

THE

THE BLUE BERET (UNFICYP EDITION)

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No 1

MESSAGE FROM U. THANT

U. N. SECRETARY - GENERAL

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, U THANT, SENDS THIS MESSAGE TO THE UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS:—

"I am happy to be able to say a few words to the members of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus through the "Blue Beret" which makes its first appearance to-day.

SPECIAL TASK

"The officers and men of the Force have a very special task to perform. They are soldiers of humanity pledged, without national or other interests, solely to the prevention of bloodshed and violence and to the restoration of normality in Cyprus. They have no territories to win, no enemies to conquer. They serve the noblest purpose that an armed force could serve.

IMPARTIAL

"As I stated in my report to the Security Council the Force is an impartial, objective body which operates under the mandate given to it by the Security Council and within that mandate un-

der instructions issued by me to the Commander of the Force. It has no responsibility for political solutions and, indeed, will not try to influence them. This, as you know, is the responsibility, and a most heavy one it is, of the United Nations mediator in Cyprus, Ambassador SAKARI TUOMIOJA, who has my complete confidence. I have also the fullest confidence in General GYANI as well as the officers and men of UNFICYP. I have no doubt that, during your stay in Cyprus, you will all serve the United Nations with the discipline, restraint and compassion which the peoples of the world have come to expect from all those who work for the United Nations."

U
THANTUNITED
NATIONS
SECRETARY
GENERAL

UN PHOTO

BORN at Pantanaw, Burma, on 22nd January 1909, U THANT was educated at the National High School in Pantanaw and at University College, Rangoon. He served as advisor to U NU, then the Prime Minister of Burma, at the first Colombo Prime Minister's Conference at Colombo, at the Second held at Bogor, Indonesia, at the Asian-African Conference in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955, and at the Belgrade Conference of Non-Aligned Nations, in 1961.

UNITED NATIONS

From 1957 up to the time of his appointment in 1961 as Acting Secretary-General, U THANT was Burma's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador, and had been Chairman of the Burmese delegation at each session of the UN General Assembly since then.

AUTHOR

He is the author of several books, the more recent being a three volume History of Post-War Burma (1961).

APPOINTMENT

On 30 November 1962 the General Assembly unanimously appointed U THANT as Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term to extend to 1966.

UNITED NATIONS



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CYPRUSCOPE

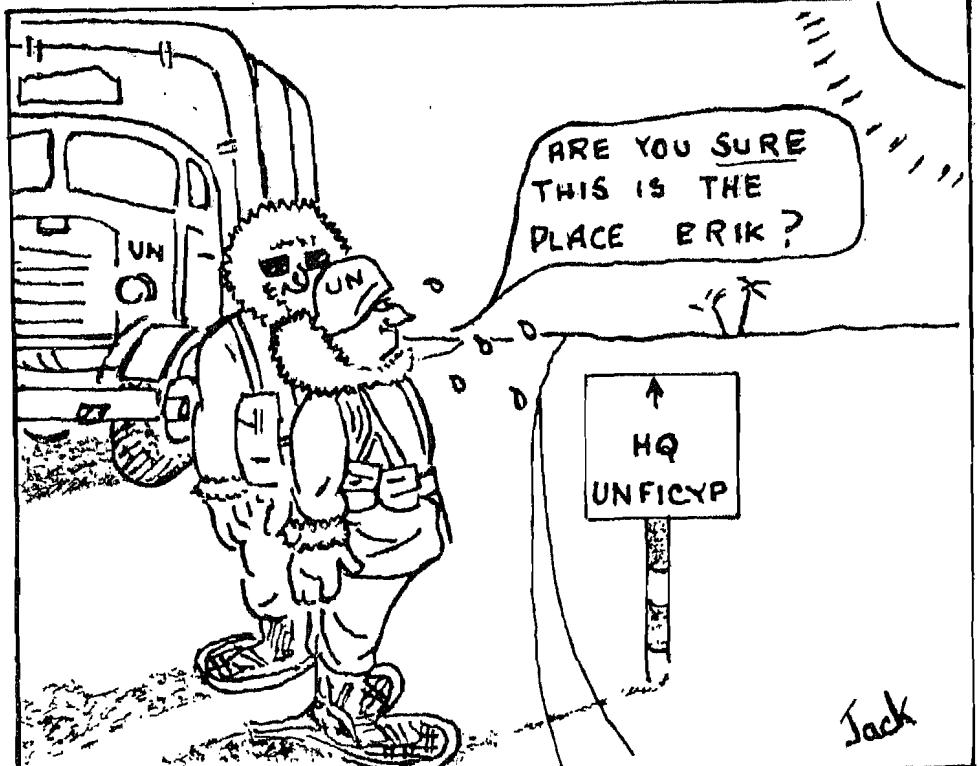
It has been said that the only way to understand the problems of this beautiful island, as well as the problems of the United Nations Force, is with the aid of an instrument called the "Cypruscope". The title of this corner is to be in honour of that instrument.

With these words of caution we address ourselves to the officers and men of the Force to present the first issue of "THE BLUE BERET" — which is a weekly of the Force, by the Force and for the Force.

We intend to be the best publication of any United Nations peace-keeping operation; but in order to achieve this we need the co-operation of all the officers and men of UNFICYP. Our intention is to publish information about the Contingents and their specific problems. We therefore appeal to all members of the Force to send us articles, news items, anecdotes and suggestions.

As regards our peace-keeping task we would suggest to our readers to acquaint themselves with the terms of the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964, published in this issue. If after that, and after your briefings and directives from your commanding officers, you still have doubts, consult your "Cypruscope."

ERIK



Cyprus Wines

Commandaria

This sweet dessert wine is named after the "Grand Commandery" of the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (Hospitaller). The "Grand Commandery" was the main feud of the Knights in Cyprus and it occupied a large part of the district of Limassol, its headquarters being at the Castle of KOLOSSI.

The wine is the oldest named wine in the world and has been

well known in Mediterranean Countries and Europe since the 12th Century, and is said to have been introduced by the Crusaders.

To-day the wine which is made from part dried grapes is stored in the vats of the village co-operative societies. The main villages which produce this wine are ZOOPIYI, KALOKHORIO and AYIOS CONSTANTINOS. They are all near Agros which is in the Troodos Range.

When King Richard I of

TERMS OF REFERENCE

On 13 April 1964 the United Nations Secretary-General issued an aide-memoire on the function and operation of UNFICYP. In this document it is stated that:-

Executive control of all units of UNFICYP is exercised by the Commander of the Force and the Secretary-General is responsible for its direction.

The personnel of the Force must refrain from expressing publicly any opinion on political problems in Cyprus and must act with restraint and impartiality towards members of both communities.

It is permissible to use armed force only in defence of UN Personnel, Posts, Premises and Vehicles that come under armed attack, and then only when all peaceful means of stopping the attacks have failed. The decision in such circumstances shall be that of the commander on the spot.

Advance warning will be given whenever possible and the principle of minimum force shall be applied at all times.

UN NEWS

The Commander on the spot will approach the local leaders of both communities and will try to persuade them to accept a cease fire. If this fails it may be necessary to set up U.N. posts between the two factions.

All activities of UNFICYP must be within the framework of the terms of reference outlined in paragraph 5 of the Resolution accepted by the Security Council on 4 March 1964.

AUSTRIAN POLICE

Austria has supplied 9 officers and 22 other ranks from the Austrian Police Force. They arrived in Nicosia on Tuesday the 14th April.

They form part of the United Nations Force in Cyprus and they are here for liaison between the UN Force and the Cypriot Police. At present they are staying in Nicosia.

England married Berengaria at Limassol in 1192 he celebrated the marriage with Commandaria. In England it became the favourite wine of the Plantagenet Kings and in 1362 it was drunk at a great banquet called the "Feast of the Five Kings".

Selim II, Sultan of Turkey was so taken by the taste of this wine that, it is said, he ordered the capture of Cyprus saying "within this island there is a treasure which only the King of Kings is worthy of possessing".

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ENDING COLONIALISM

Consideration began this week on dependent territories in Asia, the Pacific and the Americas. Among these are Papua, New Guinea, Cook Island, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Brunei, Hong Kong, Mauritius, and the Seychelles.

IRISH TROOPS

The main body of the 40th Irish Bn., consisting of 546 men, began arriving yesterday. They will be joining their Advance Party in the United Nations camp near Salamis.

APARTHEID

Mrs. Barbara Castle and Canon John Collins petitioned against Apartheid at UN special committee.

ASIAN ROAD

A joint Japanese-Australian team will set out from the Turkey-Iran border this week to make television and radio documentary on a 5,000 mile section of the Asian Highway, which aims at opening Asia to motor traffic from Turkey to Saigon and Singapore.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS 1102nd MEETING ON 4 MARCH 1964

The Security Council

Noting that the present situation with regard to Cyprus is likely to threaten international peace and security and may further deteriorate unless additional measures are promptly taken to maintain peace and to seek out a durable solution,

Considering the positions taken by the parties in relation to the Treaties signed at Nicosia on 16 August 1960,

Having in mind the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and its articles 2, paragraph 4, which reads:

"All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations",

1. *Calls upon* all member states, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from any action or threat of action likely to worsen the situation in the Sovereign Republic of Cyprus or to endanger international peace;

2. *Asks* the Government of Cyprus, which has the responsibility for the maintenance and restoration of law and order, to take all additional measures necessary to stop violence and bloodshed in Cyprus;

3. *Calls upon* the communities in Cyprus and their leaders to act with the utmost restraint;

4. *Recommends* the creation, with the consent of the Government of Cyprus, of a United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus. The composition and size of the force shall be established by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom. The Commander of the force shall be appointed by the Secretary-General and report to him. The Secretary-General, who shall keep the Governments providing the force fully informed, shall report periodically to the Security Council on its operation;

5. *Recommends* that the function of the force should be, in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fight-

ing and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions;

6. *Recommends* that the stationing of the force shall be for a period of three months, all costs pertaining to it being met, in a manner to be agreed upon by them, by the Governments providing the contingents and by the Government of Cyprus. The Secretary-General may also accept voluntary contributions for that purpose;

7. *Recommends further* that the Secretary-General designate, in agreement with the Government of Cyprus and the Governments of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, a mediator, who shall use his best endeavours with the representatives of the communities and also with the aforesaid four Governments, for the purpose of promoting a peaceful solution and an agreed settlement of the problem confronting Cyprus, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, having in mind the well-being of the people of Cyprus as a whole and the preservation of international peace and security. The mediator shall report periodically to the Secretary-General on his efforts;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, from funds of the United Nations, as appropriate, for the remuneration and expenses of the mediator and his staff.



UN. HQ.

UN. PHOTO.

The United Nations

The United Nations is an organisation of nations who have voluntarily joined together to work for world peace and security.

It was formed on 26 June 1945 and the Charter was signed at San Francisco by 50 nations. To-day there are 113 members.

Its main Headquarters are in New York city and branch offices are located throughout the world. Also various Council and Committee meetings are held elsewhere in the world and some specialised agencies connected with the United Nations have their Headquarters in many of the world's capital cities.

United Nations Information Centres and Offices are located in many countries.

VAN DOOS?

This is a familiar name for the French Canadian Royal Twenty-Second Regiment. How did it come about? The name for the Regiment in French is "Régiment de Vingt-Deuxième Régiment." The "Vingt Deuxième" was mis-pronounced by the British and it became "Van Doos"

Dr. BUNCHE VISITS CYPRUS

DR RALPH BUNCHE, the United Nations Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, flew to Cyprus on the 8th April for a four day visit.

This visit was part of a routine trip on behalf of the United Nations Secretary-General, U THANT, to see the UN Peace Operations in Cyprus, Gaza and Kashmir. He had talks with the Commander of UNFICYP, Lt General Gyani, about various problems of the Force and reviewed the first two weeks of operations.

Talks were also held with the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, the Vice-President, Dr. Kuchuk, and Mr Sakari Tuomioja who is the United Nations Mediator in Cyprus.

During his stay here Dr Bunche, accompanied by Ge-

neral Gyani and his Deputy Commander, Maj General Carver, visited various contingents of the United Nations Force in Cyprus and saw positions where incidents had occurred. Among those he saw were Paphos and Ktima where soldiers of the British Contingent were serving, the Nicosia positions and the Kyrenia hills where members of the Canadian Contingent had recently taken over from British Troops.

Dr Bunche said he had gained much useful information on the problems in Cyprus and that these were hard to visualise at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. He left Nicosia by air on the 12th April for Gaza and then Kashmir. He will later return to New York to discuss with the Secretary-General the results of his trip.

CIVILIAN STAFF IN UNFICYP

THE SPIRIT of the United Nations is well reflected in the civilian staff of the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

There are presently some 43 civilians from 25 countries of the world who are participating in the tasks of the United Nations Force in Cyprus. They are members of the United Nations Secretariat who have come from New York, Geneva and other places. They represent nearly 25% of the countries in the United Nations.

Countries Represented

There are 5 members who come from Sweden and there are 4 from Ireland.

Denmark, Norway and the United States of America have 3 members each on the staff.

There are 2 members from each of the following countries:- Australia, Canada,

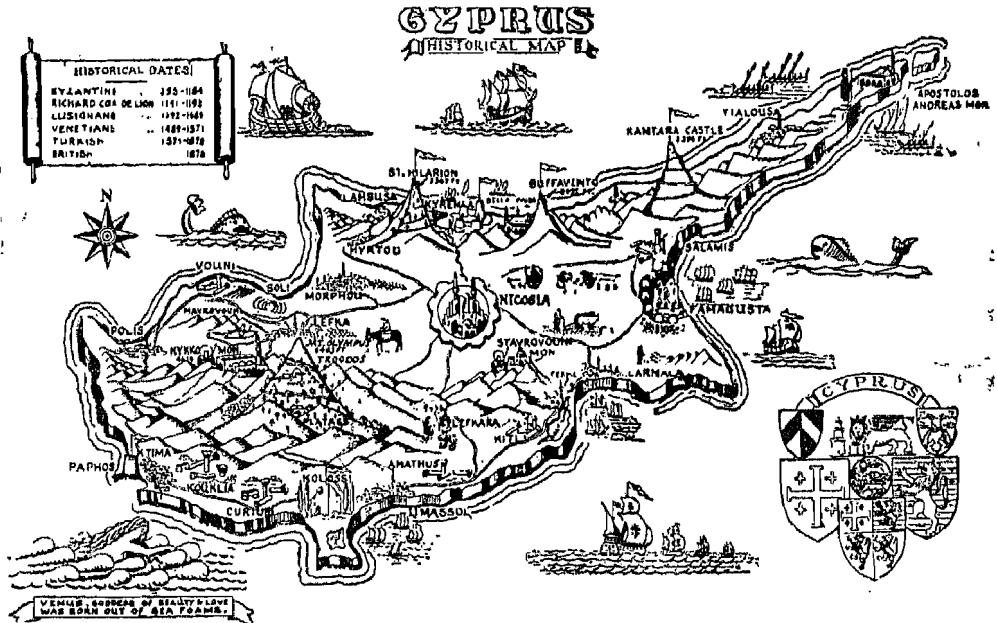
Mexico, the Netherlands and the Philippines.

The remaining number are made up by one each from Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Ceylon, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, India, New Zealand, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom.

Staff Function

The staff works at HQ UNFICYP and is divided between Wolseley Barracks in Nicosia and No 2 site on the edge of Nicosia airfield and its function is to assist the Commander of the Force in the organisation and administration of UNFICYP matters.

The staff consists of Political Advisers, Information, Administrative and Finance Officers. To assist the officers of these departments there are Secretaries, Clerks, Radio Operators, Drivers and Security Guards.



POSITION

The island of Cyprus is the third largest in the Mediterranean and has an area of 3,752 square miles.

From Turkey, which is the nearest country, it is only 40 miles away. It is 60 miles west of Syria and 240 miles north of Egypt. Rhodes, which is the nearest Greek territory, is just over 200 miles away.

LAND

Along the North Coast runs the Kyrenia Mountain range rising to 3,000 feet. The Troodos range in the West has the highest point in Cyprus, Mt Olympus (6,400 feet). Between these two ranges lies the broad, fertile Mesaoria plain. The coastline is generally indented and rocky with long sandy beaches and a few extensive coastal plains.

CLIMATE

The climate is varied with hot dry summers and mild moist winters. Rainfall is slight and in some years draught is a serious problem. In winter the higher mountains are covered with snow for several weeks and many people go skiing. The average temperature in winter is 50° F and in summer 92° F.

POPULATION

In the 1960 census the total population was 577,615. The break down was:-

Greek	442,521
Turkish	104,350
Armenian	3,628
Maronite	2,708
Others	24,408

The Greek Cypriot community together with the Armenians and Maronites represent 78% of the total population and the Turkish Cypriot community 18%.

DENMARK ASKED FOR TROOPS

U THANT has asked Denmark to send troops to the United Nations Force in Cyprus. This would release more British troops. The target figure for the Force however, remains at about 7,000.

TOWNS

Nicosia is the Capital. The chief ports are Limassol, Famagusta and Larnaca. Other important towns are Paphos and Kyrenia. The island is divided into 6 administrative districts all named from the 6 main towns.

LANGUAGE

The official languages are Greek and Turkish. Many Turkish Cypriots also speak Greek. English is also widely used and a fair number of towns-people speak French too.

RELIGION

The Greek Cypriots are Chri-

stians belonging to an independent Greek Orthodox branch, which is said to have been founded by St. Barnabas who was a Cypriot. It has its own spiritual head who at present is His Beatitude Archbishop Makarios III.

The Turkish Cypriot community are members of the Hanafi sect of Sunni Moslems. The head in Cyprus is the Mufti Dana.

There are also other minority Christian groups including the Armenians who belong to the Armenian Orthodox Church, and the Maronites whose spiritual head is the Bishop of Lebanon.

CANADIAN BRIGADE HQ.

Brigadier Alfred James Tedlie, DSO, CD, accompanied by 20 officers arrived in Nicosia on Friday 17th April. The Canadian Brigadier is here at the request of the United Nations to assess requirements for a Brigade Headquarters Staff to form a Zone Headquarters.

It is expected that a further 130 troops will follow later to form the Headquarters, a partial Signals' Squadron and an Administration Company.

BRITISH ARMY SOCCER CUP — 13 APRIL 64

16 PARA RAOC/REME Win Replayed Final

First Success of Minor Unit in Competition

With just fourteen Soccer players available in a total strength of less than 100 officers and men, 16 Para RAOC/REME became the first minor unit ever to win the Army Soccer Cup in the 76 years' history of the competition when they defeated the 13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own) (BAOR) by two goals to one in a replayed Final at Aldershot Military Stadium after 210 minutes of dour struggling.

The minor unit's triumph was the culmination of three weeks' intensive football in which they played off six cup-ties while their fellow soldiers in the unit worked overtime in Cyprus to keep their team in the United Kingdom.

The 16 Para RAOC/REME did not lead in the marathon Final until after three hours play — and then the winner came from centre-forward Craftsmen Fred Shears. In the original match, the Hussars twice took the lead through Trooper Mike Foy and Trooper Ken Buckingham, and twice the Para equalised — through Craftsman John McRobie and Shears. Then in the replay the Hussars again went in front through Buckingham, and once more the indomitable Paras levelled, this time through Sergeant Jack Wigley. Finally with half an hour to go, came the Shear's goal which settled everything.

Skipper Corporal Ray Wilson proudly accepted the trophy from Lieutenant-General Sir Roderick Macleod, and the Paras' own band played them off the field in triumph. If it had been another drawn game there would not have been a second replay, for it had been arranged that the rivals should each hold the trophy for six months.

BANEWS

FOR YOUR LISTENING | RADIO BROADCASTS ALL TIMES LOCAL

Short Wave

Station	Frequencies	Times
BBC	19 metres band	0700—1000 1130—2330
	25 metres band	0500—1000 1800—2330
	31 metres band	0500—1000 2000—2330
	41 metres band	0500—0630 0745—1000
	49 metres band	0500—1000
Swedish Broadcasting Service	25.63 m/11705 kc/s	1845—2015

Medium Wave

BBC	428 metres	0500—0545 0745—1000 1115—1145
	417/470 metres	0500—1145 0745—1000
BFBS	208 m/1439 kc/s	0600—2315
	213 m/1403 kc/s	Saturdays 2359

CBS

(CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE)	495 m/606 kc/s	United Nations half-hour 2030—2100 daily
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VHF

BFBS	92.1 mc/s	Same times as BFBS on
	99.6 mc/s	Medium Wave.

SHAKESPEARE on Radio

1964 marks the Shakespeare Quatercentenary. This will be celebrated in many ways. On radio the BBC will be broadcasting nearly all the plays and verse over a period of 26 weeks. Programmes will include many famous actors and actresses of to-day and these begin in the week commencing 25th April. It is also noteworthy that the Cyprus Government are issuing special stamps to commemorate this occasion.