

THE BLUE BERET

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NEW UNFICYP MANDATE ASKED

In New York on 11 September, U Thant, the United Nations Secretary-General, reported to the Security Council that, despite strong reasons for withdrawing the United Nations Force from Cyprus, the overriding reason for extending its mandate is the conviction of all concerned that its withdrawal now could lead to utter disaster on the island.

At the same time, the Secretary-General advised the Council that should it decide to extend the Force for a further three-month period after September 26, when the current mandate expires, he must insist that at least pledges for the total amount necessary to sustain it be in hand by that date. If they were not, he warned, he would have no choice but to consider all costs over and above voluntary contributions received as a legitimate charge against United Nations revenues. Furthermore, he said, there must be some clarification regarding actions the Force may take in exercising the mandate. To this end, he said, he was proceeding on certain assumptions and so instructing the Force Commander. The assumptions and related instructions would be along the following lines:-

(a) That in establishing the Force and defining its important function, the Security Council realized that the Force could not discharge that function unless it had complete freedom of movement in Cyprus, which could only mean such unrestricted freedom of movement as may be considered essential by the Force Commander to the implementation of the mandate of the Force.

(b) That the Force, in carrying out its mandate to prevent the recurrence of fighting, is reasonably entitled to remove positions and fortified installations where these endanger the peace, and to take all necessary measures in self-defence if attacked in the performance of this duty.

(c) That in seeking to prevent a recurrence of fighting, it may be demanded by the Commander that the opposing armed forces be separated to reasonable distances in order to create buffer zones in which armed forces would be prohibited.

The general situation of UNFICYP, said the Secretary-General's report, was an unhappy one. Civil war, he suggested, was the worst possible situation in which a UN Peace-Keeping Force could find itself. Despite all its efforts conditions in Cyprus were far from good, but without the Force's presence, conditions in that tragic country would be immeasurably worse. Among major difficulties confronting the Force were the inadequacy and lack of clarity of its mandate, resistance and sometimes adamant refusal of both Government and Turkish Cypriot leaders to co-operate in measures to restore normal life which seemed in any way to prejudice their respective political objectives, and the continuing attempts of the Cyprus Government to nullify the freedom of movement of the Force. Despite assurances given him by President Makarios he had received no satisfactory response by the time of writing the report to his demand that restrictions crippling the effectiveness of the Force be lifted.

The Secretary-General stressed that it must be understood that the Force was neither an arm of the Government of Cyprus, nor, as he said Turkish Cypriots and Turkey itself seemed to think, an instrument set up to restore, over the opposition of the Government, the exact constitutional situation relating to the Turkish community as it existed before fighting broke out last December. The Secretary-General said the arms build-up of both sides, but particularly by the Government, had heightened tension and led to the serious fighting which flared up last month. The U.N. Force, he said, had observed the build up, but was in no position to do anything about it.

(Continued on Page 2)

DEATH OF CYPRUS MEDIATOR

The United Nations Mediator for Cyprus, Ambassador Sakari Tuomioja, died in a hospital in Helsinki on 9 September 1964, following the stroke he had suffered in Geneva on 16 August.

The Mediator was taken ill on the eve of his departure for Athens, Ankara and Nicosia, in an important phase of the mediation effort.

Ambassador Tuomioja was appointed Mediator, within the terms of the Security Council resolution of 4 March, on 25 March. He first came to Cyprus on 2 April and he left Cyprus for Geneva on 11 June.

Mr. Tuomioja was born in 1911 at Tampere, Finland. He received a law degree in 1936 at Helsinki University. In 1938 he was named Secretary of the Finance Committee of the Finnish Parliament and became Secretary to the State Finance Auditors in 1939. From 1940 to 1944, he served as Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance. Mr. Tuomioja served as Minister of Finance in 1944-45, of Commerce in 1950, of Foreign Affairs in 1951-52, and as Prime Minister in 1953-54. He was also Governor of the Bank of Finland from 1945 to 1955 and his country's representative to the International Monetary Fund from 1948 to 1955.

In 1957, after having served for two years as Ambassador of Finland to the United Kingdom, Mr. Tuomioja was appointed Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

In 1959 and again in 1961 he was special representative of the Secretary-General in Laos.

On his death special statements and messages of condolences were expressed by many government leaders and United Nations officials, and in Cyprus the United Nations flags flew at half staff at all UNFICYP posts.

In New York the Secretary-General, U Thant, issued the following statement:

"I was saddened to learn today of the passing of Ambassador Sakari Tuomioja, the United Nations Mediator for Cyprus. Some months ago, when I approached him to accept the difficult and delicate task of mediation, he accepted willingly and embarked on his mission with all the tact, diligence, and patience at his command. Tragically, Ambassador Tuomioja did not live to



Ambassador Tuomioja - UN Photo

see his efforts culminate in success, although it should be said that at the time he was stricken those efforts had gained momentum and there was a new ray of hope which did not exist before. His passing is not only a loss to his family and native land but also to the United Nations, and to the entire international community."

In Nicosia the Special Representative of the Secretary-General made the following statement:

"His untimely death is sincerely lamented by all of us in the United Nations operation in Cyprus."

"I had the privilege of working close to Sakari Tuomioja during the early days of the mediation here in Nicosia. I greatly admired his judgement, patience and total dedication in carrying out his most difficult task. The world owes him a debt of recognition and gratitude for his valuable services to the cause of peace. His example will remain an inspiration to all of us who must carry on from where he left off in helping to solve the problems of this troubled island."

For his part the Commander of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, General K. S. Thimayya, sent the following cable of condolences to Mrs. Tuomioja:

"All officers, other ranks, and civilian personnel of UNFICYP send you our condolences and sympathies on the death of your husband. We realize the tremendous work put in by him in the cause of peace and we regret that we should have lost so valuable a life at so early an age. Please also accept my personal sympathies."



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SNIPPETS

Love makes the world go round... with such a worried expression.

She: Are you out shopping?
Her: Yes, I'm trying to get something for my husband.
She: Have you had any offers yet?

Judge: Now tell the court just what passed between you and your wife during the quarrel.

Defendant: Six shoes, three milk bottles, an electric iron, a coffee pot, and nine plates!

UNFICYP MANDATE

(Continued from Page 1)

U Thant deplored the Turkish air attacks on Cyprus which he said had killed and maimed many innocent civilians and stiffened the position of the Government. He said one could understand the Governments concern for the security of the island in the light of Turkish threats and Turkish air raids, but it was nevertheless clear that the Government, through economic restrictions against the Turkish community, was trying to force a political solution by economic pressure as a substitute for military action. The UN Force, he said, had been devoting major effort to lessening the hardship experienced by many Turkish communities. He found it, therefore, cause for encouragement that the Government of Cyprus had substantially relaxed economic restrictions within the last few days.

The Secretary-General drew attention to the recent crisis — which he noted was only in abeyance — relating to the intended rotation of part of the Turkish Military Contingent on the island. He said Turkey must be commended for its helpfulness in agreeing to his request that it postpone for a few weeks the scheduled rotation of Turkish troops. At the same time, he said, he had suggested that there be an arrangement for the rotation of these troops whereby the relieving Turkish troops would not take up positions on the Kyrenia road, with UNFICYP thereafter undertaking full and exclusive responsibility for the control of that road. The road

would be opened to all civilians but to no armed personnel of either side. The Turkish Government, he said, had agreed to place its Contingent in Cyprus under the over-all authority of the UNFICYP Commander but subject to certain conditions which virtually nullified his own suggestion. In particular, he commented, Turkey's insistence that the Commander would have to get prior consent from the Turkish Government for any order to Turkish troops was unacceptable. However, said the Secretary-General, he would continue to explore the matter with the Turkish Government in the hope of finding a satisfactory solution.

Recalling that he had still not received voluntary contributions sufficient to cover the costs of the Force through its current mandate, the Secretary-General said the manner in which pledges and payments had been received had been so inadequate as to make the planning, efficiency and economical running of the Force almost impossible. He declared it would be unrealistic for the Council to expect the Force to be maintained for another three-month period on such a flimsy and uncertain financial basis. That, he said, was why he must demand that there be sufficient in hand to cover the cost of the extended mandate, or that he must charge costs against United Nations revenues. All members of the Security Council today expressed the hope that Turkey would, on a humanitarian basis, refrain from carrying out mass expulsions of Greek citizens in Istanbul.

AIRLIFTS OF FOOD TO KOKKINA

IN view of disturbing reports on the food, living and health conditions in Kokkina, the Commander of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, accompanied by the Charge d' Affaires of Turkey, two representatives of the International Red Cross and other UNFICYP officers, visited that coastal village on 12 September.

This visit followed the receipt in New York of a note from the Government of Turkey that it would undertake to deliver food and other supplies to the inhabitants of Kokkina by sea should the present restrictions persist.

Following his visit, General Thimayya indicated that the present caloric intakes of the inhabitants were low and that the minimum requirements of the population were not being adequately met. He also noted that some 600 refugees were in Kokkina, some of them living in caves under subnormal conditions. The Commander felt that the general health situation appeared satisfactory, that no case of starvation was seen, but that if the present system of supply continued, the situation in Kokkina could rapidly deteriorate.

In view of this, UNFICYP took urgent measures to alleviate conditions in Kokkina on 13 September by organizing an airlift of food and by mobilizing other supplies by lorry. Two helicopters of the UNFICYP carried 4,000 lbs. of food from UNFICYP's own stores available under existing arrangements in the Sovereign Base Area in Dhekelia. The food airlifts included such items as flour, tinned milk, rice, macaroni, dried vegetables, cheese, salt, sugar, cooking oil and coffee.

The two helicopters made two trips from Dhekelia to Kokkina without incident and completed the operation at about 16.55 hours on Sunday, 13 September.

Meanwhile a lorry of the Danish Contingent of UNFICYP carried 90 blankets and clothing to Kokkina from Nicosia without incident. The lorry was accompanied by a Finnish armoured car of UNFICYP and a Cypriot Police escort.

President Makarios had told General Thimayya on 12 September that he was prepared to allow an adequate amount of supplies to be sent to Kokkina, that his Government would pay for the food if the Turkish Cypriot community was unable to do so and that the help of the Turkish Government would be accepted if the supplies came in through a normal Cyprus port, under normal import procedures.

In the discussions so far held with the Turkish Cypriot leaders, UNFICYP proposed to transport and escort without delay any supplies that the Turkish Cypriots wished to make available to Kokkina. However, the Turkish Cypriot leadership has not agreed so far to make available supplies

they now have in Nicosia and Famagusta for the Kokkina operation on the grounds that Kokkina has already received its due share from the limited Red Crescent supplies available.

Earlier, on 8 September the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Galo Plaza, said that in response to an appeal made by him and by General Thimayya, the Cyprus Government had decided that the large Turkish Cypriot sectors of the towns of Famagusta and Larnaca would be no longer treated as restricted areas. Mr. Galo Plaza said that this decision by President Makarios was welcome as an important step in the right direction and it was hoped that it would open the way to a further easing of the economic restriction now imposed in certain Turkish Cypriot areas.

A meeting was held on Monday 14 September between President Makarios, Mr. Plaza and General Thimayya to discuss further details of moves leading to the easing of restrictions in Kokkina.

MALAYSIAN COMPLAINT

The Security Council met on 9 September to consider Malaysia's complaint of aggression by Indonesia against its territory. The Council met following Malaysia's request of 3 September for an urgent meeting.

Dato Ismail Bin Dato Abdul Rahman, Malaysia's Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, stated that Indonesia had dropped three platoons of heavily armed Paratroopers in Southern Malaya a few days earlier. He asked the Council to condemn such "International Brigandage" and to demand an assurance from Indonesia that it would not repeat such or similar acts.

Sudjarwo Tjondronegoro, Indonesia's Deputy Foreign Minister, told the Council that the problem of "Malaysia" — which his Government did not recognise as sovereign and independent — had to be considered in the context of the deeper and broader conflict between the new emerging countries and the remnants of colonialism. A peaceful solution, not a resolution was needed, he observed. Indonesian volunteers had entered "Malaysian" territory to help "their brothers in the fight for freedom".

The Council is continuing the debate on the Malaysian complaint.



U THANT ADDRESSES GROUP ON PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

The Working Group of Twenty-One on the Examination of Administrative and Budgetary Procedures, resuming its formal sessions on 9 September on the financing of peace-keeping operations, was told by the Secretary-General, U Thant, that it was imperative that its efforts be successful.

The Group's talk, he said, was perhaps the most crucial one for the future of the United Nations. It was to be hoped, he continued, that the magnitude of the undertaking would not prevent the Group from seeking such accommodations and arrangements as would assure the continued effectiveness of the United Nations. Experience over the past three years had shown that a policy of drift improvisation, ad hoc solutions and of reliance on the generosity of a few rather than the collective responsibility of all, cannot endure much longer. It was imperative that the Group's efforts be crowned with success.

In recent visits to a number of the world's capitals he said he had frank discussions on the financial and related problems of the United Nations. World leaders had expressed the desire to see the United Nations strengthened. Unfortunately there was a very wide divergence of views as to the means of achieving this objective. There were, however, hopeful signs in certain key quarters of a willingness to explore the possibility of reaching some *modus vivendi*. Moreover, these explorations had dealt with such crucial issues as defining the peace-keeping functions and responsibilities of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

He did not, he said, intend to offer any suggestions as to how the United Nations financial problems should be solved. Member States had designated a group to exercise such initiatives on their collective behalf. However, if at any appropriate later stage, it appeared that a more positive intervention by himself would

be helpful, he would respond.

With regard to the organisation's present financial position and prospects, while there was no occasion for alarm, there was certainly cause for serious continuing concern. Obligations had been incurred in good faith but without adequate means of meeting them. Voluntary contributions by some governments, while affording a measure of relief, could not be regarded as a sound basis for providing the United Nations with the sinews of peace. It was not proper for him to seek to persuade any member state to change or abandon any position of principle that it considered based on its interpretation of the Charter. The pressing need was to find a formula for the United Nations to receive the financial support which alone could restore its strength and solvency; which would be consistent with the Charter, and which would not compromise the basic principles to which any member felt irrevocably committed.

DISCUSSIONS ON PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

The Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy ended in Geneva on 9 September. Governmental delegations from 78 countries of Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, Oceania and the Western Hemisphere participated in the conference. About 1,800 observers from 30 countries were also present.

One session was informed by Sir William Penny, of the United Kingdom, that although the world was spending 100 million US dollars each year in quest of the goal of controlled nuclear fission, no one knew yet how far away the goal was. The search for the most efficient structural and control materials and moderators for nuclear reactors was considered at another technical session.

Participants from the USSR, the United Kingdom, France, Canada and the United States presented papers on Steel, Beryllium and Beryllium Oxide, Heavy Water, Graphite and other Moderators, and Control Materials. Ever-widening opportunities for the use of Radio-Isotopes in Science, Industry and Hydrology were cited at yet another session.

It was noted that, although there had been a very rapid growth in the applications of Radio-Isotopes in Science, Industry and Hydrology, this progress had opened the way for still wider and more uses. Discussion on Reactor Physics indicated that Nuclear Power Plants would be better and cheaper with improvements in methods of analysing their performance.

Scientists addressing the

conference stated that, although nuclear stations were safe and reliable, they did have certain special problems of siting and waste disposal, and selection of future stations would be influenced by some of those "imponderables".

DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (Continued)

Article 21. (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23. (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25. (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

COMMANDER IRISH CONTINGENT



Colonel James J. Quinn, Assistant Chief of Staff UNFICYP and Irish Contingent Commander, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1918 and was commissioned from the Irish Cadet School in October 1939.

An Infantryman, he was appointed Platoon Commander with the 9th Desmond Battalion and afterwards Company Commander of the 23rd Clare Battalion. He served as Second-in-Command and later Battalion Commander of the 12th Thomond Battalion, he was then appointed Brigade Executive Officer 4th Brigade. In January 1960 he was promoted full Colonel and Commander the 6th Brigade. His present appointment is Director of Training, Irish Army.

In 1948 he graduated from the Staff College, Camberly, England, and completed three courses at the School of Land/Air Warfare, Old Sarum, England.

He served on the Directing Staff of the Irish Command and Staff School from 1950 to 1956, and as Chief Instructor, Irish Infantry School, from 1956 to 1960. During the Congo operation he served for one year (1961) as Chief of Staff, United Nations Forces in the Congo.

Colonel Quinn has always been a keen sportsman, participating mainly in Athletics, Hurling and Gaelic Football. He was unbeaten Squash Racquet Champion, Curragh Training Camp, for six years, and in Golf he is ten handicap. He is at present Chairman of the Irish Army Athletic Association.

SWEDEN

Sweden is the largest of the Scandinavian states and ranks fourth in size among the countries of Europe. Covering 175,000 square miles it is nearly twice the size of the United Kingdom, slightly larger than California and about the size of Spain.

It stretches nearly 1,000 miles from North to South. In the South there are open rolling plains and sandy beaches, while in the far North the vegetation is almost arctic, with high mountains and glaciers. Lying between are wide expanses of forests, broken by rivers and thousands of lakes.

The Swedish coasts are spaced with extensive archipelagos stretching many miles into the sea, consisting of a maze of tiny rocky islands. Together with the rivers 96,000 lakes form 8.6 per cent of the total area. Thanks to the Gulf Stream sweeping along the west coast of the Scandinavian peninsula, Sweden enjoys a temperate climate. Wide divergencies in climate naturally exist in the various parts of a country as extensive as Sweden.

Lapland in the far North, has a winter of seven months and a summer of two, while Skåne, in

the South has a winter of two months and a summer of four.

Sweden is sometimes called "The Land of the Midnight Sun". Beyond the Arctic Circle the sun shines continuously for about two months.

MAJOR CITIES

Stockholm, the Capital, (806,903)
Göteborg (Gothenburg) (404,738).
Malmö, (229,388).

MONARCHY

According to the Law of Succession the Swedish throne is hereditary male descendants only. In exercising his constitutional powers, the King must accept the advice of his ministers.

The Bernadotte dynasty has reigned since 1810, when Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's Marshals, was elected heir to the Swedish throne and took the name of Karl XIV Johan.

The Queen is the former Lady Louise Mountbatten, aunt of Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE KING



King Gustaf VI Adolf

King Gustaf VI Adolf was born on 11 November, 1882, and acceded to the throne in 1950 after his father Gustaf V.

On his accession, in his 68th year, he was thoroughly familiar with all aspects of his country and with the constitutional limits of a parliamentary and democratic monarchy.

Archaeology is his special interest and he was patron of the Swedish archaeological expedition which worked in Cyprus for a number of years during the 1920's and 1930's, the King (then the Crown Prince) visiting the island himself.

RELIGION

Church and State are linked together by history and tradition and to-day every Swede is born into the Swedish State Church (Lutheran) and remains a member unless he decides to withdraw by formal notification. About 0.5 per cent have left the Church.

Dissenting churches number about 400,000 members but even the great majority of their members formally remain within the State Church. Other churches represented are, Covenanters, Baptists, Methodists, Salvation Army, Pentecostal and Roman Catholics.

CULTURE

In literature the playwright and author August Strindberg (1849--1912) is famous whilst in the cinema Ingmar Bergman rates as one of the world's leading film directors.

There is a great interest in music. One of Sweden's leading musical personalities is Hilding Rosenberg.

In other arts the painter Evert Lundquist is internationally known

and the design in Industry Crafts known as Swedish Modern is very popular in many countries.

Among Sweden's international famous film-stars are Greta Garbo and Ingrid Bergman.

JUDICIARY

Swedish legal procedure is ancient in origin, and the legal system can be traced back to old country laws of the 13th century.

The jury system is one of the interesting differences between Swedish and Anglo-American law. Swedish judicial procedure uses a jury in the Anglo-American sense in press libel suits. In ordinary trials a panel of elected laymen is used instead. Judges of the lower courts are assisted by panels of 7-9 laymen, popularly elected for long periods.

Contrary to Anglo-American practice, the Swedish judge also has a voice in deciding punishment. The judge may overrule by seven members of this group.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Numerous developments have contributed to the steady rise in the Swedish standard of living. As a rule university graduates. From the junior high school, which lasts 3 or 4 years, the student may go on to the senior high school, which prepares for university studies. Teachers are "senior masters" with an advanced university degree. The final examination is taken after 3 or 4 years. The number of graduating students in 1961 was 10,500, nearly half of whom were girls.

Full employment and increased productivity have made possible a steady increase in real wages. That many thousands of Swedes spend their holidays abroad is a very great number have a summer cottage of their own.

In addition to increased labour reforms have led to a 40-hour week for workers and 3-hours less for other employees.

EDUCATION

Compulsory schooling begins at the age of seven and is either last for seven years followed by a continuation course, or extend for eight or nine years. The number of pupils in the elementary schools is about 510,000 which is an increase during the last years of approximately 4%. This increase has caused a shortage of teachers and classrooms. The teachers in the public elementary schools are class teachers with a certificate from a Training College.

After six years (sometimes four), those elementary school pupils who do not belong to the senior stage in a comprehensive school can elect to leave for a secondary school of a theoretical type (junior as "realskola" (junior school), or for a special

MISS SWEDEN



Miss Sweden 1964. Siv Aberg from the city of Gäule in Sweden. She is 22 and came 3rd in The Miss Universe and 4th in The Miss World competitions.

ECONOMY

Sweden's most important natural resources are her forests, iron ore and water power.

Half of the Country's surface is covered by forest area, most of it pine. The rivers provide an inexpensive means of transport from the forest down to the saw and pulp mills along the north-eastern coast.

The largest iron ore deposits are in the Lapland region and at Kiruna there is the world's largest underground mine.

Water resources have been harnessed to produce power and 90-100% of Sweden's electricity is produced by this means. Atomic power stations are being constructed in various parts of the country.

Sweden's exports are completely dominated by products from the forests and iron ore mines, and her imports consist mainly of manufactured goods, machinery, fuel, foodstuffs and clothes.

SPORT

Sport is the largest of the popular movements in Sweden. The Swedish Sports Federation, which is over 60 years old, embraces some 9,300 clubs with a total membership of nearly 1,200,000. This means that every 6th Swede in one way or another engages in some sport.

Football (soccer) is the most popular and is followed by Skiing.

A typically Nordic and Swedish winter sport is bandy. It is somewhat like football with 11 players in each team. As in ice hockey, the players are on skates and have sticks but instead of a puck, a ball is used.

Orienteering is another Nordic speciality. The contestants must run through untracked forests and fields and locate various checkpoints with the help of only a map and a compass.

STOCKHOLM



Stockholm the capital is more than 700 years old. In this picture stand three prominent towers. That on the left is the famous town hall.

HISTORY

Swedes made their first appearance in recorded history around 100 A.D., in the works of the Roman historian Tacitus. Some centuries later the Swedish realm had expanded to include the greater part of its present territory, and Swedish vikings made themselves known in Eastern Europe and along the coasts of Scotland, England and France. After a long period of struggle for the crown, the realm finally achieved stability under Birger Jarl, statesman and founder of a new dynasty. Queen Margaret of Denmark united the Scandinavian countries, but under the leadership of Engelbrekt, Sweden broke away from this union and towards the end of the Middle Ages became a sovereign national state. This position was consolidated by Gustaf Vasa, King of Sweden 1523-1560.

800-1060 Viking expeditions.
829-1100 Coming of Christianity.

1157-1293 Conquest of Finland.

1350 Codification of the national law.

1389-1520 Scandinavian union under Danish leadership.

1435 First Swedish Parliament meets.

1477 Upsala University founded.

1523 Swedish independence regained.

1527 Lutheran church established.

1561-1629 Swedish expansion.

1630-1648 Sweden in the Thirty Years' War. King Gustaf II Adolf, defending the Protestant faith, killed at Lützen in 1632.

1645-1660 Wars with Denmark move Sweden's frontiers to the present coastline in the South and West.

1700-1718 Karl XII fights in Russia, Poland, Denmark and Norway.

1719-1721 Sweden loses nearly all her overseas possessions.

1809 Finland is lost to Russia. The present Constitution is adopted.

1810 First Bernadotte is elected heir to the Swedish throne.

1814 Union with Norway, after a war, Sweden's last.

1905 Union with Norway dissolved.

1914-1918 Sweden neutral in World War I.

1918 Universal suffrage achieved.

1923 Labour Court created.

1939-1945 Sweden neutral in World War II.

1946 Enters United Nations.

1949 Joins Council of Europe, but not Atlantic Pact.

1950 UNISCAN economic co-operation agreement Scandinavia - United Kingdom.

PRIME MINISTER



Tage Erlander, Labour, Prime Minister since 1946.

GOVERNMENT

Sweden is a parliamentary democracy with a king as the head of the state. The Parliament is based on the bicameral system - that is the division of parliament into two houses.

The 151 members of the Upper House are elected for 8 years by the county and borough authorities. The present 232 members of the Lower House are elected for a period of 4 years by universal suffrage.

As a rule, the King appoints the leader of the majority party to the post of Prime Minister and commissions him to form a government.

FOREIGN POLICY AND DEFENCE

The keynotes of Swedish foreign policy have been for a very long time neutrality and non-entanglement in great-power alliances. The country has not been at war for the last 150 years.

Sweden has therefore to maintain a strong defence system to guarantee her right to peace, freedom and autonomy. To keep a strong and up-to-date system of defence every male citizen between 19 and 47 years of age must serve 10 months as a recruit and then three 30-day refresher periods.

SWEDEN IN THE UNITED NATIONS

On quite a few occasions Sweden's non-involvement in the Cold War has led to international assignments, as in Korea, The Middle East, the Congo and lately in Cyprus.

Sweden's Dag Hammarskjöld (Secretary-General of the United Nations 1953-1961) made a substantial contribution towards developing the world organization as a more effective instrument in the service of peace.

1952 Nordic Council established.

1959 Sweden joins E.F.T.A.



A HISTORY OF CYPRUS

BYZANTINE PERIOD

(395 - 1191)

FOLLOWING the division of the Roman Empire in A.D. 395 Cyprus came under the administration of the Empire of the East and was ruled by a governor appointed from Antioch. This period was to cover nearly eight centuries, but its history almost throughout is obscure.

The middle of the period was one of great disturbance as the expansion of Mohammedanism brought in its train savage Arab raids, mostly in the coastal areas. These lasted intermittently from A.D. 648-965 the Arabs being virtual masters of the island for several years at a time and doing great material damage. Walls were erected around most of the towns, as well as the castles of Kyrenia, St. Hilarion, Buffavento, Kantara, Limassol and Paphos, as defence against the invaders, and some towns were re-sited further inland.

Byzantine art flourished after the end of the Arab raids in the form especially of churches, largely remodelled on the ruins of those destroyed by the Arabs. Many of them, containing fine wall paintings, as well as some earlier churches with mosaics, survive to-day. Beautiful monasteries, situated in remote parts of the hills beyond the reach of the raiders, survive from the early fourth century.

From time to time a number of the governors appointed by Antioch tried, with only temporary success, to establish themselves as independent rulers of Cyprus. The last of these was Isaac Comnenos who proclaimed himself as Emperor of the island in 1184 and established a reign of terror which lasted until the arrival of Richard Coeur de Lion in 1191.

RICHARD COEUR DE LION'S CONQUEST -

1191

IN 1187 the Mohammedans under Saladin recovered Jerusalem from the Christians, an event which prompted the formation of the Third Crusade.

Richard of Aquitaine ascended the throne of England in 1189 as Richard I, and the following year found him in Sicily on his way to the Holy Land in the alliance of England, France and Germany which formed the Third Crusade. In Sicily he was joined by his bride-elect, Berengaria of Navare.

In April 1191 the English and French fleets set sail from Sicily, mustering in all more than 200 ships. After a few days at sea violent storms broke out, scattering the fleet, and the leading ships, among which was one carrying Berengaria, were forced to put in at Limassol, where several of them were wrecked.

When Richard reached Limassol he was incensed at the reception accorded to his ships by Isaac Comnenos. A series of engagements ensued during which Isaac was routed and finally submitted to Richard. Isaac, however, broke faith over the terms of surrender, and Richard thereupon determined to conquer the whole island.

In the interim Richard married Berengaria, with celebrations of great splendour, at the chapel of St. George in Limassol.

In the ensuing campaign Richard was joined by Guy de Lusignan, titular King of Jerusalem, who had come to Cyprus following the recent loss of his kingdom. The three northern castles of St. Hilarion, Kyrenia and Buffavento surrendered in turn to Guy de Lusignan and Richard. Isaac finally surrendered abjectly to Richard at Kantara Castle. Flinging himself at Richard's feet he begged only that he should not be fettered in irons, a request to which Richard acceded.

Richard kept his word and had his victim fettered in chains of silver.

Soon afterwards Richard left for Acre. Short of funds for the continuation of the crusade, he arranged to sell Cyprus to the Knights Templar for 100,000 gold besants. The Templars soon found the island troublesome to rule and negotiated, through Richard, to sell the island for the same sum to Guy de Lusignan.



CURIUM

THE original town of Curium was built in 3300 B.C., during the Neolithic Age. It was situated at the present site on a height overlooking the Bay of Episkopi, surrounded on three sides by precipitous rocks as defence against enemy attack. The site is about 300 feet above sea level.

Since the name of Curium was given to the town by its founders, they presumably had some connection with Aetolia in Greece, where there is the Curium mountain and Curium town.

The ancient Greek historian Herodotus records that Curium was built by Greek immigrants from Argos in the Peloponnese in 1200 B.C. But archaeologists today maintain that these Argives inhabited a town that had already been built.

Curium became in time one of the principal city-kings of Cyprus. As such it played a decisive part at one period of the struggle between Greece and Persia. In the revolt led by King Onesilos of Salamis against the Persians, Curium at first sided with Onesilos. But at a critical moment of the Battle of Salamis (498 B.C.) King Stassinor of Curium changed his allegiance and his betrayal won the day for the Persians, enabling them to reduce all the rebel cities to obedience.

Later, when Alexander the Great successfully laid siege to Tyre, Curium came strongly to his aid. It sent a large fleet in which Pasirates, the last king of Curium, personally sailed, and made a considerable contribution to the overthrow of Persia.

Curium was renowned in ancient times for the cult of Apollo, whose sanctuary was built on a site to the west of the town in the 8th century B.C. It was called the sanctuary of Apollo Hylates ("Of the Woodland") and was famous for its oracle. The reverence for

Apollo was such that no-one was allowed to touch his altar, under penalty of death—and death for an offender meant throwing himself off the 300 foot precipice.

Curium was also famous for its stadium, which stood half way between the town and the Sanctuary of Apollo.

Traditionally athletes took their exercises completely naked. In the year A.D. 51 St. Barnabas, accompanied by his followers, passed by the stadium of Curium on his way back from Paphos where, together with St. Paul and St. Mark, he had succeeded in converting the Roman Governor Sergius Paulus to Christianity. Athletics were taking place at the time, and St. Barnabas stressed to his followers that it was improper for athletes to participate in the sports naked. Before he had finished speaking part of the nearby hill collapsed into the stadium, killing and injuring scores of people. The survivors fled into the Sanctuary of Apollo to pray.

The same Elymas, the sorcerer, who had tried to dissuade Sergius Paulus from accepting the new faith in Paphos (q.v.), had followed St. Barnabas to Curium. Witnessing the disaster in the stadium he told the people that St. Barnabas was responsible for bringing on the wrath of their Gods. Elymas was believed and Barnabas was refused entry into the town.

Curium accepted Christianity some time later, and one of its bishops, Zeno, was instrumental in securing a favourable decision in the claim of the Church of Cyprus to independence at the Council of Ephesus in A.D. 431.

Curium suffered greatly from earthquakes in the years A.D. 332 and 342, the same period that Salamis and New Paphos were destroyed. The town was finally completely destroyed by Arab invaders in the seventh century. The bishop subsequently moved his see to the neighbouring village, which then became known as Episkopi, i.e. the Residence of the Bishop.

IRISH CONTINGENT

NEWS



IRISH OFFICER ADDRESSES ROTARY CLUB

Officers of 3rd. Infantry Group were guests of the LARNACA Rotary Club at their meeting on the 9th Sept., 1964, held at the Four Lanterns Hotel, LARNACA. Comdt. John P. Duggan gave a short lecture on Ireland, which was followed by a most interesting constructive discussion. Ireland's long and ancient history from the time of the Phoenicians and the Milesians fascinated the Cypriot audience and there were many resolutions to visit the "green and misty isle", as the late President Kennedy referred to it. The magic of the Emerald Isle was successfully brewed and dispensed.

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE — 3RD INF. GP.

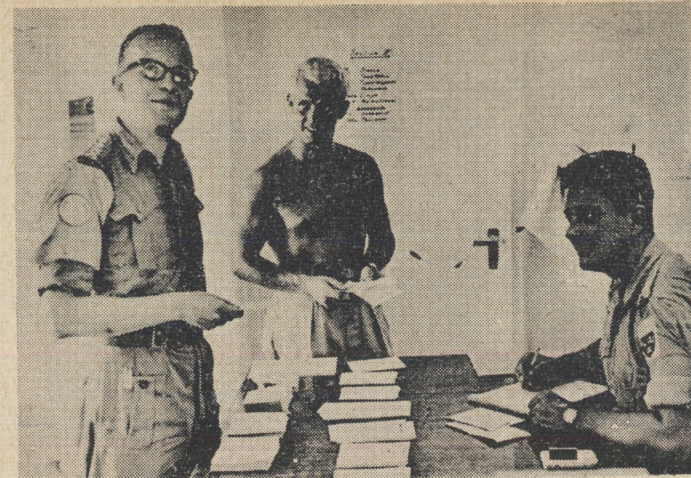
Troops from the 3rd. Infantry Group had their first Mediterranean cruise on Saturday, 5th. September, 1964. Sgt. Major Jackson and 5 NCOs from HQ Coy were guests of the Royal Engineers for the trip. The cruise left Famagusta and came ashore 2 hours later at a secluded beach, where lunch was served. The Irish party met aboard, several countrymen, including Fermanagh born Captain Hyde and his "Spanish Point" born wife.

IRISH TROOPS HELP IN CAROB HARVESTING

Units of 3rd Infantry Group provided much help during the recent carob harvesting. The carob tree grows freely in Cyprus and its fruit plays an important part in the Cyprus economy. About 40,000 tons of carob pods are exported each year. The carob pod is used for both human and animal consumption, and from the carob beans is extracted a gum which is used throughout the world for many purposes, including the production of cosmetics.

The carob pod, when ripe, is black and a honey-like gum drips from them. They hang down from the branches in clusters, and are harvested by the villagers by knocking the carobs down with long sticks.

The presence of Irish troops from 3rd. Inf. Gp. during harvesting, relieved tension, for both Turkish and Greek Cypriots and the troops were made very welcome and received many gifts from the locals.



Capt Bo Svensson, Cpl Bengtsson and WO 2 Lennart Bodin preparing the voting office, for the Swedish Elections, at HQ Paphos Zone.

In co-operation with the Swedish Embassy in Cyprus, members of the Swedish Contingent will be able to vote at any time during the period of one month from Friday 21 September.

VISIT OF 40th BATTALION TO HOLY LAND

Over two hundred Irish Officers, NCOs and Men of the 40th Irish Battalion and Headquarters United Nations Cyprus, have visited the Holy Land by plane since 3rd August. The tours, which extend over a period of seven days, have been organised by the Battalion Staff and Chaplains, in conjunction with a local travel agency, and will continue until 20th September, by which time 270 all ranks will have been on the tour.

Approximately 35 all ranks travel at a time. The comprehensive and interesting nature of the tour may be judged from the programme, which among many places includes Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Pilates Palace and Judgement Hall, Calvary, the Holy Sepulchre, the Dead Sea and the Tombs of the Kings.

On the return journey two days are spent in the Lebanon, where optional tours are offered and visits organised to Beirut, the Cedars, Byblos, Jeito Grotto, Baalbek and other places of scenic, archaeological and historical appeal.

At a cost of only £26 - 10s per person all who have availed themselves of the opportunity are delighted and appreciative of the organisation and attention paid to detail.

A hearty welcome was extended to the troops from people on all sides and particularly from the Irish exiles, who expressed admiration and pride in the bearing and smart overseas dress of the soldiers of the Irish Army who were appearing in uniform for the first time in that part of the world.

Arrangements are at present being made by the 3rd Irish Infantry Group, Larnaca, for similar tours for their Officers, NCOs and Men.

NEWS IN SWEDISH

Personalen till vår första beredskapsbataljon för FN-tjänst har nu uttagits av arméstabens FN-avdelning. Totalt är 938 man preliminärt uttagna, av vilka 238 f.n. tjänst gör på Cypern och 55 i Gaza.

Förbandet får beteckningen FN-bataljon I B och består av stab, ett stabs- och trosskompani, tre skyttekompanier och en sambandsavdelning.

Till chef har utsetts överstelöjtnant Carl-Gustaf Ståhl, Göta ingenjörregemente i Eksjö. Han är född 1920 och utbildningsofficer vid regementet men uppehåller f.n. befattningen som regementschef. Ställföreträdande bataljonsschef blir major Carl Olof Wrang. Han är född 1917 och tillhör Norra skånska regementet i Kristianstad.

De preliminärt uttagna erhåller nu successivt besked från arméstaben och sedan de kommit in med läkarintyg sker den definitiva uttagningen. Bataljonens utbildning kommer att ske vid Livgrenadjärregementet i Linköping. Det högre befälet rycker in 10 september, övrigt befäl fyra dagar senare och all övrig personal 21 september. Utbildningen pågår därefter till och med 7 oktober, från vilken tid punkt bataljonen skall vara beredd att med fem dagars varsel rycka in för FN-tjänst.

Den särskilda polisavdelningen om 40 man uttas genom rikspolisstyrelsens försorg.

2-0 Till Svenska Bat

Den första fotbollsmatchen för bataljet XXVI slutade med en fullt rättvis seger över det finska batlaget med 2-0 i söndags i Nicosia. Ingen ska väl påstå att det var särskilt fin fotboll det bjöds på, men så har vi ju också haft annat att tänka på. Funnarna bjöd ganska gott mostånd första halvlek, som slutade mållös och den finska supporter-skaran vädrade väl lite sensation när det finska laget i andra halvlekens första minuter pressade ganska hårt och tvingade Martinsson i svenska målet till ett par fina räddningar. Den finska sisen tog dock slut sedan Bolm-



Maanantaiaamuna pidettiin pataljoonan uintimestaruuskilpailut Ledra Palacen uintialtaalla. Vaikka syystä tai toisesta onkin yritetty evätä meikkäläisten harjoittelumahdollisuuksia, olivat saavutetut tulokset kohtalaisia. Valittaen on todettu että eräs ehkä suurimman harjoittelutottumuksen omaava uimari lähti edellisenä päivänä Suomeen.

Kolmas komppania keräsi tililleen puolet voitoista, 100 metrin vu:n voitti Lahti ja sama mies korjasi voitot myös 50 metrin ru:ssa ja 400 metrin vu:ssa. 200 metrin ru:n voitti 2.JK:n Ojanen ja 100 metrin su:n EK:n Vainio. 6x50 metrin viestin voitti 5.JK:n joukkue.

Todellinen jalkapallo-ottelu pelattiin maanantai-iltana Ledran läheisellä urheilukentällä. YKSP:n esikunnan upseerit ottivat mittaa Nicosia Zonen vastaavista miehistä. Huolimatta vastustajien huomattavasti korkeampiavoisuudesta korjasivat suomalaiset voitot 4 - 1. Maalintekijöinä esiintyivät Lagus, Francke, Salonen ja Hakamies. Viimeinen maali oli Mälikän ja Hakamiehen hyvän yhteistyön tulos.

Urheilurintaman toiminta tämän pataljoonan osalta lienee nyt päätyneenä. Vielä on pelaamatta pesäpallosarjojen loppuottelut mutta iloisena uutisena todettakoon että viime huoltokone toi mukanaan muutama kuukausi sitten tilattuja urheiluvälineitä pesäpalloilijoille.

Asiasta toiseen eli tästä päivästä tulevaisuuteen. Parhailaan käsittelen eduskunnassa tänne jäävien pestirahakysymystä. Siinä ei liene varaa tehdä nahkapäästöä.

Toivottavaa olisi että seuraavan pataljoonan määrärahoihin voitaisiin liittää enemmän rahaa noihin ns sosiaaliluuontoisiin menoihin. Nykyinen 1000 vanhaa markkaa tuntuu enemmän kuin mitättömältä Tosiasia on että täällä toimiva pataljoona on melko hyvä yhtenäinen veronmaksajaryhmä, mistä syystä sitä on vaikea selittää.

gren 2 komp med två mål inom loppet av några minuter gav det svenska laget det självförtroende, som man tydligen saknade i första halvlek. Ingen protesterade heller när Bolmgren fick priset som bäste svensk, även om också gärna minns Martinsson i svenska målet till ett par fina räddningar. Den finska sisen tog dock slut sedan Bolm-

FINNISH SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

The results of the Finnish Contingent Swimming Championships, which were held on Monday 7 September at the Ledra Palace swimming pool, are as follows:-

100 Metre Freestyle Time

- | | | |
|-------------|------|--------|
| 1. Lahti | 3 JK | 59.6 |
| 2. Vänni | 5 JK | 1.04.5 |
| 3. Silvonon | 5 JK | 1.05.1 |

200 Metre Breaststroke Time

- | | | |
|------------|------|--------|
| 1. Ojanen | 2 JK | 3.13.6 |
| 2. Ryhänen | 3 JK | 3.21.6 |
| 3. Manner | 2 JK | 3.25.3 |

400 Metre Freestyle Time

- | | | |
|-------------|------|--------|
| 1. Lahti | 3 JK | 5.27.3 |
| 2. Himberg | 3 JK | 6.37.3 |
| 3. Leiviskä | 3 JK | 8.44.2 |

6x50 Metre Relay Time

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. 5 Rifle Coy | 2.58.5 |
| (Lydman, Makkonen, Tanninen, Silvonon, Argillander, Vänni) | |
| 2. HQ Company | 3.13.0 |
| 3. 3 Rifle Coy | 3.16.1 |
| 4. Supply Coy | 3.16.7 |
| 5. 2 Rifle Coy | 3.28.0 |
| 6. 4 Rifle Coy | 3.33.1 |

50 Metre Butterfly Time

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|------|
| 1. Lahti | 3 JK | 29.9 |
| 2. Vainio | HQ Coy | 35.1 |
| 3. Vänni | 5 JK | 38.4 |

100 Metre Backstroke Time

- | | | |
|--------------|---------|--------|
| 1. Vainio | HQ Coy | 1.27.0 |
| 2. Jarkko | Sup Coy | 1.28.6 |
| 3. Kotinurmi | 3 JK | 1.52.0 |

SOCCER MATCH

3rd Irish Infantry Group v. PYLA on Sunday 30th Aug., 1964.

The 3rd Infantry Group continued its programme on Sunday, 30th of August, 1964 when they travelled to PYLA village to play the local village team.

What was otherwise a very interesting and hard fought game was spoiled by a very strong

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION

(BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH)
495 metres 606 kc/s

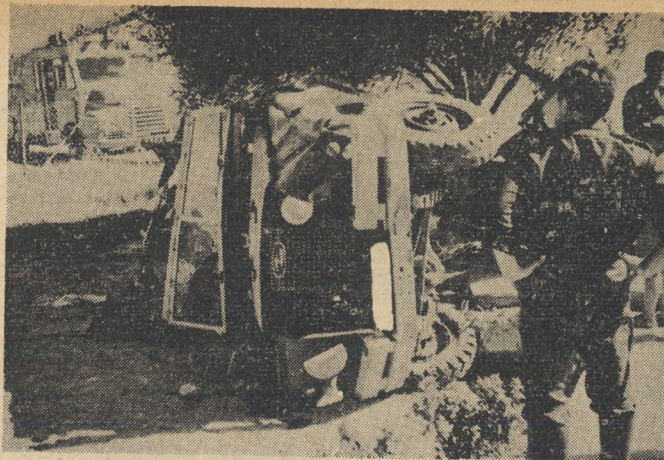
1345 - 1500, 2000 - 2300

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.



"I'm a good safe driver", said the driver of this vehicle just before he was proved wrong. The accident took place on the bend near the Greek Army Contingent.

wind which made ball control very difficult. The Irish boys also found the hard and dusty pitch a strange contrast from the green fields of Ireland but nevertheless, they overcame their difficulties to record a very fine win by three goals to Nil.

During the first half, which was scoreless, the 3rd Infantry faced a strong wind and defended stoutly but despite a few narrow escapes, kept their goal intact.

In the second period, the Irish took over control of the game and with the assistance of the elements, hammered in three goals without reply. Towards the close of the game, PYLA had a chance to reduce the deficit when they were awarded a penalty kick but the spot kick was driven wide.

Scorers for the Irish, who were best served by a very fine back line of Private Carroll, Private

Murphy and Sergeant Evans, were Private Walsh (2) and Corporal Connolly (1).

SOCCER MATCH

40th Irish Battalion v 3rd Irish Infantry Group. 23 Aug. 1964.

The 3rd. Infantry Group Soccer Team has been quickly into it's stride with a soccer engagement against it's fellow Irish of the 40th Battalion in Famagusta on Sunday, 23rd of August, 1964.

In a very interesting game, the 3rd Infantry Group defeated their 40th Battalion colleagues by 3 Goals to NIL.

In the first half, there was little between the sides but a well taken goal by Corporal Carey gave the men from Larnaca a narrow interval lead.

In the second period the 3rd Infantry Group took more command of the game and further goals by Private O'Callaghan and Private Walsh put the issue beyond all doubt.

Best for the 3rd. Infantry Group were Company Sergeant Peelo, the former Shelbourne and Irish International League player who, at the ripe old age of thirty eight, has lost little of his skill and dash; Corporal Carey and Sergeant Cunningham, Corporal McKeown and Private Walsh.

Captain Cathal O'Leary did his best to rally the forces of the 40th Battalion but all his efforts were in vain.

No doubt, a return game will be arranged.

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 German
1300 — 1600 French and English
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 Finnish and Swedish.
1800 — 2030 (Monday and Friday 1800 — 1845 English)

Swedish Radio
19 Metre Band
25 Metre Band

1815 — 1845 Swedish
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
428, 417 & 470 Metres

0500 — 0830, 1500 — 2315 English
0500 — 0545, 0745 — 1000

British Forces Broadcasting Service.
208 & 213 Metres

0530 — 2315 English

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