

# THE BLUE BERET



Tuesday 17th November, 1964

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

No. 5

## TURKISH CYPRIOT CHILDREN RETURN TO LEFKA SECONDARY SCHOOL WITH UNFICYP ESCORT

ABOUT 200 school children from the Turkish Cypriot communities of Limnitis, Ghaziveran, Angolemi, Elea, Kalokhorio and Ambelikou have returned to Lefka, under UNFICYP escort, to attend the secondary school there for the first time since December 1963.

Arrangements with the local Cyprus authorities for the passage of the students were completed on Saturday, 14 November.

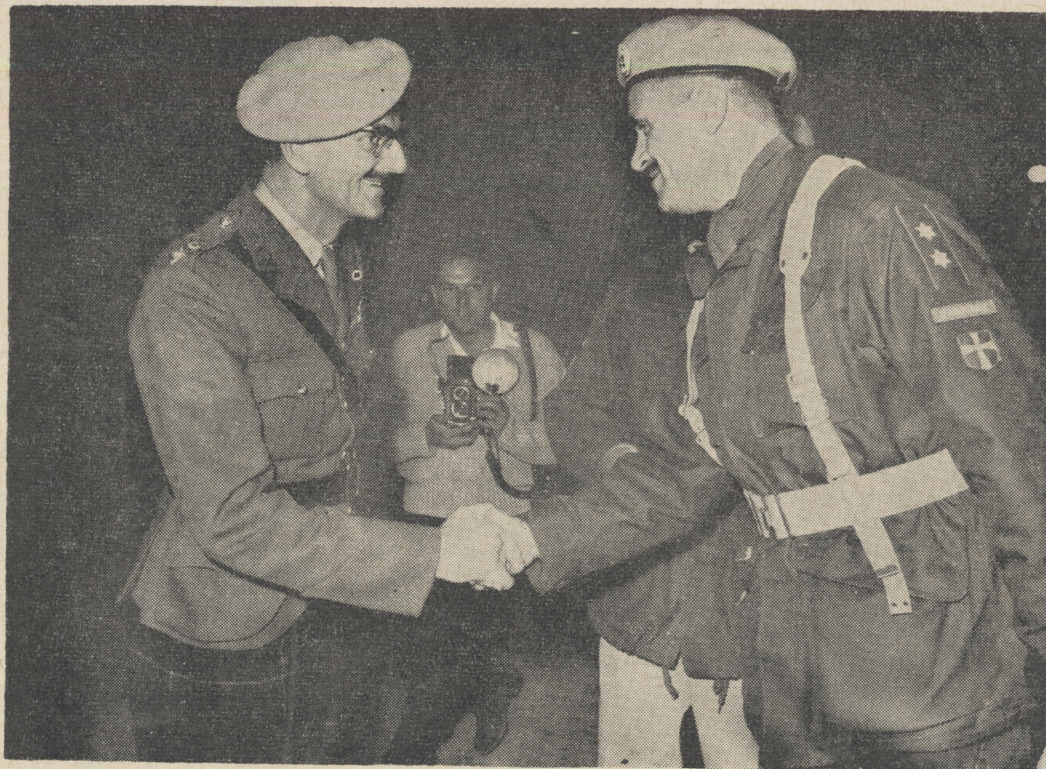
The matter had been raised in the *Aide-Memoire* which Mr. Carlos A. Bernardes, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, sent to His Beatitude, Archbishop Makarios, President of the Republic, on 27 October, and to which the President responded in his letter given to Mr. Bernardes when, together with General K. S. Thimayya, UN Force Commander, he visited the President on Thursday, 12 November.

On Saturday, 14 November, Police Superintendent Odysseas Lambrou in Morphou informed the UNFICYP Paphos Zone Command that he had received instructions from Nicosia to allow freedom of movement for the Turkish Cypriot students in the area to enable them to resume their secondary school studies in Lefka.

On receipt of this information, Colonel C. G. Stahl, UNFICYP Paphos Zone Commander, advised the Turkish Cypriot leaders of the localities concerned and assisted in making arrangements to move the children, under UNFICYP escort.

Sunday morning, 15 November, UNFICYP units of the Swedish contingent in Paphos Zone began gathering students from the different villages in private buses and escorted them to Lefka. The operation was concluded at about 1300 hours.

Under present plans, UNFICYP will escort students to Lefka and back to their communities every week-end. During school days, they will board at Lefka.



The new Commander of the Danish Contingent, Lt. Col J. Andreassen, being welcomed on his arrival in Cyprus by Lt Col I.C.S. Munro, Chief Logistics officer, HQ UNFICYP.

## GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES ENTRY OF RED CRESCENT SUPPLIES FOR TURKISH CYPRIOT REFUGES

HIS Beatitude, Archbishop Makarios, President of the Republic, has responded favourably to an appeal which was made by UNFICYP to allow the entry of a Red Crescent shipment of food, blankets and clothing from Turkey for Turkish Cypriot refugees.

In addition to freedom of movement for the school children in the area, Turkish Cypriot teachers are also allowed now to go to their schools outside Lefka, and miners from the district may go to the mines within the Lefka area.

The President's agreement was contained in a letter addressed to Mr. Carlos A. Bernardes which was handed to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General when, with General K.S. Thimayya, UN Force Commander in Cyprus, he called on the President on Thursday evening, 12 November.

The appeal was addressed to the President by Mr. Bernardes on 30 October.

In his response to the Special Representative, the President pointed out that the Government has allowed such shipments to enter the country in the past without restriction and free of duty. The President added that in spite of the economic problems involved by authorizing such shipments, the Government had decided to allow, as an exception, the shipment of the Red Crescent supplies to be brought in without delay and exempt from duty.

It is expected that the shipment of the Turkish Red Crescent Society will arrive at FARMAGUSTA shortly.

## Rotation of the Danish Contingent with UNFICYP Begins

THE rotation of the Danish contingent with the United Nations Force in Cyprus began on Friday, 13 November, with the arrival of the first group of officers and soldiers from Denmark aboard a Britannia aircraft of the RAF Transport Command at 23.05 hours.

A total of about 870 officers and men will be rotated within ten days and rotation will be completed by the morning of 23 November. Two Britannia aircraft, each making five round trips, are being used.

The Danish contingent leaving, arrived in Cyprus in May. It is the last of the original contingents which arrived in Cyprus when UNFICYP was constituted.





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THE UNITED NATIONS  
AT WORK

(Part 4)

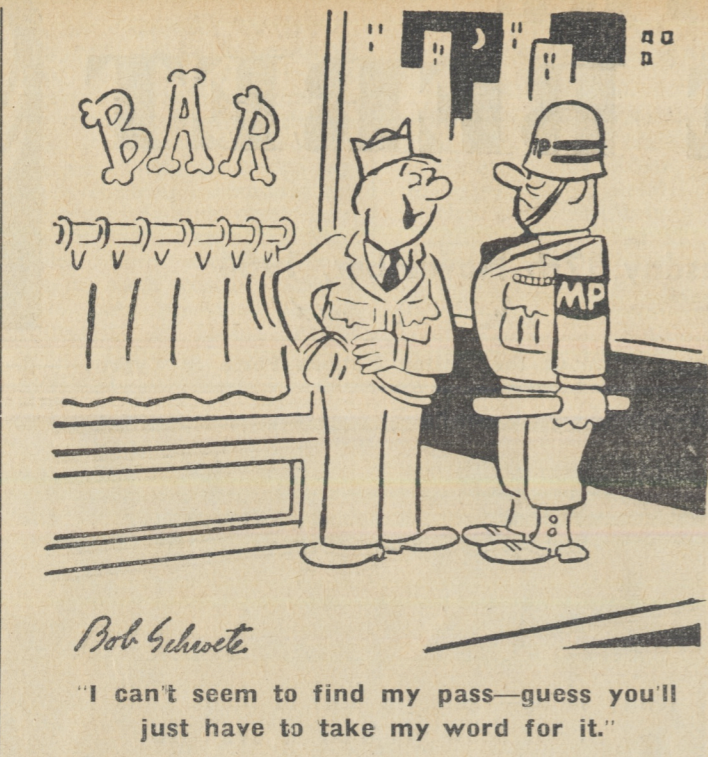
LATE in 1962, the situation in the Caribbean region, which had been brought before the Security Council and the General Assembly on repeated occasions, entered a new and more critical stage. Three complaints were put before the Council:

—The United States asked that the Council meet "to deal with the serious threat to the peace and security of the world caused by the secret establishment in Cuba by the Soviet Union of launching bases and installation of long-range ballistic missiles capable of carrying thermonuclear warheads to most of North and South America." The United States announced that it was initiating a strict quarantine of Cuba to interdict the carriage of offensive weapons to that country.

—Cuba requested that the Security Council consider "the act of war unilaterally committed by the Government of the United States in ordering the naval blockade of Cuba," and said that this "unilateral and direct aggression" was the culmination of "a series of aggressive acts committed against the Revolutionary Government of Cuba and the Cuban people" by the Government of the United States.

—The Soviet Union asked the Council to examine the question of "Violation of the Charter of the United Nations and threat to the peace on the part of the United States of America." A Soviet statement asserted that the United States, in arrogating to itself the right to attack the vessels of other states on the high seas, was "taking a step toward the unleashing of a world thermonuclear war."

The Security Council met on October 23. U Thant, then Acting Secretary-General, told members the following day that, at the request of a large majority of member states, he had sent identical messages to the President of the United



States and to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, asking for steps to resolve the crisis.

These steps included, on the one hand, the voluntary suspension of all arms shipments to Cuba, and also the voluntary suspension of the quarantine measures involving the searching of ships bound for Cuba. Such a suspension for a period of two to three weeks would greatly ease the situation, he said, and give time to the parties concerned to hold discussions with a view to finding a peaceful solution of the problem. He had also made an appeal to the President and the Prime Minister of Cuba to suspend the construction and development of major military facilities and installations in Cuba during the period of negotiations.

The next day, the Council was informed that President Kennedy and Chairman Khrushchev had sent replies welcoming U Thant's initiative, and the Council adjourned to await the results of the talks between representatives of the parties concerned with the Acting Secretary-General.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister of Cuba had replied that Cuba was prepared to accept the steps suggested by the Acting Secretary-General provided that, at the same time, while negotiations were in progress, the United States desisted from threats and aggressive actions against Cuba, including the naval blockade.

The Council did not meet again, but in subsequent weeks, U Thant conferred day after day with officials of the United States, the Soviet Union and Cuba, with a view to finding a peaceful solution of the

Caribbean problem. He went to Cuba to talk with Premier Castro and President Dorticos, and on his return reported that he had been told that the dismantling of the missiles and their installations was already in progress. There were also direct communications between the United States and the Soviet Union. The United States lifted its quarantine, and the two governments announced agreement on various points.

In December, in his speech at Johns Hopkins University, U Thant reviewed the situation.

"It became apparent in late October," he said, "that there was danger of a direct confrontation between the two major powers, and that every possible step should be taken to avert this confrontation. I gave expression to this feeling in the Security Council, by an odd coincidence on United Nations Day, and I addressed an appeal both on that day and on the next to the heads of the two governments, to which I received an encouraging and positive response from both quarters."

Regarding subsequent developments, he said that "in spite of periods when there seemed to be little progress, the negotiations advanced steadily to a point at which it is now possible to report agreement on certain fundamentals between the two major powers".

And he added:

"There may be many who wish for a more complete and comprehensive solution of the Cuban crisis, but in this imperfect world we have, at least for the moment, to accept less than perfect solutions".

SNIPPETS

A Tomcat and a tabby were courting on the back fence when the tomcat leaned over to her and said: "I'd die for you, you beautiful thing!"

The tabby gazed at him longingly and said: "How many times?"

An old farm cart was ambling along a country road one dark night. A big American-type car approached and the driver dimmed his headlights to avoid dazzling the farmer.

"Mick," said the farmer to his companion, "we must return the compliment. Just blow out the offside candle."

The trouble with antique shops is that their prices are so modern.

The only time that liquor makes a man go straight is when the road curves.

A hen is about the only one who can lay down on a job and still get results.

Little Forney was gazing into the crib at his new baby brother, who lay crying and wailing at the top of his voice.

"Has he just come from heaven?" inquired little Forney.

"Yes", answered his mother tenderly.

"Well, it's no wonder they put him out."

Courtesy is not a commodity that may be purchased in the market. It becomes sterile unless delivered in person.

It is not enough to learn the tricks of the trade — you must learn the trade.

Morale is when your hands and feet keep on working when your head says it can't be done.

It is never too soon to do a kindness, for one does not know how soon it will be too late.

Of all my wives relations — I like myself the best.

UNITED NATIONS NEWS

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

THE Secretary-General U Thant, has invited Mr. Harold Wilson, Britain's Prime Minister, to lunch on 9 December. Mr. Wilson has accepted and the details of his visit are expected to be announced shortly.

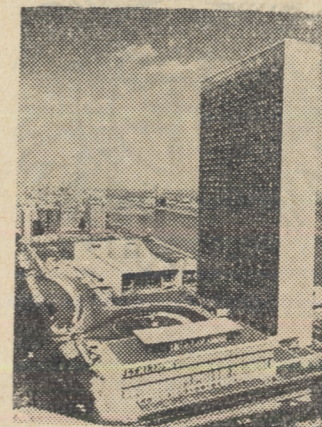
The Secretary-General has informed the Security Council that the Mission of his Special Representative to Cambodia and Thailand will be withdrawn by the end of the year. At the same time, he reported that Thailand had suggested that consideration be given to other ways in which the UN Secretariat might still be able to render aid towards the normalization of relation between the two countries. In particular, Thailand suggested that a high-ranking member of the Secretariat might be sent on special missions to the area at certain appropriate times to talk with the leaders of the two countries and to suggest appropriate measures.

The Secretary-General said that the Cambodian Government had agreed to the suggestion while expressing some doubts as to the results that might be expected from such mediation attempts. U Thant said that he had informed the two governments that he would contact them on the matter at some suitable time during 1965.

THE DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE

ON 11 November the Decolonization Committee approved the report which concluded that the activities of the mining industry and other international interests in South-West Africa constituted one of the main obstacles to the territory's development towards independence.

The report strongly recommended that the General Assembly strongly condemn South Africa for granting concessions to international companies for exploiting the natural and human resources of the territory to the detriment of the African population. It said that South Africa should be called upon to end the activities of the companies and to safeguard the sovereignty of the people over the territory's natural resources. The report also recommended that the General Assembly appeal to all States whose nationals had



interests in the companies — and especially Britain and the United States — to cease to give any support to the Government of South Africa, and to exert their influence to end the activities of the international companies.

Other recommendations included a renewed call to South Africa to end its policies of apartheid in South-West Africa, a request for the application of more decisive economic and political sanctions against South Africa, and the taking of all possible measures towards the earliest attainment of independence by South-West Africa.

The report as a whole was approved by a vote of 16 in favour, to 4 against, with 4 abstentions. Those voting in favour were all Africa-Asian and East European members of the Committee. Britain, the United States, Australia and Italy voted against. Uruguay, Venezuela, Chile and Denmark abstained. All States which voted against or abstained emphasized that they joined in condemning South Africa's racial policies, but that they raised objections to the report's conclusions and recommendations mainly on the following grounds:—

That the conclusions about the activities of the international companies were not fully justified by the facts, and that the report implied that the system of foreign private investment was largely responsible for conditions in South-West Africa.

That there was no justification for the specific references to Britain and the United States — these two countries commented that they had no authority over the activities of the private interests concerned.

Ethiopia and Tanzania — who were among the members who drew up the report — emphasized that the report was not against foreign private investments, as such, and that they welcomed such investment when it was mutually profitable. The report, they

argued, rightly spoke out against specific activities which had clearly been shown to be detrimental to the rights and interests of the people of South-West Africa. These two countries argued further that condemnations of apartheid were not enough, and that it was necessary to take specific measures to bring about its abandonment.

COMMITTEE ON OUTER SPACE

THE Soviet Union and the United States have agreed, at United Nations Headquarters, to set up a special communications link between Moscow and Washington for the exchange of weather information gathered by conventional means as well as by Satellites.

The final accord was signed on Thursday, 5 November, by Dr. Hugh Dryden for the United States Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Academician A. Blagonravov for the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The link is already being used experimentally, and follows this route: Moscow-Warsaw-Berlin - Frankfurt - London - Washington. After it is operating satisfactorily, other weather services interested in receiving the data it carries will have the opportunity to do so.

The US-Soviet agreement also include additional details on the complementary use of Satellites by both countries in mapping the earth's magnetic field.

The discussion that the two nations have been conducting, while the UN Committee on the Peaceful uses of Outer Space is meeting, also dealt with preparing a joint review of space biology and medicine. Agreement on this project has not been reached; its consideration may be renewed later.

Meanwhile, the Outer Space Committee recommended a study of the possibility of establishing a civil world-wide satellite system. The decision was taken on the basis of an Austrian proposal which looked forward to the development of new communication techniques for radio navigation and traffic control, both at sea and in the air.

On 3 November, Brazil informed the Committee that it was establishing launching

facilities for sounding rockets near Natal, in North-Eastern Brazil, and would request United Nations sponsorship for them when arrangements were completed. Speaking for Brazil, Geraldo de Carvalho Silos pointed out that the geomagnetic equator passed through that area, and the finding of launching facilities at Natal could be of the utmost interest to all member states engaged in space research.

The Committee already has before it a recommendation from its Scientific and Technical Sub-committee that UN sponsorship be granted to sounding rocket launching facilities at Thumba, India.

ADEN

THE United Nations Sub-Committee on Aden has recommended that steps be taken to carry out UN resolutions calling for unsupervised elections to determine the future of Aden and Aden Protectorates.

The sub-committee emphasized that "the state of emergency must be terminated, that military operations must cease, that the political rights and freedoms of all inhabitants of the territory must stop". It recommended that Britain be asked not to give effect to the conclusions of the London Conference held last summer on the Constitutional Development of the Federation of South Arabia, and that it be asked to comply with the wishes of the people and the recommendations of the General Assembly on the desirability of an early removal of the military base in Aden.

The sub-committee further recommended that, if the present situation continued, it should again be drawn to the attention of the Security Council.

These recommendations are contained in a report of the sub-committee made public on 7th November. The report will be considered by the Decolonization Committee.

The report challenges the validity of the London Conference on the grounds that not all sections of the Aden population were represented there. It also comments that elections held in Aden last month "have been very hotly contested because, on one hand, electoral law is restrictive in the extreme and, on the other hand, the state of emergency and the restrictions placed on fundamental freedoms remain in effect in the territory."

The Sub-Committee on Aden is made up of representatives from Cambodia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.





Craftsman 'Chuck' Mathews.



NEWS FROM

STRATHCONA RANCH

THIS week we say farewell to Lt J.A.B. Hoelgaard and his Danish Troop, as they leave for Denmark on Sunday 15 November, after their 6 month tour here on Cyprus. Jorgen and his men were already living at the Ranch prior to our arrival, having worked with the RCD's on the International 'CANFINDAN' FORCE.

They have done much work and covered many parts of the island during their tour here, and they have seen and experienced many new things. Through them we have had the opportunity to

see how other people work and play, and vice versa, and it is through these experiences of learning one another's customs and habits that we can operate as a truly International Force.

They have enjoyed themselves here to all accounts, but, naturally are very pleased to be going home to their families, girl friends and Danish cuisine! The wet cold snow of Denmark may not be so bad with the memory of Sunny Cyprus still fresh in their minds.

We are sorry to see you go, but bonvoyage and God Speed!

**Personality of the week**, is Cfn 'Chuck' Mathews, who has the rather dubious honour of attending 11 Wainwright Concentrations. 'Chuck' was born 15 Aug 32 in Halifax N.S. the first son of Mr and Mrs 'Charl e' Mathews. He attended 'Woodlawn' county school until he was 15, when he started work for the Dept of Highways. He had several jobs up until 1950 when he decided to try on the army uniform. It fitted reasonably well and Chuck found himself in Camp Borden, a member of 37 Troop. On completion of basic training in Nov 50 he was posted to the RCD's and in the spring of 51 he took his Dvr Mech Tracked Gp I course.

In Aug 51 he attended a changeover course in Fort Knox (US Army School of Armour) for conversion from Sherman to Patton tanks. The Canadian Army however did not make the change.

In Dec 51 he left Halifax for Germany as part of C Squadron RCD's. He remained there until Jun 53,



3rd IRISH

INFANTRY GROUP

ROTARY CLUB

IRISH Tourist Board films were shown to the Larnaca Rotary Club on Tuesday, 10 November. The Commanding Officer, Lt Col T. McDonald, was present and the films were introduced by Comdt, J. P. Duggan.

The film was an impression of Ireland as seen through the eyes of a French honeymoon couple, the film proved that Ireland is an ideal place for a honeymoon. The scenic beauty and the gurgling of fresh running water was the cause of favourable comment.

A film on the 1963 Gaelic Football Final, between Dublin and Galway, was also shown. The Gaelic Athletic Association will be pleased to know that they have some new fans. The excitement of that memorable final was contagious and the entire audience was excited at the end of it.

ACTIVITIES

Group activities, sporting and social, continue to multiply. Inter-unit leagues in all sports, from shove halfpenny to Gaelic Football, flourish during recreational training periods. To the shuddering horror of the locals, a few hardy annuals headed by Comdt. J. P. Keane (QM) and Capt Jim Gibbons (Sigs) continue to brave the briny to the buoy.

when he returned to Canada at the same time applying for a transfer to RCEME.

In Feb 54 he was posted to the Straths as a RCEME mechanic, where he has been ever since, apart from courses. 'Chuck' has seen Wainwright 11 years now and feels he knows the area quite well.

He was married to Miss Kathie Gushulak on 30 Sept 54. They have two children, Susan born 10 Sep 55, and Brian (Butch) born 12 Jun 57. They are presently residing at 50 Somme Crescent, Calgary, Alberta.

THE HOLY LAND

Tours continue every week to the Holy Land. Lt Col T. McDonald and the Chaplain Rev. Fr. Kelly, together with the previous Contingent Commander, Colonel James Quinn, have been on the latest tours. Everyone has enjoyed the trip immensely.

GROUP CONCERT — 11th NOV., 1964:

SOME very weird noises were heard in NORTH LARNACA on the night of 11th November. Upon investigation, it was found that these noises were coming from the direction of "A" Company of the 3rd Irish Infantry Group and were caused by the combined sounds of bagpipes, catcalling and much cheering and applause. The Group concert was well under way and, judging by the sound of things, a 'roaring' success.

This was the second such concert which has been organised by members of the Group and the very high standard of the first performance was repeated.

The curtain was raised at 2000 hours and stayed up for over two hours. During that time, some of the Group's best performers went through their paces.

This show was obviously well rehearsed and the 'artists' very talented, indeed. The "B" Company Singers gave a very fine performance in their rendering of some of the old favourites. This group of singers was featured in our first concert and was once again responsible for providing one of the highlights of the show. Lieutenants Mangan, Martin and Gray have proved themselves to be a comedy team very worthy of note. Their comedy sketches on themes of local interest were nothing short of hilarious.

However, our thanks to all the performers who helped to make this show such a tremendous success. To "A" Company in particular, who, as well as contributing their share of the talent, were responsible for organising the show. And to Sergeant Micky Potts who provided refreshments during the interval.

Lastly, a word of thanks to CQMS Duggan of the 41st Battalion and his Pipe Band for providing very excellent entertainment and for their efforts in making the evening such a memorable one.

(Continued on Column 1 Page 5)

GAELIC FOOTBALL LEAGUE TABLE

TEAM	PLAYED	WON	LOST	DRAWN	POINTS
HQ Coy	2	2	0	0	4
"A" Coy	2	1	1	0	2
"B" Coy	1	0	1	0	0
Armd Car Group	1	0	1	0	0

"Q" PLATOON, 3 INFANTRY GROUP WIN AGAIN

Fresh from their victory in the volleyball league, "Q" Platoon of HQ Coy continued their winning ways by beating Support Platoon in the final of the Football Inter-Platoon Championships.

The game was closely contested and not until the last quarter did Support Platoon collapse under the incessant attacks of "Q" Platoon.

41 INF. BATTALION

GREETINGS

On our first appearance in "Blue Beret" we greet all other contingents, and hope that during our stay in Cyprus our associations will be cordial and that we will continue to maintain the good cooperation which existed between our predecessors,

the 40 Infantry Battalion and the other members of UNFICYP.

ACTIVITIES

A full programme of sport and other activities has been arranged by the Second in Command of the unit. The programme includes engagements within the unit, and matches with other contingents of UNFICYP. Particulars of such fixtures will be published as they occur.

VISITS

We have recently been honoured by visits from Mr. C. A. Bernandes Special Representative of the Secretary General. Brigadier A. G. Wilson, Chief of Staff and Col C. O'Sullivan, Assistant Chief of Staff.



A Land Rover Ambulance crew in action during a "CANFINDAN" exercise.

INSPECTION TEAM IN PAPHOS ZONE

THE Commanding Officer of the mother regiment of the Swedish 28th UN Battalion, Colonel Sven Widegren, is on a five day visit to Cyprus to inspect the Swedish troops in Paphos Zone. He is accompanied by two majors — Major Fred Lundqvist of the UN Department of the Swedish Army Staff and Major Sven Thorsen, chief of the UN section of the Life Grenadier Regiment in Linköping, Sweden, where the present Swedish UN Battalion in Cyprus has been trained and equipped.

The inspection team will leave the island on Thursday morning.

CMC CHILDREN APPOINTED SWEDISH MASCOTS

AS told in an earlier copy of the Blue Beret HQ Paphos Zone occupies some of the premises of the Cyprus Mines Corporation at Skouriotissa. But the Swedes not only occupy premises, they have also picked out two young American children as the "mascots" of the battalion.

They are Mike and Douglas Pilkington — 9 and 7 years of age and sons of geologist Dean Pilkington. The boys have been equipped with miniature uniforms, helmets and toy weapons. They have learnt the formula and action at the change of sentries at the HQ and can copy it exactly — Swedish words and everything. Mike and Douglas are very proud of their position and somehow feel all the duty and responsibility resting on a UN soldier. Sometimes, of course, they have to attend school lessons...



Two soldiers of the 3rd Company of the Swedish UN Battalion make friends with two young boys of a little village in the Paphos area. The boys are not old enough to understand the reasons why the UN soldiers are here but they understand a friendly attitude and admire the powerful Swedish armoured cars one of which forms the background of the picture.

THE other day a member of the Swedish Civilian Police Force happened to be an eye-witness to a rather remarkable series of teeth operations in a Cypriot village. Sixty school children and 15 adults were queuing for the dentist who did not have forceps but, well, a pair of tongs. An anaesthetic was sprayed on the bad teeth of each patient and out they went (the teeth) at considerable speed. There were 75 persons who, in all, lost 102 teeth — all collected in a bucket. None of the patients showed the slightest sign of protest.



NEWS IN FINNISH



YK:N KULUNEEN VUODEN TOIMINTAA.

Jokainen vuosi Yhdistyneiden Kansakuntien toiminnassa on merkinnyt uusia aluevaltauksia ja toiminnan laajenemista. Samalla nousee jatkuvasti uusia ongelmia ratkaistaviksi vanhojen tehtävien rinnalle.

YK:n alkuperäinen jäsenluku oli 52. Tällä hetkellä jäsenien määrä on 112. Yhdistyneiden Kansakuntien jäseneksi voidaan ottaa "jokainen rauhaa rakastava valtio, joka hyväksyy peruskirjaan sisältyvät velvoitteet ja on halukas ja kykenevä noudattamaan näitä velvoitteita.

Kuluvan vuoden tärkeimmät tehtävät ovat olleet aseistariisunta, siirtomaiden vapauttaminen ja kehitysapu. Tehtävien edistymistä on suuresti helpottanut idän ja lännen välisen jännityksen lieventyminen Moskovassa elokuussa 1963 allekirjoitetun ydinkoekiello sopimuksen jälkeen.

"Aseistariisunnan toteuttaminen on jatkuvasti aikamme tärkein ongelma" totesi YK:n pääsihteeri äskettäin. Tämän päämäärän hyväksii on maailmanjärjestö vuosikautia työskennellyt. Vuoden 1963 aikana kirjattiin kolme huomatta-

vaa tapahtumaa tällä rintamalla. Ensimmäinen oli suoran puhelinyhteyden, ns. kuumen linjan avaaminen Washingtonin ja Moskovan välille. Sitä seurasi jo edellä mainittu Moskovan sopimus, jossa Neuvostoliitto, Iso-Britannia ja Yhdysvallat sitoutuivat pidättäytymään ilmakehässä, avaruudessa ja veden alla suoritettavista ydinkokeista. Kolmanneksi sopivat Yhdysvallat ja Neuvostoliitto olemaan lähettämättä avaruuteen ydinaseita tai muutta joukkotuhovälineitä. Useissa yhteyksissä on arveltu aseistariisunnan johtavan taloudellisiin vaikeuksiin ja aiheuttavan esim. työttömyyttä. Tämä teoria on nyt osoitettu tieteellisesti paikkansa pitämättömäksi kun kymmenen valtion taloustieteilijät laativat raportin aseistariisunnan taloudellisista ja sosiaalisista seurauksista.

Yhdistyneiden Kansakuntien erityisenä kohteena on ollut itsehallintoa vailla olevilla alueilla elävien ihmisten hyvinvointi. YK:n peruskirjan allekirjoittamisen jälkeen vuoden 1945 kesäkuussa on itsehallintoa vailla olevilla alueilla ja huoltohallintoalueilla elävien ihmisten lukumäärä vähentynyt 215 miljoonasta alle 35 miljoonan.

Valtion saavutettua itsenäisyytensä YK:n sille antama tuki ei suinkaan pääty vaan muuttuu luonteeltaan taloudelliseksi ja sosiaaliseksi. Ainoastaan uudet valtiot eivät tarvitse apua vaan usein on muidenkin kansakuntien ponnisteluja parempien elinehtoien saavuttamiseksi tuettava kansainvälisten toimienpitein. Tavoite tässä suhteessa on tarkoin näiritely: vähintään viiden prosentin vuotuinen kansantulon nousu kehitysmaissa vuoteen 1970 mennessä. Huomattava saavutus tällä alalla oli viime kesänä pidetty Yhdistyneiden Kan-

(Continued on page 8)

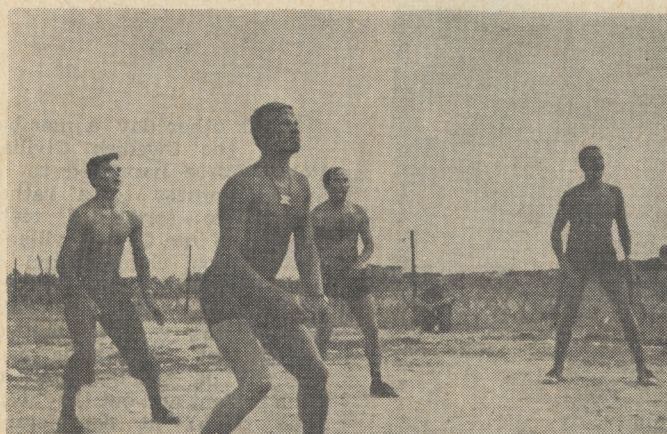


ONE IN THOUSAND

A VANCOUVER RCAF Sergeant maintains Air Log for UNFICYP. Sgt. Pat Cassidy, No. 11 Air Movement Control, Vancouver, checks manifest at the RAF Airport, Nicosia. A Transportation Technician by trade, he has been employed with the Movement Control Section for the past three months.

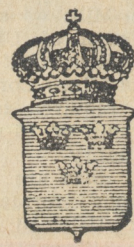


The commander of an armoured vehicle keeps in contact withwith his force during an exercise.



A tense moment during an intercompany volley-ball game at the Finnish Contingent HQ at Kykko camp.

NEWS IN SWEDISH



DANSKARNA ROTERAR

DEN DANSKA Cypernbataljonen, DANCON I, boerjade rotera den 13 november Hemtransporten av DANCON I och hittransporten av DANCON II tar tio dagar. Danskarna faar flyga med tvåa jetplan av typ Britannia, som staelts till FN:s foerfogande av RAF:s transportkommando. Sammanlagt 870 man skall rotera. 99 man rekapitulerar den danska kontingenten aer den sista att rotera av de kontingenter som ursprungligen anlaende till Cypern.



NY SAENDING TILL FLYKTINGARNA

CYPERNS president, aerkebiskop Makarios, har lamnat ett positivt svar paa en framstaellan fraan UNFICYP om tillaatelse att ilandfoera en skeppslast Roeda Halvmaanenfoernoedenheter fraan Turkiet, avsedda foer turkcypriotiska flyktingar. Skeppslasten skall bestaa av livsmedel, filter och kladespersedlar.

Framstallan gjordes den 30 oktober och svaret oeverlaemnades av president Makarios till generalsekretarare U Thants specielle representant senor Bernardes vid ett besok som denne avlade hos presidenten i saellskap med chefen foer FN-styrkan paa Cypern general K.S. Thimayya paa kvaellen den 12 november.

I sitt svar paapekade presidenten, att regeringen tidigare laait saadana saendingar infoeras i landet utan inskrankningar oach avgifter. Presidenten tillade, att regeringen, trots de ekonomiska problem som var foerknippade med godkaennade av dylika saendingar, beslutat att sasom ett undantag tillaaata infoerande av Roeda Halvmaansens saending avgiftsfritt och utan droejsmaal.

Ett fartyg vaentas inom kort till Famagusta med Roeda Halvaanens saending ombord.



A Swedish Armoured Car pauses whilst on patrol near Mandres Hamid.

NEWS IN DANISH



DANCON II bydes velkommen til det sommervarme Cypern.

Regntiden er udeblevet, og det skaber problemer for cyprioterne - Ingen daarlig ide at tilbringe vinteren paa en Middelhavso

Murene omkring Nicosias indre by blev bygget i 1567 af venetianerne. Med deres 400 aar paa bagen danner de kontrast til det liv og den trafik, som i dag finder sted paa og omkring dem. Paa noejagtigt samme maade vil man snart se, at Cypern et modsatningernes o - i mere end en forstand. Ingen er i tvivl om, at grunden til at der er en FN-styrke paa Cypern er de sterke nationale og politiske modsatningsforhold.

Ogsaa i hverdagens liv eksisterer modsatningerne. Mellem skikke fra osten og skikke fra vesten. Mellem gammelt og nyt. Mellem luksus og armod. Men der er historie, der er liv, der er en mængde indtryk at faa i Cyperns hovedstad saavel som paa hele oen.

Det et hensigten med disse linier at byde soldaterne fra DANCON II velkommen til Cypern. Udskiftningen af DANCON er nu i fuld

gang, og i loebet af faa dage vil det for det meste vare nye - og blege - ansigter, man ser langs den omskridte "gronne linie", som traekker skel mellem byens graesk-cypriotiske befolkning og den tyrkisk-cypriotiske.

Det første "chok", man faar ved ankomsten fra det koelige nord, et temperaturforskellen. Selv om soldaterne fra DANCON I i ojeblikket synes, at Cyperns klima i den sidste maaned et blevet koldt, er det dog stadig ikke saa lidt varmere end i Danmark. I virkelighden ligger dagtemperaturerne paa oen i ojeblikket mellem 25 og 30 grader celsius. Det er især i nattetimerne, at man nu mærker, at det er "vinter"

Der skulle i ojeblikket vare regntid paa Cypern, men regnen et udeblevet, hvad der for resten her som i Danmark volder landmændene store kvaler, foruden at det skaber problemer for enkelte byomraader, f.eks. Larnaca paa sydkysten. Det er muligt, at regnperioden paa selve hojsletten omkring Nicosia helt udebliver, fortæller cyprioterne. Sidste aar var det ogsaa smaadt med vand. I de seneste dage et der dog begyndt at traekke skyer sammen i horisonten over Kyrenia-bjergene, og de er muligvis forløbere for en regnperiode.

Regnen vil naturligvis betyde flere problemer for FN-styrken. Det er ikke særligt spændende at skulle bestride en krævende vagtjeneste, naar regnen skyller ned. Og efter sigende er det saadan paa Cypern, at naar det regner, er det, som om Vorherre vender bunden i vejret paa en enorm balje vand. Det er naturligvis kun en ringe trøst, at soldaterne fra DANCON I i samtlige seks maaneder har sukket efter vand. Bare en enkelt lille regnbyge paa et par døgn varighed ville have frisket op. Det er nemlig helt sikkert, at regnen vil faa

store dele af oen til at ændre karakter. I mere end et halvt aar har Cypern ligget skjult af store støvskyer, der hrvrles op af trafikken paa de smaa veje. Landskabet kan mange steder virke saa ensformigt, at det uvilkaarligt fører tankerne hen paa et maanelandskab. Graat, brunt og rødtligt dominere. Store knastørre marker, hvor faare- og gedeflokke graesser fredsommeligt, skønt vi næppe vil vare i stand til at finde saa meget som et enkelt græsstraa.

Naar regnen engang kommer, vil der skyde planter op paa mange af disse graa og halvtriste steder. Saa bliver der meget at se paa, som soldaterne paa DANCON I aldrig naade at opleve. Nu skal man jo heller ikke tro, at hele Cypern ser ud som sletterne omkring Nicosia. Ved kysterne findes der mange frodige steder. I egnen omkring Limassol paa sydkysten groer appelsin- og grapefrugtræerne side om side i store plantager. Imellem plantagerne et der frodige vinmarker. I Trodosbjergene sydvest for Nicosia et det ogsaa de frodige vinmarker, der dominere landskabet, og enkelte steder paa sydkysten ser man ogsaa lunde med bananpalmer.

I loebet af faa dage har soldaterne paa DANCON II formentlig faaet akklimatiseret sig, og ingen vil da vare i tvivl om, at det egentlig slet ikke er nogen daarlig ide at tilbringe vinteren paa Cypern - den sommer-vinteren paa Cypern - den sommervarme Middelhavso.

(Continued on Page 8)



(Continued from Page 6)

sakuntien kauppa- ja kehityskonferenssi, joka tästä lähtien kutsutaan kokoon vähintään kerran kolmessa vuodessa. Vuonna 1960 aloitetun "nälkä pois" kampanjan lisäksi on suunniteltu ns. maailman elintarvikeohjelma, jonka toteuttamista jäsenvaltiot avustavat. Suomi on osallistunut tähän ohjelmaan noin 2 miljoonalla dollarilla. Kehitysapuohjelmiin kuuluvat myös teknillisen avun ohjelma, jonka palveluksessa on tällä hetkellä ympäri maailman yli 13 000 miestä ja naista, sekä YK:n erityisrahasto, joka auttaa alikehittyneitä maita luomaan perusedellytykset taloudelliselle kasvulle.

Vuonna 1963 on YK:n aseellisia joukkoja lähetetty asianomaisten hallitusten pyynnöstä Malesiaan, Jemeniin ja Vietnamiin samalla kun aikaisemmat yksiköt, joiden päämaja on Jerusalemissa, ja YK:n valvontajoukot Gazassa sekä sotilaalliset huomioitsijat Kashmirissa jatkoivat työtään entiseen tapaan.

YK:n laajalla työsaralla merkitsevät edellämäinitut vain tärkeimpiä kohteita. Huomattavaa laajenemista on YK:n ja sen erityisjärjestöjen toiminnassa tapahtunut ja toiveikkain mielin voidaan suhtautua maailmanjärjestön tulevaisuuteen.

(Continued from Page 7)

**"The Blue Beret" and DANCON II**

Den avis, De nu sidder med i haanden, er FN-styrkens egen avis. Den redigeres af presseofficerne ved de respektive nationale kontingenter, og det er hensigten, at man i denne avis jævnligt skal kunne læse artikler og nyheder paa sit eget sprog, omend avisens dominerende sprog er engelsk.

"The Blue Beret" (oversat: "Den blaa Baret") udkommer en gang om ugen. Dens redaktions kontor ligger paa Wolseley Barracks tæt ved Ledra Palace Hotel. Saafremt De maatte nære ønske i nogen retning om stof af den ene eller anden art, et De nere end velkommen til at henvende Dem til presseofficeren ved DANCON. Navn og telefonnummer staar paa bagsiden af avisen, men ellers kan De gennem Deres kompagni faa fat i ham. Har De et eller andet spørgsmål vedrørende Cypern eller FN, er De mere end velkommen til gennem Deres presseofficer at henvende Dem til "The Blue Beret".

Redaktionen af "The Blue Beret" byder hermed alle medlemmer af DANCON II velkommen til Cypern. Vi haaber, at De her paa øen vil befinde Dem saa godt, som forholdene nu tillader det.

**"DAILY MIRROR" CROSSWORD**

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		9						
10	11			12				
13			14		15		16	
		17			18		19	
20		21			22	23		
24			25	26				
27			28	29			30	31
		32		33		34		
		35						
36						37		

**ACROSS**

**DOWN**

- 1. Upright (4)
- 4. Tensing? (6)
- 9. Weapon (4-3)
- 10. Soil (4)
- 12. Among (4)
- 13. Lie untidily (6)
- 15. Pipe (4)
- 17. Russian news agency (4)
- 19. Mongrel (3)
- 20. Certain evidence (5)
- 22. Not those! (5)
- 24. Youth (3)
- 25. Family diagram (4)
- 27. Exercises (4)
- 29. Stir up (6)
- 32. Sieve (4)
- 34. Wicked (4)
- 35. Railway beam (7)
- 36. Declared (6)
- 37. Burlesque (4)

- 1. Chums (4)
- 2. Box (4)
- 3. Fruit (6)
- 4. Closes (5)
- 5. Thigh (3)
- 6. Way out (4)
- 7. Cut (6)
- 8. Stick (6)
- 11. Musical dramas (6)
- 14. Blow gently (4)
- 16. Measure (6)
- 18. Irish dish? (4)
- 20. Feathers (6)
- 21. Russian port (6)
- 23. Hauls (6)
- 26. Considered (5)
- 28. Sediment (4)
- 30. Church (4)
- 31. Amphibian (4)
- 33. Payment (3)

**ANSWERS TO CROSSWORD PUZZLE IN ISSUE No. 4:-**

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| <b>ACROSS:</b> | <b>DOWN:</b> |
| 1. Said.       | 1. Silage.   |
| 5. Statue.     | 2. Amos.     |
| 10. Imbibe.    | 3. Ibis.     |
| 11. Lama.      | 4. Diner.    |
| 12. Loin.      | 5. Sects.    |
| 13. Chimps.    | 6. Ali.      |
| 14. Assert.    | 7. Tamped.   |
| 16. Pie.       | 8. Umpire.   |
| 17. Rescuer.   | 9. Ease.     |
| 19. Ebb.       | 15. Ream.    |
| 22. Dee.       | 18. Cage.    |
| 24. Rummage.   | 20. Bronco.  |
| 27. Dot.       | 21. Button.  |
| 28. Deaden.    | 23. Ernest.  |
| 31. Intake.    | 25. Adept.   |
| 33. Sire.      | 26. Easel.   |
| 34. Scot.      | 27. Dish.    |
| 35. Precis.    | 29. Dice.    |
| 36. Honest.    | 30. Erin.    |
| 37. Lent.      | 32. Ate.     |

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<b>British Broadcasting Corporation</b> 31 Metre Band 24 Metre Band 19 Metre Band 16 Metre Band 13 Metre Band	0500 — 2315 (1000-1100 Closed down)	English
<b>Canadian Broadcasting Corporation</b> 19 Metre Band 25 Metre Band 31 Metre Band	2201 — 2350 (2245-2300 Forces Broadcast.)	French and English
<b>Voice of Denmark</b> 19 Metre Band	2145 — 2245	Danish and English
<b>Finnish Broadcasting Corporation</b> 19 Metre Band 25 Metre Band 31 Metre Band	1200 — 1250 1800 — 2030	Finnish and Swedish. (Monday and Friday 1800 — 1845 English)
<b>Swedish Radio</b> 19 Metre Band 25 Metre Band	1815 — 1845 1845 — 1915	Swedish English

**MEDIUM WAVE**

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<b>British Forces Broadcasting Service.</b> 208 & 213 Metres	0530 — 2315	English