THE BLUE BERET
(UNFICYP EDITION)

Monday 20 April 1964

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

MESSAGE FROM

U. THANT

U. N. SECRETARY-GENERAL

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, U THANT, SENDS THIS MESSAGE TO THE UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS:

"I am happy to be able to say a few words to the members of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus through the "Blue Beret" which makes its first appearance to-day.

SPECIAL TASK

"The officers and men of the Force have a very special task to perform. They are soldiers of humanity pledged, without national or other interests, solely to the prevention of bloodshed and violence and to the restoration of normality in Cyprus. They have no territories to win, no enemies to conquer. They serve the noblest purpose that an armed force could serve.

IMPARTIAL

"As I stated in my report to the Security Council the Force is an impartial, objective body which operates under the mandate given to it by the Security Council and within that mandate under instructions issued by me to the Commander of the Force. It has no responsibility for political solutions and, indeed, will not try to influence them. This, as you know, is the responsibility and a most heavy one it is, of the United Nations mediator in Cyprus, Ambassador SARKARI TUOMIOJA, who has my complete confidence. I have also the fullest confidence in General GYANI as well as the officers and men of UNFICYP. I have no doubt that, during your stay in Cyprus, you will all serve the United Nations with the discipline, restraint and compassion which the peoples of the world have come to expect from all those who work for the United Nations."

FROM Pantanaw, Burma, on 22nd January 1966, U THANT was educated at the National High School in Pantanaw and at University College, Rangoon. He served as advisor to U NU, then the Prime Minister of Burma, at the first Colombo Prime Ministers' Conference at Colombo, at the Second held at Bogor, Indonesia, at the Asian-African Conference in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955, and at the Belgrade Conference of Non-Aligned Nations, in 1961.

AUTHOR

He is the author of several books, the more recent being a three volume History of Post-War Burma (1961).

APPOINTMENT

On 30 November 1962 the General Assembly unanimously appointed U THANT as Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term to extend to 1966.

UNITED NATIONS
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NICOSIA, Cyprus.

CYPRUSCOPE

It has been said that the only way to understand the problems of this beautiful island, as well as the problems of the United Nations Force, is with the aid of an instrument called the "Cypruscope". The title of this corner is to be in honour of that instrument.

With these words of caution we address ourselves to the officers and men of the Force to present the first issue of "THE BLUE BERET"—which is a weekly of the Force, by the Force and for the Force.

We intend to be the best publication of any United Nations peacekeeping operation; but in order to achieve this we need the co-operation of all the officers and men of UNFICYP. Our intention is to publish information about the Contingents and their specific problems. We therefore appeal to all members of the Force to send us articles, news items, anecdotes and suggestions.

As regards our peacekeeping task we would suggest to our readers to acquaint themselves with the terms of the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964, published in this issue. If after that, and after your briefings and directives from your commanding officers, you still have doubts, consult your "Cypruscope".

ERIK

Are you sure this is the place Erik?

UN NEWS

The Commander on the spot will approach the local leaders of both communities and try to persuade them to accept a cease-fire. If this fails it may be necessary to set up U.N. posts between the two factions.

All activities of UNFICYP must be within the framework of the terms of reference outlined in paragraph 5 of the Resolution accepted by the Security Council on 4 March 1964.

AUSTRIAN POLICE

Austria has supplied 9 officers and 22 other ranks from the Austrian Police Force. They arrived in Nicosia on Tuesday the 14th April.

They form part of the United Nations Force in Cyprus and they are here for a period between the UN Force and the Cypriot Police. At present they are staying in Nicosia.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ENDING COLONIALISM

Consideration began this week on dependent territories in Asia, the Pacific and the Americas. Among these are Papua, New Guinea, Cook Island, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Brunei, Hong Kong, Mauritius, and the Seychelles.

IRISH TROOPS

The main body of the 40th Irish Bn, consisting of 566 men, began arriving yesterday. They will be joining their Advance Party in the United Nations camp near Salamis.

APARTHIED

Mrs. Barbara Castle and Canon John Collins pettifogged against Apartheid at UN special committee.

ASIAN ROAD

A joint Japanese-Australian team will set out from the Turkey-Iran border this week to make television and radio documentary on a 5,000 mile section of the Asian Highway, which aims at opening Asia to motor traffic from Turkey to Saigon and Singapore.
RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS 1102nd MEETING ON 4 MARCH 1964

The Security Council

Noting that the present situation with regard to Cyprus is likely to threaten international peace and security and may further deteriorate unless additional measures are promptly taken to maintain peace and to seek out a durable solution,

Considering the positions taken by the parties in relation to the Treaty signed at Nicosia on 16 August 1960,

Having in mind the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and its articles 2, paragraph 4, with due regard:

"All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations",

The United Nations

The United Nations is an organisation of nations who have voluntarily joined together to work for world peace and security.

It was formed on 26 June 1945 and the Charter was signed at San Francisco by 51 nations. Today there are 113 members.

Its main Headquarters are in New York city and branch offices are located throughout the world. Various Councils and Commissions are held elsewhere in the world and some specialised agencies connected with the United Nations have their Headquarters in many of the world's capital cities.

United Nations Information Centres and Offices are located in many countries.

Dr. BUNCHE VISITS CYPRUS

D R RALPH BUNCHE, the United Nations Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, flew to Cyprus on the 8th April for a four day visit.

This visit was part of a routine trip on behalf of the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. U Thant, to see UN Peace Operations in Cyprus, Gaza and Kashmir. He had talks with the Commander of UNFICYP, Lt General Gyani, about various problems of the Force and reviewed the first two weeks of operations.

Talks were also held with the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, the Vice-President, Dr. Kachkus, and Mr Saliari Tso­mi­loha who is the United Nations Mediator in Cyprus.

During his stay here Dr Bunche, accompanied by General Gyani and his Deputy Commander, Maj General Carver, visited various positions of the United Nations Force in Cyprus and saw positions where incidents had occurred. Among those he saw were Paphos and Ktima where soldiers of the British Contingent had recently taken over from British Troops.

Dr Bunche said he had gained much useful information on the problems in Cyprus and that there were 4,000 UN troops in the United Nations Headquarters in New York. He left Nicosia by air on the 15th April for Gaza and then Kashmir. He will later return to New York to discuss with the Secretary-General the results of his trip.

1. Calls upon all member states, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from any action or threat of action likely to endanger the situation in the Sovereign Re­public of Cyprus or to endanger international peace;

2. Asks the Government of Cyprus, which has the responsibility for the maintenance and restoration of law and order, to take all additional measures necessary to prevent stop violence and bloodshed in Cyprus;

3. Calls upon the community­ies in Cyprus and their leaders to act with the utmost restraint;

4. Recommends the creation, with the consent of the Government of Cyprus, of a United Nations peace-keeping Force in Cyprus. The composition and size of the force shall be established by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom. The Commander of the force shall be appointed by the Secretary-General and report to him. The Secretary-General, who shall keep the Governments providing the forces fully informed, shall report peri­odically to the Security Coun­cil on its operations.

5. Recommends that the function of the force should be, in the interest of peace, to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions;

6. Recommends that the stationing of the force shall be for a period of three months, all costs being to be defrayed, in a manner to be agreed upon by them, by the Governments providing the contingents and by the Government of Cyprus. The Secretary-General may assign voluntary contributions for that purpose;

7. Recommends further that the Secretary-General designate, in agreement with the Government of Cyprus and the Governments of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, a mediator, who shall use his best endeavours with the representatives of the communities and also with the aforesaid Governments, for the purpose of promoting a peaceful solution and an agreement for the settlement of the problem confronting Cyprus, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, having in mind the welfare of the people of Cyprus as a unit, a solution of international peace and all costs being to be defrayed, in a manner to be agreed upon, by the Governments providing the contingents and by the Secretary-General on his efforts;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, from funds of the United Nations, as may be appropriate, for the remuneration and expenses of the mediator and his staff.
POSITIVE
The island of Cyprus is the third largest in the Mediterranean and has an area of 3,572 square miles. From Turkey, which is the nearest country, it is only 40 miles away. It is 60 miles west of Syria and 240 miles north of Egypt, Rhodes, which is the nearest Greek territory, is just over 200 miles away.

LAND
Along the North Coast runs the Kyrenia Mountain range rising to 3,000 feet. The Troodos range in the West has the highest point in Cyprus, Mt Olympus (6,400 feet). Between these two ranges lies the broad, fertile Mesaoria plain. The coastline is generally indented and rocky with long sandy beaches and a few extensive coastal plains.

CLIMATE
The climate is varied with hot dry summers and mild moist winters. Rainfall is slight and in some years drought is a problem. In winter the higher mountains are covered with snow for several weeks and many people go skiing. The average temperature in winter is 50°F and in summer 72°F.

POPULATION
In the 1960 census the total population was 577,615. The breakdown was:
- Greek 442,521
- Turkish 104,350
- Armenian 3,628
- Maronite 2,708
- Others 34,438
- The Greek Cypriot community together with the Armenians and Maronites represent 78% of the total population and the Turkish Cypriot community 18%.

DENMARK ASKED FOR TROOPS
U ThANT has asked Denmark to send troops to the United Nations Peace Force in Cyprus. This would release more British troops. The target figure for the Peace Force, however, remains at about 7,000.

TOWNS
Nicosia is the Capital. The chief ports are Limassol, Famagusta and Kyrenia. The Island is divided into 6 administrative districts all named from the 6 main towns.

LANGUAGE
The official languages are Greek and Turkish. Many Turkish Cypriots also speak Greek. English is also widely used and a fair number of towns-people speak French too.

RELIGION
The Greek Cypriots are Christians belonging to an independent Greek Orthodox branch, which is said to have been founded by St. Barnabas who was a Cypriot. It has its own spiritual head who at present is His Beatitude Archbishop Makarios III.

The Turkish Cypriot community members are of the Hanafi sect of Sunni Moslems. The head in Cyprus is the Mufti Deni.

There are also other minority Christian groups including the Armenians who belong to the Armenian Orthodox Church, and the Maronites whose spiritual head is the Bishop of Lebanon.

FOR YOUR LISTENING

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BROADCASTS ALL TIMES LOCAL

SHAKESPEARE on Radio 1964 marks the Shakespeare Quatercentenary. This will be celebrated in many ways. On radio the BBC will be broad-casting nearly all the plays and verse over a period of 26 weeks. Programmes will include many famous actors and actresses of the day and these begin in the week commencing 25th April. It is also noteworthy that the Cyprus Government are issuing special stamps to commemorate this occasion.

BRITISH ARMY SOCCER CUP — 13 APRIL 64
16 PARA RAOC/REME Win Replayed Final

First Success of Minor Unit in Competition

With just fourteen Soccer players available in a total of 147, the British Army School of Physical Fitness on Wednesday, November 15, confirmed that it was the first minor unit ever to win the Army Soccer Cup in the 78 years' history of the competition when they defeated the 13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own) (BACO) by two goals to one in a replayed Final at Aldershot Army Stadium after a five minutes of dour struggling.

The minor unit's triumph was the culmination of three weeks' intensive football in which they played off six cup-ties while their fellow soldiers in the unit worked overtime in Cyprus to keep their team in the United Kingdom.

The Paras RAOC/REME did not lead in the marathon final until after three hours played — and then the winner came from centre-forward Craftsman Fred Shepherd. From the original match, the Hussars twice took the lead through Trooper Mike Poy and Trooper Ken Buckingham, and twice the Paras equalised — through Corporal John McRobie and Shaun. Then in the replay the Hussars again went in front through Buckingham, and once more the indomitable Paras levelled, this time through Sergeant Jack Wigg. Finally with half an hour to go, came the Shea's goal which settled everything.

Skipper Corporal Ray Wilson proudly accepted the trophy from Lieutenant-General Sir Boderick Macleod, the Paras own band played them off the field in triumph. If it had been another drawn game there would not have been a second replay, for it had been arranged that the Paras should each hold the trophy for six months.

BANESWS