

# THE BLUE BERET

Tuesday 13th October 1964



Issued by the Information Office of the United Nations Force in Cyprus—0—

No. 26

## APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR UNFICYP

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

He recalled that on 10 September he had reported to the Security Council a deficit of 2 million dollars in connection with the second three-month period. This deficit had not yet been covered. He said that the pledges so far received for the third period were far from adequate to meet the estimated additional cost of 7,050,000 dollars.

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

## HEADS OR TAILS



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

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

### 3 INFANTRY

WORKSHOPS REME  
PREPARE TO LEAVE  
CYPRUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ROTATION OF SWEDISH CONTINGENT

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

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

### ROTATION OF IRISH CONTINGENT

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

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

### ROTATION OF FINNISH CONTINGENT

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

It is expected that the rotation will be completed by the evening of 16 October.





The BLUE BERET is published by the Information Office of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, (UNFICYP).

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## FESTIVALS IN CYPRUS (Part 2)

### NEW YEAR

NEW Year's Day has a special significance in the holiday calendar of the Greek Orthodox people, and is celebrated by them with great brilliance. This is because, besides being the first day of the year, it is the remembrance day of one of the "Three Bishops" — the great Vassilios.

Interesting traditions and delightful customs have been established over New Year's Day. But on the other hand many superstitions have been created as well. Many of the customs have been preserved to this day, and in many Cyprus villages they are observed with religious piety.

For example, on New Year's Eve you will not find a house in Cyprus which does not celebrate St. Vassilios.

The housewife and her daughters put the house in order, and in the middle of the main room — in many cases it is the only room in the house — they put a table or a basket on a chair.

This must be done at dusk. The housewife will then place on the table a plate full of wheat, and on top of it the Christmas bread or Christ's bread, that is to say the loaf in which a copper coin was hidden on Christmas Eve. By the side of this she places a lit candle.

Further down on the table she places a bottle or flask of wine — or brandy in the case of the villages in the plains. The candle light must burn all night and the housewife will see that the candle is renewed before it is burnt out.

It is the belief of all, big and small, that St. Vassilios, invisible and immortal, goes round from house to house, blesses the table, and takes something of what is found on it — then leaves in a hurry for the neighbouring house.

Besides what we have already mentioned, every house will be provided with olive branches which will be brought home by the children.



"But Henry, you can't just turn round and declare me obsolete!"

After supper the family gather round the fire-place, each of the children having by their side an olive branch. Then each one in turn moistens his branch with his saliva and throws it on the burning charcoal. At the same time he will proclaim aloud a kind of invocation to find out whether he (or she) is loved by some particular person.

If the child is under twelve he mentions a name among the members of his family, relatives or friends. If the child is over twelve, and especially in the case of a young boy or girl whose heart has started beating for another, the name is not mentioned aloud.

If the olive-tree leaf which was thrown on the fire jumps up it means that the answer is in the affirmative, and enthusiastic when the leaf jumps up two or three times. If the leaf burns out without moving from its place at all the answer is in the negative. If it moves only a little then the love of the person mentioned is only slight.

All these customs have variations in different parts of the island, though the essentials remain the same.

In the Mesaoria villages, for instance, where they depend for their welfare mostly on the wheat crop, they ask St. Vassilios for his blessing for the crop and for the money-bag.

These people place in a hamper a plate full of kolliva and on

top of it a New Year's cake. By the side of the plate they spread a table cloth on top of which they place the landlord's purse full of money, a bottle of wine and a lit candle. The hamper and its contents are intended for St. Vassilios' supper and are placed on the wooden balcony near where the wheat is stored. There they leave it with the candle burning all night believing that St. Vassilios will enter the house at any moment, climb the wooden balcony and bless the table set for him so that in the ensuing year there will be no lack of wheat, or of money in the landlord's purse.

The following morning the landlord will distribute the New Year's cake amongst the members of his family to find the lucky one of the year and then he will give to each member of the family some boiled wheat, the remainder will be given to all his animals; first to the oxen, because the boiled wheat is a result of their toils.

The lucky one of the day will keep the coin from the cake in his purse — if it is a young person it will be kept for him until he grows up.

Another New Year's custom is that of giving presents to the children. These presents are not toys, as is the custom in the towns, but a few piastres or shillings which are given only by the godparents. After the church service the godchildren will visit them for this purpose, when they

will kiss their hand and wish them "Khronia Pollá". The present of money is called "Pouloustrina".

In the towns the children are given various presents by their parents, relatives and friends, consisting mostly of an unimaginable variety of toys. The parents tell their children that at night while they are asleep St. Vassilios will visit their home and bring his presents. He will place them under their pillow, and in the morning, when they wake up, they will find them there.

In the towns St. Vassilios' song is sung during the afternoon of New Year's Eve from shop to shop and house to house to the accompaniment of a violin and a lute, the singers being offered a few piastres.

On New Year's Day all members of the family go to church because they believe that anything they do on that day will repeat throughout the year, whether their deed is good or bad.

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

(Continued on Page 8)

### SNIPPETS

SHE: "Why don't you play golf with George Roberts any more?"  
He: "Would you play golf with a man who cheats—who falsifies his score and picks up his ball when your back is turned?"  
She: "Of course not."  
He: "Well, neither will George Roberts."

LITTLE Molly: "Oh, mummy, look at that funny man across the street."  
Mother: "What is he doing?"  
Little Molly: "He's sitting on the pavement talking to a banana peel."

A VISITOR from a big town was passing a lake in a country district when he saw a local boy fishing.

"How are the fish to-day, my boy?" he asked.  
"Oh, I've dropped them a line," was the reply, "but they've not troubled to answer."

SANDY: "I'll not be wanting ma newspaper on Friday."

Newsagent: "Going away for a long week-end, sir?"

Sandy: "No; going for a haircut."

AT a place in Africa a magnificent carved wooden throne was kept for many years in a grass hut. When brought out recently for a special occasion, it was found to be unfit for use, being ruined by damp and ants.

Moral—People who live in grass houses should never stow thrones.

### NEWS IN FINNISH



#### YKSP 1: n hengellinen työ

Yhdistyneiden Kansakuntien Suomen pataljoonan hengellistä huoltoa johtaa pääesikunnan kirkolliasiainosasto. Se määrää myös joukko-osaston sotilaspastorit; YKSP 1:n aikana tähän virkaan oli valittu pastori Ahti Hakamies, joka tuli tehtävään Juvan seurakunnan papiston apulaisen hen kertoman mukaan kirkolliasiainosasto on jatkuvasti tunnettu elävää harrastusta Kyproksessa palvelevan pataljoonan vaiheisiin. Osaston ja pastorin yhteydenpito yli Euroopan mantereiden onkin ollut tiivistä. Elokuun lopussa saatiin vieraaksi kenttäpiispa Toivo Laitinen, joka neljän vuorokauden raskaan ohjelman puitteissa loi itselleen monipuolisen kuvan sekä maanmiestensä vartioitavasta että joukkomme sisäisestä hengestä saarella.

Mutta sotilaspastorin työ alkoi jo Santahaminassa kuten muidenkin. Paljon puuhaa antoi tuntelevykirjanpidon alkaminen, työ, joka sitten hänen hallussaan on ollutkin. Koulutuspaikassa pidettyistä hartaustilaisuuksista on ennen muita mainittava suuri ehtoollisjumalanpalvelus, jossa sakramentin nautti noin 400 YK-miestä.

Komppanioiden saavuttua saarelle oli olosuhteissa leimallista kosketuksen puute oman piirin ulkopuolelle. Tämän johdosta luottamukselliset sisäiset yhteydet tulivat ensiarvoisen tärkeiksi. Pataljoonan oma pappi tuli niiden luomisessa avainasemaan, mikä edelleen korostui pitkäväiteisen vartiopalveluksen ja rasittavan kuumuuden kestäessä. Sotilaspastorin rutiinityötä tuntelevykirjanpidon ohessa oli yhteydenpito kirkolliasiainosastoon, vastaukset omaisten tiedusteluihin ja kontaktien luominen mahdollisimman monelle eri taholle. Hupaisia ovat olleet kotimaan filatelistit ynnä muut harrastelijat, jotka ovat kääntyneet papin puoleen ilmeisesti kaikkien mieluummin. Ilthartauksia pataljoonan alueella on pidetty kymmenkunta viikossa. Keskimäärin kerran viikossa on ollut jumalanpalvelus joko perjantai-iltana St. Paulin kirkossa tai sunnuntai-iltana esikunnan kentällä. Anglikaanisen seurakunnan jumalanpalveluksiin on myös osallistuttu ja kolmesti on St. Paulissa jaettu ehtoollinen. Ilthartauksia on pidetty myös I:n

Toivanen ja jossain määrin yksikötkin omassa piirissään. Eräitä keskusteluja Raamattun pohjalta on niin ikään järjestetty.

Yllättävän paljon pappia on tarvittu henkilökohtaiseen selunhoitoon. Keskusteluissa pohditut ongelmat ovat yleensä koskeneet sukupuoli- ja alkoholimoraaalia sekä koti-ikävää. — Hengellistä työtä varten Piplia-seura ja Gideonit ovat lahjoittaneet kirjallisuutta, samoin Turun arkkihiippakunnan tuomiokapituli levysoittimen.

Sotilaspastori Hakamies pitää arvokkaana ja paljon hänelle itselleen antaneena aikaa, jonka hän on täällä ollut. Kun melkein jokainen mies on joutunut keskus teluissa ottamaan kantaa "perimmäisiin kysymyksiin" joko puolesta tai vastaan, pastori on havainnut runsaasti syvällisyyttä, peruskysymyksiin paneutumista ja totuuden etsintää. YKSP 2:n hän toivoisi järjestävän enemmän keskustelutilaisuuksia, kaikkien asteiden vilkasta osallistumista sen hartaustilaisuuksiin ja ennen kaikkea sotilaspastorin säännöllistä vastaanototuntia yksiköissä.

7.10.1964.

I.J.O.

#### ODOTUSTA

Fama volat — huhu lentää, sanotaan. Viimeisin siepattu sotilashuhu suomalaispataljoonan keskuudesta kertoo, että kotiutettavien kuljetus Suomeen tullaan järjestämään osittain jalan, osittain uiden. Tarkoituksena on kuuleman mukaan uidan kumipatjojen avulla lähimmälle rannikolle, josta marssitaan tahtimarssia nopeita tietä suoraan kotimaahan. Maahanastumislupaa lähimmälle mantereelle ollaan ilmeisesti parasta aikaa järjestämässä.

Kotiutustaan odottavat suomalaisotilaat ovat kokeneet todella epämiellyttävän yllätyksen. Viimeisten tietojen mukaan kuljetukset tulevat olemaan myöhässä vähintään 72 tuntia. Samanlaista odottavan pitkää aikaa viettävät myös Santahaminassa olevat YKSP 2:n sotilaat.

Joukkojen siirto tullaan suorittamaan amerikkalaisilla Hercules kuljetuskoneilla. Nämä ilmojen jättiläiset ovat jo ennestään tuttuja suomalaisille YK-sotilaille. Amerikkalaiset kuljetusjoukot ovat kuitenkin melko varattuja, joten varsinkin tällaiset suuremmat tilaukset olisi tehtävä hyvissä ajoin ennen kuljetuksen ajankohtaa.

Kuten hyvin muistetaan on YK:n joukkojen toiminta ja toimintaa Kypoksen saarella Turvallisuusneuvoston päätöksistä riippuvaa. Turvallisuusneuvoston on taas sovittava joukkojen toiminnasta Kyproksella kaikkien osapuolien kanssa. Syystä tai toisesta joukkojen toimiajan pidentämistä koskevat neuvottelut venyivät odotettua pitemmiksi ja Turvallisuusneuvosto pääsi tekemään päätöksensä vasta varsin myöhäisessä vaiheessa eli syyskuun 25 päivänä. Varsin nopeasti tämän jälkeen teki tavallan presidentti päätöksen Suomen YK-pataljoonan toimiajan jatkamisesta joulukuun 26 päivään asti. Vasta näiden muodollisuuksien jälkeen pääsivät toimimaan ne henkilöt, jotka hoitavat asioiden teknillistä puolta. Näinollen voi-

tiin kuljetuskoneiden sitovat tilaukset tehdä vasta kun oli saatu varmistukset ja viralliset päätökset toimiaikojen jatkamisista. Asioden kietoutuminen toisiinsa on näinollen tuottanut ikävän yllätyksen kaikille kotiutustaan odottaville suomalaisille YK-sotilaille.

Turvallisuusneuvoston varsin myöhäiseen ajankohtaan lykkäytynyt päätöksenteko on aiheuttanut hankaluuksia myös muissa suhteissa kuin kuljetuksissa. Aikaisimpien tiedustelujen mukaanhan oli odotettavissa, että puolisen tuhatta miestä YKSP 1:stä uusiä palvelusitoutumuksia ja uusia miehiä tarvitaan toinen mokoma. Pitkä epävarmuuden tila aiheutti kuitenkin melkoisen kadon sopimuksien uusijain joukossa. Tämä oli aivan luonnollista ja odotettavaa. Mm.

tulevan työpaikan hankkiminen on tehtävä ajoissa, eikä mahdollisesti tai ehkä-sana anna paljoakaan turvaa tulevasta leivästä. Pestauksen viivästyminen on saanut aikaan n. 130 miehen vajauksen YKSP 2:ssa. Tämä vajaus on tarkoitus täyttää ensi tilassa Suomessa suoritettavan värväyksen tuloksena.

Odottavan aika on pitkää. Aihetta hermostumiseen ei kuitenkaan ole, eikä kenelläkään ole syytä ryhtyä oma-alotteisesti purkamaan aktiviteettiä — niin suuria barrikaadiexperttejä kuin puoli vuotta Kyproksella palvelleita miehiä ovatkin. Kotiutus tullaan ilmeisesti järjestämään muilla keinoilla kuin viimeinen sotilashuhu kertoo. Joulustokset suoritetaan varmasti muualla kuin Kyproksella.



A Swedish patrol near Kato Pyrgos.

## THE MOUFFLON

THE Moufflon is a member of the sheep family and is found in Eastern Europe and Western Asia. The moufflon of Cyprus however is distinctive, particularly in the curve of the male horns. This "wild sheep" is a handsome and powerful animal and its body is covered with pale brown hair.

During the summer time the moufflon can be found near the mountain tops, whilst during the winter it goes down into the valleys. The mating time of the moufflon is during the autumn time and lambing during May.

Remains discovered on the island from about 4,000 B.C. show that the moufflon was at one time abundant. About 25 years ago, however, it be-

came almost extinct but was saved by a special law which made an area in the Paphos District a game reserve.

To-day there are several hundred moufflon in Cyprus. They can be seen at zoos in Limassol and Larnaca and in the forest reserve at Stavros Tis Psokas.





# UNITED NATIONS NEWS

## MESSAGE TO HEADS OF STATE

THE Secretary-General has sent his "warmest greetings and sincere good wishes" to the Heads of State and Government who are now attending the conference of non-aligned countries in Cairo.

U Thant said that the items before them were also before the United Nations, and observed that more than half the members of the organisation were now attending this conference — a consideration which had led to the postponement of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

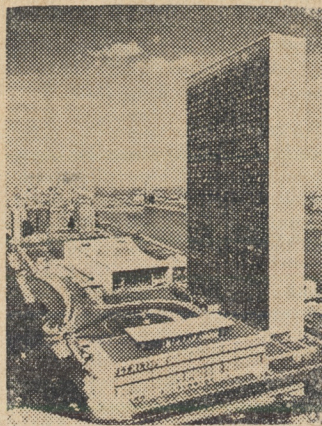
He had no doubt that the question of self-government would be one of the major preoccupations of the conference. He expressed the hope that the recommendations of the conference would help promote a constructive solution of the problems facing the organisation, including the grave financial crisis, and would go a long way towards strengthening the United Nations.

## COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW

THE 27-member Special Committee on the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among states, which had been given the task of studying the principles of international laws with a view to their progressive codification, met in Mexico City from 27 August to 2 October.

It unanimously approved a document on the principle of the sovereign equality of states, one of the four principles on which it had been asked to concentrate its study, and also a resolution of fact-finding in which it invited further comments from governments.

The Committee was unable to reach a consensus on the other three principles of international law — concerning questions of domestic jurisdiction, the threat or use of force, and the settlement of international dispute. The Committee will report to the General Assembly.



WORKING GROUP OF TWENTY-ONE

THE Working Group of Twenty-One on the Examination of Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations this week heard statements by Canada, the United Kingdom and India, and decided that the chairman would convene future meeting in the light of proposals available for submission. There were also interventions by the USSR and Australia.

Following is a summary of the views expressed:-

Paul Tremplay of Canada: The Group could build on resolution 1874, which Canada had supported in the Fourth Special Session of the Assembly as evidence of its belief in collective responsibility for peace-keeping operations, and could reach agreement on a scale of assessments. The Special Finance Committee proposed by the United States was worthy of careful consideration.

James Gibson of the United Kingdom: There were few signs of any closing of the gap between the two opposing view-points in the Group. The United Kingdom was ready to compromise without destroying the essential basis of its position, but the USSR had remained inflexible. If a unanimous report was out of the question, the Group should seek a majority agreement.

B. Chakravarty of India: The Group should not study the question of competence to initiate peace-keeping operations. It should not go beyond the Charter and the Collective Measures Committee, set up under the Uniting for Peace resolution, neither of which contemplated com-

pling unwilling states to pay their share of the cost of peace-keeping operations.

Viktor F. Ulanchev of the USSR: The Soviet Union would consider any compromise proposal, provided that it did not involve a violation of the Charter.

D.O. Hay of Australia: The USSR had been making a factual mistake with respect to that Australia amendment at the San Francisco Conference to what was not article 19 of the Charter. The proposal, which had been withdrawn and not rejected, did not relate to expenses incurred in carrying out enforcement action.

## OUTER SPACE SUB-COMMITTEE

THE 28-member legal sub-committee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space met this week to consider draft agreements on

- (1) The assistance to, and return of, astronauts and space vehicles: and
- (2) The liability for damage caused by objects launched in outer space.

The sub-committee set up two groups to deal with the drafts, but decided to concentrate on the completion of one convention, in view of the limited time available. It began work on the question of assistance and return. Introducing a revised proposal on this question, Platon D. Morozov of the USSR said that the wording of the Moscow Test Ban Treaty, which had been signed by more than one hundred states, had been introduced in the new draft in order to meet objections made to the first proposal. He added that not only the United States and the USSR, but also an unaligned neutral state should be appointed a depository government to receive instruments of ratification and accession to the proposal convention.

Also before the sub-committee was a revised proposal by the United States for a convention on liability for space damage.

## ACTIVITIES OF FUND, BANK AND AFFILIATES

THE International Monetary Fund has approved stand-by arrangements with the governments of Tunisia and Haiti to draw up to 14.25 million dollars and 4 million dollars respectively, during the next 12 months.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has sent a 20 member mission to Brazil, at the request of that government, to review and appraise current economic conditions and future prospects, and to study the government's economic development programme and policies.

On 2 October, the bank made a loan of 7.7 million dollars in various currencies to the Central Africa Power Corporation (CAPC) of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, to meet half the cost of a 268-mile 330-kilovolt transmission line and the existing lines mainly in the Northern Rhodesia area served by the Kariba hydro-electric power scheme.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF 24

THE Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism this week considered the questions of Gibraltar, the Spanish Territories in Africa, Bermuda, and the High Commission Territories of Bechuanaland and Swaziland. Following is a summary of statements made:-

### GIBRALTAR

Jaime de Pinies of Spain said that it was not Spain but the United Kingdom which had defined Gibraltar as a non-self-governing territory. Since 1947, at the time when Spain was not a member of the United Nations, the United Kingdom had been sending information on the territory to the United Nations. Spain wished to see the situation solved through negotiations.

Pavel F. Shakhov of the USSR said that Madrid was cherishing dreams of converting Gibraltar into a joint Spanish/British base. The colonial regime in Gibraltar must end, thus eliminating a hot-bed of provocation against the people of Africa.

Dudley McCarthy of Australia said that the Committee could not ignore the people of Gibraltar, who existed not as Spaniards, or

(Continued on Page Five)

(Continued from Page Four)  
Britons, but as Gibraltarians. As a people they had rights and could not be disposed of against their will.

## SPANISH TERRITORIES IN AFRICA

Ahmed-Baba Miske of Mauritania: Mauritania wished to negotiate the return to it of the Spanish Sahara in the same way as Morocco and Spain had expressed a desire to negotiate their differences.

Dey Old Sidi Baba of Morocco: Mauritanian authorities were attempting to create confusion and trying to deny to Morocco its rights to Moroccan territory administered by Spain.

## HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES

Cecil E. King of the United Kingdom: Constitutional developments had taken place recently in Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. Basutoland had been promised that it could have independence in about 18 months, Bechuanaland would be free to follow when it wished, and Swaziland's new constitution had now set it on the same course.

Miss B.B. Ball, a petitioner on Bermuda: The United Kingdom had allowed an oligarchy of a minority group to get entrenched in power. Bermuda wanted the right to self-determination.

## BRIEFS

THE President of the Philippines paid a visit to the United Nations Headquarters on 8 October. He had a conference with the Secretary-General and was guest of honour at a luncheon given by U Thant.

THE world produced less food per person in 1963/64 than it did in 1962/63, according to preliminary estimates released by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). The population of the world was estimated to be rising by about 2 per cent per year and food production per head fell by less than 1 per cent.

FIFTY young Palestine refugees left Beirut for Sweden, where they will spend one year working and training in Swedish industry, under a scheme financed by the Swedish Government's Agency for International Assistance (NIB) and operated in co-operation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

# THE UNITED NATIONS

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

In a number of cases, such as for instance the questions of Palestine, Indonesia, Kashmir, Suez and West New Guinea, the procedures of conciliation and mediation employed by the United Nations have averted dangerous aggravation of armed conflicts or have led to settlements by way of negotiations between the parties concerned. With respect to other problems, such as for instance the Congo, United Nations action helped in bringing peace to the country and its unification. The Organization has also provided massive assistance to the Congo in the economic and social fields.

The United Nations, which under its Charter is duty-bound "to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom", has played an important role in the achieving of independence by a number of United Nations trust territories and non-self governing areas. At its fifteenth session in 1960, the General Assembly solemnly proclaimed "the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations". In this proclamation known as the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the General Assembly declared that "immediate steps shall be taken in trust and non-self-governing territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire...". Since 1960 the United Nations has made considerable progress in achieving this one of its major goals.

Hand in hand with this the United Nations has set up multi-

lateral technical assistance programs to supplement the efforts of less developed countries for economic and social progress.

Among the activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and organs mention must be made of the International Atomic Energy Agency, whose aim is to accelerate and aid the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, the United Nations Economic Commissions for Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Africa, which cooperate in solving economic difficulties common to their respective regions, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Development Association.

In the field of international law the United Nations has made important contributions by the codification of international law and by the conclusion of a number of international conventions on the regulation of international conduct. Among these conventions figures prominently the convention to outlaw genocide, the premeditated destruction of a people.

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

## HEY TAXI!

Taxis in Cyprus are easily recognisable by a yellow stripe along the side of the car. Prices of taxis have been fixed and in Nicosia, for example, for any trip which takes you from and to either a place in the walled city or its environs, the charge should not be more than 200 mils and for a journey to the suburbs the charge will be about 250 mils. These prices are for the hire of the taxi and not for each person who travels in it.

Trips from Nicosia to other towns on the island can also be made in a hire cab and prices of these are quite reasonable. A journey to Larnaca would cost 250 mils and to Paphos 500 mils per seat.

Self-drive cars can be hired either on a daily basis from 2,000 mils to 3,000 mils (£2 to £3) or on a long-term basis with a discount. Third party insurance is enforced by law.

## NEWS IN DANISH



Tegner ny kontrakt —  
sparer 25.000 kr. op

Blandt de soldater, der har tegnet sig for endnu et havt aars ophold paa Cypern, er sergent F.N. Pedersen, der gør tjeneste i Militärpolitiet. MP-sergenten, der i det civile liv er blikkenslager, blev soldat i 1962, og har været MP'er siden august 1963.

—Endnu har jeg ikke underskrevet kontrakten om endnu et halvt aar, fortæller sergent F.N. Pedersen, men jeg agter at gøre det, og jeg er nu indstillet paa at skulle blive her til udgangen af maj.

—Hvorfor vil De tegne en ny kontrakt til Cypernstyrken?

—Først og fremmest for pengenes skyld - og saa fordi jeg ikke vil hjem til kulden i Danmark! Naar jeg har haft et helt aars tjeneste paa Cypern, regner jeg med at have opsparret ca. 25.000 kroner derhjemme. For de penge vil jeg starte en forretning eller gaa i gang med at bygge et hus. Jeg maa jo regne med, paa et eller andet tidspunkt at skulle starte min egen virksomhed, men der gaar nu nok nogle aar endnu.

—Hvordan har tjenesten været?

—Der har været mest vagttjeneste paa Ledra Palace, men der har ogsaa været en del andre opgaver med eskortering og lignende. Lige i starten var der desuden en del rapporter at skrive.....

—Synes De, at De har faaet set noget af Cypern?

—Jeg har snart set det hele, lyder sergentens svar. Det eneste, jeg mangler, er omraadet vest for Troodos-bjergene, Paphos og Limassol. Desuden har jeg været paa orlov i Jerusalem, paa Jordan-siden, og sidst i denne maaned gaar turen til Beirut.

—Hvad har gjort størst indtryk paa Dem under Deres tjeneste paa Cypern?

—Naar man aldrig før har været saa langt sydpaa, et det vist de mennesker, man møder her, der gør størst indtryk, slutter sergent F.N. Pedersen.



# HISTORY OF KTIMA AND NEW PAPHOS

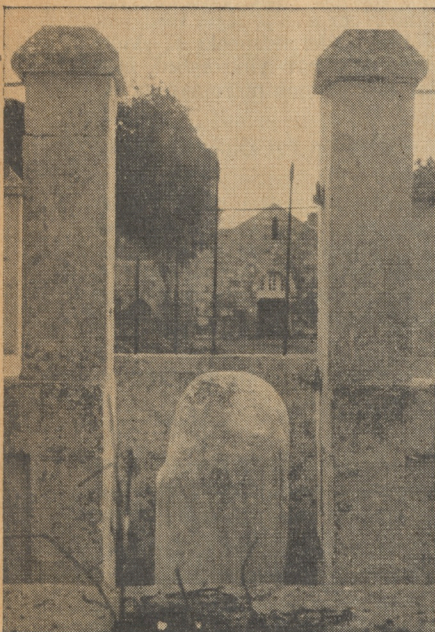
THE variety of names applied to the capitals of Paphos at different periods of history is apt to lead to some confusion.

The original city of Paphos was at the site now called Kouklia, otherwise Palace, or Old Paphos, which lies near the south coast 9½ miles to the east of Ktima.

New, or Kato (Lower), Paphos, situated by the harbour, was probably founded some centuries later than Old Paphos, though its foundation date and legend are both obscure.

The area of Ktima has been inhabited since Neolithic times. The population of the town was swollen during the seventh to tenth centuries A.D. by an influx of the inhabitants of New Paphos, who fled from the Arab invaders to the safer heights of the plateau.

The name Ktima dates from the period of Lusignan rule, when the town became a royal domain - Ktima being the Greek word for domain. In this period the wealthiest Greeks and Franks resided in Ktima, where they kept magnificent gardens. New Paphos however, though greatly in decline, still remained the capital of the district and the seat of a Latin bishop.



The pillar to which St. Paul is reputed to have been bound and scourged when he visited Paphos to convert the Emperor Sergius Paulus to Christianity. The pillar stands in the grounds of Chrysopolitissa church.

New Paphos replaced Salamis as the capital of Cyprus under the Ptolemies (323-58 B.C.) and also became, by the first half of the second century, the naval and military base. It remained the capital throughout most of the Roman period (58 B.C. - A.D. 395), bearing the title "Augusta, Claudia Flavia". In its most prosperous time it had a population of 30,000 inhabitants.

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

Among the Roman proconsuls who governed Cyprus from New Paphos was the famous orator Cicero who was governor of Cilicia and Cyprus in 51-10 B.C.

Another was Sergius Paulus, the first governor in the Roman Empire to embrace Christianity.

St. Paul, accompanied by St. Barnabas and St. Mark, visited New Paphos in A.D. 45. It is related in the Acts of the Apostles that, when they were admitted to an audience with the governor, a Sorcerer named Elymas tried to turn Sergius Paulus away from the new faith.

But St. Paul, filled with the Holy Spirit, looked upon Elymas and said:

"O full of all guile, and of all deceit, child of the devil.....behold the hand of the Lord is upon thee, and thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a time." And immediately there fell a mist and a darkness upon him.... Then the proconsul, when he had seen what was done, believed admiring at the doctrine of the Lord" (Acts XIII, 8-12).

There is a traditional story that during his visit to Paphos St. Paul was bound to a pillar and received the "forty stripes save one".

New Paphos was badly shaken again by an earthquake in the fourth century A.D. The town was rebuilt, and from this time Salamis — now known as Constantia — became once more the capital of Cyprus, and New Paphos reverted to the status of a district town.

Cyprus was invaded for the first time by the Arabs

in the year 648, and, after undergoing a long siege, New Paphos was occupied and laid waste. It is said that the Arabs set about destroying all the churches, but that by a miracle the small church dedicated to the All-holy Virgin Mary, was spared. The church was made invisible to the invaders by a cloud which enveloped it, and on this account it became known afterwards as the "Church of the Shroud". It was also the general Theosképasti". The church was rebuilt in 1878.

Paphos suffered badly from subsequent Arab invasions, which lasted spasmodically over the next three and a quarter centuries. During this period, as already stated, a number of the inhabitants of New Paphos fled inland and settled at Ktima.

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

Under Lusignan rule New Paphos was the capital of one of the eleven districts into which Cyprus was divided. It was also the general port of Cyprus for the southern and western districts of the island.

In 1372 New Paphos became one of the centres of the war between the Cypriots and Genoese, which arose following the incident (related in the account of Famagusta Old City) at the coronation of King Peter II. The district remained under Genoese rule until March 1374, when a general armistice was declared.

In 1460-61 and again in 1464 New Paphos fell into the hands of supporters of James (II), who had taken up arms against the legitimate Queen Charlotte and King Louis of Savoy. James became finally established on the throne of Cyprus in the last named year.

Many travellers report New Paphos as being in a wretched state during the 15th century. Nothing was done to rebuild the town after the last earthquake; it gradually declined into a small, miserable and unhealthy village, and the harbour was virtually abandoned. The castles were destroyed during the Venetian occupation, the only castle now standing there, at the entrance to the harbour, being rebuilt by the Turks.



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

## WHAT TO BUY

Those who will soon be leaving Cyprus will be thinking of what to take with them for presents and souvenirs.

Handicrafts which are typical of Cyprus are headed by "Lefkaritika" the famous lace which comes from Lefkara. There are many other patterns and embroidered cloths too and reasonably cheap if one goes to the right place. One has to shop very carefully and compare prices (it has been known for an item in one shop to cost twice as much in another).

Sheepskin rugs are extremely cheap and sheepskin coats can be made to measure.

There are small pottery and wood carving concerns whose work is representative of Cyprus themes.

Of course one must not forget the wine of Cyprus and there is a large selection to choose from — Commandaria being the most well-known.

# THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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

The Court has two main functions — to give binding judgments in accordance with international law in all disputes submitted to it by states; and to give advisory opinions on legal questions at the request of the General Assembly, the Security Council or other organs of the United Nations or intergovernmental agencies authorized to do so by the General Assembly.

The Court was brought into being by the Charter of the United Nations. The Statute of the Court is annexed to the Charter, of which it forms an integral part.

Only states — not private individuals — may be parties in cases before the Court. In the first place, the Court is open to all members of the United Nations, which are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the Court.

States which are not United Nations members may become parties to the Statute on conditions which are laid down, in each case, by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council. In this way three non-member states, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and San Marino, have become parties to the Court's Statute; Japan became a party to the Statute before it became a member of the United Nations. The conditions in each case were that the state agree to accept the Court's Statute and the Court's decision in any case to which it is a party and that it undertake to contribute to the Court's expenses.

Even without being a party to the Statute, a state may make use of the Court if, as laid down by the Security Council, it accepts, either in general or in a given case, the jurisdiction of the Court and agrees to abide by its decision just as a member of the United Nations does. In no case may such a party be placed in a position of inequality before the Court.

The jurisdiction of the Court covers the cases which the parties to its Statute bring before it and also any matters which existing treaties provide should be brought before it. Some treaties which are still in force provide for

the reference of disputes arising under them to the Permanent Court of International Justice associated with the League of Nations; such disputes are now referred to the International Court of Justice.

Cases are brought before the Court in two ways: either by a special agreement under which both parties to a dispute agree to submit the matter to the Court, or by an application by one country. The application might, for example, state that the other country is obliged under the terms of a treaty it has signed to accept the Court's judgment on the question.

Countries which are parties to the Court's Statute may also make declarations agreeing in advance to accept the Court's authority. This is sometimes called acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction or acceptance of the optional clause. Declarations by some thirty-nine countries are now in force. Usually the declarations state that they are made for a certain length of time, that they cover or do not cover certain kinds of cases and that they refer only to cases in which the other countries concerned also accept the same obligations. Thus, in contrast to national justice, international justice is still optional, for the Court's jurisdiction to try contentious cases depends on the consent of states.

While appearing before the Court a state may plead that the Court has no right to try the case. In such a case the Court itself decides whether it has the right or not. For example, in 1948, in a dispute between the United Kingdom and Albania concerning the explosion of mines in the Corfu Channel, Albania pleaded that the Court had no jurisdiction. The Court ruled that Albania had accepted the Court's jurisdiction of its own free will. In 1952, in a case between the United Kingdom and Iran concerning the nationalization of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, the Court ruled that it did not have jurisdiction.

In rendering judgements, the Court applies the rules

# THE ORDNANCE DETACHMENT (RAOC)

THE receiving and issuing of nearly all stores to UNFICYP is the responsibility of the Ordnance Detachment (RAOC) of Nicosia Zone.

Staffed by 1 Officer and 16 Other Ranks the Detachment holds all United Nations equipment and is responsible for its issue to all the Contingents in UNFICYP. The stores include such attractive items as medals, berets, scarves, flags and vehicle decals (of the original 10,000 medals issued to UNFICYP only 160 are left).

The Detachment also issues to all Contingents who have British equipment. Among the items issued are vehicle spares, technical and general stores. They also hold and issue such items as fans and refrigerators, which are purchased locally by the United Nations.

The only exceptions to the systems of drawing from the Detachment are the Irish Contingent and the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers who receive their stores direct from the Sovereign Base Area.

The Detachment also has a complete Mobile Bath Section which previously made trips lasting a week, calling at Larnaca, Limassol, Ktima, Paphos and Xeros. This Section is still available for any unit requiring it.

The Ordnance Detachment (RAOC) may be a small and little known unit in UNFICYP but it carries out a big and very important job.

A Finn becoming exasperated with the difficulties of English pronunciation said "The English they write Portsmouth and pronounce it Kingston-upon-Hull".

found in treaties which are recognized by the disputing states; international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law; the general principles of law which are recognized by civilized nations; and judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

A judgment of the Court



News From

## STRATHCONA RANCH

MONDAY 05 Oct. saw the last of the Dragoons leaving and the main body of the Strathcona's arriving. The takeover was an event in itself to say the least, with all Messes celebrating the occasion in the "recognized" manner.

The arrival in Cyprus was a relief for most of us after a long waiting period of uncertainty, the trip, and time in Picton Staging Camp. However, many compliments to the RCAF for a trip that could have been more than unpleasant without their encouraging "We'll never make it", smiling "Please use the bags provided" faces.

The general impression of our new home is one of pleasant surprise. Already an air of Strathcona hospitality is noticeable, and growing rapidly. Many new friends have been made and it is hoped that many more will be made during our stay.

All is not fun however and it wasn't long after arrival before Major Barry Rose (who had arrived some time earlier) had the Squadron into full scale operations with our Peace Keeping duties.

The Strathcona Recce Squadron is proud to wear again the Blue Beret.

is final and binding, and there can be no appeal.

If a party to a case refuses to comply with the Court's judgement, the other party may appeal to the Security Council, which may decide to take steps to give effect to the judgement.

States are not bound to use only the International Court of Justice for deciding their cases. They may go to other courts if they wish.



(Continued from Page 1)

change of New Year greetings he will start the distribution of boiled wheat and zivania.

When all the members of the family gather at home the landlord or the grandfather will divide the New Year's cake into as many pieces as are the members of the family, offering to each one his share beginning always with the smallest child.

A characteristic belief concerning New Year's Day that prevails in the Marathassa area is the following: the waters, which are normally in constant motion and never sleep, do "sleep" for a moment at midnight when the change over to the new year takes place. According to another belief this takes place only every seven years.

## BOARD OF INQUIRY COMPLETED

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

## Answers to Crossword Puzzle in Issue No. 25:

ACROSS	DOWN
1. Verisimilitude.	1. Vauxhall Bridge.
9. Until.	2. Ratio.
10. Ready Cash.	3. Silverside.
11. Hooded Crow.	4. Marocain.
12. Omar.	5. Llanos.
14. Ladyship.	6. Toys.
16. Parrot.	7. Dead March.
18. Beside.	8. Charity Concert.
19. Anarchic.	13. Marrowbone.
21. Ibex.	15. Desperado.
22. Horse-woman.	17. One-sided.
25. Graveyard.	20. Roxana.
26. Ovine.	23. Maize.
27. Portland Cement.	24. Felt.

## NOTICE

Will any members of UNFICYP who are interested in Fencing please contact the undernamed:-  
Gil Matibag,  
UNFICYP Information Office.  
Tele: 77061 — Ext 14 or  
Kyrenia 279.

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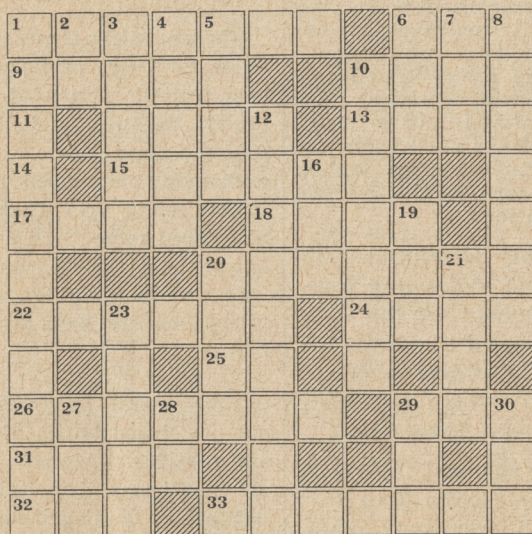
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## CROSSWORD



### ACROSS

- Hunting Cry.
- For sale at auction.
- Price tag.
- At Joe's maybe.
- Billboards seen from a distance.
- Just one.
- Grades.
- Opposite of a boy, but not the female sex unfortunately.
- Farmers five bar.
- They live in buildings for a fee.
- Bird of Prey.
- If ..... enough should be in Tokyo.
- Head gear in north of England.
- Stretched a mile.
- Noah had one.
- Underfoot.
- Notice, displayed on a deserted desirable residence.
- The D.F. of a beetle.

### DOWN

- Flying in Australia.
- Dali but not the artistic kind.
- Entices in a sinister manner.
- Leap every four.
- Division without the starting price.
- Comes before two.
- Wind of change.
- Ceremonial club.
- Wine is considered a good aid to this.
- Cheerio.
- Colour acquired by exposure.
- Coronation street character.
- Babies sucker.
- Russian Royalty.
- White ones are not so bad.
- Not the sewing kind.
- Girl in three.
- Would fit a door if finished in "Y", would be local beer if finished in "O".

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Friday	English Programme
Saturday	Danish 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.

## FOR YOUR LISTENING RADIO BROADCASTS

All times are local

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<b>Australian Radio</b> 31 Metre Band 25 Metre Band	0830 — 0930	English
<b>Austrian Radio</b> 19 Metre Band 16 Metre Band  25 Metre Band	0800 — 1100 1300 — 1600  1900 — 2200 (Sat, Sun and Mon only)	German French and English
<b>British Broadcasting Corporation</b> 31 Metre Band 24 Metre Band 19 Metre Band 16 Metre Band 13 Metre Band	0500 — 2315 (1000-1100 Closed down)	English
<b>Canadian Broadcasting Corporation</b> 19 Metre Band 25 Metre Band 31 Metre Band	2201 — 2350 (2245-2300 Forces Broadcast.)	French and English
<b>Voice of Denmark</b> 19 Metre Band	2145 — 2245	Danish and English
<b>Finnish Broadcasting Corporation</b> 19 Metre Band 25 Metre Band 31 Metre Band	1200 — 1250 1800 — 2030 (Monday and Friday 1800 — 1845 English)	Finnish and Swedish.
<b>Swedish Radio</b> 19 Metre Band 25 Metre Band	1815 — 1845 1845 — 1915	Swedish English

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<b>British Broadcasting Corporation</b> 211 Metres 428, 417 & 470 Metres	0500 — 0830, 1500 — 2315 0500 — 0545, 0745 — 1000	English
<b>British Forces Broadcasting Service.</b> 208 & 213 Metres	0530 — 2315	English