

THE BLUE BERET



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No. 16

NY NÆSTKOMMANDERENDE I DANCON

OBERSTLØJTNANT SKOV AFLØSER OBERSTLØJTNANT LUND



DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON

Lieutenant Colonel H.P.C. Lund, deputy chief of the Danish contingent leaves Cyprus on the 1st of August and will be replaced by Lieutenant Colonel P.E.P. Skov from the King's Footregiment. Lieutenant Colonel Lund's departure has been caused by his appointment to a new established position in the NATO standing group committee.

The Blue Beret congratulates him with this new assignment. It can be considered a very fine recognition of Lieutenant Colonel Lund's high ability.

Change of guard at HQ UNFICYP

Irish relieve Danes

On Monday 3 August an Irish guard of 1 Officer, 1 Sgt, 6 Cpls and 24 men took over guard duties from the Danish contingent at the Headquarters of UNFICYP.

The 32 strong guard was mounted ceremonially at 17.30 hrs. On parade was the Pipe Band of the 40th Irish Bn which had come from Famagusta specially for the occasion. RSM Dullard handed over the guard to Lt Colclough, who is officer-in-charge of the guard. Lt Colclough inspected the guard and mounted the first duty at 18.00 hours.

Among the pieces played by the band were "The wearing of the Green", "Kelly the Boy from Killan" and "The Hills of Tyrone."

Lt. Frank Colclough, 25, who comes from Athlone, Westmeath is a platoon Commander and has previously served with the United Nations Force in the Congo.

When the late President Kennedy visited Ireland last year Lt. Colclough was chosen as officer in charge of a guard of honour of 20 cadets from the Irish Military Academy who attended

(Continued on Page Seven)

1/8, men ankom allerede hertil øen i onsdags. I de mellemliggende dage har oberstløjtnanten fulgt oberstløjtnant Lund i dennes tjeneste og har herunder stiftet bekendtskab med de talrige og forskelligartede opgaver, som tjenesten på Cypern består af.

Når man som oberstløjtnant Skov tiltræder midt i DANCON's funktionsperiode, kan det ikke undgås, at man bliver kastet på hovedet ud i alle vanskelighederne, og oberstløjtnanten har allerede i løbet af de to første dage haft selvstændige opgaver at løse, og dermed dannet sig et vist indtryk af tjenestens meget specielle karakter hernede i det nordøstlige hjørne af Middelhavet.

The Blue Beret byder DANCON's nye NK velkommen og håber, at oberstløjtnanten må blive glad for sit ophold på Cypern.

Oberstløjtnant Lund, der var chef for det danske forkommando hernede, var een af de første, der satte foden på Cypern. Der er selvfølgelig noget vemodigt ved nu at måtte forlade kontingentet i utide, men udnævnelsen til den nye post i Washington er på den anden side en så åbenbar anerkendelse af oberstløjtnantens dygtighed, at glæden herover sikkert sagtens bliver den overvejende.

CANADIAN SOLDIER KILLED IN ACCIDENT

One Canadian soldier was killed and another slightly injured in a vehicle accident near the village of Vasilia, northern Cyprus, at about 1700 hours on Friday 31 July.

Trooper Joseph Campbell, 29, from New Waterford, Nova Scotia was killed in the accident.

In hospital, suffering from bruises to his elbow and a small cut on the right forehead is Trooper Joseph Victor Rice, 26.

Both are members of the Royal Canadian Dragon Recce Squadron with its headquarters in Nicosia.

The accident occurred when the Ferret scout car in which they were riding pulled over onto the shoulder of the road in an attempt to pass a flock of sheep. Because the shoulder was soft the vehicle slipped off the road and overturned.

Trooper Rice was driving and Trooper Cambell was acting as crew commander.

At the time of the accident they were returning from Vasilia to their Forestry Road position after picking up a supply of water.

No. 4 Troop, RCD, of which they are members, are operating mobile patrols under direction of the Squadron headquarters in Nicosia.

The funeral of Trooper Campbell takes place to-day at 1000 hours at Dhekalia British Military Cemetery.

● Drives are urged again to take extra care when driving on the roads in Cyprus. Particularly are they asked to drive slowly.



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Communications, articles or enquiries should be addressed to:—

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NEWS IN FINNISH



Levytoivomuksia Kyproksen radion suomenkieliseen ohjelmaan on tihkunut kuulemma niukanlaisesti. Jos nyt joku vielä kirjoittaa kotiin tai muualle kotipuoleen, niin voi ilmoittaa että levyjä voi toivoa myös sieltäkäs in osoittamalla toivomukset PE:n tiedotusosastolle kapt. Louekarille.

Onnettomuus, liikennesellinen ja onneksi pienenlainen sattui tänä päivänä muutamana Kykkon tienoilla. Uhri oli yll. Mäkelä joka siviiliamatiltaan on poliisi. Kertoman mukaan lakoninen toteutus onnettomuuden jälkeen oli uhrin suusta: keles, kun kolmekymmentä vuotta olen opettanut että ensin katsotaan vasemmalle ja sitten oikealle ja nyt jäin itse auton alle.

Uusia Kasvoja ilmestyi viikon vaihteessa jälleen tusinan verran pataljoonan riveihin. Joku uusista miehistä mahtoi ounastella tervetuliaistoivotuksia, koskapa oli tiedustellut esimiehiltä, missä vaiheessa saa oman teltan tyhjentää vieraista.

Lomat ulkomaille ovat parhailaan järjestelyn alaisena ja tätä luottaessa jo ilmeisesti täydessä käynnissä. Niille, jotka syystä tai toisesta eivät voi tätä mahdollisuutta käyttää, tullaan järjestämään Troodoksella lomanviettomahdollisuus. Mutta loma ei kaikitenkaan tule jokaiselle kuin manulle illallinen vaan periaatteena on että loma on palkkio hyvästä palveluksesta.

POLICE MASCOT



Malcolm Chewter, aged 5, has always wanted to be a military policeman. Just recently he got his chance for the UNFICYP Military Police took him in hand and fitted him out with the correct uniform. Here he is being shown how to make a report for the police.

HISTORY OF CYPRUS PART III EARLY COLONIZATION

(14th—12th Centuries B.C.)

From the fourteenth to the twelfth centuries B.C. successive waves of Mycenaean Greek emigrants, among whom Achaeans predominated, especially in the later waves, arrived in Cyprus. They settled at first in the east and northeast but by degrees spread throughout the island.

Their number increased substantially from the end of the thirteenth century with the break-up of the Mycenaean empire through invasions from the north, culminating in the Dorian invasion. In this connection an important event for Cyprus was the conclusion of the Trojan War, following which various legendary heroes of the war visited the island, where their names are associated with the foundation of great cities such as Salamis (Famagusta), Curium (Limassol) and Paphos.

These cities ruled as independent kingdoms, hence they have come to be known as "city-kingdoms". As such they survived till the time of Ptolemy I, at the end of the fourth century B.C.,

when they are believed to have numbered eleven.

The Achaean Greeks had a profound and lasting influence on the culture of the island. They introduced their language, religion and customs, and many of the pagan myths associated with the Greek mainland and islands came to be associated with Cyprus also.

Authorities differ as to the origin of the cult of Aphrodite, Goddess of Love and Beauty, but after its adoption by the Greeks, Cyprus came to be the acknowledged place of her birth, and as such it is recorded in Homer. The annual pilgrimage to the Temple of Aphrodite at Paphos was renowned throughout the ancient world.

SNIPPETS

From the log.

Dog-tired.

"Sentry and dog, who are on duty at the market place, have been in that position for three months".

Pig in a poke

"Are the pig and barrels still on airstrip?"

"No. It has been reported that they withdrew the big from the airstrip as it was wandering about and replaced it with a section of ten men in a tent".

Night blindness

"The policemen spent a long time peering round the inside of the vehicle with his torch but he did not search it".

Ellifant

"Why does an elephant never forget?"

"Because nobody tells him anything".

Local comment

"What is black, lives in a tree and is dangerous?"

"A crow with a machine gun".

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

23rd July, 1964.

Sir,

With reference to my last letter about the "First UN Train Drivers", I have since received information regarding them, and I now wish to retract my previous statement connecting the two Cpls of "B" Coy 33rd Irish Batt, who in actual fact were NOT the "First UN Train Drivers". They were in fact members of the British Army (Royal Engineers) with the UN during the "KOREAN WAR".

I would be grateful to you if you would try to secure some information regarding the unit from which these drivers came (from the information I received, they left SEOUL around the end of 1950 driving the trains, but I don't know to what destination).

Thanking You,

Cpl. Colum Ryan.

If anyone has any information on this unit would be pleased to contact Cpl. Ryan.

UNITED NATIONS NEWS

CYPRUS

Replies to the Secretary-General's messages

President Makarios

President Makarios of Cyprus has replied to the Secretary-General's message of 22 July on the status and functioning of the United Nations peace-keeping Force in Cyprus.

The following is a summary of the reply: Cyprus has never intended to restrict the freedom of movement of UNFICYP, as defined by the status agreement. It desires to facilitate the work of UNFICYP in preventing any recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to assist the government in restoring and maintaining law and order.

The government of Cyprus has done everything to create among its people an atmosphere of friendliness and understanding to enable the United Nations to fulfil its mandate. Cyprus, however, maintains that the entry by UNFICYP into docks and ports or other government premises, or the stationing of units there, is not included in the term quote freedom of movement unquote. For such entry, the consent of the government is a prerequisite.

The importation of arms is essential for the defence of the island in the face of the threat of Turkish aggression. The Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964 is directed not only at Cyprus but at Turkey as well. So long as it continues to concentrate military forces in its ports near Cyprus, the government of Cyprus is bound to take all measures for defence of the island.

When requirements of defence are not possible to permit entry and security are involved, it is not possible to permit entry of UNFICYP patrols to specific sensitive areas. However, Cyprus is ready to arrange, at the United Nations Force Commander's request, to enable him to visit, with the Minister of the Interior, any area in Cyprus.

The government of Cyprus regrets the searching of United Nations convoys at road-blocks. Such searches, however, have unfortunately been necessary for United Nations vehicles found transporting Turkish rebels.

Vice-President Kuchuk

Replying to the Secretary-General's message of 22 July on the question of infiltration of arms and personnel, the Vice-President of Cyprus, Fazil Kuchuk stated that he would continue to do everything in his power to prevent members of the Turkish-Cypriot community from resorting to any



action that would worsen the situation in Cyprus.

As far as he was aware, no military personnel from Turkey had arrived in Cyprus, but a small number of Turkish Cypriot students had returned to the island. He expressed concern that, although he was addressed as "Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus", the Secretary-General's appeal was made to him in his capacity as Turkish Cypriot leader, as opposed to the "Government of Cyprus" and not to the Greek Cypriot leadership.

He agreed that importation of arms and personnel was contrary to "the Law of the Land". But the supreme law of the land was the constitution which the "Greeks are violating" in every respect. This constitution prohibited the importation of all types of war material without the agreement of the President and the Vice-President.

Dr. Kuchuk added that he would not fail in his effort to facilitate the work of UNFICYP without jeopardizing the existence and security of his community.

SWEDEN

Sweden anxious about arms build-up in Cyprus

Sweden informed the Secretary-General that it took a very serious view of the increased military build-up in Cyprus. The message stated that if the present lack of cooperation from the parties directly concerned, continued, it would be obliged to make a formal reservation in regard to further Swedish participation in UNFICYP.

Sweden asked for the Secretary-General's views on the appropriateness of calling an urgent meeting of the Security Council. On 22 July, the Secretary-General replied that he shared Sweden's concern. If the build-up continued, he said, the effectiveness of UNFICYP and of the Mediator might be greatly impaired.

The information available did not provide an adequate basis for a helpful report to the Council. Nor did he think it advisable to seek, at the

present time, an urgent meeting of the Council.

Regretting Sweden's formal reservation, he expressed the hope that the situation in Cyprus would improve in such a way as to impress Sweden more favourably.

Contributions to UNFICYP

The latest contributions towards the cost of UNFICYP for the second three months ending on 27 September 1964, is dollars 40,000 from Austria and dollars 75,000 from Denmark. A similar sum was contributed by Austria towards the cost of the force for the first three months.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO CAPITALS

now completed

The Secretary-General, U Thant, returned to New York on 30 July following his visits to Geneva, Cairo, Paris, London, Rangoon and Moscow.

He left New York on 14 July for Geneva where he attended meetings of United Nations bodies. In the two-week period he addressed the Conference of African Heads of State in Cairo, conferred with, President Charles de Gaulle of France, Sir Alec Douglas-Home of the United Kingdom, General Ne Win, Chairman of Burma's Revolutionary Council, and Chairman Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union.

Moscow

The Secretary-General was in Moscow from 28-31 July. This was his third visit to that city as Secretary-General. He had talks with Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister and other officials.

Reviewing these talks, U Thant said that he had exchanged views with Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Gromyko on some major problems of interest to the United Nations and to the Soviet Union. Discussions had taken place in a free and frank manner on the future of the United Nations, the financial problems facing the organization, disarmament and the situation in the Caribbean and South-East Asia, he said.

He said he did not get the impression that the Soviet Union was prepared to change its attitude on the question of United Nations finances.

Asked about a report which quoted him as saying that he was not prepared to serve a second term, U Thant stated that while in Rangoon he was

asked whether he would be available in 1966 and he had replied that he did not know what he would decide at that time.

While in the Soviet Union, the Secretary-General received an honorary degree of doctor of law from the University of Moscow.

Rangoon

The Secretary-General was in Rangoon from 25-27 July at the invitation of the government of Burma. He conferred with Burmese officials on matters of mutual interest to the United Nations and Burma.

In an address in Rangoon, U Thant declared that the United Nations today was the cumulative result of massive Public opinion all over the world — public opinion which could not be ignored by any power, big or small.

The United Nations was 19 years old, was growing and gaining strength. It should be remembered that its predecessor, the League of Nations, died when it was 19 years old. Far from dying, the United Nations was growing from strength to strength, he said.

To carry out the functions outlined in the charter, U Thant stated the United Nations must develop into a really effective instrument, however slowly, for the prevention of war, the maintenance of peace, and the promotion of the economic and social welfare of peoples everywhere.

Paris

Following the Secretary-General's talks in Paris with President De Gaulle, the French Minister of Information stated that the talks were held in a particularly satisfactory atmosphere. U Thant's visit had shown in a concrete form the constant improvement which had been evident for some time in the relations between France and the United Nations.

As far as the question of French financial participation in certain United Nations expenses was concerned, President De Gaulle had given "une reponse reservée", said the minister.

The Paris talks had included many other subjects — Cyprus and the role which the United Nations was called upon to play in world affairs. The statement added that an evolution could be noticed in United Nations actions and France placed hope in this new orientation of the organization.

London

In London, U Thant was received by Queen Elizabeth II, and in his talks with British leaders he discussed Cyprus, Southern Rhodesia, the question of a United Nations peace-keeping force, and Yemen.

A U S T R A L I A

SYDNEY



Sydney harbour bridge is a veteran of world fame. Having a span of 1,650 feet it is the world's largest steel arch bridge and carries two electric trains, two footways and an 8 - carriageway road.

Australia is an independent sovereign State governed, like the United Kingdom, by the Queen in Parliament. It is also a Federal State, formed of its six component states, depending on a written constitution, the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900, as amended four times subsequently.

The Queen is head of State and is represented in Australia by a Governor-General.

The Parliament has two houses; the Senate consisting of 10 members from each state, and the House of Representatives which must, as nearly as practicable, have twice as many members as the Senate. The members of the House of Representatives are elected on a constituent basis and New South Wales being the most populated has about 50 representatives in the house whereas Tasmania the least populated only has about 5 representatives.

Australia's prosperity depends mainly upon primary production, both agricultural, and, to a smaller extent, mineral. Its exports of minerals and agricultural produce, notably wool (Australia accounts for nearly one-third of world exports), are the main sources of foreign exchange. However, manufacturing industry is of increasing importance to the economy; it now provides employment for over a million people, or about one in every three of all workers.

PRIME MINISTER



Sir Robert Gordon Menzies, the Prime Minister of Australia, is 69, is over 6 feet tall, broad-shouldered and is the son of a country grocer. He has a Scots background.

He was educated at Wesley College, Melbourne and Melbourne University. Before entering politics he was a brilliant lawyer.

Sir Robert is a cricketer and until recently played tennis.

Known to "doodle" verse during conferences, he is married with two sons and one daughter.

THE LAND

Australia, which includes the continent of Australia and the island of Tasmania is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Indian Ocean to the east, the Timor and Arafura Seas to the north and the Southern Ocean to the south. Sydney, on the east coast, is 2,000 miles from San Francisco and 1,400 miles from London. Darwin, in the north, is 2,000 miles from Singapore.

The whole continent is, geographically speaking, an irregular shape. Its centre is below sea level. The land is very barren and arid, much of it resembling the Sahara Desert. The eastern half of Australia is a great expanse of fertile plain, 500,000 sq. miles in extent. The comparative flatness of Australia is due to its great age. Geological evidence indicates that it is one of the oldest land-masses in the world. Average elevation above sea level is little more than 1,000 feet. The long coast-line is over 12,000 miles.

At the coast of Queensland lies the Great Barrier Reef, the longest coral reef in the world. At its widest point, it is 100 miles wide. There are a great number of small islands round the coast.

Mountain masses occur mainly along the east coast and are generally parallel to it, in the eastern part of the continent, and in the southern part of Australia. Included in the Eastern group are the Australian Alps running for over 300 miles through New South Wales and Victoria. The Snowy Mountains which have the highest

SPORT

Every sport from horse riding to skiing and motor racing to cricket is followed with great enthusiasm in Australia. The major sports are "Australian Rules" Football. The rough-and-tumble character of the game is a mixture of Gaelic football, rugby and soccer.

Tennis and cricket are widely played and Australia has done very well in these sports abroad. At present the Australian cricket team captained by Bobby Simpson is engaged in a test series against England.

There is skiing in the Australian Alps. The slopes although not as steep as the European Alps have a large area.

ABORIGINES



Tribal leaders learn of their electoral rights.

CAPITAL

Under an agreement in 1909 New South Wales surrendered a plot of land to be used as the site of the capital city. The city of Canberra was built on this land and the whole area was called the Australian Capital Territory and is under separate administration.

CLIMATE

There are wide variations in the continent but generally speaking the weather is more temperate than other land masses of a similar size. Much of the southern part of Australia has been compared with the Mediterranean. However, temperatures in the interior, and elsewhere in the exceptionally hot summers, sometimes exceed 120°F. in the shade.

LANGUAGE AND RELIGION

English is the language used in Australia. There is no State church and the main religious faith is Christian, Protestant being held by the majority, followed by Catholic and Greek Orthodox. The Hebrew religion is also practised.

POPULATION

At the 1960 estimate the total population of Australia was 10,280,749. Of these about 46,000 were full-blooded Aborigines. The remainder were descendants of settlers from all parts of the world.

The aborigines belong to the Australoid division of mankind, together with some small groups in the East Indies, Malaysia, Ceylon and southern India. They are a nomadic people living in all stages of change, from a primitive life to a modern one, but few live a fully tribalized life. Government policy aims at the integration of the aborigines into the Australian community on an equal basis with the white population.

BRIEF HISTORY

Mention of a Terra Australis is made by Ptolemy and Marco Polo. Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch explorers made repeated voyages in the South Seas, and in 1606, the Dutch ship Duyfken sailed along the west coast of Cape York.

- 1770 Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay and proclaimed British Sovereignty over the eastern seaboard.
- 1827 First official claim of British sovereignty over all Australia.
- 1901 Commonwealth of Australia created by the Constitution Act of 1900. Formed by federating all the states, then known as colonies.
- 1919 Australia took a seat as an independent State at the Paris Peace Conference.
- 1927 Seat of Government transferred from Melbourne to Canberra.
- 1945 Founder member of the United Nations.

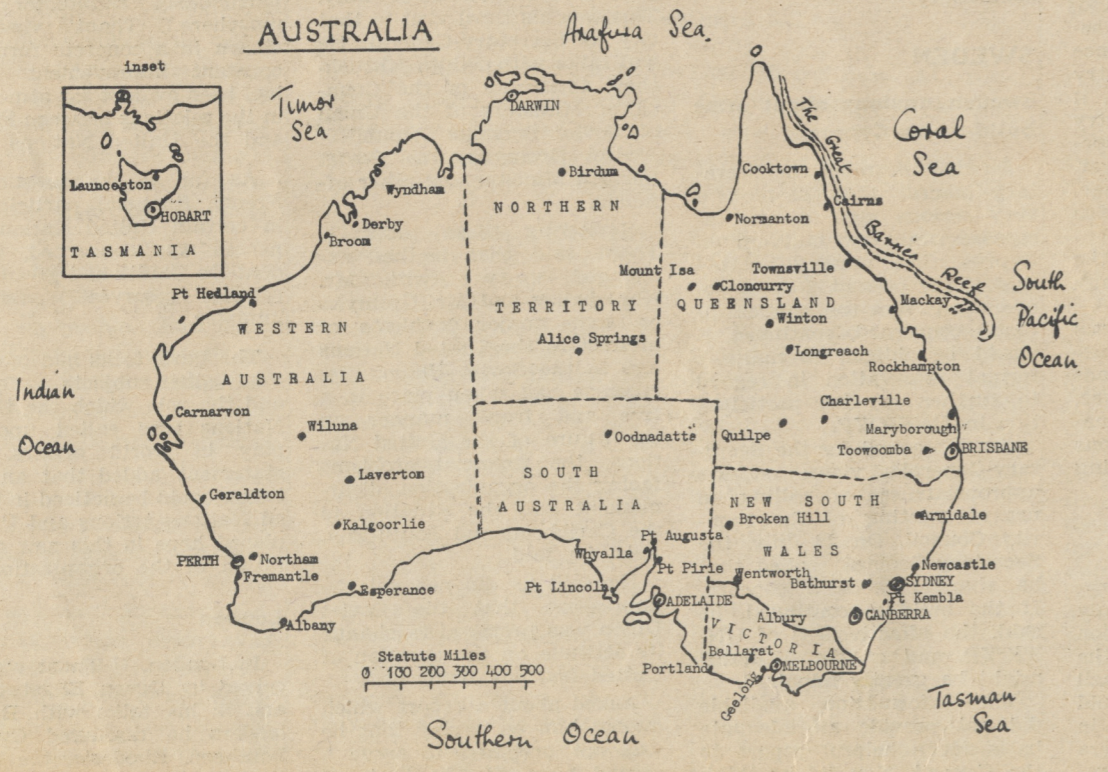
KANGAROO



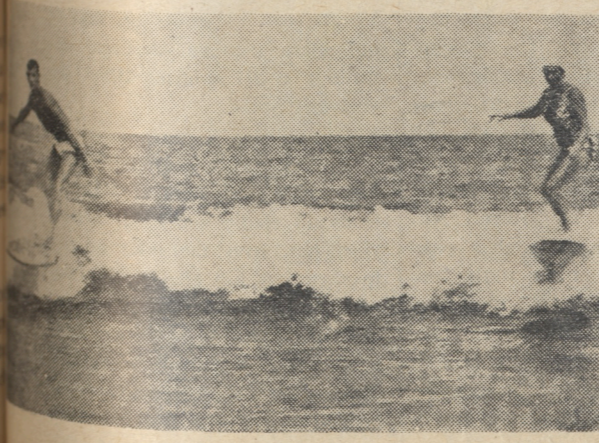
The most distinguished of Australia's numerous marsupials are the Kangaroos. When moving rapidly the Kangaroo can bound along for short distances at speeds exceeding 25 m.p.h., and clear 30 feet or more between leaps.

ANIMALS

The native animals of Australia are primitive types. The land species are chiefly marsupial and include the kangaroos, native cats, opossums, koala, pouched mice and wombats. There are also two mammals, the platypus and the eeludna. The dingoo, or wild dog, is believed to have been introduced from Asia. Birds include the emu, kookaburra, lyre bird, rosella and many other kinds of parrot and cockatoo.



SURFING



Some waves reach 30 to 40 feet.

Biography

Colonel Waern

Commander

Swedish Contingent



Colonel Jonas Waern, the 49-year old commander of the Swedish contingent in UNFICYP has international experience from serving in UN before. He was commander of a brigade in South Katanga in The Congo for eleven months from July 1961 to May 1962. Among the troops in his brigade were besides Swedish, soldiers from Ireland, India and Tunisia. He has also served in Great Britain at The School of Infantry in Warrimter and been assistant military attaché at the Swedish embassy in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Colonel Waern's military career started in 1934. In 1936 he was commissioned as officer in the reserve. After that he started to study law which is useful at this time when he is dealing with the Cypriot leaders—but when the World War broke out in 1939 he joined the Swedish Army and after some time became a regular officer — a choice of occupation, which he has since been happy about.

After the war and the service for neutrality during the war Jonas Waern served as a teacher in the Swedish Infantry School in Rosersberg between Stockholm and Upsala. After staying in Great Britain and Denmark the promotion to major came in 1950. Colonel Waern served in a military zone staff in Strängnäs before he came to Cyprus.

Since 1957 he has been Adjutant of His Majesty The King of Sweden for one month each year, a commission of honour, which few senior officers have received.

Colonel Waern commanded the first Swedish battalion. He will not stay longer than the middle of October.

Finally it can be said that colonel Waern is a happy

SPOTLIGHT ON U.N.
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Functions and Powers

The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations and has the right to discuss all matters within the scope of the United Nations Charter including the powers and functions of the other United Nations organs which submit reports to it. All member nations of the United Nations are represented in the General Assembly. Each member delegation consists of not more than five representatives and five alternates and as many advisers and experts as may be required.

Each member nation has one vote, and every vote is equal. Important questions — such as recommendations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of members of United Nations councils, questions of membership of the United Nations, matters relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions — are decided by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. An abstention is not considered a vote. Other questions are decided by a simple majority, including the determination of what other specific decisions are to be taken by a two-thirds vote.

The General Assembly meets regularly once a year. It may also hold special sessions and emergency special sessions at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of United Nations members.

The General Assembly also initiates studies and makes recommendation to: promote international cooperation in the political field; encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification; promote international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields; and assist in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

The Assembly may discuss any international problem brought before it by member states and by other United Nations bodies. On all such matters, including those affecting peace and security if the Security Council so requests, the Assembly may recommend

husband with a beautiful wife and they have been married since 1939. They have four children, two girls and two boys between the ages of 7 and 22, who follow their father's adventures in foreign countries with interest.

action. It may make recommendation on general principles of cooperation in maintaining peace and security, including those governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments. The Assembly has the power to adopt recommendations only, not binding decisions; the force of such recommendations is that they represent the judgment of the majority of the member nations.

While the Security Council is primarily responsible for maintaining international peace and security and its authorized under Chapter VII of the Charter in certain circumstances to use military force to maintain or restore peace, the functions of the Organization for the peaceful solution of conflicts, under Chapter VI of the Charter, have developed along a much broader front.

Chapter VI calls for the solution of international disputes by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means. Under this Chapter any United Nations member may bring any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly. In such a case, if the Security Council has the matter under consideration, the Assembly is not empowered to make any recommendation unless the Council so requests. A non-member state may also bring to the Security Council or the General Assembly a dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purpose of the dispute, the obligation of pacific settlement provided in the Charter.

Where there appears to be a threat to peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, and where the Security Council fails to act because of a negative vote of one of its permanent members, the Assembly may meet in emergency special session within 24 hours at the request of the Council on the vote of any seven Council members, or at the request of a majority of United Nations members. In such a case the Assembly may make recommendations to members for collective measures, including in the case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression or the use of armed force, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

NEWS IN DANISH

AUGUST-HEDE.

Så er vi gået ind i august, der ifølge erfaringen skal være den hedeste måned her på øen. Vi har imidlertid haft mulighed for gradvist at vænne os til varmen, og ingen i det danske kontingent klager sig mere over den ting. Hvor meget vi faktisk er blevet akklimatiserede, ses måske allerbedst, når nogen fra nordligers himmelstrøg kommer på besøg hernede. De kan ofte have svært ved at tage det i begyndelsen, og kun når de fortæller os det, er vi klar over, at der måske alligevel er ganske varmt på Cypern.

Også på andre områder har vi haft mulighed for ganske langsomt at vænne os til, at klimaet gradvist bliver "varmere". Skal man tro pressen, både den lokale og den internationale, kan også det politiske klima opvise stigende temperaturer. Her har der vel ikke altid været tale om jævnt stigende temperatur, men derimod om en rigtig feberkurve med farlige toppe afspjælet i tomme høje overskrifter og hektisk aktivitet på det politiske plan. Selv den enkelte mand på post på den grønne linie eller et sted ude i "fædrelandet" under stegende sol har undertiden mærket denne hede slå sig imøde. Generalsekretær U Thant har i budskaber både til tyrkere og grækere i den seneste tid peget på forhold, som han mener vanskeliggør opgaven for FN på Cypern. Det drejer sig om vanskeligheder, som ikke alene er problemer for FN's militære og civile chefer, men som dagligt stiller store krav til den enkelte FN-soldat om smidighed, besindighed, fasthed og og uendelig meget sund fornuft.

Vi kan kun inderligt håbe, at august på dette område bliver mere sval måned end juli. Den varme Vor Herres sol sender os, skal vi nok klare, men en yderligere opshedning af det politiske klima, ser vi meget nødt.

Om det skal lykkes for FN at løse sin opgave hernede står vel trods alt stadig hen i det uvisse, viljen har i hvert fald ikke manglet hverken hos høj eller lav. Gang på gang har jeg mærket i samtaler med mandskab og befalingsmænd, at der bag de stillede spørgsmål ligger en ægte ansvarsbevidsthed og bekymring for FN og den opgave man ved sit medlemskab af UNFICYP har påtaget sig.

BELLAPAIS ABBEY



Change of guard at HQ UNFICYP

(Continued from Page One)

the ceremony at which President Kennedy laid a wreath on the graves of fallen heroes.

The President personally congratulated the guard for their bearing and turnout and when the film of the

occasion was shown to him in America he again commented on their smartness.

Later in the year, after the tragic assassination of President Kennedy, Mrs Kennedy asked for the same guard of honour to be in atten-

dance at the graveside of her husband. Lt Colclough and a party of 20 cadets flew to America and carried out the same ceremony that they had done when the President had visited their own country.

THRESHING IN A CYPRUS VILLAGE



A novel way of threshing corn in a village in Cyprus.

The threshing plank is made from a wooden board under which sharp stones are placed.

A person stands on the plank and when it is dragged across the threshing ground the weight makes the stones bite into the corn so separating the seeds.

The plank can be pulled by animal or by vehicle.

In the picture a member of the United Nations Force in Cyprus Shows how the operation is carried out while he helps a villager in his field.

Places of Interest

The Abbey of Peace

BELLAPAIS Abbey is considered the most beautiful of the mediaeval monuments in Cyprus. Superbly situated on a 1,000 ft high natural rock escarpment, halfway up the northern hill slopes, it commands a view over a large part of the Kyrenia coast, while behind it tower the rugged pinnacles of the Kyrenia range.

The abbey was founded at the end of the 12th century by monks of the order of St Augustine, but as early as 1206 the monks had adopted in its place the "Premonstratensian" Order of St. Norbert. Later in the 13th century the Lusignan king Hugh III (1267 - 1284) came to be popularly regarded as the abbey's founder, on account of the generous scale of his patronage.

The name Bellapais was adopted some time in the 16th century, a corruption of the earlier "Abbaye de la Paix" (Abbey of Peace). Another name by which the abbey is referred to in documents of the 15th and 16th centuries is "White Abbey", which derived from the white habit of the order of St Norbert which the monks wore.

The prosperity of the abbey continued until the time of the Genoese expedition of 1373, when the army laying siege to Kyrenia looted the abbey.

The Venetian occupation witnessed further decline, not only materially but also spiritually. To-day it is unique as a surviving monuments of monastic architecture in the Levant and, although parts of it now lie in ruins, sufficient is still standing to enable one to enjoy its present beauty as well as to imagine its even greater splendour in the past.



Swedish Helicopter Training at Xeros

CRICKET

NEW ZEALANDERS BEAT R.A.F.

Following the first friendly game some weeks ago between an all officers RAF cricket eleven captained by Air Vice Marshall W. V. Crawford-Compton and the New Zealand Police Contingent of UNFICYP, a return match has taken place at Happy Valley, Episkopi. In the earlier match the airman were clear winners but on this occasion the tables were turned with the KIWIS well on top. They scored 115 for 9 while the RAF could only get 104 runs for the loss of 4 wickets. Wells (30) and Hawkins (29) were top scorers and both retired. A feature of the game was that the batsmen were obliged to retire after scoring 30 runs and every fielder except the wicket keeper was required to bowl 2, 8 ball overs. Although not up to test match standards, the game had an element of excitement rarely seen in local cricket and the New Zealanders made full use of boundary strokes.

With the series all square, a deciding match is almost inevitable.

FINNISH SPORT NEWS

The series in football, Finnish baseball and volleyball are continuing. So far about half of the games in the competition have been played. The results of last week's matches are as follows:-

FOOTBALL

4 Rifle Coy	— 5
HQ Coy	— 2
4 Rifle Coy	— 1
2 Rifle Coy	— 2

PESAPALLO

5 Rifle Coy	— 10
3 Rifle Coy	— 5
5 Rifle Coy	— 20
HQ Coy	— 16

1 Rifle Coy	— 9
2 Rifle Coy	— 5

VOLLEY BALL

3 Rifle Coy	— 3
HQ Coy	— 0
4 Rifle Coy	— 3
1 Rifle Coy	— 0

SWIMMING

A Finnish Staff officer's team swims against a Canadian team from Nicosia zone headquarters at 0900 hours to-day at the Ledra Palace swimming pool, opened recently.

The event is a 6x25 metres relay race.

Taking part in the Finnish team is the second-in-command of the Finnish Contingent, Lt. Col. Erkki Kaira.

This is the first swimming match to take place in UNFICYP.

ARRIVAL OF IRISH TROOPS

More Irish troops arrive in Cyprus this week to join the Irish Contingent of UNFICYP.

To-day two groups, both of about 80 officers and other ranks arrive at 23.30 hrs and 00.30 hrs respectively by air at Nicosia airport.

To-morrow two further groups of about 80 are due to arrive at the same times.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION

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0730 - 0830, 1345 - 1500, 2000 - 2300
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	Special 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.

FOR YOUR LISTENING RADIO BROADCASTS

All times are local

SHORT WAVE

Australian Radio	31 Metre Band 25 Metre Band	0830 — 0930	English
Austrian Radio	19 Metre Band 16 Metre Band	0800 — 1100 1300 — 1600	German French and English
	25 Metre Band	1900 — 2200 (Sat, Sun and Mon only)	
British Broadcasting Corporation	31 Metre Band 24 Metre Band 19 Metre Band 16 Metre Band 13 Metre Band	0500 — 2315 (1000-1100 Closed down)	English
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	19 Metre Band 25 Metre Band 31 Metre Band	2201 — 2350 (2245-2300 Forces Broadcast.)	French and English
Voice of Denmark	19 Metre Band	2145 — 2245	Danish and English
Finnish Broadcasting Corporation	19 Metre Band 25 Metre Band 31 Metre Band	1200 — 1250 1800 — 2030	Finnish and Swedish. (Monday and Friday 1800 — 1845 English)
Swedish Radio	19 Metre Band 25 Metre Band	1815 — 1845 1845 — 1915	Swedish English

MEDIUM WAVE

Voice of America	238 Metres	0630 — 0900 0915 — 0930 1800 — 1830 2300 — 0015	News and reports in English
British Broadcasting Corporation	211 Metres 428, 417 & 470 Metres	0500 — 0830, 1500 — 2315 0500 — 0545, 0745 — 1000	English
British Forces Broadcasting Service.	208 & 213 Metres	0530 — 2315	English

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