

THE BLUE BERET



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REDEPLOYMENT OF UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS

GENERAL K. S. Thimayya, United Nations Force Commander in Cyprus, announced today that, in consultation with the contingent commanders concerned, some changes will be put into effect in the deployment of the Force in order to secure the best use of troops in relation to the terrain and military requirements.

The western UNFICYP deployment area previously known as Paphos Zone will be divided into two military districts: Paphos District, with headquarters at Ktima; and, Morphou District, with headquarters in Skouriotissa.

The present military districts of Famagusta and Larnaca will be merged into a single UNFICYP deployment zone, Famagusta Zone, with headquarters in Famagusta.

Taking into consideration the present strength of personnel of the different contingents serving with UNFICYP, General Thimayya has decided to redeploy the Irish contingent which consists of two organizationally separate units (41 Infantry Battalion and 3 Infantry Group), each with their respective headquarters staff, in the two new Districts of Morphou and Paphos.

The Swedish contingent, which consists of the 28th UN Battalion, will assume responsibility for the new Famagusta Zone.

Rotation of the Irish and Swedish contingents within the island will start shortly in accordance with the new redeployment plan.

The 41 Irish Battalion consists of 602 officers and men and is under the command of Lt. Col. P. J. Dempsey;

The 3 Irish Infantry Group consists of 443 officers and men and under the command of Lt. Col. T. M. McDonald;

The 28th Swedish UN Battalion consists of 826 officers and men and is under the command of Col. Carl-Gustaf Staahl.

ON PATROL FOR THE UN



—Soldiers of the 1st Battalion, The Canadian Guards Sgt. Don Hanley, of Sault Ste Marie, and Picton, Ontario, stops for an on-spot observation during a patrol in the Kyrenia Mountains. Driving is Gdsm Manley Odaisky of Niagara Falls and Picton, Ont.



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Communications, articles or enquiries should be addressed to:—

The Editor

THE BLUE BERET
WOLSELEY BARRACKS
HQ UNFICYP
NICOSIA, Cyprus

NEWS IN
DANISH



ET MINDE FRA CYPERN -
MADE IN WEST GERMANY.

Hvad siger man, hvis man ser en mand, der lader et par pengesedler - gode velvoksne cypriotiske pund - flagre ud gennem et vindue? Sedlerne forsvinder for blæsten, og ejermænd ser dem aldrig mere? Hvad tænker man om ham, der bruger pengesedler til optænding i pejsen? Det er folk, som klatter deres penge væk; men man kan ogsaa i mere overført betydning smide penge ud gennem vinduet og lade pundnoterne gaa op i røg. Det er nemlig, hvad der kan ske, naar man skal handle paa et fremmed sted som Cypern.

Souvenirs er et problem for mange. Hvad skal man ofre sine mils og pund paa, naar man gerne vil sende et eller andet hjem til familien, som spændt venter paa livstegn fra Cypern?

Vi kan ikke remse op, hvad det er værd at købe paa Cypern. Det beror jo for en stor del paa ens egen smag, og om smagen kan man som bekendt ikke diskutere. Alligevel er der nok et og andet, man kan lægge sig paa sinde, før man begynder at handle.

Først og fremmest: der er i almindelighed ikke større forskel paa priserne i Danmark og paa Cypern. Det betyder, at varerne er dyre, og at man derfor bør søge at begrænse sine indkøb til ting, der er typiske for Cypern.

HAANDARBEJDE ER BEDST.

Bedst er det at købe forskellige former for haandarbejde. Ganske vist kan man nemt komme af med

150 - 200 kroner for en dug med servietter, men saa er der rigtignok ogsaa lagt saa stort et arbejde i broderierne, at prisen i Danmark ville ligge i et noget højere plan. Ogsaa vævede stoffer kan man købe med fordel. Gardinstoffer, duge, lyseduge, servietter og dækkeservietter i kønne, stærke farver og til en billig penge vil normalt vække begejstring hos forældrene derhjemme - for ikke at tale om kærsten, der samler udstyr. Før man kaster sig ud i købet af f.eks. gardinstoffer skal man nu nok lige give sig til at tænke igennem, om det spraglede stof vil kunne begaa sig mellem møblerne i det hjem, man har ellers har tænkt sig at skabe derhjemme.

Skal man rigtig indsmigre sig hos den lys- og langhaarede deroppe mod nord, gør man ogsaa klogt i at skrive sig bag øret, at man visse steder kan købe haandvævede stoffer, som lige præcis passer til en nederdel, der med garanti vil vække jubel. Prisen ligger paa omkring 25 kroner, og stoffet er af en saadan beskaffenhed, at det er uhyre nemt at gaa til, naar det skal sys til en nederdel.

Skal man være god ved sig selv - og det skal man jo, for man er det bedste, man har - ja, saa er det betydeligt billigere at faa et sæt skræddersyet tøj her paa Cypern end det er derhjemme. 300 - 400 kroner for et sæt skræddersyet tøj er i hvert fald en pris, som en dansk

skrædder ikke kan konkurrere paa. Blot skal man huske at lade saa meget som muligt sende hjem af det, man anskaffer sig. For de første DANCON-soldater paa Cypern blev det et stort problem at faa tingene pakket i bagagen, og pakkeposten hobede sig derfor op. Bedre er det selvfølgelig at sende lidt hjem ad gangen, saa man ikke pludselig staar med et mindre flyttelas.

Smykker vil altid være lidt af et problem. For en ikke-fagmand er det normalt vanskeligt at vurdere gulds lødighed og en stens værdi. Tilsyneladende ligger priserne lidt under de hjemlige, men det siger ikke stort, naar man ikke har garanti for varens reelle værdi. Dertil kommer, at de fleste af de smykker, der kan købes i byen, ikke er typiske for Cypern. De kunne lige saa godt være købt i Algade i Smørumovre. Dog sælges der forskellige guldfiligran-arbejder, som efter sigende er lavet paa Cypern og som gennem mange aar har været typiske for øen.

FREMSTILLET I UDLANDET

Det er selvfølgelig helt op til soldaterne selv, hvor de vil købe deres varer, saa længe de blot holder sig uden for "out of bounds", -omraadet. Men det vil være paa sin plads her at gøre opmærksom paa, at mange af de ting, som Nicosias "gift-shops" forhandler, ikke stammer fra Cypern. Vi har set

SNIPPETS

HERE came a frantic ring over the phone at police headquarters, and a wild voice said, "There's a burglar in Miss Spinster's house at 490 Blank Street. Send the police at once, for heaven's sake!" "All right," answered the sergeant. "Is this Miss Spinster speaking?" "No," came back the anguished voice. "This is the burglar."

He: You're a college graduate?
Him: Yeah.
He: How high can you count?
Him: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, Jack, Queen, King.

Then there's the Broadway nightclub so small they have to serve the Martinis inside the olives.

She: You forget I'm going with your best friend.
He: Okay, I'll try.

1st tourist: Who's in that nudist colony? Men or Women?
2nd tourist: How should I know? They don't have any clothes on.

A peeping Tom is just a wolf, window shopping.

She: How did they ever come to marry?
Her: Oh, they started out to be good friends and later changed their minds.

In a bookshop: "We don't mind you reading these books, but we wish you'd do it at home."

An old Red Indian stood on a hilltop with his son, looking over a beautiful valley below them. After a period of silence, the old Indian spoke: "Some day, my son, all this land will belong to the Indians again. White man all go to moon."

souvenirs - og andre "ædlere" varer - hvor der med bitte smaa bogstaver paa et eller andet "hengemt" sted stod at læse: Made in West Germany. Mange af varerne kommer fra Indien eller Libanon, og vi har saagar hørt om souvenirs her, der var fremstillet i Sverige. Det maa jo da i hvert fald glæde medlemmerne af det svenske kontingent paa Cypern.

Naar vi her har slaaet et slag for det cypriotiske haandarbejde, saa bliver vi ogsaa nødt til at gøre opmærksom paa, at mange af de duge, servietter etc., der kan faas i forretningerne paa Ledra Street, kan faas nøjagtig mage til i kantinen i beselejren. Forskellen er kun den, at i kantinens udsalg er det billigere.

UNITED NATIONS NEWS

THE CONGO

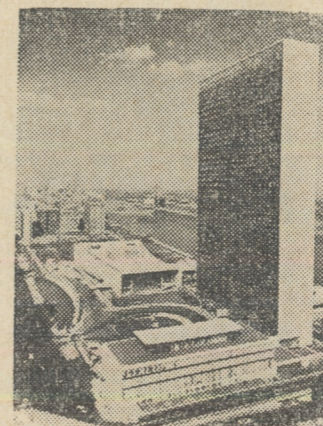
THE dispatch of some 600 Belgian Paratroopers to Stanleyville aboard United States planes on Tuesday, 24 November, was variously described at United Nations Headquarters this week as a humanitarian mission to save hostages held by the rebels and as an abhorrent act of military intervention. The landings took place at dawn on Tuesday.

That same day Congo-Leopoldville, Belgium and the United States transmitted communications to the United Nations stressing that it was a purely humanitarian undertaking to rescue 1,000 or more foreign hostages from 18 countries who were held by the Stanleyville insurgents and whose lives were in great danger. In a letter to the Secretary-General, Prime Minister Moise Tshombe emphasized that he had authorized Belgian-US intervention solely for the limited period required to get the hostages out. Ambassadors Loridan of Belgium and Stevenson of the United States also emphasized, in letters to the Security Council, that the operation was strictly limited to that humanitarian purpose and that the paratroopers would be withdrawn as soon as it was achieved. Both Belgium and the United States said that the operation was launched only after negotiation and appeals had proved fruitless, with the rebels setting unacceptable political conditions. The United States added that the hostages rescued were convinced that only the air-drop saved them.

The British Ambassador, Lord Caradon, wrote to the Secretary-General that his Government had allowed the use of the British ruled Island of Ascension, off the coast of West Africa, as a staging area for the operation because of its humanitarian objectives.

By the end of the day despatches reported that some 800 of the freed hostages had been flown to Leopoldville, and that at least 20 had been slain by the rebels earlier that day. They also said that Congolese Government Forces had entered Stanleyville.

On Wednesday morning the Soviet Union told Belgium, the United States and Britain that the Stanleyville operation was an act of aggression and demanded immediate withdrawal of all Belgian troops also of foreign mercenaries serving with the Congolese Government Forces. The USSR said that the colonialists were using Belgian troops to suppress the "National Liberation Movement" as Premier



Tshombe was unable to do so. The Soviet views were communicated to the Ambassador of the three western countries in Moscow and later circulated to the press in New York.

On Wednesday afternoon Kenya - who heads the Commission on the Congo set up by the Organization of African Unity - declared that the Stanleyville operation was an act of aggression which showed that the sovereignty of African countries was imperilled by external attack. Joseph Murumbi, Kenyan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, told reporters that the Commission, meeting in Nairobi had been in touch with Insurgent Congolese Authorities and that they had indicated their readiness to discuss the hostages if Stanleyville was not bombed and government forces halted their advance on the town. He added that Kenya would ask for an emergency Security Council meeting if this was acceptable to African states generally.

While he was speaking, the African Group was meeting. Upon adjournment, just before 7 o'clock in the evening, its chairman, Chief Abebo of Nigeria, announced that it has set up a committee to study the situation and report as soon as possible. He said that, during the Group's session, many delegates expressed "ahorrence" of the United States and Belgian military intervention and declared that those two countries were responsible for the resultant loss of life. The Congo, the chairman added, recorded strong dissent from these views. Chief Abebo also specified that the establishment of a committee did not mean that certain delegations would not press for an immediate referral of the question to the Security Council.

The Congolese Charge D' Affairs, Pierre M'Bale, then reaffirmed his government's position in remarks to correspondents. He said that his government, in exercise of its national sovereignty, had

requested Belgian - US aid, and that this fact alone ruled out any contention that aggression had taken place. The humanitarian mission, he said, was in full conformity with Geneva conventions on the treatment of prisoners and innocent civilians, and had been undertaken only after repeated appeals from many sources had fallen on deaf ears. There was no justification for a Council Meeting, he indicated, and he deplored the prospect of the Congo, the United States and Belgium ranged in argument against a group of African countries at the council table.

SYRIA AND ISRAEL

THE Security Council this week received a report from the Chief United Nations Truce Observer in the Palestine area on the incident of November 13th which led to the airing of Syrian and Israeli charges and counter-charges of aggression in the Council last week.

Lieutenant-General Bull, who heads the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation, recommended in the report that a survey be made by independent experts to determine exactly where the armistice line runs in the sector North of the Sea of Galilee. Pending the results of the survey, General Bull proposed that the Israelis and Syrians exercised restraint in case of any alleged crossing of the demarcation line. He said that this would mean no firing, even of warning shots, and a halt to activities about which one or other party had complained if the Truce Observer requested this during or after investigation.

General Bull described as of great gravity the incident which occurred in the disputed Tel-El-Qadi area. He said it evidently started with a warning shot against an Israeli patrol entering the area; rifles and heavy machine guns immediately went into action on both sides; and tanks and mortars joined in the exchange of fire soon afterwards. A cease-fire was arranged for 3 o'clock, but the Israelis advised that they had not been able to contact all their positions, and Israeli air attacks started a few minutes before four and continued after it. The cease-fire became effective at 4.30 PM.

Losses reported on the Israeli side were three soldiers killed and nine wounded, with two civilians injured; on the Syrian side seven dead and twenty-six injured, mostly civilians. Three

Israeli villages were damaged, one extensively, and there was also some damage to Syrian village.

Specifically at issue is whether the track started three years ago by the Israelis, and recently extended, cuts across the demarcation line. General Bull remarked that the question might involve a matter of meters, but the slight distance was of importance in the area as the traditional source of the river Jordan springs there. There was thus at least an emotional connection with the Arab-Israeli conflict about the use of the waters of the Jordan and its tributaries, General Bull indicated. The Chief Truce Observer said the suspicion and bitterness marking the relations between Israel and Syria were nourished to a considerable extent by Israel's refusal to recognize any Syrian rights in the demilitarized zone and to attend meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission unless Syria agreed not to raise questions concerning the zone. He added that the tension between the two countries was also as a consequence of "Syria's steadfast refusal to seek an end of the conflict with Israel".

CHINA

THE Government of Cambodia this week sent an explanatory memorandum in support of its request that the forthcoming General Assembly take up the question of Chinese representation in the United Nations, urging that the People's Republic of China be given the seat held by what it called "the pseudo government" on Taiwan.

The Cambodian memorandum spoke of the increasing recognition being given to the People's Republic - including France - and said that China had shown a sincere desire for peaceful co-existence with all countries. The memorandum argued further that the first Chinese atomic explosion pointed up the impossibility of excluding the People's Republic from major decisions and at the same time demanding that she subscribe to obligations arising from agreements in which she did not participate.

In addition to Cambodia, Guinea, Mali, the Congo-Brazzaville, Algeria, Indonesia and Albania have sponsored inclusion of the question of Chinese representation on the Assembly's agenda.

OBSERVERS AT UN HQ

THE Republic of Vietnam's Permanent Observer at United Nations Headquarters made public an account of the meeting held at his request with the Secretary-General on Sun-

CANADIAN CONTINGENT NEWS.



News From
STRATHCONA BAND
(Lt. D. E. FALLON)

WELL as Lt. Clive Milner, our out going Liaison Officer, heads for duty in Kyrenia with his newly acquired troop the task of preparing this column unfortunately becomes mine. To one who has rather an unimaginative mind this can be truly a colossal chore. Try it sometime.

Much to the surprise of all hands at the Ranch the Cypriot winter set in rather furiously last week. The rain and cold, which most of us were convinced was surely not a part of the Cypriot climate, befell us very unexpectedly. The so-called winter works program and other reported secret projects immediately swung into high gear.

When it failed to rain for months on end, one tends to forget how miserable life can become with leaking roofs and muddy grounds, consequently plugging holes, shovelling gravel and generally improving living dwellings has become the order of the day, particularly at the outposts. Nevertheless weather reports from home indicate that we should not be too unhappy with our lot here in Cyprus.

Last week one of our inquiring Corpora's came up with the answer to a question which has always been foremost in my mind, "What is a Soldier". I thought you would like to be enlightened as I was, so I placed it in this weeks column. Here it is:-

WHAT IS A SOLDIER

BETWEEN the security of childhood and the insecurity of a second we find the fascinating group of humanity called the soldier. They come in assorted shapes and sizes, in tanks, on the battle field, in various bases, in love, in bars, and always in debt. Girls love them, towns tolerate them and the government supports them.

A soldier is laziness with a deck of cards, bravery with a "Playboy" book in his pocket.

They have the energy of a turtle and the slyness of a fox, the brains of an idiot, the stories of a sea captain, sincerity of a liar, the aspiration of a casanova and when he wants something it is usually connected with a "Request Form".

Some of his interests are: girls, women, females and the opposite sex.

His dislikes are: writing letters, wearing his uniform, the O'd Man, CB and 'wakie' 'wakie'.

No one else can cram into one fatigue pocket a pack of crushed cigarettes, a letter from home, a picture of his girl, a comb, a church key, an old pass and whats left of last weeks pay.

He likes to spend money on girls, some on beer, some on poker and the rest foolishly.

A soldier is a magical creature, you can kick him out of your home but not out of your heart. You can scratch him off your mailing list, but not out of your mind.

He is your one and only, good for nothing, bleary eyed bundle of worries.

But all your shattered dreams become insignificant when he comes home, looks at you with those blood-shot eyes and says, "Hi Mom" or "Hi Honey".

NEWS FROM NICOSIA ZONE

RAIN — a week ago we thought that it would never come, now it looks as if a sunny sky is going to be the wish.

On Thursday night, the ball game between the 1 CDN GDS and Nicosia Zone/Strathcona team was interrupted several times by short sharp thundershowers. This did not however dampen the spirits of some of the onlookers.

We have become a truly UN headquarters now with the addition of a Danish, Finnish and British flag to the Canadian and UN flags on the balcony of the Nicosia Club. The new flags, donated by the contingents in the zone, add a great deal of colour to the headquarters building.

If you are a visitor to Nicosia Zone Headquarters you will be very conscious of another change. There are now MP's from Nicosia Zone Military Police Company on duty at the entrance to the Headquarters. These soldiers are from each of the contingents in the zone and like the flags they are a good example of the internationality of the headquarters.

A farewell dinner was held for Lt Col H Boysen (CO Dancon) at which time a photograph album and a few photographs were given to him as a memento of his service in Cyprus. Lt Col Boysen is to return soon to Denmark. Brigadier NG Wilson-Smith also welcomed Lt Col J Andraesen, the new CO of Dancon and Lt Col EM Hill the new Provost Marshal at HQ UNFICYP who had just arrived from Denmark



Bert Friosi and his band.

CANADIAN SHOW ARRIVING TO ENTERTAIN TROOPS

CYPRUS Showéase", a variety review featuring stars of radio and television and presented by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will arrive in Nicosia this Friday for a week of performances both in Nicosia and Kyrenia.

Headlining an all star cast will be Gordie Tapp emcee of the coast-to-coast radio show "What's On Tapp" and CBC-TV's "Country Hoedown". Featured vocalist is the beautiful and sophisticated Janet Stewart whose distinctive song stylings have won rave notices in both Canada and U.S.A.

Additional beauty and talent will be provided by the Lounsbury Sisters Joan and Barbara the baton twirling champions who recently guest starred on the "Ed Sullivan Show"; Rosanne Hopkins, Vancouver dancer best known for her leading roles with



Gordie Tapp



Janet Stewart

and Canada respectively. The commander asked Lt Col Boysen to pass on his thanks to the Danish Contingent for their comradeship and cooperation during the past six months. Guests at the farewell dinner included Col

W de N Watson DSO, MC, CD, — Comd CANCONCYP, Col REM Siilasuo CO YKSP 2, Maj K Pryde, 2i/c 1 CDN GDS, Lt Col H Berg R.D. G 1 (Ops) HQ UNFICYP, and Maj JBS Rose OC Recce Sgn LdSH (RC).

NEWS IN SWEDISH



MEDLAREN BEHOVEN RESA RUNT IGEN?

IFOERENTA Nationernas generalfoersamling i New York har man som foersta uppgift att diskutera vilka fraagor som skall komma upp paa dagordningen och bestamma i vilken ordning de olika internationella problem, skilda medlemslaender vill dryfta, skall behandlas.

Det aer inte saekert att Cypern-fragan faar naagon foertur. Tvaertom finns det mycket som talar foer att exempelvis FN:s finanser, situationen i Kongo och i Malaysia faar hoegre prioritet. I FN-kretsar paa Cypern raeknar man med att Cypern-fragan inte kommer upp till debatt foerraen i februari eller rent av mars.

FN-medlare Galo Plaza har nu anlaent till New York fraan London, daer han hade oeverlaeggingar med utrikesminister Gordon Walker och samvaeldesminister Bottomley. Vid avfaerden fraan London sade senor Plaza, att samtalet i London varit till god hjalp.

—England staar bakom vaara (=medlarteamets) anstraengningar och aer berett att goera allt som staar i dess makt foer att inte staa i veegen foer en av alla parter godtagbar loesning av Cypern-fragan, yttrade Plaza till journalisterna.

Medlaren har nyligen sagt, att hans foersta omgaeng samtal med med beroerda laender hade till syfte att utforska aasikterna inom de skilda laegren. Under den andra omgaengen undersoekte medlarteamet vilka klara moejligheter som stod till buds. Senor Plaza anser sig nu ha en klar bild av vad varje land vill och vad de menar med sina staellnings—taganden.

Han anser dock, att en ny omgaeng samtal sannolikt kommer att bli noedvaendig— antagligen efter det att generalfoersamlingen tar upp Cypern-fragan — innan han oeverlaemnar sin rapport.

Enligt uppgifter paa initierat haale i London aer Storbritannien icke berett att gaa med paa en loesning av Cypern-fragan som skulle innebarea att de brittiska baserna avlaegsnades. I nuvarande laege saets maninteens vara redo att gaa med paa att de staells till NATO:s foerfogande.



Back in Cyprus: Brita Borg, Eva Österberg and Allan Johansson.

SWEDISH ENTERTAINERS ON SECOND TOUR TO CYPRUS

THREE members of a Swedish entertainment group which toured UNFICYP contingents earlier this year have come back in dark November and December to appeal to the feelings of the Swedish Contingent. The trio vocalists Eva Oesterberg and Brita Borg and musician Allan Johansson.

The new group arrived last Tuesday and will be leaving on Thursday this week. Massive musical backing is provided by "The Swinging Blue Berets" i.e. the Swedish Battalion Band: Gunnar Baeck, Oestersund, drums; Anders Swedin, Haernoesand, accordeon; Sune Eriksson, Haernoesand, bass; Joergen Joergensen, Goeteborg, electric guitar and Nils-Goeran Staf, Solna trumpet.

EVA PAA SJUKHUSET

E VOR hoer till saellsynheterna paa svenska bataljonens sjukhus i Skouriotissa. I varje fall svenska saadana och lystrande till namnet. Men haerom dagen fanns i varje fall en saadan paa operationsbordet. Under en foerestaellning hade en av de gaestande svenska artisterna, Eva Oesterberg, faat ett fult skrap-saar paa benet och naesta dag fann hon foer gott att uppsoeka sjukhuset, daer maanga villiga haender var redo att pyssla om saaret. Jo—skall sanningen fram saa grinaade nog Eva litet illa naer sjukvaardaren satte igaang med bomull och antisepticum.

So far the tour of the entertainment group and the orchestra in the sub-units of the Swedish Battalion has been a smashing success. Eva, Brita, Allan and the Band have also sung and played for the personnel of the Cyprus Mines Corporation in Skouriotissa. A part of the group has also visited the Austrian Field Hospital.

The Swedish UNFICYP soldiers especially admire the girls Eva and Brita for having shown the bravery to return to Cyprus at a rather nasty time of the year and carrying through their performances in nice light dresses in spite of the chilly air that might give anyone a hen's skin — were it not for the warmth and "go" of the girls' songs and the moving

rhythm of Allan and the Band. Before arriving in Cyprus Eva, Brita and Allan had some trouble in Beirut. Having arrived from Damascus — or "Madascus" as Brita prefers to put it — at 10 a.m. they were due to leave for Nicosia in another aircraft at 11.15 a.m. However, some passengers did not trust the condition of the DC—3 in which they were supposed to be flying. A four hour meticulous examination of the airplane was carried out, the result of which was that everything was perfectly in order! The plane did not leave until 15.30 p.m. In the meantime Eva, Brita and Allan did not feel in the mood to entertain their co-passengers....

How's your arithmetic? Insert in each of the squares a number — from 1 to 9, using each number only once. Add three numbers in each horizontal or diagonal line. What do you get? 15? You're good!

NEWS IN FINNISH



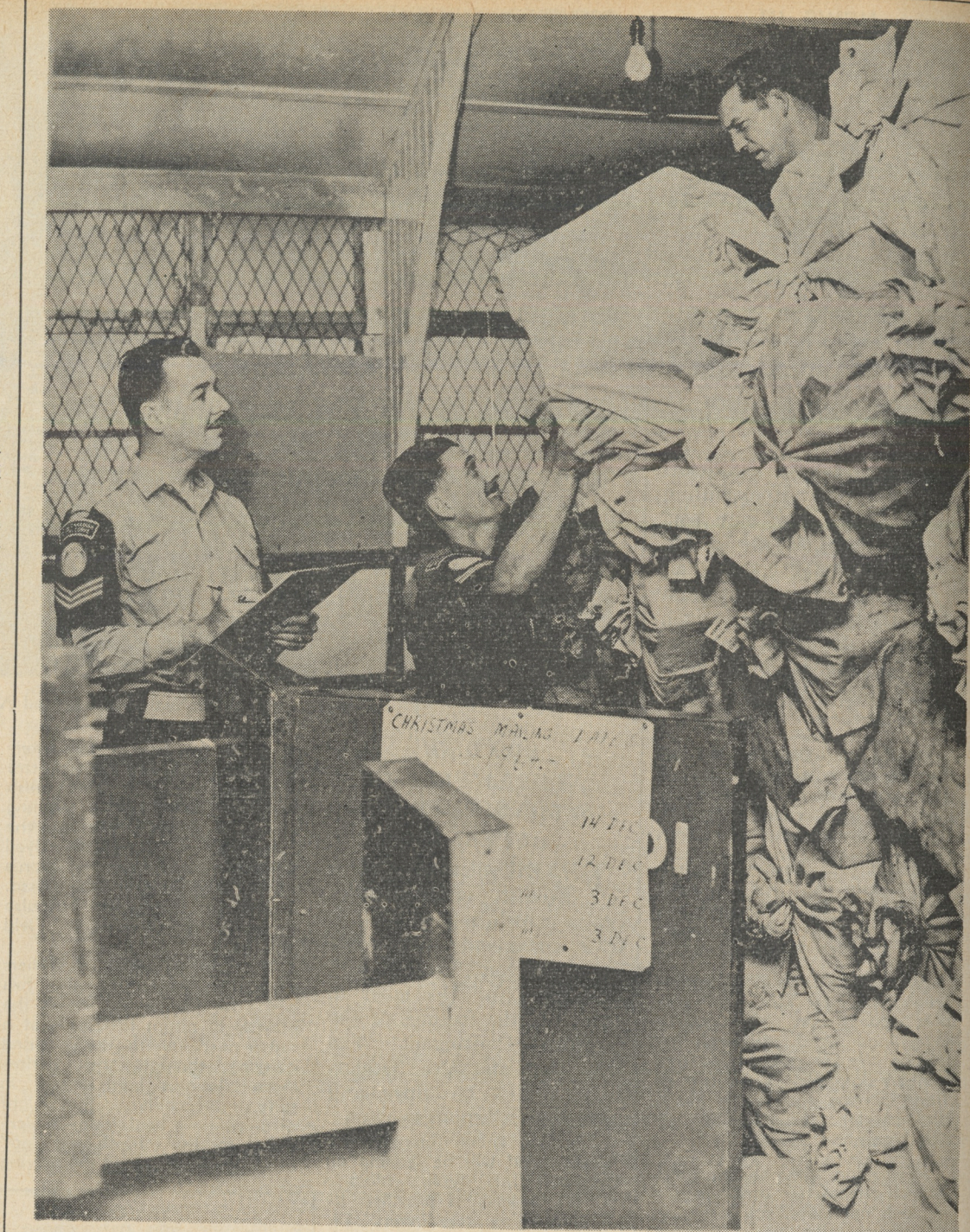
MERKINTÖJÄ ENNEN YK:N YLEISKOKOUSTA

Kuuban kriisistä lähtien aina viime kuun alkuun asti oli kansainvälinen politiikka elänyt pinnalta hiljaisena syvien virtojen kulkiessa näkymättömissä. Viimeiset viikot ovat yhtäkkiä tuoneet esin lukuisia keskeisiä kysymyksiä, joihin aikanaan saatavat vastaukset tulevat näyttämään maailman kulun ehkä varsin pitkäläkin tähtämellä.

Maailmannäyttämöltä poistui suurus, joka oli lähes kymmenen viimeistä vuotta esittänyt erästä keskeisimmistä osista: Nikita S. Hrushtshev. Hänet tunnettiin etenkin rauhanomaisen rinnakkaiselon - politiikan tehokkaana ja johdomukaisena ajajana. Miten käy hänen edustamansa ulkopoliittisen suuntauksen nyt? Neuvostoliiton uusi johto on korostanut ulkopoliittisen suunnan muuttumattomuutta. Kuitenkin eräänä syynä Hrushtshevin syrjäyttämiseen mainittiin juuri epäohnistuminen ulkopoliitikassa. Tämä tarkoittaa lähinnä Neuvostoliiton Kiinan politiikkaa, jossa ideologisesta kiistasta alkanee erimielisyydet johtivat välien katkeamiseen.

Eräänä merkinä Hrushtshevin epäohnistumisesta voidaan pitää Kiinan suorittamaa ensimmäisen atomipomminsa räjäytystä. Vaikka voidaan sanoa, ettei yksi pääsky vielä kesä tee, on Kiinan pommilla ilmeisesti erittäin suuret vaikutukset tulevaisuutta ajatellen. Kiinan saadessa armeijansa vahvistukseksi atomiaseen tulee se nousemaan Aasian ehdottomaksi johtajaksi.

Seuraavana kansainvälisen politiikan reunamerkinä voidaan piirtää huutomerkki sen luvun kohdalle, jossa kerrotaan työväenpuoluein valtaannoususta Englannissa. Huolimatta siitä, että uuden pääministerin Harold Wilsonin hallitus on vain muutaman äänen enemmistön varassa, joutune se tekemään huomattavia poliittisia ratkaisuja, joihin viittaavat jo eräät sisäpoliittisetkin keskustelut Englannissa. Etelä-Rhodesian kuumennut rotukiista ja Etelä-Afrikan Apartheidipolitiikkaan



PARCELS HOME — Army Postal Clerks of the Canadian Contingent Sgt. Jack McKay of East Kildonan, Man., and Maxwell, Ontario, Cpl. Jacques Cornellier of Montreal and Bellville, Ont., and Cpl. Ralph Hartlen of Halifax and Picton.

kohdistunut painostus tulevat lähitulevaisuudessa vaatimaan ratkaisuja.

Yhdysvaltojen ulkopoliittikassa presidentin vaalien johdosta vallinnut tauko on nyt päättynyt. Lyndon B. Johnsonin presidentiksi vallinnan johdosta tunnetaan yleisesti helpottuneisuutta ja voidaan Kennedyn aloittaman rauhanpolitiikan linjan jatkuvan.

YK:n seuraavasta yleiskokouksesta on jo nyt puhuttu paljon ja esitetty arvailuja. Keskustelun alle tulee mm. Kyproksen kiistan ratkaisumahdollisuudet, jotka tällä hetkellä eivät näytä olevan paljokaan lähempänä kuin puoli vuot-

ta sitten. Suurempaa kansainvälistä mielenkiintoa herättäneen kuitenkin kysymys Kiinaan jäsenyydestä maailmanjärjestössä. Neuvostoliiton pyrkimys parempien suhteiden luomiseksi Kiinan edellyttäneen aktiivisempia toimenpiteitä myös tämän kysymyksen kohdalla. Kun myös Englannin työväenpuolueen tiedetään suhtautuvan tähän pyrkimykseen myönteisesti, saattaa ratkaisuun pääseminen olla mahdollista jopa vielä tämän vuoden aikana. Toinen jo nyt suurta huomiota herättänyt yleiskokouksessa esille tuleva kysymys on Neuvostoliiton maksujen laiminlyönti, joka ainakin teoriassa voi johtaa jopa Neuvostoliiton erottamiseen maailman-

järjestöstä. Kun ehdotettu avustusrahoista, jonne myös Neuvostoliitto voisi suorittaa puuttuvat maksut, ei ole saanut aikaan enempää puhetta, on oletettavaa että kysymyksestä yleensä keskustellaan ehkä kiivaassakin äänilajissa.

Eräiden kommentaattorien arvioiden mukaan maailma on nyt poliittisella vedejakajalla, josta kehitys sitten alkaa kulkea joko sotaa tai rauhaa kohtaan. Tulokset nähdään vasta viikkojen ja kuukausien kuluttua. Joka tapauksessa tällä hetkellä tapahtuu sellaista, jonka pitäisi herättää entistä suuremmalla mielenkiinnolla seuraamaan maailmanpolitiikan tulevia tapahtumia

THE UNITED NATIONS AT WORK (Part 6)

Special Fund

ESTABLISHED in 1958, the Special Fund is the largest United Nations program of technical cooperation. The Fund helps low-income countries to develop, in particular by creating conditions that make capital investment feasible or more effective.

To this end, Special Fund supports large-scale surveys of natural resources and industrial possibilities; it helps establish or expand permanent training institutions to develop skilled personnel in vital fields; it promotes applied research as well as national and regional development planning. The United Nations and its related organizations act as executing agencies for projects assisted by the Special Fund.

By early 1964, the Special Fund had approved 374 major projects costing \$837,000,000 and benefiting 121 developing countries and territories. The latter were paying 60 per cent of the total program costs.

The Special Fund's own resources are derived from voluntary pledges. In 1963, it received \$73.5 million from 106 governments; pledges for 1964 have already reached \$85.6 million.

Joint United Nations/FAO World Food Program

THE World Food Program, jointly established by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, began operations on January 1, 1963 for an experimental period of three years. The program uses food as an aid to economic and social development and the countries participating have agreed, for the first time, to operate their food surpluses on a multilateral basis, under international control. The program, whose resources amount to some \$90 million for the three years, also contributes to school feeding projects and stands by to provide food in cases of emergency, such as famine, earthquakes, floods or refugee migration.

FOR GROUPS NEEDING SPECIAL HELP

THE United Nations has set up a number of organizations for large segments of the world population needing special care. Originally established to meet emergency conditions, these important humanitarian organs have continued to function on long-term bases since the early years of the United Nations.

United Nations Children's Fund

THE United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



From the top of the minaret in Ktima a Swedish soldier, Private Bo Friberg of Sollentuna, has an excellent view over the town.

was established by the General Assembly on December 11, 1946. Its purpose is to help developing countries improve the condition of their children and youth. UNICEF aids country projects, preferably those which form part of national programs of development. It assists countries only at the request of their governments.

UNICEF provides assistance in such fields as health, nutrition, social welfare, education and vocational training. It also helps governments to assess the principal needs of their children and plan comprehensive programs to meet them. A large part of UNICEF aid takes the form of providing equipment and supplies, for example health centre equipment, drugs, well-drilling rigs, dairy-plant equipment, school garden supplies, prototype equipment for day-care centres, equipment for

the production of textbooks and so on. UNICEF also delivers a certain amount of surplus milk powder donated by several countries, for use mainly in health centres. UNICEF provides assistance to training programs at all levels, from the simplest form of practical training for auxiliary workers in disease control campaigns to post-graduate studies.

UNICEF is helping projects for children in over 110 countries of Africa, Asia, Europe, the Americas and the Eastern Mediterranean area.

UNICEF is part of the United Nations, with semi-autonomous status. It is governed by a thirty-nation Executive Board elected by the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Daily business is conducted by an Executive Director, with the help of a New York Head-

quarters staff and some 30 field offices.

The largest source of income is from voluntary government contributions. Income from other sources comes mainly from groups and individuals and from the sale of UNICEF greeting cards. In 1963, total income was about \$32 million.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

THE Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provides care for refugees rendered homeless as a result of wars and other conflicts. Its chief instrument is the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which defines minimum rights for refugees. At present the office provides material help to refugees in Europe and the Far East and to scattered groups in the Middle East.

In North Africa, jointly with (Continued on Page 8)

(Continued from Page 3)
 day, 22 November, on the issue of observers at the United Nations.

Ambassador Nguyen Phu Duc specified in the press statement that he had sought clarification of U Thant's recent suggestion that non-members, without observers at UN Headquarters, now be enabled to maintain contact with the world organisation and listen to deliberation — in the context of UN's continuing progress towards universality. Ambassador Duc said that U Thant had made the following points at their meeting: One — He did not contemplate changing the present United Nations policy of accepting non-member permanent observers only from countries belonging to one or more of the specialized agencies and generally recognized by UN members. Two — In hoping that non-member countries be exposed to the United Nations, U Thant did not have North Vietnam or any other specific country in mind. Three — If countries not fulfilling the present conditions for permanent observers were able to send representatives to New York, they could have access to United Nations proceedings in the same capacity as visitors and members

of the public. Four — In line with the wish to see the United Nations move towards universality U Thant would welcome the admission of the Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations, if this could be done under existing procedure. Such admission has been recommended on previous occasions by the General Assembly. Under the Charter, the approval of the Security Council, where the major powers have veto right, is also required.

(Continued from Page 7)
 the League of Red Cross Societies, UNHCR provided sustenance and shelter to refugees from Algeria in Tunisia and Morocco, assisted their repatriation and provided them with re-establishment aid in Algeria. The High Commissioner also uses his "good offices" on behalf of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong and Macao, refugees in Cambodia, refugees from Tibet, refugees in Togo, refugees from Rwanda, and Cuban refugees in Spain. The Office was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1954.

The United Nations has also drafted an international agreement on the status of stateless persons.

"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			

ACROSS

1. Young animals (5)
5. Feeble (5)
9. Beginnings (7)
10. Plant (5)
12. Rubbish (5)
14. Manner (4)
16. Only (4)
17. Emmet (3)
18. Delegates (7)
20. Fable king (5)
21. Stripped (7)
23. Bend (3)
25. Dull (4)
26. Angry (4)
27. Yorks city (5)
29. Remains (5)
30. Din (7)
31. Mount (5)
32. Beneath (5)

DOWN

1. Quadruped (5)
2. Composition (5)
3. Kind of gun (4)
4. Respectful word (3)
5. Untruth (3)
6. Ill-will (6)
7. Piece of land (5)
8. Oaks? (5)
11. Genuine (7)
13. Peck? (7)
15. Granted (5)
18. Executed (3)
19. Cushion (3)
20. Confusion (6)
21. Valleys (5)
22. Relation (5)
23. Wooden slab (5)
24. European river (5)
26. Knock out (4)
28. Sorry (3)
29. French coin (3)

ANSWERS TO
 CROSSWORD PUZZLE
 IN ISSUE No. 6:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| ACROSS: | DOWN: |
| 1. Cameras. | 1. Clout. |
| 6. Pip. | 2. Master. |
| 9. Explode. | 3. Reel. |
| 10. Steer. | 4. Axe. |
| 12. Ken. | 5. Sprout. |
| 13. Until. | 6. Poke. |
| 15. Ocean. | 7. Idea. |
| 17. Tier. | 8. Penny. |
| 18. Cur. | 11. Tirade. |
| 19. Pray. | 14. Nip. |
| 21. Taps. | 16. Crater. |
| 25. Dog. | 20. Yonder. |
| 26. Trip. | 22. Prayer. |
| 28. Ashen. | 23. Sir. |
| 31. Pearl. | 24. Ramps. |
| 32. Moo. | 27. Plate. |
| 33. Diary. | 29. Sore. |
| 35. Project. | 30. Hoot. |
| 36. Set. | 31. Pats. |
| 37. Reserve. | 34. Ice. |

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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 | Danish 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.

CIVILIAN TRAVEL
 ON KYRENIA ROAD

A TOTAL of 1,305 vehicles carrying 3,723 civilian passengers travelled on the Kyrenia road in UNFICYP - escorted convoys from 26 October to 25 November.

This total covers the first month since the Kyrenia road was reopened — on 26 October — to civilian traffic under the exclusive control of the United Nations.

STAFF OF BLUE BERET

Editor. S/Sgt A. RICHARDS
 Tel. No. Nicosia 77061 Ext. 14.

Correspondents:-

Canadian Contingent.
 WOII M. Wielgosz.

Danish Contingent.

Capt H. Frederiksen.
 Tel. Nicosia 3101 Ext. 210.

Finnish Contingent

Capt V. KAUKONEN
 Tel. Nicosia 76291 Ext. 333
 Nicosia 77061 Ext. 27

Irish Contingent

Capt J. DUGGAN
 Tel. Nicosia 77291 Ext. 237

Swedish Contingent.

Capt L. BORGSTRÖM
 NICOSIA 3718

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 |