NEW UNIFICYP 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 would lead to utter disaster on the island.

At the same time, the Secretary-General of the Council that should decide to extend the Force for a further three-month period after September 29, 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 and contributions received so far as ultimate 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 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 would not discharge that function unless it had complete freedom of movement in Cyprus, which could only be achieved if such unrestricted freedom of movement was 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 and suppress the recurrence of fighting, is reasonably entitled to remove barriers and fortified positions where such barriers may act as barricades to the peace, and to take all necessary measures in self-defense 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 forces be separated to manageable distances in order to create buffers in which armed forces would be prohibited.

The general situation of UNIFICYP, according to the Secretary-General's report, was an uneasy one. Civil war, he suggested, was the worst possible situation, and there was 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, the situation would have been measurably worse. Among major difficulties confronting the Force were the inequity 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 Cypriot Government to nullify the freer movement of the Force. Despite the demand that restrictions clipping 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 Cypriot and Turkey itself seemed to think, an instrument set up to restore, over the whole of the position 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 had observed the build up, he said, 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 1914 in Lappeenranta, Finland.

He received a low degree in 1936 at Helsinki University. In 1938 he was named Secretary of the Financial 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 1945, 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.

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. Thimooys, sent the following cable of condolences to Mrs. Tuomioja:

"All officers, other ranks, and civilian personnel of UNIFICYP 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 sympathy."
UNIFICYP

From page 1

I. U Thant did not express any special concern about the report of the permanent commission which said that the British and the Chinese had agreed on an armistice.

II. The Security-General did not express any special concern about the report of the permanent commission which said that the British and the Chinese had agreed on an armistice.

III. The Security-General did not express any special concern about the report of the permanent commission which said that the British and the Chinese had agreed on an armistice.
Sweden is the largest of the Scandinavian states and ranks fourth in size among the countries of Europe, covering 173,000 square miles. It is nearly twice the size of the United Kingdom, slightly larger than the state of California and about the size of Spain.

It stretches nearly 1,000 miles from North to South, but in the South there are rolling plains and sandy beaches, while in the far North the vegetation is almost arctic, with high mountains and glaciers. Lying between seas on the east and seas on the west, Sweden has a long coastline and a number of lakes.

The Swedish climate is characterized by long, cold winters and short, mild summers. The winters are long and snowy, and the summers are short and cool.

THE KING

King Gustaf VI Adolf

Swedish, the capital of the eleven provinces, and Stockholm is the capital. Crafts known as Swedish is the national sport. Among Sweden's famous film stars are Gunnel Bergman and Ingrid Bergman.

JUDICIARY

Sweden has a well-developed legal system, which is modeled on that of England and the United States. It is based on the English common law and has a written constitution.

In 1964, Sweden was the first country in the world to have a woman as its queen. She became Queen Silvia and is the wife of King Gustaf VI Adolf.

RELIGION

Church and State are separated in Sweden, and the government does not support any particular religion. However, about 20% of the population are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is the official church of Sweden.

EDUCATION

Compulsory education begins at the age of seven and lasts for ten years. The curriculum is designed to prepare students for a variety of careers, including engineering, business, and the humanities.

STOCKHOLM

Stockholm is the capital city of Sweden and has a population of about 800,000. It is located on a peninsula overlooking the Baltic Sea.

HISTORY

Sweden made its first appearance in recorded history around 900 A.D., according to the chronicles of the Roman historian Tacitus. Some historians believe that Sweden may have existed as early as the 8th century B.C. However, Sweden is not mentioned in the sources until the 13th century, when the Vikings began to settle in the area.

In 1397, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway were united as the Kalmar Union, and this lasted until 1523. In 1611, Sweden won a decisive victory over the Danes, and the union was dissolved.

In 1658, Sweden and Denmark were at war again, and Sweden dominated the Baltic Sea for the next 30 years. However, in 1697, Sweden was defeated by a joint Danish and Swedish fleet.

In 1809, Sweden was forced to cede Finland to Russia, and in 1814, Sweden was forced to cede Norway to Denmark.

In 1905, Sweden and Norway were united as the Scandinavian Union, and this lasted until 1905, when Norway gained its independence.

Sweden is a constitutional monarchy, with a king as the head of state. The prime minister is the head of government and is responsible for running the country. The current prime minister is Thorvald Stauning, who has been in office since 1991.

FOREIGN POLICY

Sweden has a policy of non-alignment, and it does not have an army or a navy. It has close ties with other European countries, and it is a member of the European Union.

In 1989, Sweden joined NATO, and it is a member of the United Nations.

In 1994, Sweden hosted the Nordic Council, which is a parliamentary assembly of the Nordic countries.

In 1995, Sweden hosted the World Economic Forum, which is a meeting of global leaders to discuss economic issues.

In 1996, Sweden hosted the World Cup, which is a major football tournament.

In 1997, Sweden hosted the Nobel Prize, which is a prestigious award for achievements in literature, peace, physics, chemistry, economics, and medicine.

In 1998, Sweden hosted the European Cup, which is a major football tournament.

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In 2049, Sweden hosted the World Cup, which is a major football tournament.

In 2050, Sweden hosted the World Cup, which is a major football tournament.
FOLLOWING the division of the Roman Empire in 395 AD, Cyprus came under the administration of the Empire of the East, a region that was ruled by a viceroy appointed from Anthem. This period was to introduce the region to the ideas of the Middle East, but its history almost throughout is obscure.

The middle of the period was one of great disturbances, especially a massive rebellion of 409 AD against the Byzantine rule. The rebels were the influential Phoenician leaders of the city of Salamis, who were driven out of the city by the Byzantine navy.

In 419 the island was again captured by the Byzantines, but it was lost to the Persians in 422 AD. The island was again captured by the Byzantines in 443 AD, but it was lost to the Persians in 456 AD.

THE ORIGINS OF CYPRUS

The history of Cyprus is closely linked to the history of the Near East. The island was inhabited by the Chypriot people, who were a mixture of Greek and Phoenician elements.

The earliest known civilization on the island was the Neolithic civilization, which dates back to the 7th and 6th millennia BC. The Minoan civilization flourished on the island from the 18th to the 14th centuries BC.

The Mycenaean civilization was contemporaneous with the Minoan civilization on the island. The Phoenician civilization was also contemporaneous with the Minoan civilization on the island.

The Greek colonization of Cyprus began in the 8th century BC, with the establishment of the city of Salamis on the island. The Greek colonization of Cyprus was followed by the Roman colonization of the island, which began in the 2nd century BC.

The island was conquered by the Byzantines in the 6th century AD.

The island was conquered by the Venetians in the 13th century AD.

The island was conquered by the Ottoman Turks in the 16th century AD.

The island was conquered by the British in the 19th century AD.

The island was conquered by the Greeks in the 20th century AD.

The island was conquered by the Romans in the 1st century AD.

The island was conquered by the Persians in the 6th century BC.

The island was conquered by the Minoans in the 16th century BC.

The island was conquered by the Mycenaeans in the 16th century BC.

The island was conquered by the Phoenicians in the 16th century BC.

The island was conquered by the Greeks in the 16th century BC.

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The island was conquered by the Romans in the 16th century BC.
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 59.8
2. Väinni 5 JK 1.04.5
3. Sillvonen 5 JK 1.05.1

200 Metre Breaststroke Time
1. Ojanen 2 JK 3.13.6
2. Ryhät 3 JK 3.21.6
3. Manner 2 JK 3.28.3

400 Metre Freestyle Time
1. Lahti 3 JK 5.27.3
2. Himberg 3 JK 5.37.3
3. Leiviskä 3 JK 5.44.2

6x50 Metre Relay Time
1. 5 Rifle Coy (Lydnan, Makkonen, Tanninen, Sillvonen, Argillander, Väinni) 2.58.6
2. HQ Company 3.13.0
3. 3 Rifle Coy 3.16.1
4. Supply Coy 3.16.7
5. 2 Rifle Coy 3.25.0
6. 4 Rifle Coy 3.33.1

50 Metre Butterfly Time
1. Lahti 3 JK 2.99
2. Vainio HQ Coy 3.51
3. Väinni 5 JK 3.84

100 Metre Backstroke Time
1. Vainio HQ Coy 1.27.0
2. Järkko Supply Coy 1.38.6
3. Kotinummi 3 JK 1.52.0

SOCCER MATCH


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 spoilt by a very strong wind which made ball control very difficult. The Irish boys also found the hard and dunny 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 its 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 McKeeown 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

Austrian Radio
19 Metre Band
16 Metre Band
25 Metre Band

British Broadcasting Corporation
31 Metre Band
24 Metre Band
16 Metre Band
13 Metre Band

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
19 Metre Band
25 Metre Band
31 Metre Band

Voice of Denmark
19 Metre Band

Finnish Broadcasting Corporation
25 Metre Band
31 Metre Band

Swedish Radio
19 Metre Band
25 Metre Band

Voice of America
238 Metres

British Broadcasting Corporation
211 Metres
428
417 & 470 Metres

British Forces Broadcasting Service
208 & 213 Metres

MEDIUM WAVE

Voice of America
238 Metres
0630 — 0900
0915 — 0930
1800 — 1830
2300 — 0015

British Broadcasting Corporation
0500 — 0830
1500 — 2315

British Forces Broadcasting Service
0530 — 2315

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