

THE BLUE BERET



Tuesday, 20th October, 1964

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No. 1

USO SHOW PROVES BIG SUCCESS



Joane Starr

THE United States show "Spotlight Revue", was performed before an audience of nearly 800 UNFICYP personnel on Thursday, 15 October, in the hangar at HQ UNFICYP.

Rod Rogers — Comedian, Joane Starr — Dancer, Patsy Rees — Singing and Comedy, The Gerick Twins (Lee and Lou) — Singing, Dancing and Novelty, and last but not least, The Chuck Burgess Trio (Chuck Burgess — Piano, Johnny Adams — Electric Bass and Guitar, Bill Price — Drums) form the cast of this very well balanced show.

Everyone thoroughly enjoyed themselves, but there were two numbers which really brought the house down. Both involved audience participation.

The first was when Patsy Rees lured L cpl Eddie Calais, of the Royal Signals, onto the stage and invited him, in song, to "put his arms around her and hold her tight." With which Eddie complied in no uncertain manner. Patsy comes over beautifully whether she is singing, dancing or even just talking, and I am sure that there would have been no lack of volunteers to take Eddie's place.

The second came when the Gerick Twins (Lee and Lou, or is it Lou and Lee? I'm not certain which way as they're identical) grabbed two senior members of the audience and had them join them in a 'twist'.

The two assistants could really shake a leg, or do I mean show it?

Rod Rogers, assisted by the delectable Joane Starr, compared the show and proved himself to be a good comedian with a fine sense of timing.



The Gerick Twins

The Chuck Burgess Trio accompanied all the acts and provided two musical interludes which gained good rounds of applause.

"Spotlight Revue", which is making a tour, under the auspices of the United Services Organisation, of United States bases in the Eastern and Western Mediterranean, arrived in Cyprus from Turkey on 14 October. Besides playing in Cyprus and Turkey the show, which has already been on the road for six weeks, will play or has already played before

United States troops in Spain, Morocco, Crete, Greece, Italy and the Azores. The show is expected to return to the United States in approximately mid-November.

Our thanks must go to the cast and also to the United Services Organisation for giving us a very entertaining evening.

The show returned to Turkey on Saturday, 17 October, and I am sure that everyone joins me in wishing them a safe journey and much success for the rest of their tour.



Rod Rogers



Patsy Rees



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FESTIVALS IN CYPRUS — EPIPHANY

THE customs, traditions and superstitions connected with Epiphany Day are of great interest.

On the morning of Epiphany Eve, which is known in Cyprus as Kálanta, each landlord will take to church a small receptacle containing water in order to be blessed during the Evensong of Epiphany Day.

The housewife will bake the wheat which she prepared on New Year's Eve for St. Vassilios' supper and she will prepare a plate with Kólliva which she will decorate with sesame, almonds, nuts, raisins, pomegranates and a lit candle.

On the table, next to the plate containing the Kólliva, she will put fasting food, a bottle of wine and the indispensable "Xerotighana" (pastry balls), which she will prepare in the evening and will throw some on the roof for the evil spirits — the "Kalikándjaros." These, it is believed, shout at her through the chimney stack: "Give the Kalikándjaros some meat and Xerotighana to eat so that they can go to work".

Then, it is believed, the Kalikándjaros get ready to shut themselves up in their prison until the coming Christmas. The time for their departure is when the great blessing on Epiphany Day takes place and the waters are blessed with the singing of the Hymn "In Jordan River thou hast been baptised Jesus Christ".

After the church service on Kálanta day the priest will start out with two boys, and they will go from house to house to sprinkle them with holy water - as also the men and the animals. At each house the priest will be offered something, including an amount of money which will vary according to the prosperity of the family. Then he will walk about the rooms sprinkling them with holy water singing hymns in memory of the dead people

of the family, and, after blessing the table, he takes some kólliva which is left on the table for him and goes away.

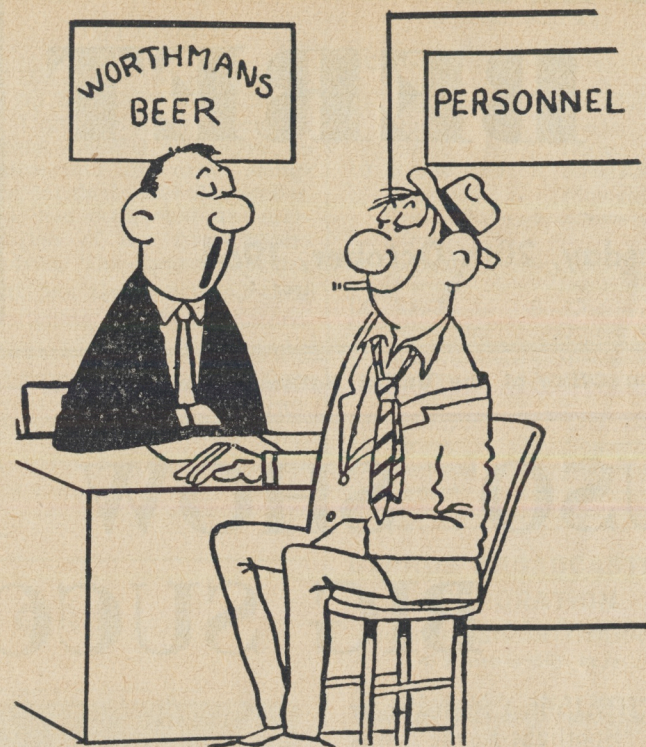
After the sprinkling of water it is believed that the kalikándjari can no longer set foot in the house, nor in the stables or yard, but can only remain on the roof during the short time that is left to them of their freedom.

In some villages there is an interesting tradition connected with the sprinkling of houses. It is believed that many evils will fall on the last house to the visited for this ceremony, and particularly if this happens to be the same house in two consecutive years. This will not be accepted by the housewife, and she will lock the door and depart when she sees the priest approach.

As soon as the bells chime on Epiphany day all the members of the family are ready for church.

The ceremony of the blessing of the waters is magnificent. In the hill villages this takes place at the nearest spring — when the weather permits — or otherwise at the church. After the ceremony the housewives proceed home holding either lit candles or lamps — in earlier times they would be torches.

The blessed light must be taken home to light all the rooms, stores and stables. They must remain lit all day, a custom preserved in all the villages of Cyprus.



"I'm sorry—loving the stuff isn't qualification enough for the job."

SNIPPETS

Bridge is a game that bruises more shins than hockey.

BILL: "I hate going to the pictures! There's always a big fat woman sitting next to me sucking an orange."

Fred: "Can't you change your seat?"

Bill: "Not very well—she's my wife."

"SUCH a beautiful, powerful ending," breathed the sweet young thing as she closed the book with reverence. "I wonder what the beginning was like!"

WHEN cars jam the road you want to cross, remember: It is better to be patient for sixty seconds than be a patient for six months.

THE cart comes after the horse and those who follow horses are often in it.

NEWS IN SWEDISH



HUVUDELEN av den nya bataljonen anlaende till Nicosia den 13 okt efter en ganska anstraengande resa, daer vissa aeven fick uppleva lite av spaeningen att vara beredda paa fallskaerms-hopp. Lyckligtvis kom alta smaangom paa plats och torde vid det haer laget ha gjort sina foerste erfarenheter som FN-folk paa Cypem. Totalt anlaende 407 befael och scoldater, ca 200 har foerlaengt sitt kontrakt fraan den foeregaaende bataljonen och i slutet paa oktober kommer naermare 100 man fraan Gaza att ansluta sig till Cypenbataljonen. Den foertrupp med bl a den nye kontingentschefen oeverste Carl-Gustaf Stahl som igod tid varit paa plats foer att faa moejlighet att saetta sig in i de aktuella problemen utgjordes av ca 175 man.

CYPRUS FOODS—CHEESE

ANARI— A refined cheese which is soft when first made but hardens with age. It is usually made between December and May.

HALOUMI— This cheese has a salty tang and a tough texture and is similar to Anari. It is very often used for serving with mezé or frying with ham and eggs.

KASKAVALI— A creamy cheese which is very popular.

KEFALOTIRI— A holey, gruyère-like cheese whose name means "Top Cheese" and which heads the list for cooking purposes.

BLUE Baret aer UNFICYP:s egen tidning som publiceras en gaang i veckan och innehaaller nyheter fraan vaer verksamhet haer paa Cypem och FN-verksamhet paa andra platser. I regel publiceras huvuddelen av innehaallet paa engelska men som synes finns andra spraak representerade, vilket goer att tidningen stundtals aer sjuspraakig.

UNITED NATIONS NEWS

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE FORCE SWEDEN

THE following is the text of a letter from the Permanent Representative of Sweden, Sverker Asurom, to the Secretary-General, U Thant:—

"I have the honour to refer to your Excellency's letter of 2 October, 1964, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, in which you draw attention to the Security Council Resolution S/5987, of 25 September, 1964, on the question of Cyprus, and in which you appealed to my Government to make a voluntary contribution to meet the costs for a third-period of UNFICYP.

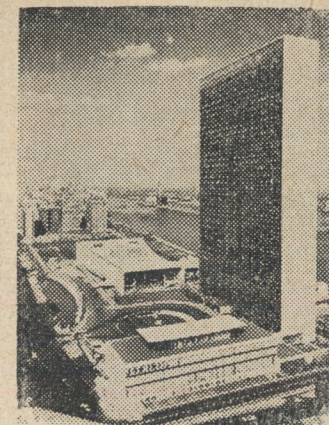
I have now been instructed to inform you that the Government of Sweden has decided to make a contribution of 120,000 United States dollars to meet the costs for the three-month period. My Government has taken this decision without prejudice to its stand on the principle of collective financial responsibility for United Nations operations of this nature".

AUSTRIA

THE following is the text of a note received by the Secretary-General from the Permanent Representative of Austria, Kurt Waldheim:—

"The Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to the latter's note of 25 September, 1964, concerning the extension of UNFICYP, has the honour to inform him that the Austrian Council of Ministers has agreed to maintain its Police and Medical Contingent in Cyprus until the expiration of the third three-month-period on December 26, 1964.

The Austrian Government further decided to offer a voluntary contribution of 40,000 dollars for the third three-month-period of the United Nations Cyprus operation, under the condition that, as in previous cases, this contribution would be compensated against the costs of the Austrian Government arising from the maintenance of the two contingents. For these costs the Austrian Government will ask refund from the United Nations".



SECURITY COUNCIL MALAWI

THE Security Council has recommended to the General Assembly that Malawi, formerly Nyasaland, be admitted to the United Nations. A Resolution to this effect, sponsored by the Ivory Coast, Morocco and the United Kingdom, was unanimously adopted on 9 October. The Council has also received Malta's application for United Nations membership.

During the debate on Malawi's application, the USSR referred to the United States memorandum of 8 October on the "United Nations financial crisis" and reasserted that it would not pay "one kopek or one cent". Other statements made are summarised as follows:—

Sir Patrick Dean of the United Kingdom: Malawi had moved ahead economically, but had, meanwhile, incurred a heavy financial burden. The United Kingdom was granting loans and gifts to Malawi.

Charles W. Yost of the United States: Malawi's "wisdom and moderation" should be an example to all nations.

Jose Sette Camera of Brazil: Brazil was always ready to welcome the results of decolonisation.

Roger Seydoux of France: The United Kingdom deserved credit for its role in the peaceful constitutional development which preceded Malawi's independence.

Nikolai T. Fedorenko of the Soviet Union: The Soviet Union welcomed the new state — but there was also the problem of the existence of the United Nations. The United States was seeking to destroy the organization. Its memorandum of 8 October, which challenged the right of the USSR to vote, was provocative and attempted to distort the issue. The USSR

would not pay "one kopek or one cent" for the illegal Congo or Middle East operations.

Mr. Yost of the United States: The USSR had introduced an irrelevant question and discordant note into the discussions.

Mr. Fedorenko of the Soviet Union: The USSR touched on the need to adhere to the Charter since some states were trying to undermine the foundations of the United Nations. This should be recalled when a new state was being admitted. There was still time for the United States to halt its "undermining" action.

OUTER SPACE SUB-COMMITTEE

THE Two Working Groups of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space this week continued detailed discussion of draft texts of legal principles governing the use of outer space.

During the meeting, delegations congratulated the USSR on the launching of its three-man space flight, and the USSR representative said that data from this flight would be made available for the use and benefit of all mankind.

On 12 October, the Secretary-General, U Thant, cabled Chairman Khrushchev congratulating the USSR on the space flight and stating that it was "one more step forward in the exploration and conquest of outer space for the benefit of mankind".

BRIEFS

The new permanent Representative of Nepal, Major-General Patma Bahadur Kharti, has presented his credentials to the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General paid tribute to the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at a dinner on 12 October marking the 80th anniversary of her birth. Recalling Mrs. Roosevelt's career, U Thant said that she was one of the really great people of her time, "a great American, but also a great citizen of the world".

The Council of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), meeting in Rome, has approved unanimously an agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to promote greater investment in agriculture. The agreement has been ratified

(Continued on Page 8)

NEW SWEDISH COMMANDER



COLONEL Carl-Gustaf Staahl, new Commander of the Swedish contingent with UNFICYP and Commander of UNFICYP Paphos Zone, was born in Copenhagen in 1920.

Colonel Staahl graduated from the Swedish Staff College in 1942 and from the Senior Staff College in 1949.

Among the appointments he has held in the Swedish Army, are the following:

1947-49, Commanding officer, **Kungliga Gota Ingenjörregemente** (Royal Gota Engineers Regiment);

1949-51, member of the faculty of Senior Staff College;

1951-63, General Staff Officer with the Army and Defence Staff;

1963-64, Commander Royal Gota Engineers Regiment.

He is married and has two children.

Colonel Staahl took over command of the Swedish contingent with UNFICYP and of UNFICYP Paphos Zone on Monday, 12 October, and succeeds Colonel Jonas Waern, who left for Sweden 14 October.

BASKETBALL

ON Thursday, 8 October, at the American Club in Nicosia, the "Day Workers" of the American Embassy played 4 Company, 1st Battalion, The Canadian Guards, at basketball. The result, after a very hard fought and exciting game, was a win for the American team by 68 points to 54.



General K.S. Thimayya, on the right, together with Brigadier N.E. Wilson-Smith, who is taking over Command of Nicosia Zone from Brigadier A.J. Tedlie, centre.



1st BATTALION
THE CANADIAN
GUARDS

THE Regiment of Canadian Guards was authorized on October 16, 1953 with the redesignation of two battalions of infantry of the line and the activation of two new battalions.

The 1st Battalion was activated on April 15, 1954. This battalion was formed in Camp Petawawa from officers and men of the 3rd Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment which had been reduced to nil strength the previous day. This unit had just returned to Canada from one year's service in Korea with the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group.

Queen's and Regimental Colours were presented to the 1st Battalion in October 1957 at Camp Petawawa by the Honourable Vincent Massey, then Governor General of Canada.

On Dominion Day, 1958, the 1st Battalion performed the Trooping the Colour ce-

remony on Parliament Hill. Another ceremonial parade in Ottawa on July 1, 1959, marked the start of the annual summer Changing the Guard on Parliament Hill.

In the Fall of 1959 the 1st Battalion moved to Germany for a three-year tour of duty with the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group as part of the NATO Force.

In Germany in the summer of 1962 the 1st Battalion won the International Prix LeClere for military marksmanship in competition with teams from other NATO countries. It was the first time a Canadian unit won the trophy.

During December 1962 and January 1963 the 1st Battalion returned to Canada from Germany and was stationed in Camp Picton, Ontario.

On March 16, 1964, the 1st Battalion was designated the

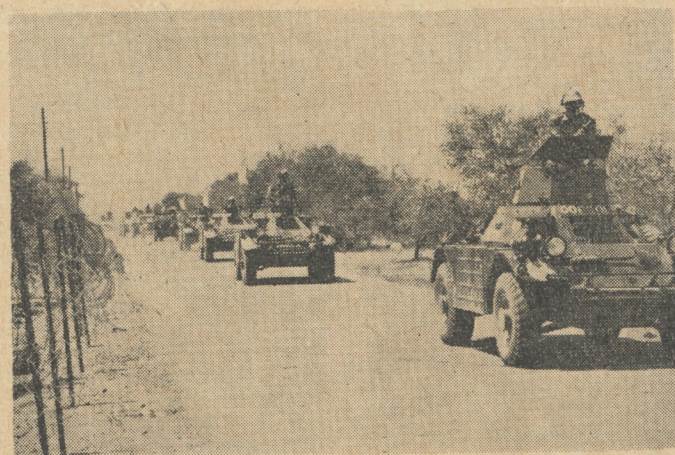
main component of the Canadian Army Standby Battalion Group to be held ready in Canada for possible United Nations commitment.

They replaced the 1st Battalion, Royal 22nd Regiment on standby duty after that unit was sent to Cyprus early in March, 1964, on U.N. peace-keeping duty.

The Regiment of Canadian Guards is not affiliated with any Commonwealth regiment. However, as Foot Guards, they are members of Her Majesty's Household Troops.

The capbadge worn by members of the Canadian Guards is a 10-pointed star, one point for each of Canada's 10 provinces. The badge contains three maple leaves in the centre and underneath the Motto: "A Mari Usque Ad Mare" (From Sea to Sea).

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.



Part of CANFINDAN on a road exercise on the outskirts of Nicosia.



Newc From

STRATHCONA RANCH

Over a week has gone by since our arrival on Cyprus, and much has been accomplished. We are now settled into our new home and enjoying the many amenities the Island provides.

A sports programme is now under way which includes a daily dose of callisthenics (accompanied by much grunting and groaning), softball, volleyball and tennis, followed by a swim. Bowling has been arranged for those who wish it (the older types that is). The Squadron basketball team has already seen action in the AMEMB Basketball league. We lost to "Charlie" by a score classified SECRET therefore unprintable in this paper. With hard work and training we may be able to lower the classification to RUMOUR and print it. It is hoped that our Softball team will see action in the near future.

The traditional Thanksgiving Dinner of Canadian Turkey was enjoyed by all and also from Canada arrived one dozen beers plus one carton of cigarettes for each man. It is little surprises like this that make life so enjoyable on Sunny Cyprus. Included in the weeks activities was a very informative talk given to us by the future Regimental "Sheriff" on how, when and where to get maximum enjoyment out of life here without too much inconvenience to the individual and other persons concerned. Many of the local night spots have been visited for entertainment and the show at Camp Troodos given by USO was thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended.

Returned to the Ranch from a most enjoyable leave is JAB Hoelgaard our little "Great Dane", very broke but grinning from ear to ear. That was a good week that was.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE

(ROYAL CANADIANS)

(Allied with: 17th/21st Lancers)
Regimental March: "Soldiers of the Queen"

Motto: PERSEVERANCE

"A" Squadron, The Canadian Mounted Rifles, was organized on 1 July 1901. It was redesignated: "The Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles", 1 Oct. 1903; "Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)", 1 May 1911; "2nd Armoured Regiment (Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)) RCAC", 16 Oct. 1946; "Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) (2nd Armoured Regiment)", 2 Mar. 1949; "Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)", 19 May 1958.

Early History. The Regiment perpetuates the title of Strathcona's Horse, which served in the South African War, 1899-1902. Sgt A.H.L. Richardson, Strathcona's Horse won the VC on 5 July 1900.

First World War, 1914-1919. The Regiment was mobilized in Sep. 1914 and was dispatched to England in Oct., and to France in May 1915. It served until the Armistice, as infantry with the 1st Canadian Cavalry Brigade with the British Cavalry Corps. Two VCs were won by members of the Regiment: Lt F.M.W. Harvey, on 27 Mar. 1917, and Lt G.M. Flowerdew, on 30 Mar. 1918.

Second World War, 1939-1945. The Regiment was placed on active service on 1 Sep. 1939. In July 1940 Headquarters and one squadron were mobilized together with Headquarters and one squadron of the Royal Canadian Dragoons to form the 1st Canadian Motorcycle Regiment (RCD/LSH (RC)), which was redesignated "Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)" on 21 Sep. 1940 and allocated to the Canadian Armoured Corps upon conversion to an armoured regiment on 15 Nov. 1940. It was redesignated "2nd Armoured Regiment (Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians))" and 11 Feb. 1941. It was dispatched to England in Nov. 1941, and in Nov. 1943 to Italy, where it fought in an armoured role as a unit of the 5th Armoured Brigade, 5th Canadian Armoured Division. In Feb. 1945 The Regiment moved to North-West Europe where it fought in its armoured role until the end of the war. The Regiment returned to Canada in Jan. 1946.

Recent History. "C", "B" and "A" Squadrons of the Regiment served successively in Korea from May 1951 to May 1954. "D" Squadron (formed on 29 Feb. 1952) served in Germany from Nov. 1953 to Nov. 1955. The Regiment's Reconnaissance Squadron served in Germany from 1957 to 1959, with the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt from 1961 to 1962 and 1963-1964 and is at present serving with the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

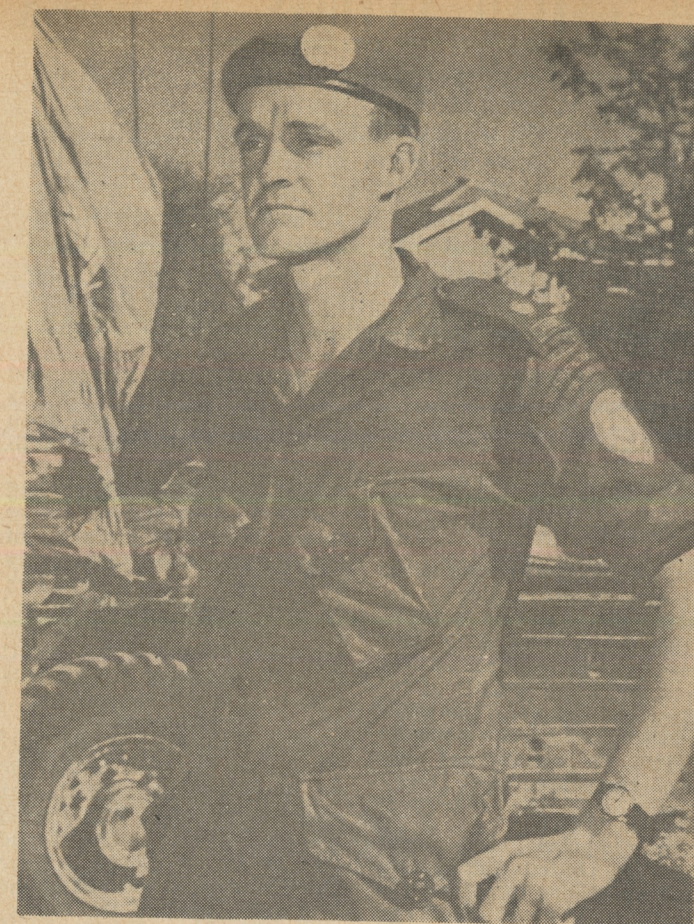
BATTLE HONOURS

"South Africa, 1900-1901"

FIRST WORLD WAR: "Festubert, 1915", "Somme, 1916, 1918" "Bazentin" "Pozières", "Flers-Courcellette", "Cambrai, 1917, 1918" "St Quentin" "Amiens", "Hindenburg Line", "St Quentin Canal", "Beaurevoir" "Pursuit to Mons", "France and Flanders, 1915-18".

SECOND WORLD WAR: "Liri Valley", "Melfa Crossing", "Misano Ridge" "Sasale", "Naviglio Canal", "Fosso Munio", "Italy 1944-45" "Ijsselmeer", "North-West Europe 1945", "Korea 1951-1953".

(Battle Honours selected for emblazement are in italics).



MAJOR J.B.S. ROSE, CD

Commanding Officer
Reconnaissance Squadron, Lord
Strathcona's Horse (Royal Ca-
nadians).

MAJOR J.B.S. Rose, CD, was born June 27, 1930 at Vancouver British Columbia. He received his education there and graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1952. He attended the British Army Staff College at Camberley, England in 1961.

He was commissioned into the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps in September 1951 and joined his regiment in May 1952. Major Rose has served with his regiment in Calgary, Alberta; Headquarters 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in Germany; Headquarters 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in Camp Gagetown and at Army Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.

He was promoted to rank of Major and appointed Commanding Officer of the RECCE Squadron for service with the United Nations Peace Keeping Force in Cyprus, arriving in September.

He is married to the former Julia Horsey of Victoria, B.C. They have three sons, Michael, Timothy and Christopher.



The Brigade Major, Nicosia Zone, pointing out the position of the Green Line to the Commander of the Finnish Contingent, 2nd left.

(Part 1)

HOW does the United Nations work? The following examples, though by no means exhaustive, would serve to illustrate the role of the United Nations in averting conflict or suppressing it, in accelerating the economic progress of developing countries, in aiding social betterment, in bringing independence to people long under colonial rule and in developing and codifying laws to govern relations between states.

THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

The Congo

THE Congo, a former Belgian colony, became independent in July 1960. In the days that followed, confusion, fear and disorder gripped the country as a result of mutinies in the army, violence by Congolese troops against Europeans, the mass exodus of foreign technicians and the sending of metropolitan troops by Belgium to protect and evacuate the threatened Europeans.

The Congolese Government asked for United Nations military assistance to protect the national territory of the Congo against external aggression. United Nations troops supplied by neutral powers including Asian and African states arrived in the Congo in the early morning of July 14.

The aims of the United Nations operation, as set forth by the Security Council in a series of resolutions, were the following:

—To help the Congolese Government restore and maintain the national unity and territorial integrity of the Congo.

—To help the Government restore and maintain law and order throughout the country.

—To protect the country from civil war and to help the Government control and pacify tribal conflicts.

—To protect the country from outside interference in its internal affairs, particularly through the elimination of non-Congolese mercenaries.

—To help the Congolese Government develop and maintain essential public services, and to assist it through a wide and long-term program of training and technical assistance.

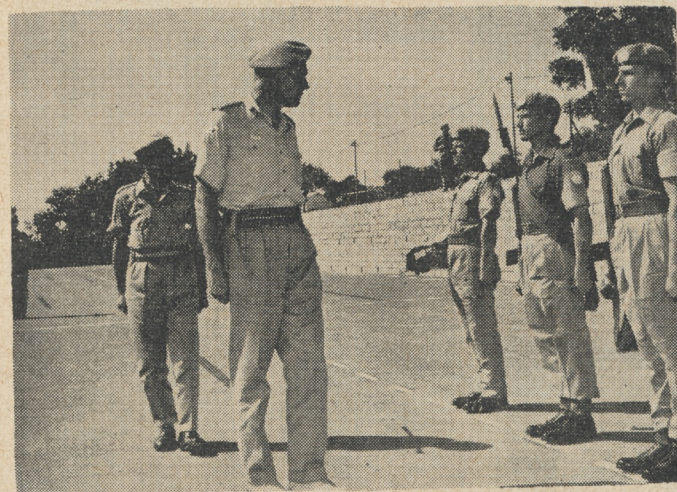
To meet this vast and complex task, the United Nations had to assemble an extraordinarily large team. At its peak strength, the United Nations Force in the Congo totaled more than 20,000 officers and men, and there were some 1,300 civilians.

By February 1963 the Secretary-General was able to report that the political inde-

pendence of the Congo had been maintained and that its territorial integrity had been restored. The secessionist activities of the Katangese provincial authorities, which had been the most serious threat to the territorial integrity of Congo, could be reasonably held to be at an end, although he added that, "given an absence of alertness or a too rapid withdrawal of the ONUC troops," it was conceivable that they might be revived.

On the question of the restoration of law and order, the Secretary-General said that it was safe to guess that United Nations armed troops would still be in the Congo a year from that time, because of the continuing need of the Congolese Government for United Nations military assistance in this field, in view of the danger of tribal clashes. The Force would, however, be scaled down progressively. On October 18, 1963, the General Assembly apportioned funds to maintain a reduced United Nations force up to June 1964.

The mandate relating to the prevention of civil war had been fulfilled to a major degree, said the Secretary-General, but "an alert and effective watch over the situation will be indispensable for



Brigadier C.J.R. Yeo, CBE, M.C. Chief of staff UNFICYP, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Dalsey, M.C., inspect a Guard of Honour provided by the Cheshire Regiment, part of the British Contingent.

some time." On the next point, he said that most if not all the remaining mercenaries had left Katanga, and that this mandate, too, could be considered as fulfilled. As the phase of active military involvement by the United Nations ended, emphasis passed to civilian assistance and reconstruction of the Congo.

From the beginning, those functions had been part of the United Nations operation, and a special "Congo Fund" had been set up, to which governments made voluntary contributions. For 1963, a civilian assistance program of \$19 million was planned, subject to the availability of funds — the largest single program of civil aid ever undertaken by the United Nations. In June 1963, the Congolese Government agreed to assume financial responsibility for a number of operational projects, thus ensuring the continuation of the program.

Under this plan and at the request of the Government, more than 1,000 international experts are assisting the Congo, working in every sector of the country's life. There are teachers, doctors, technicians, even judges, as well as advisers to the Government in every field from agriculture to social welfare. In addition, the United Nations is helping to ensure the future maintenance of essential services by training Congolese nationals to fill these vital posts.

HURLING - THE GAME

HURLING ("omanai-ocht" in Irish), the national game of Ireland, features in ancient Irish mythology and is known to have been played by the legendary figure Cu Chulainn of the Red Branch Knights.

The game is played by two opposing teams of 15 each - 1 goalkeeper, 6 backs, 2 centre field and 6 forwards. Each player carries a "Caman" - a Hurly stick - 36 inches long with a wide "bos" at the end. The ball, called a "Sliotar", is about the same size as a cricket ball; it is bound in leather and is said to be of much more ancient vintage!

Every Irish person knows that Hurling is the forerunner of all games played with sticks, bats or clubs! It is, with the possible exception of Ice Hockey, said to be the fastest game known.

The "Caman" — Hurly stick — is fashioned from the ash tree: hence the expression "the clash of the ash", as players vie with each other for possession of the ball.

However, spectators are not to be alarmed as skill, wrist-work and speed avoid what to the newcomer might appear to be a violent passionate encounter. Unlike Hockey the "Caman" may be raised and swung at any level and players may jump as high as possible together to strike the "Sliotar" in an endeavour to score a goal or effect a clearance.

The goal posts are similar in appearance to rugby posts. A goal is scored when the "Sliotar" passes under the bar. Over the bar counts as 1 point and 3 points make one goal.

One of the greatest events in Ireland is the Hurling finals at Croke Park which is attended by all national dignitaries of the land and even by exiles. This event is a national day and the crowd watching the finals numbers some 80,000.

CAPITAL WORDS

YOU don't have to be a traveller to recognise these six European capital cities from their beginnings or their ends:

Number 1, for instance, is MADRID.

1. — has a crazy start.
2. — has a fighting start.
3. — has a fatherly start.
4. — ends with shivers.
5. — ends with poultry.
6. — ends with repose.

After you've found these cities, see if you can think up some more like them.

Answers: 1. Madrid. 2. Warsaw. 3. Paris. 4. Prague. 5. Athens. 6. Bucharest.

NEWS IN FINNISH



Uudet miehet - vanhat sakit.

Vartiopaikoilla ovat uudet suomalaiset vartiomiehet. Hiekkäskäit, valonheittäjä ja ympäristön äänet ovat teille uusia elämyksiä. Nikosia katuineen ja katuvaloineen on ennenkokematon. Suomen syksy koleine tuulineen ja vihvovine sateineen on muisto vain.

Sotilaan elämä on irrallisen elämää. Koskaan ei voi olla varma huomisen tapahtumista. Esimäksä siitä miten sotilaina voimme jäädä lähes täydellisen epävarmuuden tilaan olemme kaikki saaneet pataljoonan vaihdon monivaiheisen tapahtumasarjan aikana.

Elämä Kyproksella tulee olemaan pääasiallisesti odottamista. Odotamme tapahtumia, joiden tulemistä emme toivo; päinvastoin yritämme juuri ehkäistä niiden tulemistä. Tämä on verkonpaikkaajan työtä. Seuraavat kuukaudet tulevat uusien elämyksien ohella tarjoamaan kuolettavan yksitoikkoista odottamista. Tähän on varauduttava. Pitkällisen odotuksen kestäminen vaatii monasti paljon enemmän luonnetta kuin suoriutuminen vaikeistakin toiminnallisista operaatioista. Tämä pitää paikkansa erityisesti suomalaisten kohdalla. Tästä puhuvat viime sotien kokemukset selvää kieltä.

Suomalaispataljoona on täytännyt tehtävänsä kansainvälisen rauhan turvaajana kiittävästi. YKSP I on jättänyt YKSP 2:lle velvoittavan esimerkin.

VALTTAMATON MATKA

Ripeätä toimintaa vaadittiin niiltä henkilöiltä, jotka järjestivät lokakuun 10 päivänä omalla kustannuksellaan kotiin lahteneiden 19 miehen matkan. Kun lokakuun 9 päivänä, torstaina, pataljoona sai tiedon, että kotiinkuljetukset alkavatkin vasta 16 päivänä, tunsimoni tullessa petetyksi. Palvelussitoumukset päättyvät jo 10 päivänä usean kohdalla. Sitoumuksen mukaan kuitenkin palvelussuhde lakkaa vasta kun pataljoona on kotiutettu Suomessa. Muutamille henkilöille olisi pal-

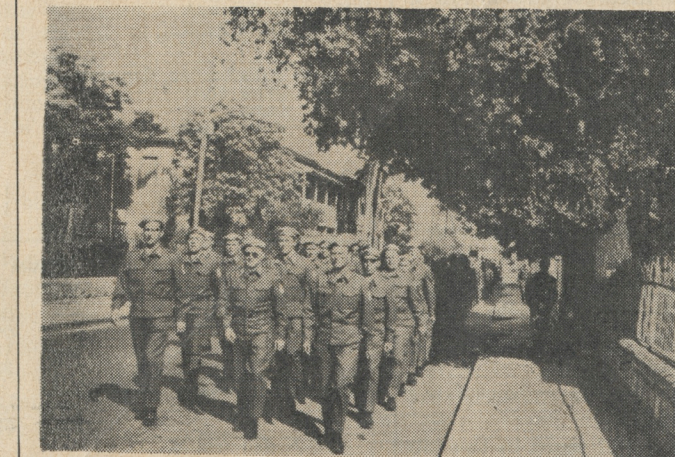
velusuhteen lakkaamisen siirtyminen näin myöhäiseen ajankohtaan tuottanut suuria vaikeuksia. Opiskelun jatkaminen tai työpaikan menettämisen uhka pakotti etsimään mahdollisuutta päästä kotimaahan.

Erään paikallisen matkatoimiston kanssa käytyjen nopeiden neuvottelujen tuloksena saatiin mahdollisuus lentää Itä-Berliiniin ja sen kautta edelleen Suomeen. Yhteys Itä-Berliini - Helsinki oli epäselvä. Puhelinsoitto Berliiniin: sama lentokone lentää poikkeuksellisesti Berliinistä suoraan Helsinkiin ja jättää suorittamatta kaksi välilaskua osuudella Nicosia - Berliini. Rahoitus järjestettiin yhteistoiminnassa kyseisen matkatoimiston kanssa siten, että miehet voivat suorittaa maksun kotimaassa. 19 miehelle oli saatu järjestetyksi tilaisuus päästä hoitamaan välttämättömät asianasa.

Edellytyksinä Suomeen pääsyle oli, että sitoumusajaksi oli kulu- nut umpeen ja että kotiutukselle oli olemassa pakottava peruste. Vain näillä edellytyksillä saattoi pataljoonan komentaja suorittaa kotiutuksen, joka ei normaalio- losuhteissa kuulu hänen toimivaltaansa.

SIVILIMERKKI

YKSP I:n sotilaiden keskuudessa on suoritettu siviilimerkkikilpailu. Tarkoituksena oli saada esiin paras idea YKSP:n siviilimerkkiä varten. Parhaana pal- kittiin kers Pasi Vasaran ja kers Osmo Jarkon suunnittelema merkki, jonka aiheena on YK-tunnus, jossa yläosassa on kirjaimet YKSP. Merkistä on tarkoitus tehdä sellainen, että kaikkien YK-pataljoonien sotilaat voivat kantaa sitä. Idea annetaan edelleen taiteilijan muokattavaksi.



The Finnish Contingent of UNFICYP, march to church in Nicosia.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE ADVISORY OPINIONS

(Part 2)

A PART from deciding disputes between states, the Court also gives advisory opinions to the General Assembly, the Security Council and such other United Nations bodies and intergovernmental agencies as have been given the right by the General Assembly to ask for such opinions. The following organs and related intergovernmental agencies of the United Nations family are authorized to ask for advisory opinions from the Court:

Organs: Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, Interim Committee of the General Assembly, Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments.

Intergovernmental agencies: International Atomic Energy Agency, International Labor Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization, Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

Unlike the Court's judgments, advisory opinions are not to settle disputes but to give information on specific legal questions. An opinion therefore is not legally binding on the organ or agency which asks for it.

THE JUDGES

THE Court has fifteen judges elected by the Security Council and the General Assembly, voting independently of each other. Candidates are nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which was established as a result of the First Hague Conference of 1899 and is still in existence; or, in the case of members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent

Court of Arbitration, by national groups appointed for the purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Court of Arbitration. To be elected, candidates must obtain a simple majority in both the General Assembly and the Security Council.

The judges are elected for nine years and may be re-elected.

The judges do not represent their countries but are elected as individuals on the basis of their knowledge of the law. They must be persons of high moral character who are qualified in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices or who are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

A judge may be of any nationality, but no two judges may be of the same nationality.

A judge sits even in a case where the government of his own country is involved. If there is no judge of the nationality of one of the countries which is a party to a case before the Court, that country has the right to choose a person to sit as a judge in that particular case.

In electing the judges, the General Assembly and the Security Council must satisfy themselves that, in the Court as a whole, the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world are represented.

All questions before the Court are decided by a majority of judges present, the quorum being nine. A judgment must state the reasons on which it is based, and must include the names of judges who have taken part in the decision. Any judge may give an opinion which disagrees with the majority or a separate opinion.

The Court elects its own President and Vice-President and appoints its Registrar and other officers.

The Court's budget forms part of the budget of the United Nations.

The seat of the Court is at The Hague in the Netherlands, but it may sit and discharge its duties elsewhere if it considers that advisable. It is permanently in session except during judicial vacations. It discharges its duties as a full court but may also sit as a chamber of three or more judges.

(From Page Three)

by the Board of Governors of the Bank but must still be confirmed by the 1965 Conference of FAO.

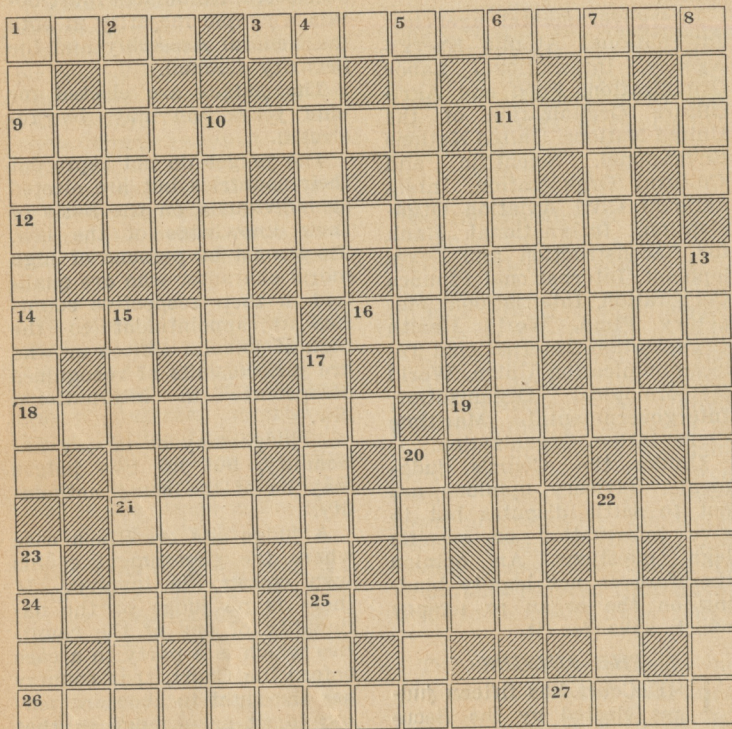
It also unanimously adopted a proposal of its own committee, made last July, that the activities under the Freedom-From-Hunger Campaign be continued until the end of the United Nations development decade in 1967.

The World Food Programme has received additional

pledges totalling nearly one million dollars in cash and commodities, from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Total pledges are now more than 92 million dollars in commodities, cash and services.

The World Food Programme of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization is sending 144,000 dollars worth of food to Uganda to meet emergency needs of refugees from the Sudan and Rwanda.

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Scatters the wallowing females (4)
- 3 This cutter is a cousin of 15 (5, 5)
- 9 To alter your curve, diet, causing loss of weight (9)
- 11 Finds fault with the charges (5)
- 12 A really fruity bit of Chekhov (6, 7)
- 14 Figure that is less sensitive (6)
- 16 Golden road standing firm in the past (8)
- 18 Why should V.I.P.s picnic on the floor? (8)
- 19 The optimist's gosling (6)
- 21 I get mixed about men in the allowance; orderly system is needed (13)
- 24 Started a bloomer (5)
- 25 In a chair next to queer Una, feeling disgust (9)
- 26 If gin stays somehow, it'll be as much as you want (10)
- 27 Bird that wasn't satisfied with building mere nests (4)

DOWN

- 1 The drink that ends with one over the eight is fatal (10)
- 2 It isn't my big end that worries die-hards (5)
- 4 Prayer in a dictator is one (6)
- 5 To do far more than brown? (8)
- 6 The medical profession is inclined to get me down (9, 4)
- 7 Out of circulation, in the drawing room? (9)
- 8 Adventurous spots (4)
- 10 Visiting political agents—a danger to the furniture stores? (13)
- 13 Got the thread, apparently, and agreed (8, 2)
- 15 I skim through the drink quite mechanically (5, 4)
- 17 Of yore many volunteers joined it (8)
- 20 Bed to go—successively (2, 4)
- 22 Put out of sight in the top of a terebinth-tree (5)
- 23 Overturn the favourite? Nonsense! (4)

ANSWERS TO CROSSWORD PUZZLE IN ISSUE No. 26:

ACROSS:

1. Tallyho
6. Lot
9. Value
10. Dine
11. Farad.
13. Item.
15. Merits
17. Alas.
18. Gate
20. Tenants
22. Eagles
24. Fast
25. At
26. Elastic
29. Ark
31. Lino
32. Let
33. Antena

DOWN:

2. A.A.F.
3. Llama
4. Lures
5. Year
6. Lit
7. One
8. Tempest
10. Distaff
12. Digestion
14. Farewell
16. Tan
19. Ena
20. Teat
21. Tsar
23. Giant
27. Lie
28. So
29. Ann
30. Keo.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION

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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 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.

HEAR about the judge who visited his dentist and made him swear to pull the tooth, the whole tooth and nothing but the tooth?

THEN there was the country girl who said she felt like a young old-but she looked more like an old '48.

"THE trouble is, Doctor, I can't remember anything from one moment to the next."

"I see. When did this start?"
"When did what start?"

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

MEDIUM WAVE

Voice of America 238 Metres	0630 — 0900 0915 — 0930 1800 — 1830 2300 — 0015	News and reports in English
British Broadcasting Corporation 211 Metres 428, 417 & 470 Metres	0500 — 0830, 1500 — 2315 0500 — 0545, 0745 — 1000	English
British Forces Broadcasting Service. 208 & 213 Metres	0530 — 2315	English