The Force Commander, General K.S. Thimayya, visited the 3rd Irish Infantry Group in Larnaca District on Friday 28 August. This was his first visit to the Irish Group.

The Force Commander arrived by helicopter at 1030 hours, and was met by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas McDonald, Officer Commanding and Group Staff, and conducted to a Guard of Honour which rendered compliments. During the inspection of the Guard of Honour Irish airs were played by the Pipe Band on Parade.

The Force Commander's visit included a briefing at Headquarters, inspection of accommodation and facilities, and visits to the Irish outposts at Kophinou and Ayios Theodoros.

The main body of the 3rd Irish Infantry Group arrived in Cyprus on 5th August and took over the Larnaca District from the 1st Battalion Royal Inniskillings on 8 August.

The 3rd Infantry Group comprises 400 all ranks and includes an Armoured Car (Panhard type) Group commanded by Commandant Patrick Lavelle.

A medical bulletin dated 25 August, on Sakari Tuomioja, United Nations Mediator in Cyprus, states that his condition remains unchanged. The Mediator was taken ill in Geneva on 16 August.

The Force Commander visits 3rd Irish at Larnaca

Turkish Rotation

Restraint Urged

In a report to the Security Council on 29 August the Secretary General stated that there was a possibility of a new and dangerous crisis developing in Cyprus.

The issue involved the rotation of one third of the 650 troops comprising the Turkish National Contingent which has, as has also a Greek Contingent, been stationed in Cyprus under the provisions of the Treaty of Alliance signed at Nicosia on 16 August, 1960.

He stated that the dispute had arisen due to the Cyprus government taking the position that, as the Treaty had been abrogated by the refusal of Turkish troops to remain in barracks, and their deployment in tactical positions astride the Kyrenia road, the government would refuse to allow the rotation to take place. The Turkish government was insisting upon its right to rotate its troops, which was due to take place on 31 August.

At present both the Cyprus and the Turkish governments remain firm in their intentions and, he continued, in spite of representations from himself, his special representative and the Force Commander, the situation remains deadlock.

Having in mind the great danger involved in this situation he had, he said, undertaken to use his good offices with the two governments through their representatives at the United Nations Headquarters.

He had urged the government of Cyprus to try to avoid taking a rigid position and to be as reasonable as possible on the matter, and it was subsequently indicated to him that the refusal of the Turkish troops to return to their barracks made the question much more difficult to deal with than it might be otherwise. He had urged the government of Turkey, in view of the fact that the rotation was to take place so closely following tragic events which occurred between 5 and 10 August, to consider postponing for a few weeks the scheduled rotation of the Turkish troops, and also to reconsider his earlier suggestion that it would be helpful to a solution of the Cyprus problem if the Turkish troops were returned to their original barracks.

Since the various approaches and appeals have produced as yet no positive results, he said, it must be concluded that an impasse had been reached and that an armed clash may occur in Cyprus when the relieving Turkish troops attempt to land and proceed to the area in which the Turkish Contingent is now deployed. The Secretary-General, U Thant, urged the governments of Cyprus and Turkey to use moderation and restraint.

Concern Over Payment for UN Operation in Cyprus

As UNFICYP completed five months of the six-month-period authorised by the Security Council, The Secretary-General reported that he had received no new pledges to cover the cost for the remaining month.

He had informed the Council the week before last that even if all sums pledged were paid up the total would still be some 2 million dollars short of the amount required to meet the estimated cost of maintaining the Force during its mandate.

He warned that action must be taken immediately to make good the gap if UNFICYP was not to be withdrawn before 26 September.

There was no assurance that any additional costs that might be incurred from 26 August onward could be met within the terms of the Council's 4th March resolution, which provided that all costs pertaining to UNFICYP should be met by the governments providing contingents and by the Cyprus government or by voluntary contributions.

The estimate of the costs of the United Nations financial obligations for the operation of UNFICYP for the six-month period were made on 15 June and were estimated to be approximately 12,730,000 dollars.

The amount so far pledged by 24 nations comes to 10,435,437 dollars. Of that sum only 3,426,178 dollars has been paid.
"CANFINDAN" ON EXERCISE

If you happen to come across a well ordered moving convoy of armoured cars, 3 tonnes and Land Rovers proudly flying the UN flag, you may very well possibly have come into contact with "CANFINDAN" on exercise.

Consisting of 8 Dunes, 35 Canadians and 115 Finn, CANFINDAN is a close knit team formed in the middle of August from troops in the Nicosia Zone Command of UNFCYP. Equipment in the Force includes four armoured cars, one tonne Land Rovers mounted with 60mm automatics on pintle, 3 tonnes, and an armoured personnel carrier.

Commander of the group is Canadian Major Beaumont who is assisted by Finnish Major Pennanen.

The multinational group has been formed to carry out joint exercises so that they keep in touch with their normal military skills.

When the alarm sounds, the whole group assembles at a chosen place very quickly. Recently during practices it has been ready at Kykko camp 15 minutes after the call went out.

The Force provides the infantry side of the Force and on moves they are protected by the armoured cars and other vehicles of the Canadian and Danish Force.

Co-operation and simultaneous action is of a high standard and while "CANFINDAN" Force moves as a team, each man knowing well his particular part in the exercise.

Co-operation in such a force is the task not only on the operational side but also on a social level. The Force goes to Canadian films. The Canadians have "Freedom From Hunger" and Agricultural Organisation.

Twelve weeks ago

The following article appeared in the UNFCYP Blue Beret dated Monday, 29 April, 1961:

DENMARK ASKED FOR TROOPS

U Thant has asked Denmark to send troops to the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

MIDDLE EAST

United Nations News, report dated May 1961, contains information that the United Nations will continue to provide aerial support to the UNFICYP Force, primarily to aid in the delivery of supplies to the UNFICYP area.

ENGLISH DAILY NEWS

The News of Peaceful United Nations

More than 3,000 Peace Sci-entists, Reactor, Engineers, and Applications of Atomic Energy Programs, will meet in International Seminar, this year, in Switzerland, to exchange information on the latest achievements in atomic energy and science. The Technology and the countries, and other international operations are attended by the Third International Conference, on Peaceful Studies of Atomic Energy, which will be opened by the Secretary-General, T. Thant.

MALAWI APPLIES FOR MEMBERSHIP OF UNITED NATIONS

In a letter to the Secretary-General, dated 6 August, Malawi asks for membership of the United Nations. The letter is considered at the next meeting of the Security Council. Malawi has been independent since 1964 and is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the United Nations.

PLAN FOR AFRICAN REPRESENTATION

Representatives of African countries will consider, at a meeting to be held in October, a plan for the establishment of a permanent continental organ of the United Nations. The meeting will be held in connection with the Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

This specially edited view defines the problems of nutrition in both daily life and travel through the world and offers help with a contribution of 75,000 dollars to the "Save-the-Child Fund.

The program of the "Save-the-Child Fund" is a wide-ranging effort to improve the health and well-being of children in the Free-From-Hunger, Camps and Agricultural Organization.

AIM TO CHILE AND BRITISH GUIANA

The world food programme has had some success in providing aid to the people of Chile and British Guiana. The world food programme will continue to use its resources to aid the hungry people of both nations. The supply of food will be increased to 6 million dollars and increased in the coming months.

In March, the world food programme will supply the countries with 2,400 tons of wheat, 1,000 tons of flour, and 200 tons of rice. The programme will also provide schools with 8,000 portions of food per day, supplemented by food aid provided by food programs.

CONFERENCES ON PEACEFUL UNITED NATIONS

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COMMUNICATIONS

Santiago Cuadra Caballero, Human Rights Officer, for the European Commission, in 2004, and National Telecommunications Commission in 2010, Mission, working with the Economic Community of Central African States. He is also a member of the African Union, and has been a key figure in the development of telecommunications.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND—ANNUAL REPORT

To discuss in droves in quanta of Member States and the International Monetary Fund and for the year ending on 30 April, 1961, that shows suggesting encourages the Fund's policies for furthering into international liquidity and stability, by early, detailed examination determined to submit a general increase of quotas, and the Fund's policies for the benefit of individual countries.

To discuss the existing general level of international liquidity and stability. Total official reserves of the Fund members 34,535 million dollars, the highest period after the two previous years.

Liquidity considerations should not, however, be taken as implying that there is no need for pursuing policies designed to promote greater currency convertibility and to ensure that the Fund's financial operations the report states that the Fund will continue to support countries whose policies are higher than last year, amounting to 1,500 billion dollars. Other arrangements reached a total amount of 2,510,560,000 dollars, an increase to the equivalent of 2,135,000,000.

Twenty-three non-industrial countries, including the United States, received financial assistance from the World Bank. The economic trend in the United States, and the debt point to a future increase in the next few years.

In this connection, the United States government and the Fund have agreed to a program for the "discharge" of the United States debt to the Fund, which will provide the United States with the debt relief it needs.

The address of Dr. Wechs, President of the United States, to 5 officers and 5 soldiers of the United States Army. The address of President Kennedy to the United States Congress, in 1962, is available at the United States Library of Congress.

On the subject of this program, the United States government and the United States Treasury have agreed to a program for the "discharge" of the United States debt to the Fund, which will provide the United States with the debt relief it needs.

The following are the highlights of the meeting:

1. The meeting was opened by the Secretary-General, T. Thant.
2. The President of the United States, Dr. Wechs, made the opening remarks.
3. The United States government and the United States Treasury have agreed to a program for the "discharge" of the United States debt to the Fund, which will provide the United States with the debt relief it needs.
4. The Secretary-General, T. Thant, reviewed the progress made by the United Nations since the last meeting.

HUMAN RIGHTS

It is widely believed that the human rights are the fundamental right to life, freedom, and equality of persons everywhere in the world.

Article 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression and belief, and these rights should be enjoyed without any discrimination as to race, sex, language, or political or other opinion. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination as to race, sex, language, or political or other opinion.

Article 2. Everyone has the right to freedom of religion and to belief, and these rights should be enjoyed without any discrimination as to race, sex, language, or political or other opinion.

Article 3. Everyone has the right to enjoy freedom of movement and residence and to leave any country, including his own.

Article 4. No one shall be subject to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile.

Article 5. Everyone has the right to recognition before the law and to equal treatment in legal proceedings.

Article 6. Everyone has the right to recognition before the law and to equal treatment in legal proceedings.

Article 7. Everyone has the right to recognition before the law and to equal treatment in legal proceedings.

Article 8. Everyone has the right to recognition before the law and to equal treatment in legal proceedings.

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Article 25. Everyone has the right to recognition before the law and to equal treatment in legal proceedings.
GEOGRAPHY

The island of Ireland is part of the continent of Europe and is situated at the centre of the west of the continent. The Irish Sea, which separates it from Britain, is from 50 to 80 miles across, but a narrower channel to the north west is, in places, less than 20 miles wide. The island lies on the European continental shelf and the sea around it is generally less than 100 fathoms (600 feet) in depth.

Ireland is a sovereign, independent, democratic state, but the area of jurisdiction of the Oireachtas (the Irish Parliament) and of the Government is restricted to 32 of the 32 counties. The population in 1961 was 2,813,341.

LANDSCAPE

The large plain of limestone which occupies the centre of the country is ringed almost completely by coastal highlands which vary greatly in geological structure. The highest mountain peak, Carrauntoohil (Co. Kerry), is 3,414 feet.

CLIMATE

Ireland’s situation is such as to provide a north temperate zone climate. Owing to the proximity of the waters, the winters are not extreme and the summers are not very hot. Most of the rainfall falls in winter. The rainfall in the north west is greater than that in the south east.

THE STONE CROSS

The high stone crosses are perhaps the most typical example of medieval sculpture. They are mainly distributed over the north and coast, on the sides with the finest designs which are on nearly all examples of this time.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

The Soldier’s Song

We'll sing a song, a soldier's song;
With cheering, rousing chorus,
As round our blazing fires we throng.

The story beavers' ever so;
Incontinent, for the coming fight,
And as we wait the morning light.

Here in the silence of the night,
We'll chant a soldier's song.

The latest example is the high stone cross in the Church of Muckross in Co. Kerry.

SPORT

The Irish people are ardent sportsmen. Football, Hockey, Rugby, Racing and Boxing are well appreciated. Some of the world’s best horses and greyhounds are bred in Ireland.

BELFAST

Ireland has four historic provinces: Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connacht. The provinces of the present day have no administrative significance. A division into counties (also on the map left) began in the 13th century after the Norman invasion and the county is now the ordinary unit of local administration.

RELIGION

Almost the entire population (94.3%) are Catholic. There is no legal discrimination against the non-Catholics amongst the leading men of the country. The Irish are among the few Protestant nations in the world.

LITERATURE

The poet Thomas Moore in the early 19th century was the first Irishman, writing in English, to make a deliberate effort (in his Irish Melodies) to present something of the older Gaelic culture to the literary world of his day.

The 19th-century movement of the Literary Revival is largely responsible for the commercial success of the last generation of Irish writers. The early 20th-century revolution in Irish literature is largely due to the influence of the younger generation.

HISTORY

Recorded Irish history begins with the coming of Christianity. The first mention of the Island of Ireland is, however, in the Book of Kells. The earliest reference to Ireland is in the Book of Dun Cow and is dated to the 1st century B.C. The earliest known inhabitants of Ireland were the Gaels, who were largely farmers and fishermen. The Gaels were divided into many small tribal kingdoms, each of which was governed by a chieftain or king.

The Gaels were eventually conquered by the Britons, who were a people of about the same time as the Gauls of France and Germany. The Britons were driven from Ireland by the English in the 7th century, and the island was divided into several small kingdoms, each of which was ruled by a powerful chieftain. The Irish kings were usually strong and independent, and the island remained a kingdom until the 10th century, when it was finally conquered by the English.

The English conquest of Ireland was not complete until 1603, when the last Irish king was defeated by the English king. The English then proceeded to establish a large land for the English nobility, and to reduce the Irish people to a state of servitude. This period of English rule is known as the Plantation of Ireland.

The Plantation of Ireland was a disaster for the Irish people, and it is estimated that one million Irish were killed during this period. The English also imposed a heavy tax on the Irish people, and the island remained a poor and backward country until the 19th century.

In 1801, Ireland was united with England to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. This union lasted until 1921, when the southern half of the island became the Irish Free State, and the northern half remained part of the United Kingdom.

In 1937, the Irish Free State became the Irish Republic, and in 1949 it became a republic, with the name of the Irish Republic.

ECONOMY

In recent years, the Irish economy has been growing at a rapid rate, and it is estimated that the gross domestic product is now approximately 50% of that of the United States.

The main industries in Ireland are agriculture, manufacturing, and services. The manufacturing industries include textiles, clothing, chemicals, and food processing. The services include banking, insurance, and transportation.

The Irish government has been working hard to attract foreign investment to the country, and it has been successful in doing so. Many large multinational companies have set up operations in Ireland, and this has helped to create many new jobs.

In recent years, the Irish government has also been working to improve the country's infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and airports. This has helped to improve the country's ability to attract foreign investment.

In the future, the Irish government is planning to continue to focus on economic development, and it is expected that the Irish economy will continue to grow at a rapid rate.
The Royal Flying Doctor Service

I love a burnt country, a land of scorching plains, red outback sunsets, droughts and flooding rains.

Those of you who read the article on 'Australis' on The Blue Beret on 14th December, 1964 will have been impressed and perhaps somewhat astounded by the vastness of the country and the sparsely populated inland regions which are given over to sheep and cattle.

The pioneers of these parts faced numerous obstacles in their day and considerable hardship was endured in many places is governed by prevailing weather conditions and communications are likewise hampered.

Superintendent John B. Nolan

Superintendent John B. Nolan was appointed to form and head a Task Investigation Team of Detectives who investigated the death of a double murder at Ooldea in the Central Plains region. The celebrated crime was the subject of a public debate and discussions on the nature of law enforcement in the region.

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The Royal Flying Doctor Service

The radio network now has many uses apart from medical service, and has been used successfully in other fields of endeavour. The service is now extending into the far-flung regions of the world, and is proving to be a great asset in the fight against famine and disease.

Another innovation is the standardised hospital routine, which consists of a complete chart with an index. The index tells where each item is and how to use it. The Doctor can thus consult by radio, giving instructions for the medical treatment, without being present in person.

Twin's day Doctor conducted a radio clinic, diagnosing the illnesses of the patient and prescribing the right course of treatment. But the problem of how to transmit the patient's symptoms by radio remained.

John Nolan combined with a young electrical engineer, and together they succeeded in inventing a radio telephone system that proved to be far superior to any other system known at the time.

The flying doctor service was inaugurated on 2nd August, 1927 at Coolgardie, and has since become an established feature of the inland areas. Volunteer contributions are always welcome and are gratefully received.

Although today more priva-

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CRICKET SCOREBOARD
65 Coy RASC (Hy GT) beat the Camp Staff, HQ UNFICYP by 46 runs.

65 Coy RASC (Hy GT)
Barton ... c. Barclay b Stout 17
Soper ... lbw b Smith 17
Wigglesworth Retired 17
Holinshead ... b Rycroft 4
Lowery ... b Rycroft 2
Spence ... b Price 6
Mainwaring Retired 13
Pettritt ... b Barclay 5
Jones Run Out 8
Wode ... b Lewis 7
Chadwick ... Not Out 11
Extras 7
TOTAL 107

Camp Staff HQ UNFICYP
Cowles ... c Wigglesworth 1
Ingles ... c Sober 6
Lewis ... c Pettritt b Soper 6
Price ... c Smith b Lowery 13
Fullbrock ... b Wigglesworth 1
Stokes ... b Spence 4
Brown ... b Lewis 2
Reardon ... c Chadwick 6
Rycroft ... lbw Chadwick 1
Watson Not Out 5
Extras 7
TOTAL 61

CRICKET
Det 3 INF Wksp REME, ROYAL ENGINEERS UNFICYP.
The match was played at 113 UN Nicosia, on the 27th August 1964.

Royal Engineers
1. Manson ... b Senior 0
2. Bryant ... b Smith Pike 4
3. Creed ... c Pike b Turnbull 6
4. Conney ... b Pike 1
5. Price ... c Senior b Smith 22
6. Barclay ... c Smith b Lowery 13
7. Ferguson ... c Nicholson 1
8. Scholar ... c Smith b Green 4
9. Ryan ... Not Out 22

Total 133
Declared 127

3 INF Wksp REME
1. Pike ... b Price 6
2. Baker ... b Lord 11
3. Hashkin ... 6
4. Turnbull ... b Land 0
5. Green ... c Bryant 26
6. Senior ... Run Out 21
7. Gardiner ... Run Out 8
8. Nicholson ... Not Out 20

Total 127
Declared 127

CYPRIUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION
(BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH)
495 metres 606 k/s
0730 - 0830, 1345 - 1500, 2000 - 2300
UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME
daily 20.30 - 21.15 hrs in all languages of UNFICYP as follows:
Monday Swedish Programme
Tuesday Canadian Programme
Wednesday Finnish Programme
Thursday Irish Programme
Friday English Programme
Saturday Special Programme
Sunday Request Programme

NOTE: Every Wednesday and Saturday a United Nations News Round-Up provided by the UN office in New York is broadcast.

NEWS FROM ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS
SPRINGBOK ACRES
The Squadron HQ of the RCD is a busy place nowadays with members of the Finnish and Danish Contingents together with personnel from 1 R22R Anti-Tank Platoon moving in. There is a lively Esprit-de-Corps in the new force and they maintain that a finer group of soldiers were never assembled anywhere on the island.

From 1R22R, Lt Yves Fardean and his anti-tank gunners are giving the squadrons some sharp teeth. They are an impressive crew and seem to be enjoying their stay with the Squadron.

Lt Jorgan Hollgaard and his troop of Danish Scout Cars is also making his home with us.

They speak a new language in the Can-Fin-Dan Canteen, as it is called in the United Nations Language. Each Contingent uses its own language, with a smattering of any other that they know, and everyone gets on fine. The feeling is that they've know each other all their lives and between gestures, loud noises and odd words in Danish, Indian, English, Canadian French, German or Dutch the conversation is remarkably fluent.

FOR YOUR LISTENING
RADIO BROADCASTS
All times are local

AUSTRALIAN RADIOT 0830 - 0930 English
31 Metre Band
25 Metre Band

AUSTRALIAN RADIOT 0800 - 1100 German
1300 - 1600 French and English
25 Metre Band 1900 - 2200 (Sat, Sun and Mon only)

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION 0500 - 0915 (1000 - 1100 Closed down)
1915 - 2345 English
31 Metre Band
25 Metre Band

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION 2201 - 2350 (2245 - 2300 Forces Broadcasting) English
19 Metre Band
25 Metre Band

FINNISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION 1200 - 1250 Finnish and English
1800 - 1845 Swedish
31 Metre Band (Monday and Friday)

SWEDISH RADIO 1815 - 1845 Swedish
19 Metre Band
25 Metre Band

SWEDISH RADIO 1945 - 1915 English
31 Metre Band

MEDIUM WAVE

Voice of America 0630 - 0900 English
238 Metres News and reports in English
1800 - 1830
2300 - 0015

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION 211 Metres 0500 - 0830, 1500 - 2315 English
19 Metre Band
25 Metre Band
31 Metre Band

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION 211 Metres 0500 - 0830, 1500 - 2315 English
428 Metres
417 & 470 Metres

BRITISH FORCES Broadcasting Service 208 & 213 Metres 0530 - 2315 English

STRENGTH OF UN FORCE IN CYPRUS
The strength of the United Nations Force in Cyprus as of 18 August, 1964, is as follows:

Military Contingents
Canada 1,130
Denmark 885
Finland 986
Ireland 1,033
Sweden 803
United Kingdom 1,004
Total 5,971

Civil Service
Australia 40
Austria 35
Denmark 40
New Zealand 20
Sweden 40
United Kingdom 175

Civilian Staff
49

GRAND TOTAL 6,261

STAFF OF BLUE BERET

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