

THE BLUE BERET



Tuesday 11th August 1964

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No. 17

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE CYPRUS CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

The following statement by the Secretary-General U Thant, was circulated to members of the Security Council and released to the press on the evening of 10 August 1964 in New York:

"The President of the Security Council on 9 August, pursuant to the wishes of the Council, directed urgent appeals to the Governments of Cyprus and Turkey to end their hostile activities by a cease-fire. It is gratifying and encouraging that both Governments have responded positively and without conditions. On the morning of 10 August the President of Cyprus informed the President of the Security Council by cable that 'We shall respect the call of the Security Council for a cease-fire', and addressed a similar cable to me. In a letter to the President of the Security Council received on the afternoon of the same day the Prime Minister of Turkey stated that the Government of Turkey 'has decided to stop immediately the action of the Turkish aircraft over the Mansoura-Kokkina region'.

"These decisions of the two Governments now afford an opportunity for definitely ending the fighting and relaxing tension in Cyprus, and it will be my purpose to take fullest possible advantage of this opportunity by exerting every effort toward constructive peace-keeping arrangements in all areas of the island. In consequence, I have instructed the Commander of the Force to cooperate fully with all parties in making the cease-fire thoroughly effective and to take every initiative and to lend all assistance towards this end. I strongly appeal to the Governments of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey and to the Turkish community of Cyprus to extend full cooperation and support to General Thimayya and to the United Nations Force in Cyprus which he commands, in their peace-keeping efforts.

IRISH TROOPS TAKE OVER LARNACA DISTRICT

The main body of the 3rd Irish Infantry Group arrived in Cyprus on the 4, 5 and 6th August. The Officer Commanding is Lt-Col Thomas McDonald.

On Saturday 8 August the 3rd Inf Gp took over the Larnaca District from 1st Battalion the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and became operational in the area from that date.

Later in the day the Life Guards handed over their duties to the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at Polemidhia Camp in the Limassol District.

The total number of Irish Troops at present in Cyprus is 1,050.

"I have also asked Mr. Galo Plaza, my Special Representative in Cyprus, to return there promptly and it is expected that he will do so by the end of the week.

"The appeal of the President of the Security Council for a cessation of fighting was reaffirmed by a resolution of the Security Council, which also calls for an immediate cease-fire. That cease-fire is now in effect. This is a development that must be warmly welcomed. We must now look forward rather than backward and we must hope and strive for a durable restoration of peace and normally in Cyprus and the ultimate solution of its critical problems.

"In the light of the present situation, I do not believe that any useful purpose would be served by submitting the report on the incidents of fighting which have taken place in Cyprus since August 5th that was suggested by the President of the Security Council at its 1142nd meeting on 8 August. I have consulted the President of the Council about this and have his concurrence in my decision not to submit such a report at this time."

Swedes Evacuate Women and Children Under Fire

During the fighting in the Tylliria area of North West Cyprus soldiers of the Swedish Contingent of UNFICYP evacuated women and children from villages under fire.

UN ASSURED FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

In a letter to the Secretary-General, President Makarios of Cyprus said last week that, irrespective of the legal views he had expressed in an earlier communication, he wished to give assurances that the United Nations Force in Cyprus would enjoy full freedom of movement throughout the territory of the Republic. The only exception, he said, would be certain localities connected with the defence of the state, access to which may be arranged after consultation between the Government and the U.N. Commander, General Thimayya.

In the communication of July 28th, Archbishop Makarios had set forth his interpretation of term "freedom of movement" as it applied to the U.N. Force. That letter was in reply to an appeal by U Thant, who had asked that curbs on the freedom of movement guaranteed to the U.N. Force be removed.

Evacuation of women and children from the village of Kokkina began at about 1415 hrs Saturday 8th August aboard UNFICYP armoured cars belonging to the Swedish Contingent. While carrying out this task the Swedish soldiers came under fire after a request for a cease-fire had been refused. Prior to this Swedish soldiers had also come under fire whilst being evacuated, by helicopter, from their post on a ridge between Pakhy Ammos and Kokkina.

During Saturday evening women and children were evacuated from the villages of Mansoura, Ayios Theodoros, Alefga and Selain T'Api and were accommodated in the Swedish Camp at Kato Pyrgos.

The following day two groups of about forty each of refugees from the troubled area were moved from the Kato Pyrgos Camp to Lefka by members of the Swedish Contingent.

RESOLUTION FOR A CYPRUS CEASE-FIRE

Following is the text of the resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 9 August 1964, by a vote of nine in favour, none against and two abstentions (USSR and Czechoslovakia):

"The Security Council,

"Concerned at the serious deterioration of the situation in Cyprus;

Reaffirming the resolutions of the Security Council on this issue dated 4 March, 13 March and 20 June 1964;

Anticipating the submission of the Secretary-General's report on the situation,

1. Reaffirms the appeal of the President of the Council just addressed to the Governments of Turkey and Cyprus,

as follows: "The Security Council has authorized me to make an urgent appeal to the Government of Turkey to cease instantly the bombardment and the use of military force of any kind against Cyprus, and to the Government of Cyprus to order the armed forces under its control to cease firing immediately."

2. Calls for an immediate cease-fire by all concerned;

3. Calls upon all concerned to co-operate fully with the United Nations Commander in the restoration of peace and security; and

4. Calls on all States to refrain from any action that might exacerbate the situation or contribute to the broadening of hostilities."



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

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NEWS IN FINNISH



Lomat ovat juuri alkamassa ja ensimmäiset Beirutin matkalaiset ovat jo tätä luettaessa matkansa tehneet. Paljon on myös ollut tiedusteluja lomista Suomeen mutta toistaiseksi järjestelyt niiden suhteen ovat kesken. Eikö toisaalta asia ole niin, että kun nyt ollaan näitä Lähi-idän maita lähellä, niin kannattaa käyttää tilaisuutta hyväkseen ja käydä niitä katsomassa.

Alkukarsinnat pataljoonan yleisurheilumestaruuskilpailuja varten on pidetty ja viikon päästä ovat varsinaiset mestaruuskilpailut. Saa sitten nähdä saavutetaanko näissä ilmanaloissa suomalaisin voimin oikeita tuloksia. Toivottavasti.

Viime tiistaina pidettiin viestiintikilpailut Ledran uima-altaalla.

CYPRUSCOPE

The following article appeared in the "Secretariat News" the house-organ of the United Nations Secretariat and comes from a member of the 40th Irish Battalion of UNFICYP.

CYPRUS

A tiny dot set down in waters blue -

Infinitesimal, a grain of sand,
When put beside the Congo's jungly land -
A regal gem in early morning dew,
Enhanced, it seems, by sunlight's golden hue.

But come on down, Utopia must be scanned
By microscopic eyes to see how grand
It looks to cynical man's point of view.

A paradisaic island, it may seem,

Yet conflict has brought armies to its aid;
And this in turn has burst the bubble-dream,
Exposing bare the fact that Man has made
No place upon this earth which he can deem
To be completely free, untroubled, staid.

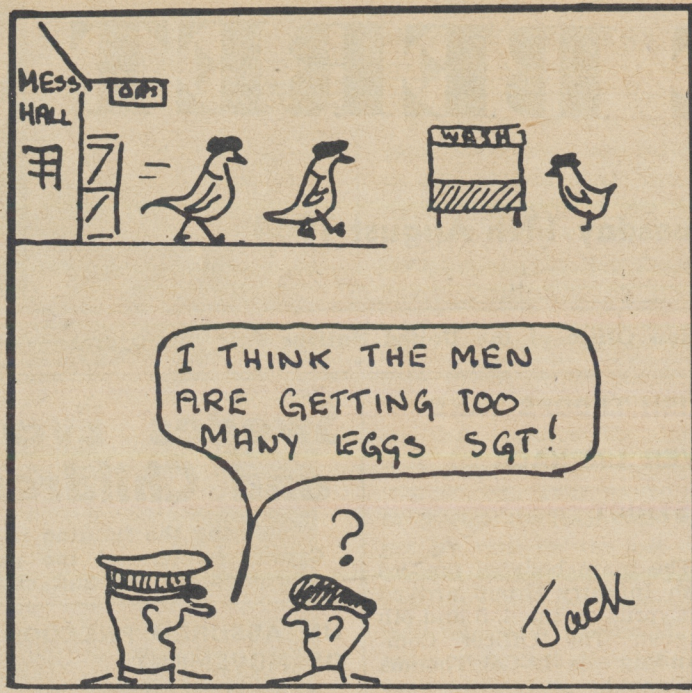
J. T.

40th Irish Battalion in Cyprus

Reproduced in full from the "Secretariat News" Edition 13 of 31 July 1964.

THAT'S LIFE

by JACK



Vastustajiksi olimme haastaneet Nicosia Zonen ja tanskalaispataljoonan esikunnan upseerit. Tanskalaiset luopuivat jo kättelyssä ja ilmoittivat, etteivät läheta joukkuetta. Kanadalaiset tulivat edes yrittämään ja siihen se sitten jäikin. Suomalaiset voittivat viestin 11 sekunnilla. 5 x 25 metrin viestiin osallistuivat suomalaisjoukkueina evl, Kaira, kapt. Mälkiä, ltn Punnonen, ltn Salonen ja kapt. Mustonen.

Tilanne Kyproksella on viime viikon kuluessa muodostunut aremmaksi. Mandres Hamidin pohjoispuoleisia alueita lukuunottamatta volanteen kuitenkin sanoo pysyneen rauhallisena suomalaispataljoonan alueella. Siitä huolimatta on meidän terästettävä henkilökohtaista valppauttamme ja oltava valmiina toimimaan annettujen ohjeiden mukaisesti. Rauhallisella ja asiallisella käytöksellä ja suhtautumisella saavutetaan parhaimmat tulokset rauhanturvaamis-työssä.

NEWS IN DANISH

Justitsminister Hans Hækkerup har under gennemrejse gjort et tredagesophold på Cypern. Justitsministeren ankom hertil fredag aften sammen med sin ministersekretær og har benyttet dagene til at sætte sig ind i forholdene. På sin vis kan man vel sige, at for den der udefra indtræder og løbet af kort tid vil have et indtryk af, hvordan forholdene og arbejdsvilkårene for DANCON kan være, kunne tidspunktet næsten ikke være bedre valgt.

I det omfang, hvor situationen har tilladt det, har ministeren været ude omkring på øen, ligesom der naturligvis blev tid til en ret omhyggelig gennemgang af den grønne linie.

Lørvigt var situationen søndag eftermiddag og først på aftenen så livlig, at det var muligt også fra selve Ledra Palace at både se og høre om de vaskeligheder, som UNFICYP står overfor.

Som det er omtalt andet steds i the Blue Beret fik justitsminister Hækkerup endda lejlighed til at overvære en vielse, som fandt sted kl. 1800 søndag aften oppe på ambassadør Steensen-Leths kontor på Ledra.

Brudefolkene var oversergent Lars Finn Kristensen fra E-kompagniet og hans danske forlovede frk. Grethe Laursen fra Foulum. For dem, der overværede det, bliver det sikkert det mærkeligste bryllup de kommer til at opleve. Vielsen fandt sted midt under søndagens værste skydning, der bl. a. hørtes lige i umiddelbar nærhed af Ledra. Brudgommens faste "ja" blev øjeblikkeligt efterfulgt af et maskingeværs heftige rat, rat, rat. Frk. Laursens forskriftsmæssigt stil-færdige bekræftelse tonede ud i værelset under en diskret pause i skyderiet.

Efter vielsen var der champagne til alle, og ambassadricen have en lille foræring til bruden - et smukt rødt tørklæde.

Til stede var foruden justitsministeren, oberstløjtnant Boysen og major Meldgaard, chef for E-kompagniet, samt feltpræsten.

SNIPPETS

From a phrase-book

At a bookseller
"I would have a very complete dictionary."
"I can recommend you this dictionary, which may satisfy you wholly."
"You will find in it also a choice of the most remarkable foreign words".

"But do you impress a metaphysical work?"
"But, sir, who is interested to-day of philosophy?"
"This was in old times, now only the Romans are read".
"Then, you are impressing exclusively Romans".
"Very, surely, because the impression of Romans is constituting presently a very good business".

HISTORY OF CYPRUS — PT 4

IRON AGE

Iron weapons and implements suddenly came in to common use in Cyprus at the beginning of the first millennium BC. This followed upon the invasions from the north, by people armed with superior weapons of iron, which put an end to Achaean supremacy in Greece and to the Late Bronze Age civilization generally.

Politically Cyprus soon entered on a period where power politics predominated, and she found herself a victim of the struggles between various great powers in the Middle East. This developed into a period of internal unrest in the sixth to fourth centuries B.C., in which armed revolts occurred, with Athenian aid, to shake off Persian rule.

The early part of the Iron Age was a period of great internal development as the Cypriot, Mycenaean and Syro-Anatolian cultural elements were gradually fused.

Though, following the consolidation of Dorian supremacy in Greece, Cyprus lost its main source of inspiration from the west and art styles tended to become dull, there was still a rich production of ceramics and other crafts. For the first time pottery was wheel-made.

An important event in the eighth century B.C., which was to have a considerable bearing on the coming political struggles, was the expansion of Phoenician colonization. This, however, was for the time being still confined to certain coastal areas such as Kitium (Larnaca).

From about the middle of the eighth century B.C. till the Assyrian conquest Cyprus enjoyed a short period as a sea power of some importance, no doubt exploiting its own timber resources for the building of its ships.

UNITED NATIONS NEWS

SECRETARY — GENERAL'S PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is a summary of a statement by the Secretary-General to the press on his return from Moscow on 31 July.

Leaders of all countries visited have one objective in common — to see the United Nations strengthened. There is no division of opinion on the objectives, but there is very wide divergency of views on the means of achieving these objectives.

Member states should concentrate on the basic problem — to come to some sort of agreement, at least a consensus, on the functions of the Assembly as opposed to the Security Council regarding certain activities, functions which are not explicitly defined in the charter.

On the critical financial situation, member states, particularly France and the Soviet Union, do not appear to be prepared to change their policies at this time.

Asked about his talks in Paris and Moscow, particularly on questions of U.N. finances, U Thant said he had presented the case of world organization's critical financial situation. He added that he did not get the impression that France and Soviet Union were prepared to change their policies for the moment at least. These Governments have declined to help pay for certain U.N. peacekeeping operations such as that conducted in the Congo, adducing various legal and political objections to these undertakings.

Asked what would happen to the United Nations if defaulting members would not pay up, U Thant said this was up to the U.N. members to discuss and decide, and he urged that they focus their attention on problems even before the next session of Assembly.

August 5th marked the first anniversary of the signing by the Governments of Britain, Soviet Union and the United States of the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer-space and under water. In a statement issued on the occasion, U Thant expressed hope that the same spirit of accommodation and understanding that characterized conclusion of this treaty would make further efforts toward strengthening peace, including speedy agreement on general disarmament in accordance with U.N. objectives.



VISIT TO US PRESIDENT

The Secretary General, U Thant, who returned to New York from his visits abroad on 31 July, conferred in Washington with the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, and members of its government on 6 August.

Welcoming the Secretary-General, President Johnson said his government's actions were intended to prevent war and were consistent with United Nations goals. The aim of his government was to prevent war and to prevent others from provoking war. It would always act when necessary in self-defence. The United States supported all men who cherished their independence and stood up for their freedom and opposed those who would abridge the independence of other men or other nations.

The United States wanted a stronger and solvent United Nations which was better able to help keep the peace wherever, whenever and by whomsoever the peace was threatened.

The President described the Secretary-General as the faithful servant of the entire world, whose wise and willing search for reason during seasons of unreason and had served everyone well.

Replying, U Thant said his visit to Washington was fitting and timely, since he had just returned from an extended journey more than half way around the world. He was convinced, he said, that the president shared with him, as well as with the leaders of other member states with whom he had talked recently, a mutual desire to see the United Nations develop into an ever more viable instrument of peace and human advancement in freedom, in right and in material well-being.

In his talks with members of the United States Government, he would touch on some important aspects of the overriding issues of these times. These discussions, he said, would contribute to the further strengthening of the United Nations.

The Secretary-General and the President then conferred for more than one hour. Following talks at the state department, U Thant said he did not believe the Security Council could be usefully employed in a settlement of the south-east Asia crisis at this time. The Council was limited by the nature of the conflict and by the fact that North Vietnam was not a member of the United Nations. He added that he personally favoured the convening of another 14-nation Geneva conference on south-east Asia. The Secretary General returned to New York on 7 August.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The thirty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council meeting in Geneva, took these actions this week:

Referred to the General Assembly a draft convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

Requested the Assembly to take further action this year on the draft declaration and convention on the elimination of religious intolerance.

Designated 1968 as the international year for human rights.

Requested the economic commission for Europe to examine further the problem of re-insurance in relation to trade, taking into account the recommendation of United Nations conference on trade and development. The Council's co-ordination committee has adopted a resolution under which the special fund and the expanded programme of technical assistance will be combined in a programme to be known as the United Nations Development Programme.

DONATIONS TO PEACE FORCE IN CYPRUS

Venezuela has advised the Secretary-General that it will contribute 1,000 dollars towards the cost of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for the second three months ending on 27 September 1964.

U.S. FUNDS FOR AFRICAN STUDENTS

The United States has contributed 50,000 dollars to the Economic Commission for Africa to help finance a summer course, from 3 to 31 August 1964, at the African institute for economic development in Dakar. The course is being attended by 60 selected third-year economics students from African Universities.

PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA

The Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, visited United Nations Headquarters on 3 August 1964.

MACHINGUNFIRE INSTEAD OF WEDDING BELLS.

On Sunday afternoon at six o'clock a wedding took place at the Danish ambassador's office in the Ledra Palace Hotel.

The groom, a Sergeant of E-coy, had come in from hot Louroujina the previous day to meet his bride, a lovely girl, who arrived from Denmark last Friday. The couple had decided on marriage just before Sergeant Lars Finn Kristensen suddenly had to leave for his Cyprus-mission. As they did not want to postpone their marriage and seeing the opportunity of having the honeymoon in Beirut they decided to get married in Cyprus.

The Danish ambassador Steensen-Leth handled the situation with great ability and courtesy as if he had done it a thousand times.

The Danish minister of justice, who occasionally is here, the contingent commander, Colonel Boysen, a few Danish officers, and the Danish Field priest attended the ceremony, which took place during the Sunday's most lively shooting just around the Ledra Palace. The ambassador made a short speech saying that this occasion reminds us that amidst the fighting and cruelties taking place in this island life will ever go on and claim its rights.

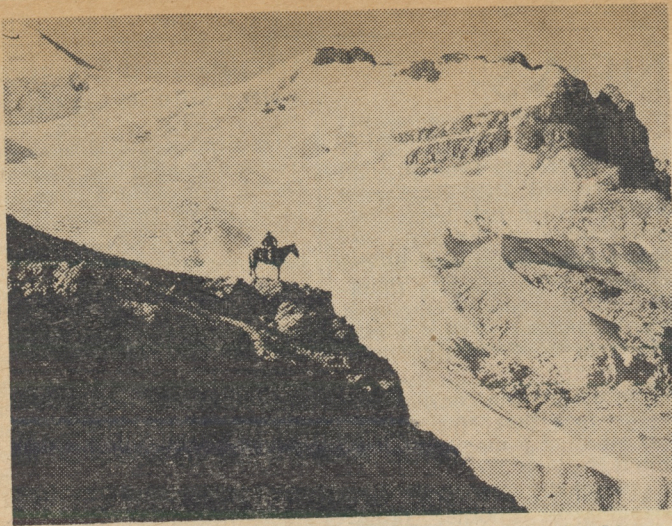
According to the Danish ritual the ambassador asked first the groom if he wanted to marry the woman at his side, and in the very moment sergeant Kristensen answered a clear "yes" a machinegun started its angry rat-tat-tat outside the hotel. The ceremony went on undisturbed by this noisy evidence of the background to our presence here in Cyprus, and in an interruption of the firing the silence gave way for the bride's decently low confirmation - a trembling "Yes".

The wedding was celebrated in champagne and Mrs. Steensen-Leth presented the bride with a lovely red scarf. At least the groom expressed the gratitude of his wife and himself to the ambassador, the colonel and the priest who all had their part in making the wedding possible in this time and place.

A few minutes later they hurried for the airport to catch the plane to Beirut.

SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council met on the 5th August at the request of the United States to consider the serious situation created by deliberate attacks on United States naval vessels in international waters. The United States representative, Adlai E. Stevenson, informed the Council that aerial strikes had been carried out by United States carrier borne planes against North-Vietnamese torpedoed boats and their support facilities. The Council agreed that its President, Sivert A. Nielsen of Norway, would consult informally with members on the basis of a suggestion that he invite a representative of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to participate in the Council's debate. No date was set for the Council's resumption of the consideration.



Trail Rider Viewing Athabaska Glacier, Columbia Icefields, Alta.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Situation

Canada occupies the northern part of North America, except for Alaska, and includes all the islands between the mainland and the North Pole. From the Pacific coast in the west to the Atlantic in the east, Canada extends for more than 4,000 miles, and from its frontier with the United States, in the south to its most northerly point, it covers nearly 3,000 miles. The most southerly point is Middle Island in Lake Erie, the most easterly is Cape Spear, Newfoundland, and the most westerly Mt. St. Elias, Yukon. Halifax, on the east coast, is farther from Vancouver in the west than it is from London.

Area

Land and fresh water: 3,851,809 sq. miles. Canada is the largest country in the Commonwealth and the third largest in the world. Only the USSR, 8,598,679 sq. miles, and China, 4,135,000 sq. miles, are bigger. Other comparisons are continental United States, 3,608,787 sq. miles, the continent of Europe, 1,913,126 sq. miles, and Australia, 2,974,581 sq. miles.

Physical Features

Lakes, rivers and mountain chains break up the huge land mass of Canada, and forests covering about 1,712,868 square miles are among the most extensive in the world and a major source of Canada's wealth. The coast line, one of the largest of any country in the world, is rugged and irregular, and heavily studded with islands. The estimated total length of the mainland coasts is 17,870 miles, and that of the islands 41,810 miles. The region within the Arctic Circle is a network of islands, sounds, peninsulas and gulfs. From this region, Hudson Bay, 800 miles long and 595 miles wide, juts deep into the heart of the country.



Canadian Indian in ceremonial dress.

of the Shield, the Canadian Appalachian region, comprising the Maritime Provinces (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), the island of Newfoundland and that part of Quebec south of the St. Lawrence River, is a mass of mountain ranges of moderate height, broad rivered valleys and sheltered plains. To the west of the Shield an extensive lowland — the prairies — crosses the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; the southern part of these provinces is the great wheat belt of Canada. The prairies rise westwards to the ranching country in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, the principle range of the Cordilleran region of western Canada. The highest mountain peaks in Canada are in the St.

Elias range along the Yukon-Alaska boundary. Mt. Logan the highest, is 19,850 feet, but there are in this region and in British Columbia and Alberta some scores of peaks above 10,000 feet. Other mountain ranges, with gradually diminishing heights, run almost to the Pacific coast. Between the ranges, many heavily forested, are fertile valleys drained by broad and rapid rivers. The rivers on this west coast are very much obstructed and have only a limited navigability. The wide plains of the Canadian Arctic are primarily treeless tundra, and, of the islands in the northern archipelago, Baffin and Ellesmere Islands have high mountains.

The fresh-water area of Canada is very extensive, constituting over six per cent of the total area of the country. It includes portions of four of the Great Lakes (Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario) through which runs part of the boundary between Canada and the United States. Large lakes completely within Canada's boundaries include Great Bear (12,275 sq. miles), Great Slave (10,980 sq. miles), Winnipeg (9,465 sq. miles) and Athabaska (3,120 sq. miles). The St. Lawrence river (1,900 miles), which drains the Great Lakes, is the main waterway of Canadian commerce. Since the opening of the St. Lawrence seaway in 1959, ocean-going ships have been able to sail between the Atlantic and points on the Great Lakes, over 2,000 miles inland.

Canada's longest river is the Mackenzie (2,635 miles). Some of the rivers are extensively used for transport and form part of an inland waterway system which, taken in conjunction with its hydro-electric potential, is one of the most important features in the national economy. It is estimated that Canada has some 14,000 miles of navigable lakes and rivers, some of them among the largest in the world.

Climate

The size and varied topography result in a variety of climate — moist and warm to wet and cold on the coasts, with heavy rainfall; continental in the interior, with hot summers and cold but dry and invigorating winters, generally very cold in the north, where the long winters give way suddenly to short warm summers.

Capital - Ottawa.

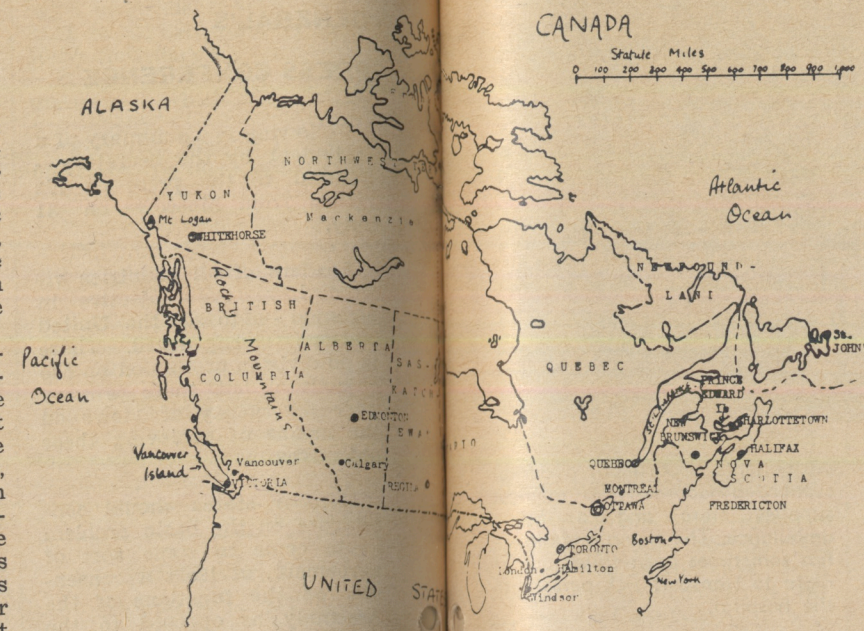
Provinces

Canada is divided politically into ten provinces and two territories. The two territories are Yukon Territory and Northwest Territory.

Population

Total: 18,928,000 (July 1963).

CANADA



One of the greatest tourist world. Niagara Falls.

History

The recorded history of what is now Canada begins with the arrival of Europeans who found the country very sparsely inhabited by American Indians and Eskimos, descendants of immigrants who came from eastern Asia in ancient times. Indians are thought to have been there by 8,000 B.C. and Eskimos by 3,000 B.C.

About

A.D.

1497: John Cabot discovered the coast of North America.

1534: Jacques Cartier landed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and claimed the land for the King of France.

1713: By the Treaty of Utrecht, France abandoned to Great Britain claims to Hudson Bay, Acadia and Newfoundland.

1756-63: The Seven Years War. Fall of Quebec (1759). By the Treaty of Paris (1763) all French territory in what is now Canada was ceded to Great Britain and governed mainly by military authority until 1774.

1791: Quebec divided into Upper and Lower Canada. Elected Houses of Assembly established through the Crown appointed Governors and nominated Legislative Councils retained control.

1841: Upper and Lower Canada united. The population was then about one million.

1858: Discovery of gold in British Columbia attracted settlers to the west.

1867: The British North America Act, passed by the Imperial Parliament united the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of Canada.

1896: Discovery of gold in the Klondyke Valley, Yukon District. Yukon was established as a separate territory in 1898.

1933: The Newfoundland Legislature requested the suspension of responsible government. A commission to administer the colony was appointed in 1934.

1945: Original member of the United Nations.

1949: Newfoundland, including Labrador, entered the confederation as the tenth province.

1962: Trans-Canada Highway opened.

National Day

Dominion Day, 1st July.

Languages

English and French are the official languages.

Religion

The principle religious denominations are Roman Catholic, United Church and Anglican.

External Relations

The first Canadian diplomatic representative was the Minister to Washington appointed in 1926. Canada now conducts its external relations through 85 foreign countries through various embassies, high commissions and consulates-general. Canada maintains a military mission in Berlin, permanent missions to the United Nations (New York and Geneva), and permanent delegations to the North Atlantic Council, UNESCO and the OECD. Canadian commissioners serve on International Supervisory Commissions for Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam while a Canadian mission (resident in Brussels) serves the European communities.

Prime Minister

Mr. Lester Bowles Pearson.



Constitution

Canada is a federal state with parliamentary institutions similar to those in Britain. The Queen is head of State, and is represented by a Governor-General, and in each of the provinces by a Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor-General

His Excellency Major-General Georges Philias Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D. He is also Colonel of the Royal Twenty-Second Regiment.

Legislature

The House of Commons has at present 265 members. Representation is based on population, and a readjustment of representation is made after each decennial census. The maximum life of the House of Commons is five years, but the House may be dissolved before the term has expired.

Suffrage

All adult Canadian citizens or British subjects who have been resident in Canada for 12 months prior to polling day are entitled to vote at federal elections.

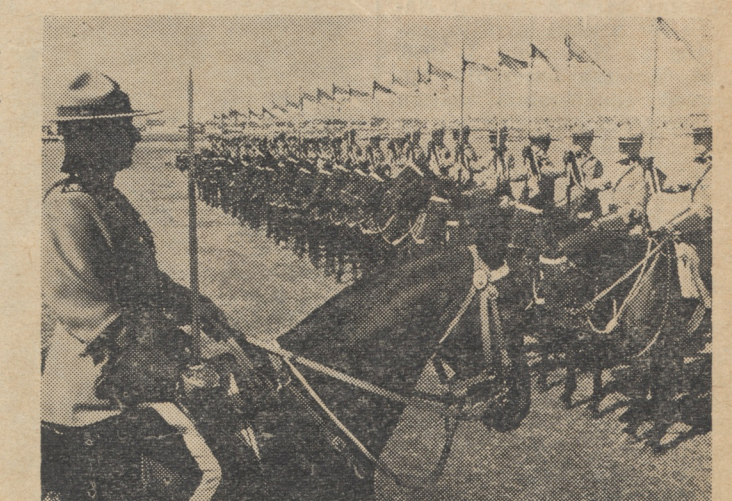
Defence

Personnel for Canada's Regular and Reserve Forces are enlisted on a voluntary basis.



Economy

The economic prosperity of Canada is based on large-scale primary production both for export and for domestic industry, and the production and export of manufactured goods. Canada leads the world in the production of nickel and asbestos, is second in aluminium, gold, silver and platinum metals, zinc and wood pulp, third in lead, gypsum and sawn timber, and stands high among producers of iron, copper and cobalt.



Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Regina, Saskatchewan, during manoeuvres of their famous musical ride.

SPOTLIGHT ON U.N.

The UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

THE Secretariat is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations. The other five are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the International Court of Justice.

The Secretariat is headed by a Secretary-General who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. In the Assembly, a simple majority of the members present and voting is sufficient. In the Security Council, at least seven members, including all the permanent members—China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States—must agree on the nomination.

Trygve Lie, of Norway, the first Secretary-General, was appointed on February 1, 1946, for five years. In 1950, when the Security Council was unable to agree on a recommendation regarding the appointment of a Secretary-General, he was continued in office by the General Assembly for a further three years. After two years, however, he resigned, and Dag Hammarskjöld, of Sweden, was recommended by the Security Council and was appointed by the General Assembly for a term of five years.

Mr. Hammarskjöld was sworn into office on April 10, 1953. In September 1957 he was unanimously recommended by the Security Council and unanimously appointed by the General Assembly for a further five-year term.

On September 18, 1961, Mr. Hammarskjöld died in a plane accident in Africa. In November 1961 U Thant of Burma was appointed as Acting Secretary-General and on November 30, 1962, the Security Council unanimously decided to recommend to the General Assembly to appoint U Thant as Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office expiring on November 3, 1966. The General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Security Council on the same day.

The Secretary-General is the chief administrative officer of the United Nations. He also has political responsibilities.

Under Article 99 of the Charter, the Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

He acts in his capacity as Secretary-General, or autho-

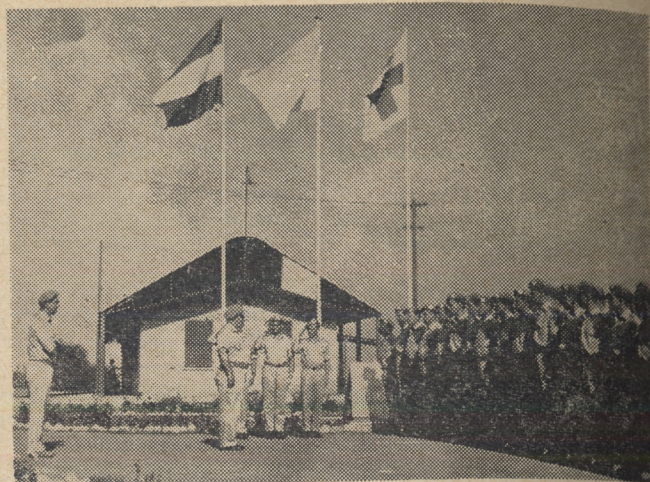
rizes a deputy to do so, at all meetings of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council. At any time he or a representative designated by him may make either oral or written statements to these organs concerning any question which they may be considering.

He performs such special tasks as may be requested of him by the organs of the United Nations — for example, political missions, studies or reports on which decisions may later be based. He may also make his own proposals to these organs in line with his general responsibilities under the Charter.

The Secretary-General submits annual budget estimates for the consideration of the General Assembly, and he makes an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

The Secretary-General is responsible for the organization and administration under regulations laid down by the General Assembly.

THE AUSTRIAN FIELD HOSPITAL
AN OASIS IN THE DESERT



The Austrian Field Hospital forms part of the United Force in Cyprus. It arrived on the island on the 25th April and is stationed at Kokkina—Trimitia, about 12 miles west of Nicosia.

Over the field hospital, which occupies the buildings of a former isolation hospital, fly the three flags of the United Nations, Austria and the Red Cross.

The organization of the hospital is similar to that of the Brigade medical units in the Austrian Federal Army. The main sections are of course the administrative and quartermaster groups.

The hospital itself has a surgical and a medical ward, an

out-patients department a dental section, a laboratory, a medical supplies store and a flying ambulance. The flying ambulance has sometimes been called out at night to transport sick persons to the hospital.

On average the hospital has about 30 to 60 patients. In the evenings the patients who can get out of bed are able to visit the canteen or watch the television. During weekends a vehicle goes to the nearest beach and some of the patients are allowed to go along for a swim. However all patients must in bed by 2100hrs.

The unit has had previous United Nations experience in the Congo from 1960—1963.

TELL — THE SWEDISH DOG ON DUTY



This is Tell, an Alsatian guard dog aged 3. He is one of some ten dogs belonging to the Swedish Battalion in UNFICYP.

Tell is now serving his fourth month in the United Nations Force and there is no doubt that he is getting on very well.

Before coming to Cyprus he was specially trained for his tasks in a dog school run by the Swedish Army. The training of these dogs lasts about a year before they are ready to do their job — which can be anything from searching for mines to assisting an observation out-post.

There have been a good number of dogs before Tell who have served with the United Nations. In the Congo for example, they carried out a good job in the refugee camp at Elizabethville.

Unfortunately Tell and his other four-legged fellows will not be returning to Sweden with the Battalion because of the quarantine restrictions.

Meanwhile the dogs carry out their duties of guarding certain areas and also accompanying patrols whilst the Battalion is in Cyprus.

Commander
AUSTRIAN
FIELD HOSPITAL
DR WECH



Dr Wech who is in charge of the Austrian Field Hospital was born on 16 April 1914 in a village near Klagenfurt in the province of Carinthia.

He studied medicine at the University of Graz capital of the province of Styria.

At the age of 20 Dr Wech began playing tennis and in 1938 won the university cup. From 1937 to 1940 he was champion of Styria province and 1940 was a member of the Austrian national team which won 1st prize at the tournament, he himself coming third in the singles.

From 1940 to 1947 he was seeded No. 3 in Austria and in 1947 played against the French tennis star Destreneau only just losing in 5 sets.

In 1945 Dr Wech's medical career took him outside his country to Teheran as a medical physician in the hospital. Whilst there he became private tennis coach to the Shah of Persia. "When I made a good shot" Dr Wech says "Queen Soraya gave me a special and beautiful smile!"

Today at the age of 50 Dr Wech still plays tennis and is a strong match for anyone although he has given up championship and tournament play.

Dr Wech has had previous service with the United Nations. He was a medical officer with the 4th and 5th Austrian United Nations Contingent in the Congo in 1957 and 1959.

MORE NEWS
IN DANISH

Skriv hyppigt hjem i denne tid!

Fra Hærkommandoen et the Blue Beret blevet bedt om at opfordre danske soldater til at skrive så ofte hjem som muligt.

Sagen er den, at flere danske blade skildrer de herskende forhold på Cypern i ret voldsomme og saftige vendinger. Det kan ikke undgås, at mange pårørende hjemme bliver angstelige og måske endda opskræmte. Uden at man kan pege på egentlige fejlagtige beskrivelser i den danske presse af forholdene her, så er mange artikler dog af en art, der kun give folk hjemme et falsk og overdrevent billede af situationen og den virkelighed, som vi færdes i. For

BEACH LIFE UPSET BY CYPRUS CRISIS

TURKS CANNOT GO SWIMMING
— GREEKS FACE LONG DETOUR

The following article, written by W. Granger Blair, the correspondent of the New York Times in Cyprus, appeared in the New York Times edition of 30 July 1964, and is here reproduced in full.

NICOSIA, Cyprus, July 29—

THIS used to be the time of the traditional summer exodus from sweltering Nicosia. It was the custom of many Greek and Turkish Cypriotes to seek relief from the 100-degree temperatures in the pine-scented air of the Troodos Mountains or on the lovely beaches of Kyrenia, 15 miles north of the capital.

But not this year. The Cyprus crisis has changed the usual holiday pattern. Nobody goes anywhere. The Turkish Cypriotes because they cannot and the Greek Cypriotes because they are too preoccupied with the crisis to escape to the mountains or the sea for any length of time.

The trip to Kyrenia normally is a 30-minute run through the barren countryside north of Nicosia, over the spectacular Kyrenia range and then down in great lazy sweeps to the little picture-postcard port of Kyrenia with its ancient Venetian castle. The coastline is dotted with inviting coves and sandy beaches.

Road Is Divided

When the intercommunal fighting stopped early in January in the Nicosia region, the Turkish Cypriotes were in control of the Kyrenia road from its starting point in the capital's Turkish quarter to the top of the Kyrenia pass. Beyond that point the road and the town of Kyrenia remained in Greek Cypriot hands.

If Greek Cypriotes want to go to Kyrenia they must make a dreary 90-minute drive west and north of Nicosia around the western tip of the Kyrenia range and then back east along the twisting coastal road. Another hot 90-minutes back the same way hardly makes the swim worth while.

That they should have to do this when United Nations personnel, diplomats and other foreigners can drive straight north through the Turkish-controlled area is infuriating to the Greek Cypriotes who control virtually every other road on the island. And they do not hesitate to say so.

forældre, kæresten og konen vil det derfor sikkert være en stor lettelse ofteat modtage breve fra os med en mere præcis og derfor beroligende skildring af de ting og begivenheder, som omgiver os i det daglige.

Vi opfordrer derfor alle medlemmer af DANCON til så ofte som muligt at sende en hilsen hjem.

"Why should you be allowed to hop up to Kyrenia for a swim when we can not?" a Greek Cypriot said to an American acquaintance. "I think we will close off the road and make you take the detour too."

Villagers Want Road Open

The threat, usually presented in a half-joking, half-serious fashion has not materialized so far. But the Greek Cypriot villagers in Kyrenia, distraught by their loss of business have appealed to the Government to open the road by force.

As a less than satisfactory substitute for the Kyrenia beaches, a growing number of Greek Cypriotes have taken to using the new swimming pool at the Ledra Palace hotel, which is right on the edge of the Turkish-held sector in Nicosia and under United Nations protection.

Behind the dressing rooms in the pool enclosure, at a distance of 100 yards, is a high apartment house from the roof of which flies the red and white crescent flag of Turkey.

From its upper, sandbagged balconies and windows, Turkish Cypriotes unhappily watch Bikini-clad young Greek Cypriote girls and officers of the United Nations Peace Force splash in the pool and quaff cooling drinks.

Action Believed Unlikely

This prompted a Turkish Cypriot to remark:

"If the Greeks keep making life uncomfortable for us we just might spray that pool with a few bullets."

Although such a prospect appears unlikely in view of the United Nations presence, it is not entirely excluded in the minds of the Greek Cypriotes.

"Why do you not get the Turks out of that building?," a Greek Cypriot woman recently asked a United Nations official as they lounged by the pool.

"What we are trying to do is to make it possible for them to join you in the pool," the official replied.



Un groupe du 1er bataillon représentera l'unité aux cérémonies à Ortona, Italie le 9 et 10 août 1964. Ces cérémonies ont été organisées en marge du cinquantenaire du Régiment et marquent le 20ième anniversaire de la capture d'Ortona par la 1re division canadienne.

Le major Pat Tremblay MC, CD, a été nommé en charge du groupe qui est parti de Nicosie le 7 août pour se rendre à Marville et de là à Pescara près d'Ortona. A Ortona les représentants du 1er bataillon se joindront à un groupe de vétérans du Royal 22e Régiment qui participèrent aux campagnes de Sicile et d'Italie. Le voyage souvenir fut organisé par l'association du 22e Régiment dont le brigadier Paul Triquet VC, CD, en est le président.

A Ortona, le lieutenant-général J.V. Allard CBE, DSO, CD dévoilera une plaque commémorative; il y aura déposition de couronnes de fleurs au cimetière militaire et signature par tous les visiteurs du Livre du Cimetière et visiteurs des tombes de tous les anciens du Régiment tombés à Ortona.

Dans l'après-midi il y aura visite de la ville Ortona et des champs de batailles de Casa Berardi. C'est à Casa Berardi que le Brigadier Triquet, alors commandant de compagnie se mérita la plus haute décoration militaire, la Croix Victoria. Casa Berardi est maintenant inscrit sur le drapeau du Régiment.

Deux membres du bataillon qui prirent part à la campagne d'Italie seront du groupe, ce sont le sous-officier breveté de 2ième classe Maurice Juteau, CD et le soldat Armand Gagnon.

Le 11 août, le groupe se rendra à Rome pour visiter la ville et en particulier la Place St-Pierre et la Cité du Vatican. Il est possible que Sa Sainteté le Pape Paul VI leur accorde une audience privée à cette occasion.

Le soldat Raph Gonya, clairon avec la clique du bataillon jouera le "Dernier Appel" et le Réveil aux cérémonies. Son père est enterré au cimetière d'Ortona.

Les autres représentants du bataillon sont : le sergent-major régimentaire H. Dussault, CD, le sergent Raymond Belanger, le caporal Guy Charest, les caporaux suppléants, Georges Lafrance, Angelo Misericordia et Yvon Roberge.

Tous seront de retour à Nicosie, le 14 août.

**NBC REPORTER
INJURED**

During the late afternoon of Sunday 8th August two reporters representing NBC of America came under fire whilst in the Kokkina-Mansoura area. Their car overturned and Mr. Alvin Rosenfeld was hit in the face by a bullet. His companion Mr. Jay L. Miller was badly shaken up.

The reporters are here to cover events in Cyprus and the work of UNFICYP. Mr Rosenfeld is at present in Dhekelia hospital. His wife was flown over from Tel-Aviv on Monday to visit him.

FINNISH SPORTS NEWS

The series in different ball-games of the championship of the Finnish Battalion are continuing. The results of last week matches are as follows:

Football

5 Rifle Coy	-5
1 Rifle Coy	-1
HQ Coy	-0
3 Rifle Coy	-3

Pesäpallo

Supply Coy	-6
3 Rifle Coy	-19
1 Rifle Coy	-23
5 Rifle Coy	-10

Volley Ball

2 Rifle Coy	-0
5 Rifle Coy	-3
HQ Coy	-1
4 Rifle Coy	-3
1 Rifle Coy	-1
HQ Coy	-3

CHESS

The games of the Championship of the Finnish Battalion in Chess have started. After the qualifying series four men of each Coy will play a series between each other and the other companies.

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	Special Programme
Sunday	Request Programme

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

**DRIVING
SHOOTING &
OBSERVING
COMPETITION**

On Sunday 2 August in the area of Nicosia a team competition in driving, shooting and observing was held the results were as follows:-

1. HQ Coy I team -60 points
2. 4 Rifle Coy II team -61 points
3. 5 Rifle Coy II team -78.5.

The best Commander of the team

Ltn Servo 5 Rifle Coy II team.

The best driver

Pte Ergila 4 Rifle Coy II team

Best shooter

Pte Yrjänäinen I Rifle Coy I team.

Best observer

Pte Horppu HQ Coy I team



Ruins of Vouni Palace.

VOUNI PALACE

The foundation legend of Vouni identifies it with the ancient city of Aepia, and attributes it to Demophon son of Theseus, the Athenian hero. Both Aepia (ancient Greek) and Vouni (modern Greek) have the same meaning, i.e. a mountain peak. Vouni is the most prominent peak in the vicinity, having precipitous slopes on its south, east and north (seaward) sides.

Excavations by the Swedish Expedition in 1928-29 throw doubt on the identification of Vouni with Aepia, since they revealed

nothing earlier in construction than the fifth century B.C. The earliest state of the palace, dating from the early fifth century, shows an oriental character, suggesting that it had a Persian rather than a Greek origin. The mystery remains of where ancient Aepia was situated if it was not the predecessor of Vouni.

The date of these earliest remains of Vouni coincides with that of the island-wide revolt against Persian rule led by King Onesilos of Salamis, in which the nearby city of Soli joined. The city of Marion - modern Polis is Khrysoxkhou, or Polis, situated on the north coast of Paphos district had at that time a pro-Persian dynasty, and it is probable that the ruler of Marion first subdued Soli and then built Vouni to overawe the inhabitants of the city.

In the early fourth century B.C. Marion fell to the Athenian forces under General Kimon and a new pro-Greek dynasty was installed. Presumably a member of this dynasty automatically superseded the ruler of Vouni. Hellenic influence is shown in several architectural modifications to the palace of this date.

After about 70 years under its new dynasty the palace was ravaged by fire. Shortly afterwards it was attacked and destroyed to its foundations by the inhabitants of Soli, who had turned their allegiance to the Persians.

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FOR YOUR LISTENING RADIO BROADCASTS

All times are local

SHORT WAVE

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

MEDIUM WAVE

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