4. Фрагмент рельефа с изображением женщины, сидящей на троне. 8—7 вв. до н. э. Слоновая кость.

Cypriot art: 1. Female statue from Trikomo. 6 c. BC. Limestone. 2. Bowl (patera) from Larnaca. 8-7 centuries. BC. Silver with gilded. 3. A fragment of the relief depicting a musician. 8-7 centuries. BC. Ivory. 4. A fragment of a relief depicting a woman on a throne. 8-7 centuries. BC. Ivory.