APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR UNIFICYP

THE Secretary-General, U Thant, has appealed "most earnestly" to all member states of the United Nations to provide the necessary financial support to its operation in Cyprus for the third three-month period.

He recalled that on 10 September he had reported to the Security Council a deficit of 2 million dollars in connection with the second three-month period. This deficit had not yet been covered. He said that the pledges so far received for the third period were far from adequate to meet the estimated additional cost of 7,500,000 dollars.

U Thant asked governments to respond "promptly and generously" to the appeal for financial support.

HEADS OR TAILS

On Saturday, 3 October, at Pendaya, the Swedish Battalion took on the National Guard at football. It was a first class game and, although the National Guard were leading 2–0 at half-time, the Swedes came through to win by 4–2.

In the above picture the Swedish captain, Sergeant Lars Backner, is shown shaking hands with the captain of the National Guard team.

3 INFANTRY WORKSHOPS REME PREPARE TO LEAVE CYPRUS

3 Infantry Workshop REME, which forms the Workshop Detachment (REME), Nicosia Zone, is returning to the United Kingdom on or about 18 October. The Workshops staff consists of 1 Officer and 63 Other Ranks.

The advance party of the relieving unit, 8 Infantry Workshop REME, from Colchester, arrived in Nicosia on 6 October and the handover commenced the same day. The changeover of the two workshops will be completed by October 17.

3 Infantry Workshop arrived in Cyprus on 21/22 February, 1964, and operated from Episkopi in support of the Truce Force. The workshop joined UNIFICYP, in Nicosia, on 11 May, becoming fully operational 12 May, taking over from the Parachute Brigade Workshop.

The primary task of the workshop is the inspection and repair of all British vehicles in use with UNIFICYP (Nicosia Zone). Additional tasks undertaken are repair of radios and arms, technical assistance when requested by other units, and provision of recovery facilities for UNIFICYP vehicles in the area of Nicosia Zone.

REME personnel have always been keen competitors at sport. 3 Infantry Workshop have proved no exception. Besides providing a very good football team they were the winners of the HQ UNIFICYP Cricket League.

CREME Cyprus has, in the past week, presented the workshop with a plaque, in recognition of the able service provided during its stay in Cyprus.

As 3 Infantry Workshop REME prepares to leave the island we thank them for all the good work they have put in, whilst with UNIFICYP, and wish them all good fortune in their new location.

ROTATION OF SWEDISH CONTINGENT

CONFIRMATION has now been received that the rotation of the Swedish Contingent of UNIFICYP will be carried out by twelve C-119 aircraft belonging to the Italian Air Force, on 13 and 14 October 1964. The first aircraft is scheduled to arrive at Nicosia at 1630 hours on 13 October 1964, the remainder will arrive thereafter at 15-minute intervals.

Flights between Stockholm and Nicosia will include a two-hour stopover at Athens, Pisa and Lon.

ROTATION OF IRISH CONTINGENT

IT has now been confirmed that the rotation of the 40th and the 41st Battalions of the Irish Contingent of UNIFICYP will be carried out by nine C-124 aircraft belonging to the United States Air Force, commencing with the first aircraft arriving at Nicosia at 2200 hours on 13 October, 1964.

It is expected that the rotation will be completed by the evening of 14 October.

ROTATION OF FINNISH CONTINGENT

CONFIRMATION has now been received that the rotation of the YKSP I and YKSP II of the Finnish Contingent of UNIFICYP will be carried out by six C-130E aircraft belonging to the United States Air Force. The first aircraft is expected to arrive at Nicosia at 1815 hours on 15 October, 1964.

It is expected that the rotation will be completed by the evening of 16 October.
Off the upper family gather on the fine plaza, each of the children by their side on the olive branch. Then each one in their terraces with his wines and throws it on the Chios man who knows the wine. He will then proclaim aloud in the invocating draw out whether the child or she is eaten by some particular person. If the child is under twelve he names a morning to the members of his family relatives or friends. If the child is over twelve, and especially in the case of a young boy or girl whose heart has started beating for another, the name is not mentioned aloud.

If the olive-tree leaf which was thrown on the fire jumps up more than means that the answer is affirmative and enthusiastic when the leaf jumps up two or three times. If the leaf burns out without moving from its place or the answer is in the negative. It nor moves only a little time than the person mentioned is only slight.

In the Masoapia villages, for instance, where the workers have their welfare mostly on the wheat field, they ask St. Vlassios for health and protection and for the money-bag.

The whole people place is a hump on a plate full of kofta and on top of it a New Year’s cake. By the side of the plate they spread a table cloth on top of which they place the landlord’s purse full of money, a bottle of wine and a lit candle. The harpers and its contents are asked for St. Vlassios’ supper and are placed on the wooden barley near where the wheat is stored. These they will eat with the candle burning all night believing that St. Vlassios will enter house at any moment, climb the wooden barleys and place the table set for him so that in the ensuing year there will be lack of wheat, or of money in the landlord’s purse.

In the towns the children are given various presents by their parents, relatives or friends, consisting mainly of an unvaried variety of toys. The parents observe certain cases that while they are asleep St. Vlassios will visit their home and put the presents under their pillow, and in the morning, when they wake up, the presents are there.

In the towns St. Vlassios’ song is sung during the afternoon of New Year’s Eve from shop to shop, accompanied of a violin and a lute, the singers being different.

On New Year’s Day all members of the family go to church because they believe that any person must be kept for himself until the end of the repetition throughout the year whether their deed is good or bad.

After the church service the priest will bless all present in the churchyard and with the churchyard.

Stravelen på järnvägen har skapat en tändstift av sedvitt eller paragrafer, eller måske många av dem som själva arbetar med järnvägen, men den stora delen av folket har inte kunnat rikta sig mot järnvägen för att få några av de stora förbättringarna som inte bara är förvarade på järnvägen, utan också för alla andra som inte kan nå järnvägen.

Om de ena staden till den andra finns det en kontakt, en diskussion om hur man ska förändra den situation som nu existerar. Detta är inte enbart om järnvägen, men också om andra aspekter av befolkningens liv, som till exempel utbildning, hälsa och näringsliv.

The Maouff is a member of the sheep family and the herd is large, containing both males and females. The whole herd is kept by the owners of the farm, who are the village elders. The Maouff is a symbol of fertility and prosperity, and is associated with the god of fertility. The Maouff is also seen as a protector of the village, and is believed to bring good luck and fortune.

THE SWEDISH PET

A Swedish pet near Kato Pyrgos.
THE UNITED NATIONS

THE United Nations was founded in 1945 "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war..." Since 1945 the United Nations can look back on a record of substantial achievements. Three of these achievements, of course, many disappointments and in the course of the years many new problems have arisen which are still awaiting a solution.

In a number of cases, such as for instance the questions of the Middle East, Suez and West New Guinea, the United Nations has done its best to prevent the aggravation of armed conflicts or to hope for the normalization of relations between the parties concerned. With respect to questions of decolonization, the United Nations, in co-operation with the countries to the country and its unification and with the assistance of the Commonwealth, has provided massive assistance to the economic and social fields.

The United Nations, which under its Charter is duty-bound "to promote social progress and better living standards in larger freedom", has played an important role in the setting up of national independence by a number of United Nations countries and in the promotion of self-governing areas. At the same time, the General Assembly has solemnly proclaimed "the inadmissibility of all forms of interference with the internal affairs of any State, regardless of its form of government", and "the right of the peoples to self-determination..."

In its field of international law the United Nations has made important contributions by the codification of international law by its work on the International Law Commission and by the development of international conventions.

The International Court of Justice hands down decisions and advisory opinions on legal disputes between independent states of the United Nations.

BEYOND TAXES

Taxes in Croatia are easily recognizable by a yellow stripe along the side of the car. Prices have been known to double in Los Angeles, but for dominos, for instance, for any trip which takes you from dominoes in Los Angeles to dominos in the dominos, the environment should not be more than 200 miles (120 km) and the air will be 75 degrees Fahrenheit. These prices are for the hire of the car and not for each person who travelling in a car.

Self-drive cars can be hired and the cost can be as low as $2,000 to $3,000 (€2 to €3) or on a long-term basis with a deposit of a few thousand dollars."
HISTORY OF KTIMA AND NEW PAPHOS

The variety of names applied to the capitals of the different periods of history isapt to lead to some confusion.

The original city of Paphos was at the site now called Kato Paphos, outside the old walls. It was probably founded by the Greeks in the 8th century BC. New Paphos was founded later, in the 2nd century BC, by the Spartans, who named it after their city in Greece. It was the capital of the Roman province of Cyprus, and its influence was felt for many centuries. The city was destroyed and rebuilt several times, and its old name, Kato Paphos, is still used today.

New Paphos replaced Salamis as the capital of Cyprus during the Roman period (325-358 BC) and also became, by the first half of the second century, the national and military base. It remained the capital throughout most of the Roman period (56 BC - A.D. 395), becoming the seat of the "Augusta, Claudius Flavia". In its most prosperous time it had a population of 20,000 inhabitants.

The town was ruined by an earthquake in 15 BC in the days of the Emperor Julius Caesar, who sent contributions to rebuild it.

Among the Roman provincials who governed Cyprus from New Paphos was the famous orator Cicero, who was also born in Sicillia and spent some time in New Paphos.

Another was Sergius Paulus, the first governor in the Roman Empire to embrace Christianity. He was appointed by St. Paul, accompanied by St. Barnabas and St. Mark, visited New Paphos in A.D. 45. It is related in the Acts of the Apostles that, when they were admitted to an assembly of the people, a sorcerer named Elymas tried to turn Paul to the back of a magic spell. But Paul, filled with the Holy Spirit, looked upon Elymas and said:

"O fool of all fools, and child of iniquity, didst thou not know that the Lord is God of the spirits of all men, even of those who are dead and of those who are living? And why didst thou not fear the Lord?"

The miracle performed by St. Paul in New Paphos is still remembered in Hagiasma, the village near the old town. The place where the miracle took place is marked by a small chapel.

The pillar to which St. Paul is reputed to have been attached when he visited Paphos to convert the Emperor of Egypt, Ptolemy II, to Christianity. The pillar stands in the gardens of Chrysochilousa church.

BIBLICAL EVENTS

The year 484, and, after wandering long in Egypt, New Paphos was occupied and laid waste. It is said that the Arabs set about destroying all the churches, but that by a miracle the small church, dedicated to the All-holy Virgin Mary, was preserved. The church was made inviolable to the invaders by a cloud which enveloped it, and on this account it became known afterwards as "ktima", or "craggy". It was also the general cathedral of the church, which was rebuilt in 1786.

Bishops suffered badly under Arab domination, but eventually the see flourished and a quarter of a century later it was defined, a number of bishops having been consecrated in the cathedral of St. Mary.

The 11th and 12th centuries brought peace to Cyprus generally, and the island recovered some of its former prosperity. The churches of New Paphos were rebuilt and its bishopric was restored.

Under Lusignan rule, Paphos was the capital of the southern district to which Cyprus was divided, and was the principal port of Cyprus for the southern and western districts of the island.

In 1372 New Paphos became the port of the war between the Cypriot and Genoese, which arose over the supremacy of the Genoese, the latter being the dominant power in the island.

In 1878, New Paphos became the seat of the Cypriot and Genoese, which arose over the supremacy of the Genoese, and in 1885, New Paphos became the seat of the Cypriot and Genoese, which arose over the supremacy of the Genoese.

In 1909, New Paphos became the capital of the Cypriot and Genoese, which arose over the supremacy of the Genoese, and in 1923, New Paphos became the capital of the Cypriot and Genoese, which arose over the supremacy of the Genoese.

In 1944, New Paphos fell into the hands of the British and the town was destroyed.

Many travellers report New Paphos as a wretched state during the 19th century. Nothing was left of the old castle or the ancient villas.

The important church in the town is the Church of the Holy Virgin Mary, which dates from the 16th century. It is built on the site of an earlier church of the same name and is considered to be one of the most important in Cyprus.

Interior of one of the Palaikastro or Tombs of the Kings. The toombs some with Doric pillars, are carved out of the solid underground rock. There are about a hundred of the tombs in the area of the present-day harbour, formerly the site of New Paphos.

WHAT TO BUY

Those who will soon be leaving Cyprus will be thinking of what to take with them for present and future needs.

Monocots which are typical of Cyprus are headed by "Leukhousitikos" the famous lace which comes from Lefkara. There are many other species of monocots, including those which are useful for the production of Strings, Xylophones and other musical instruments.

Shoepies are extremely thick and the soles can be made to measure.

There are small pottery and leather goods, the latter being a work of representative of Cypriot themes.

Of course one must not forget the wine of Cyprus and there a large selection to choose from before it and also many excellent wines which do not exist at home. Commandaria being the best known.

The INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The principal judicial organ and one of the six organs of the United Nations is the International Court of Justice. This is located at The Hague in the Netherlands. The other main organs are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the Secretariat.

The Court has two main functions. It renders advisory judgments in accordance with articles 96 and 103 of the Charter, and it receives and decides upon cases referred to it by the parties in accordance with article 36 of the Charter. The Court is in charge of the operations of the Court, which are managed by the Registrar.

The Court was brought into being by the Charter of the United Nations, the Statute of the Court, and the General Assembly, of which it is a part.

The Court is composed of 15 judges, elected by the General Assembly for the term of 9 years.

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BOARD OF INQUIRY COMPLETED

THE Board of Inquiry set up by the Commander of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, General Thimayya, to inquire into the arms smuggling incident of 24 September, 1964, has completed its interrogation of the two officers involved. The Cyprus Government has also concluded their questioning of them. Accordingly, the Commander authorized the Swedish Contingent Commander to permit them to leave the island. They left under arrest for Sweden on 8 October.

Answers to Crossword Puzzle in Issue No. 25:

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