

THE BLUE BERET

Tuesday, 8th December, 1964



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No. 8

RED CRESCENT VESSEL ARRIVES AT FAMAGUSTA WITH RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR TURKISH CYPRIOTS

THE 300-ton Turkish Red Crescent vessel, PEK, with 750 tons of food and other supplies destined for Turkish Cypriot communities arrived at 1100 hours on 3 December at Famagusta.

The arrival of the ship follows the favourable response of the President of the Republic, in his letter of 12 November, to an appeal which was made by UNFICYP to allow entry of a Red Crescent shipment of relief supplies for Turkish Cypriot refugees. Import duties which would have been normally charged on the shipment were waived, as an exception, by the President.

Arrival of the ship and its unloading — which was completed by 4 December — had been supervised by UNFICYP officials and members of the 41 Infantry Battalion of the Irish contingent with the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

After unloading was completed, the bulk supplies were placed in a warehouse in Famagusta under UNFICYP supervision. These supplies will be later transported or escorted and distributed, under UNFICYP supervision, to Turkish Cypriot communities as required.

Of the total 750 tons, 650 tons are food supplies. The other 100 tons consist of clothing, shoes, blankets, tent material and other items, for which UNFICYP arranged entry with the Government.

Also included in the total, are 400 tents and additional items of clothing and medicines which the Government agreed with the International Committee of the Red Cross to add to the original list of Red Crescent supplies.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

A UNITED Nations spokesman announced on Friday, 4 December, that the Secretary-General, U Thant, had, upon the advice of his doctor, been taken to hospital for a complete check-up.

The Secretary-General, he said, is suffering from a cold, fatigue and overwork.



Mr. Quaison-Sackey, the new President, addresses the opening session of the General Assembly. At left is the Secretary-General, U Thant, and at right is Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs and Chef de Cabinet.

CANADIANS BUILD SAUNA

HAVING heard so much of the benefits to be gained from a "Sauna" bath, and no doubt influenced by their near neighbours 5 Company YKSP, 1 Company of the Royal Canadian Guards have now built their "very own Sauna" at Trakhonas in Nicosia. Rumour hath it that the Reece Squadron, Lord Strathcona's Horse, will also soon have one completed.

The following statement was made by a Finnish Captain on being informed of the above:-

"It only goes to show how excellent our institution is. The Sauna is not only to wash oneself thoroughly, but is also a good stimulant from the mental point of view".

(Editor's comment: "I could do with some 'stimulation' myself".)

RE-DEPLOYMENT OF UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS

THE re-deployment of the Irish and Swedish contingents of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, announced by Gen. K. S. Thimayya, Force Commander, on 26 November, commenced on Monday, 7 December. The operation will be completed on Wednesday, 9 December.

With effect from Thursday, 10 December, the two Contingents will be located as follows:

28 Swedish Battalion	— FAMAGUSTA Zone
28 Swedish Battalion & HQ less one Company	— FAMAGUSTA
One Company	— LARNACA
41 Irish Battalion	— MORPHOU District
Battalion Headquarters & Headquarters Company	— SKOURIOTISSA
One Company	— KATO PYRGOS
One Company	— LEFKADA
One Company	— LIMNITIS
3 Irish Infantry Group	— PAPHOS District
3 Irish Infantry Group & HQ less one company	— KTIMA
One Company	— POLIS

As on previous occasions British elements of the Royal Army Service Corps will provide transport to assist the move of the 41 Infantry Battalion and 3 Infantry Group of the Irish Contingent UNFICYP to their new locations.



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MOETE MED

FN-RAADET

MITTIDI MAANADEN

S A E K E R H E T S R A D E T S moet om Cypern, daer man bl.a. har atta stallning till fragan om foerlengning av UNFICYP:s kontrakt med tre maanader kommer sannolikt att boerja mellan den 14 och 16 december. Den nuvarande mandatperioden upphoer som bekant den 26 december.

NEWS IN
SWEDISH



Den allmaenna uppfattningaen aer att FN-styrkans mandat blir foerlaengt.

Turkiska Roeda halvmaanens fartyg Pek avseglade i loerlags fraan Famagusta efter att ha lossat 750 ton foerodenhetar avseddo foer turkypriota. Lossninga foerlopte utan incidenter.

OVERSTE STAABL I
NAESTA SHOW?

DEN svenska underhaalningstruppen — Eva Österberg, Brita Borg och Allan Johansson — reste hem i torsdags. Den laemnade efter sig stor saknad och maagna roliga minnen. Det aer ingen att paastaa att besoeket varit en succé. Gaesterna och den duktiga bataljonsorkestern behoel samma fina humoer fraan



"Sure, I collect guns. Why?"

NEWS IN
DANISH



Vær forsiktig
MED KØRSLEN

Vær agtpaagivende, naar De kører ud paa Cypern. Paa denne aarstid er vejene ofte glatte og fedte i regnvejret, og saa er det uforsvarligt ikke at sætte hastigheden ned. Og reglen med at vase agtpaagivenhed og hensyn over for alle andre trafikanter et det altid godt at komme i hu, især paa Cypern.....

Enligt uppgift hoers ofta baal-gaspelets toner fraan shefsvillan paa kvaellarna. Vem vet, naesta underhaallningstrupp faar kanske overste Staahl som medlem och dragspelsartist...

HAR NI KUL PAA CYPERN?

E kvinnlig amerikansk journalist haeller paa att skriva en bok foer barn om FN-soldaternas liv i Mellanoestern och paa Cypern. Hon efterlyser trevliga episoder fraan det dagliga livet paa oen - gaerna med barn eller djur. Zonpressofficeren kapten Lars Borgstroem, HQ Information Office, Wolseley Barracks, Nicolsig besvaeret att med egna ord naagon eller naagra ville goera sig besvaeret att met egna ord beraetta om en trevlig haendelse av ovan antytt slag och skicka in det skryna.

SNIPPETS

A Hollywood producer, reduced to making pictures on a shoestring, had a script calling for a fight between two men on the street. The wily producer discussed the scene with his star. "Jack," he said, "see that couple waiting for the bus? Go over and start insulting the woman. When her husband gets mad enough to punch you, we'll start the cameras. Okay, get going."

The actor approached the couple.

"Good day, sir," he said. "Is this your wife?"

"That's right," was the answer.

"What a hag!" roared the actor, getting ready for the first punch. "Why, most men would be ashamed to be seen with her!"

There was an ominous silence. Then the man turned to his wife. "See?" he demanded. "What have I been telling you all these years?"

★

Notice outside a city church: "Heading for outer space? Why not get your directions inside?"

★

I like the one about the customer who complained to the restaurant manager. "Why do you serve cloudy water in this joint?" The manager looked at the glass of water. "I'm sorry to disagree with you, sir," he said. "There's absolutely nothing wrong with this water. The glass is dirty, that's all."

★

A woman in court for the first time was asked her age. She looked stumped, did some counting on her fingers, then said:

"Well, there was Willie, then Nora, then the twins, and I was next. Would you know now?"

★

Wife to irritable husband: "Want your eggs sunny side up, or would you rather have something to match your mood?"

★

DANCON laaner en
kirke i Nicosia

UN cooperative

The college boy came home from his date with a United Nations secretary. "Never again"! he said. "I like a girl who says 'yes' or 'no'. This one just abstains."

At vi har faaet mulighed for at benytte den engelske kirke i Nicosia betyder naturligvis ikke, at felt-gudstjenesterne rundt omkring indstilles. Gudstjenestelisten for den kommande uge ser saadan ud:

Torsdag den 10. december kl. 20: Adventsgudstjeneste i St. Paul's Church.

Søndag den 13. december : Kl. 08.45 : Paphos AFS.

Kl. 10.00 : Ledra AFS.

Mandag den 14. december : Kl. 18.00 : Ayia Irini.

UNITED NATIONS

NEWS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THE United Nations General Assembly opened its 19th regular session on Tuesday, 1 December, after an agreement was reached on the procedure to avoid a confrontation on the world organisation's constitutional and financial crisis and to allow for further efforts to arrive at a solution.

The negotiations got under way immediately and initial reports from some of the participants were hopeful. The agreement on procedure provided a moratorium on formal voting during the Assembly initial period devoted to general policy statements. It was reached following intensive consultations between the Secretary-General, U Thant, and representatives of the Major Powers and Groups.

U Thant took the floor briefly as the session convened to announce an understanding, according to which issues would not be raised during the general debate unless they could be disposed of without objection. The Assembly proceeded to set up a Credentials Committee, elect Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana as the new President, and admit three new members—Malawi (formerly Nyasaland), Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia), and Malta.

The General Debate which usually lasts two or three weeks, got under way on Thursday, 3 December.

The complex difficulties facing the Assembly sprang from arrears listed against the Soviet Union and six other East European Nations on accounts relating to the United Nations military operations in the Congo and Middle East. These listed arrears have risen above the level of two full years assessments. The Charter clause says that when this level has been reached, a delinquent member shall have no vote in the Assembly. The Soviet Union contends that the Congo and Middle East assessments are not legally binding obligations. Others particularly the United States, contend that they are.

Various aspects of the peace-keeping problem were discussed by the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and the United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk at a luncheon meeting on Wednesday. The United States Ambassador, Adlai Stevenson, also attended, and said later that perhaps the next step might be for the Secretary-General to take the initiative soon. The U.S. spokesman added that the talks proved useful and profitable.

Meanwhile, the new Assembly President, Quaison-Sackey, told a press conference that he was very hopeful that a prompt solution of the constitutional financial crisis would be found. He noted that a great deal of work was proceeding behind the scenes and mentioned specifically that the Afri-



can-Asian Group had a plan under serious consideration.

The African-Asian Group unanimously agreed on Thursday on a statement of the general principles they felt should govern a settlement of the crisis. The agreed principles were: That all members should put aside their differences and not raise the question of the applicability of the Charter provision on the loss of vote, a comprehensive review should immediately be undertaken of the whole question of peace-keeping operations, and that all members should make voluntary contributions to bring solvency to the United Nations on the clear understanding that this in no way should prejudice their basic positions.

Asked by newsmen to comment on Quaison-Sackey's suggestion, a spokesman for the United States delegation said later: "As you know, in December 1951 the United Nations did establish a commission to look into the problem of free elections in all of Germany. As it tried to do its work, it received the full cooperation of the Federal Republic of Germany and authorities in West Berlin, but was barred from entry into East Berlin or East Germany".

NEW MEMBERS IN U.N.

ON Wednesday morning, 2 December, the flags of Malawi, Zambia and Malta were raised in front of the United Nations Headquarters alongside those of 112 other member states.

In a statement at the flag-raising ceremony, the Secretary-General said that the United Nations had taken another long step toward universality, and reaffirmed once more the link between its growth and the disappearance of colonialism from the face of the earth. Themes of universality and decolonization also ran through many statements of welcome to the new members heard in the Assembly on the same day.

The leaders of the new States in turn pledged adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter. Prime Minister Kamuzu Banda of Malawi said that his country passionately believed in the United Nations goal of world peace, disarmament and decolonization. He also said that the time had come for the United Nations to recognize among major world problems

the Government of the People's Republic of China as the legal Government of China.

Prime Minister Giorgio Borg Olivier of Malta said that his country had had enough of war and the economic development which it sought required real peace and brotherhood.

Foreign Minister Simon Kapwepwe of Zambia said it was his country's hope that the United Nations would last forever to work for the common man and that nothing be done which could destroy it.

ISRAELI — SYRIAN DISPUTE

IN its debate on the Israeli - Syrian border clash, the Council had before it recommendations from the Chief United Nations Palestine Truce Observer that a survey by independent experts be completed to determine just where the armistice line runs in the area where the incident occurred, north of the Sea of Galilee. The Syrians contend, and Israelis deny, that an Israeli track cuts across the line.

Rafik Asha of Syria said this week that his Government did not object to the marking of any section of the line, provided that this was done along the entire line and included the three sections of the demilitarized zone. Asha also said that the Council should strongly censure Israel for "reckless and irresponsible" behaviour and insist that she attend meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission. Israel had refused to attend regular meetings of the Commission unless Syria agreed not to raise questions concerning the demilitarized zone.

Michael Comay of Israel said that continuation of an earlier United Nations survey would confirm that the border track did not encroach on Syrian territory — and that apparently Syria thought so too. Otherwise, he said, why did Syria reject the proposal for such a survey and declare it would not cooperate unless the whole Israeli-Syrian border was covered.

The recommendations of the Chief U.N. Truce Observer were supported this week by France, China, Norway, the United States, Brazil and Britain; with most of these countries also stressing the need for full participation in the Mixed Armistice Commission. Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union — as did Morocco earlier — said that the Council should censure Israel for carrying out aggression.

FINLAND CELEBRATES HER INDEPENDENCE AND NEUTRALITY

Finnish Independence Day was celebrated on December 6. Our correspondent from the Finnish Contingent, Capt V. Kaukonen, has prepared the following article on the subject.

THE foreign policy of a small state can only have one purpose: the preservation of its independence and security.

In the 150 years during which Finland has been a nation, the Finns have tried in many ways to protect their rights of self-determination and their identity. But all the time the attempt to keep out of the conflicts of great powers has occupied a central position in foreign policy.

The experiences of the Second World War have, above all, fundamentally affected Finland's present position and policy. In the years immediately preceding the war, Finland chose neutrality as a solution of her security problem. This was inseparably linked with the trend in the Nordic countries:

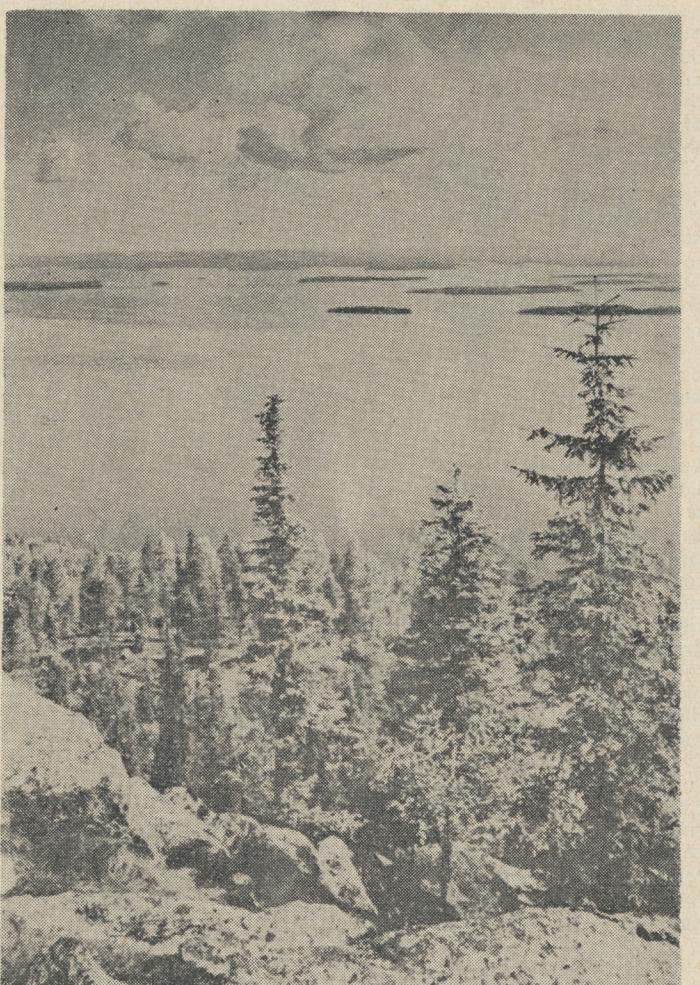
The line of neutrality in the Nordic countries suffered a severe set-back in the autumn of 1939. The North had not been deleted from the calculations of military leaders. The basic reason which led to the conflict was the profound mistrust prevailing at that time between Finland and the Soviet Union. The leaders of the Soviet Union had no confidence in the Finnish government's ability to preserve their neutrality — nor apparently did they fully believe the desire for neutrality.

During the Winter War, the allies offered to send a relief expedition to the Finnish front. This offer of help was not, however, accepted, but it was finally decided to agree to the peace terms of the Soviet Union, severe as they then seemed.

SEPARATE WAR

Finland tried to maintain the same basic attitude even when Germany attacked the Soviet Union in the summer of 1941, an attack which led to a renewal of the hostilities between Finland and Russia. According to the official Finnish stand, she was waging a separate war. Finland refused to take part in military operations like the attack on Leningrad. Although Finland was thus at war with one of the powers participating in the Second World War, she hoped to remain outside the conflict between Germany and the Allied Powers. The United States admitted the separate nature of the Finnish War by refraining from declaring war on Finland, as did also the Soviet Union by relinquishing their demand for unconditional surrender and agreeing to an armistice through negotiations in September 1944.

Juho Kusti Paasikivi, to whom the Finnish nation entrusted the direction of its



foreign policy after the war, had during the whole of his long political career consistently held to the opinion that Finland could build a secure future by continually adopting a contradictory attitude in relation to her big neighbour. In his opinion Russia had legitimate security interests as regards Finland, which Finland had to take note of for her own good. Paasikivi also maintained that the interests of the Soviet Union as far as Finland was concerned were primarily strategic.

On this basis the so-called "Paasikivi line" was developed, and this, continued today by the President, Urho Kekkonen, still forms Finnish foreign policy. According to this line, Finland must act in everything she does or leaves undone in such a way that the Soviet Union can be sure that her security is in no way threatened from Finland, as far as events depend upon Finland.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP

The confidence created between Finland and the Soviet Union, as described above, was established by the treaty of

is limited to those cases where Finland or the Soviet Union, through Finnish territory, is being attacked, in which case Finland undertakes to defend her territory, if need be with help of the Soviet Union or together with her. This does not conflict with neutrality because, according to the generally understood rules of neutrality, it is a duty to defend one's country. If an armed attack is launched against Finland a separate agreement must be reached between the two countries as to the nature and extent of the aid. In the case of Russia being attacked from some other direction, the treaty presupposes a neutral attitude on Finland's part, which accords with the aims of her foreign policy.

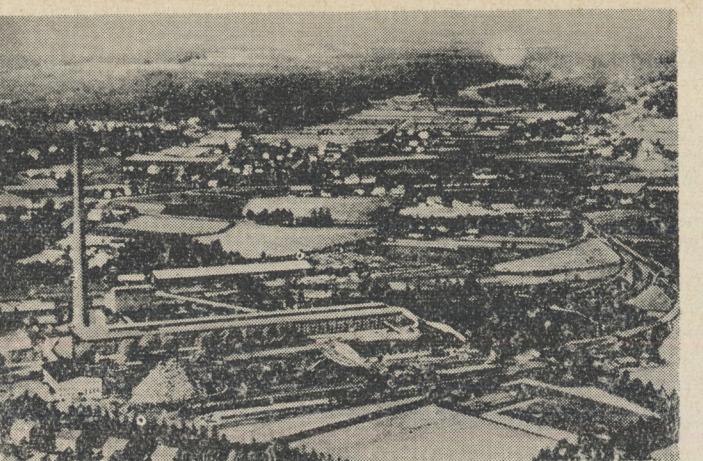
GUARANTEE

The treaty should be regarded more as a guarantee of Finnish neutrality than a mutual assistance pact in the strict meaning of the word, as the Soviet attitude towards the pact has shown.

The Soviet Union's recognition of this policy of neutrality has been of particular value to Finland and has shown that this policy has been successful in the vital eastern sector. The recognition, however, has not only come from one side. When the Finnish president visited England in May 1961, the British government showed its complete understanding of Finland's policy of neutrality. President Kennedy also assured the Finnish president in October of the same year that the United States understands the reasons for which Finland follows a policy of neutrality and fully appreciates the line she has adopted. Furthermore, during the Finnish president's visit to France in 1962, President de Gaulle expressed France's understanding of Finland's neutral position. Thus we can conclude that Finland's policy of neutrality has in increasing measure received recognition and appreciation both from East and West.

NEUTRAL ATTITUDE

The preamble to the treaty of friendship states that agreement was reached "taking into due consideration Finland's endeavour to remain outside the conflict of interests of the great powers", or in other words to remain neutral. The question of Germany offers a good example of the application of Finland's policy of neutrality in practice. As is known Finland has not re-



cognized either West or East Germany. To safeguard her interests, Finland has established commercial agencies in both Cologne and East Berlin.

IMPROVED FORCES

As has been previously shown, the duty to defend one's own country is one of the general rules of neutrality. The successful maintenance of a policy of neutrality presupposes that the country is ready and able to prevent violation of her neutrality. For this reason, Finland has, since 1955, begun to improve the state of her armed forces with basic equipment. Therefore Finland turned to all the signatories of the peace treaty to get them to approve a new interpretation whereby Finland is allowed missiles for purely defensive purposes. Since the signatories both in the East and the West have agreed to this interpretation, it shows that trust is being placed in our policy of neutrality.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Finland's participation in international cooperation within the framework of the UN is also a function of her foreign policy. It has substantially contributed to the formation and establishment of her policy of neutrality in the world. At the same time as international cooperation within the UN has given Finland an opportunity to work for all that she holds dear in international life, it has given her a chance to express and make known her own neutral attitude. Her UN policy thus gives an active and positive meaning to her road of neutrality.

NEWS IN FINNISH



JOULUKUUN KUUDES

Joulukuun 6 päivänä 1917 hyväksyi eduskunta Suomen itsenäisjulistuksen. Sen johdosta, että hallitus on tehty eduskunnalle esityksen uudeksi hallitusnuodaksi, joka on rakennettu sille pohjalle, että Suomi on riippumaton tasavalta, eduskunta korkeimman valtion haltijana päättää puolestaan hyväksyä tämän periaatteen ja hyväksyä myös, että hallitus, saatkaan Suomen valtiollisen itsenäisyyden tunnustetuksi, ryhtyy niihin toimenpiteisiin, jotka hallitus on sitä varten tarpeellisiksi ilmoittautunut.

Tämä itsenäisyyden julistus oli teoin vahvistettava, jotta sillä olisi ollut kattava. Välinettömillä toimenpiteillä voitiin saada sille muiden valtioiden muodollinen tunnustaminen, mutta todelliset edellytykset tällä valtioteolle paljastuivat vasta vuosikymmenien saatossa.

Valtion itsenäisyys on asia, jota

kerran toteutuneena ei vielä sinäsä voida pitää lopullisesti pysyväksi eikä aina ehkä oikeutettuna. Itsenäisen valtion on aina, joka hetki täytettävä sillä nimenomaan itsenäisenä valtion asettavat vaatimukset. On tullut tavaksi merkittävä talvisota suomalaisen itsenäisyystahdon vakuuttavimaksi osoitukseksi. Sitä se ehkä oli, mutta sittä huolimatta se ei ollut kertakaikkin ja yksinäisenä tähtenäkin riittävä, yhdellä kertaa suoritettu luvnustus. Jokaisena hetkenä on kan sakunnon voittava itsenäisyys uudelleen. Tämän päivän olemisen edellytykset ovat menneisyydessä, mutta jokaisella ajalla on myös omat vaatimukensa täytettävä. Tämän päivän itsenäisyys ei voida pelkästää talvisodasta. Se, miten hyvin pystymme jokaisen hetken itsenäisyden olemuksen mietämään, antaa pohjan tulevaisuudelle.

Tänään itsenäisyyden edellytykset ovat laajentuneet jo alueelliseksikin käsittämään suuremman vakuutuspäivän kuin aikaisemmin. Joskus aikaisemmin on riittänyt itsenäisyyden turvaaminen omalla alueella. Nyt itsenäisyttä toteutetaan koko maailman laajuisessa kentässä. Konkreettisena osoitukseksi on Suomen aktiivinen neutraliteettipoliittika ja varsinkin Yhdysvaltojen kansakuntien johdonmukainen tukeminen sen kaikesta pyrkimyksistä sopuisamman maailman luomiseksi.

Kansallinen turvallisuuspolitiikka merkitsee myös kansainvälisistä turvallisuupoliittikkoja. Kansallinen riippumattomuus ei enää ole mikään keino suojeilla omaa maataa. Nykypäivän maailma vaatii kansainvälisistä riippuvuutta. Suomen ulkopoliittikassa tämä näyttää oteutuun huomioon.

Nykypäivän suomalaisen itsenäisyydystä ja sen synnytämän poliittikan onnistumista emme voi vielä tällä hetkellä arvostella, kun sensiaan aikaisemmat poliittiset pyrkimykset tuloksineen ovat avoimina edessämme. Kohdistettavissa kriitikkiai menneeseen on muistettava edellä mainittu seikka. Menneen poliittikan arvostelu on suoritettava sitä taustaa vasten, että me vielä tällä hetkelläkin voimme uunitella itsenäisen Suomen tulevaisuutta.



THE SECURITY COUNCIL

THE Security Council this week continued its debate on the Israeli - Syrian border incident which cost the lives of at least 10 people three weeks ago.

Meanwhile, 14 African states, along with Afghanistan and Yugoslavia, requested an urgent meeting of the council on the recent Belgian - United States intervention in the Congo. The 16 said that they considered the joint operation to be "intervention in African affairs, a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, and a threat to the peace and security of the African continent."

The request for a Council meeting was directed against the despatch last week of Belgian paratroopers aboard United States planes to the Stanleyville area for the stated purpose of recuing foreign hostages held by the rebels.

The move was described as a purely humanitarian mission by Belgium, the United States and the Congo itself. Belgium and the United States informed the Council this week that their joint operation had ended and that the planes and paratroopers involved had left the Congo on Sunday, 29 November. The United States added that, while the majority of hostages had been released, many who could not be reached were still held by the rebels, and that it hoped that the Secretary-General's influence, as well as that of U.N. members, could continue to be employed to secure strict adherence to the Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims.

The 16 States who called for the Council meeting said that Belgium and the United States had launched military operations in Stanleyville and elsewhere in the Congo in complete defiance of the Charter provision dealing with regional arrangements and "as a deliberate affront to the authority of the Organisation of African Unity."

COMMITTEE ON APARTHEID

THE Special Committee on Apartheid recommended this week that "total economic sanctions" be imposed against South Africa.

The recommendation was contained in a report to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. The report calls upon the Assembly to "record the conviction of a large majority of member states" that the situation in South Africa "constitutes a serious threat to peace". The Security Council would be in

(Continued on Page 8)

CANADIAN CONTINGENT NEWS

CANADIAN
CONTINGENT
NEWS.News From
STRATHCONA RANCH

ON Saturday morning the 5th of December, the famous Canadian radio and TV entertainer, Gordie Tapp and his group along with Miss Canada, Linda Douma, spent an hour touring the Ranch and getting first hand information on how we live and operate in Cyprus.



UN PATROL — RECCE Squadron, Lord Strathcona's Horse (RC). Lance Corporal Jack Wallace of Calgary, Alberta, crew commander of a Ferett scout car, verifies his patrol route with a Danish NCO.

As of this writing the squadron is anxiously looking forward to attending their performance on Sunday evening at the Ledra Palace and to entertaining the troupe at a party later that evening. An up to date report on

comfortable. It never ceases to amaze me what soldiers can accomplish if they really put their minds to it.

Reference the 'Secret Project'. No, we haven't given up yet.

Other outstanding players were "Fearless" Fralick and "Shiny". A tremendous afternoon — culminating in well earned refreshments courtesy of the victors.

A note of interest — "BIG

NEWS FROM TROODOS
(Capt I.C. DOUGLAS —
Transport Officer)

these activities will be forthcoming in the next edition.

It is reported that the Squadron Sergeant Major, WO 2 Scurr is down in the dumps these days. The single lads who have been invited to a dance at Dhekelia on Saturday night refuse to take him along. Tough luck Sergeant Major, sometimes the married chaps do get a rough deal.

Slowly but surely the Squadron is approaching top physical condition. Lately we have been doing fifteen minutes of physical training each morning and oddly enough once the initial aches and pains were worked out it became even bearable. It is rumoured that these invigorating mornings are a prelude to Battle Efficiency Tests. God help us.

In the near future our men will be dining in a new Mess. A large marquee tent has been set up in order to alleviate the cramped eating facilities that presently exist. A vote of thanks must be extended to the Anti-Tank detachment of the 1st Canadian Guards for their efforts in this project.

Through the efforts of our more industrious personnel we are gradually improving our living conditions and are becoming quite

LES GIRLS ARRIVE

THE Finnish Entertainment Group of six beautiful mannequins arrived in Nicosia on Monday, 7 December.

They are giving two performances, one on Tuesday and the other on Thursday, both at 19.00 hours in the Hanger at No. 2 Site, HQ UNFICYP.

The Finnish Battalion invites members of the other Contingents to be present. Further information can be obtained by contacting the Finnish Welfare Officer.

SPORTS ROUND-UP

1 CHESHIRE 3 — 80 SIG Sqn
(RAF AKROTIRI) 1

1 CHESHIRE fielded a weakened side against the RAF at AKROTIRI on Sunday, 29 November, due to certain members of the team being on essential duty. Losing the toss, the 22s kicked off in warm sunshine. For the first 20 minutes they played second fiddle to the RAF side and the inevitable goal came after 25 minutes — from a very unexpected source. The right back, PRICE (A Coy) back — passed to Sgt HALL with a rather high ball and 1 CHESHIRE found themselves a goal down.

This goal however seemed to inspire 1 CHESHIRE to greater efforts and just before half-time Cpl OAK pulled back with an equaliser.

The second half started at one goal each but this time found the CHESHIRE team playing downhill. They were soon very much on top having by far the majority of the play but bad finishing spoilt some good football. The goals did come however, and towards the end Cpl COUPERTHWAITE found the head of Cpl BUCKLEY who whipped the ball in the net. A good move by Dmrs BENNET and BELLAMY ended with BENNET scoring the third goal which gave 1 CHESHIRE victory by 3 goals to 1.

DADDY" Glendinning has finally finished his road; the posts are now straight, the wire strung and all a nice neat white colour.

Returning to the sports scene briefly; our volleyball team, though very willing, is not doing so well in the inter company league. To be quite frank we have not won a game yet but wait until the new year — we'll get serious then.

Plans are underway for the Christmas festivities but more about that at a later date — Until then from Camp Troodos — "KALANICTA".

Mutual Interests — Gdsm Stewart Babcock has an interested partner while on road convoy duty, as he explains the action of his FN rifle to this Finnish Sgt.

3rd IRISH
INFANTRY GROUP

ALPHA ALBUM

A WEEKLY magazine featuring the activities of "A" Company is published by an enthusiastic group, who make every effort to keep all activities of the Company in the public eye. Number 9 has been issued this week. The "Blue Beret" congratulates the editorial staff and the cartoonists for their splendid work in highlighting the personal, social and sporting activities of "A" Company. Here is the editorial from the latest issue :

"ITS ON"

"It's on! the big move to Aphrodite's corner of the Island. All are looking forward to this change of air and if our own private recce party is to be believed it will be a real Eden. There is no water in the place but you just turn the taps on and Keo flows out. The dining hall and cookhouse will be run by the staff of the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin. The waitresses have been imported by special plane from the "Moulin Rouge", Paris. Anything else you can imagine —

The Ave is a salute to a very fine officer, who wielded a wizard wand over our catering - Captain Cormac Cox. The Vale is a lament at his departure for Ireland, and good wishes for the future.



Irish singer Teressa Duffy, star of the CSE Show, smiles with the boys of 41 Infantry Battalion. Miss Duffy entertained the members at Wolfe Tone Camp recently. She was supported by the orchestra of the CSE Show.

41 INFANTRY
BATTALION NOTESFARE THEE WELL,
FAMAGUSTA

A S is now well known the Irish and the Swedish troops are exchanging areas. The 41 Battalion is now preparing to move into the Morphou District with Headquarters in a little place called Skouriotissa. We are reliably informed that this place would remind one of Avoca, our well known beauty spot in Co. Wicklow.

The Battalion Engineer Officer Comdt John Connole has been deluged with demands for sets of skis and alpenstocks, as our recce teams come back these times from the West Country with tall tales of tall hills covered with snow. Instead of "go mear, mairseal" we shall now hear the command "mush".

Our "B" Company is being reinforced by a platoon of troops from the 3 Inf. Group in Larnaca, and a herd of mules from somewhere else. The men sitting on the Trig Points have to be fed somehow!

CHRISTMAS CAROLS

STRANGE noises emanating at unusual hours — generally during duty hours admittedly — from one of our large villas in Wolfe Tone Camp have finally been understood. The 41 Battalion Choir under the baton of CQMS Duggan has been hard at it. And it must be acknowledged a definite polish on the sounds has become apparent. We are looking forward to an inspiring rendering of our hymns on Christmas morning. It is rumoured that some of the hymns will have an impression of yodelling — it may suit in our new altitudes.

THE UNITED NATIONS
AT WORK
(Part 7)

HUMAN RIGHTS

ONE of the purposes of the United Nations proclaimed under Article 1 of the Charter is to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by which for the first time in history, responsibility for the protection and pursuit of human rights was assumed by the international community and was accepted as a permanent obligation.

The Universal Declaration consists of thirty articles covering both civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights.

Articles 1 and 2 are general articles, stating that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights" and are entitled "to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration without distinction of any kind such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status." The civil and political rights, recognized in articles 3 to 21 of the Declaration include: the right to life, liberty and security of person; freedom from slavery and servitude; freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the right to recognition as a person before the law; equal protection of the law; the right to an effective judicial remedy; freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention or exile; the right to a fair trial and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal; the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty; freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy, family, home or correspondence; freedom of movement; the right of asylum; the right to a nationality; the right to marry and to found a family; the right to own property; freedom of thought, conscience and religion; freedom of opinion and expression; the right of association and of assembly; the right to take part in government and the right of equal access to public service.

Articles 22 to 27 cover economic, social and cultural rights; the right to racial security; the right to work; the right to rest and leisure; the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well being; the right to education; and the right to participate in the cultural life of the community.

The concluding articles, articles 28 to 30, recognize that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which these rights and freedoms may be fully realized, and they stress the duties and responsibilities which

(Continued on Page 8)

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the individual owes to the community.

The Assembly proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations", and called upon all member states and all peoples to promote and secure the effective recognition and observance of the rights and freedoms set forth therein. Following a resolution to this effect adopted by the General Assembly on December 4, 1950, December 10 is celebrated as Human Rights Day all over the world.

To give legal force to the Declaration, the Commission on Human Rights has drafted two International Covenants on Human Rights which are being considered by the General Assembly. One relates to civil and political rights and the other to economic, social and cultural rights. The Covenants when ratified by governments will have the legal force of treaties for those governments.

Attention is also being given by the United Nations to other problems in this field, such as the improvement of the status of women, the rights of the child, the prevention of discrimination and the freedom of information.

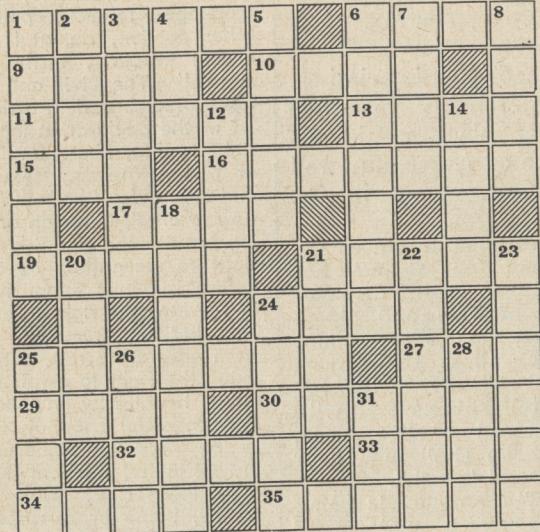
An international Convention on the Political Rights of Women came into force in April 1954 and thirty-nine states had ratified or acceded to it by January 1964. In 1962 the General Assembly also adopted and opened for signature a Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages.

In November 1959 a Declaration on the Rights of the Child, in which it was affirmed that mankind owed to the child the best that it had to give, was adopted unanimously.

The prevention of discrimination is an important aspect of human rights and in November 1963 the General Assembly unanimously adopted a Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Freedom of information is the subject of a convention on the international right of correction designed to combat the dissemination of false or distorted reports likely to injure friendly relations between states. This convention came into force on August 24, 1962. A number of studies and the provision of technical aid in cooperation with the specialized agencies are other aspects of activity in this field.

"DAILY MIRROR" CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- Prejudiced (6)
- Agitate (4)
- Tongue (4)
- State (4)
- More quickly (6)
- Organ (4)
- Tavern (3)
- Plant part (7)
- Masculine name (4)
- Gummy substance (5)
- Foundations (5)
- Adjust (4)
- Doorkeeper (7)
- Foreign name (3)
- Give out (4)
- Author (6)
- Invent (4)
- Cornet (4)
- Look closely (4)
- Uses (6)
- More active (6)
- Golf-club (4)
- Beau (6)
- Warm light (3)
- German artist (5)
- He comes with sleep (4-3)
- A god (4)
- Angling accessory (4)
- College (4)
- Team (4)
- Guest (7)
- Cheese (4)
- Sound (4)
- Devon resort (6)
- Tapering structures (6)
- Urban places (5)
- Vehicle (4)
- Pleasant (4)
- Supply (4)
- Gold substance (3)

DOWN

- Agitate (4)
- Beau (6)
- Warm light (3)
- German artist (5)
- He comes with sleep (4-3)
- A god (4)
- Angling accessory (4)
- College (4)
- Team (4)
- Guest (7)
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- Devon resort (6)
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- Urban places (5)
- Vehicle (4)
- Pleasant (4)
- Supply (4)
- Gold substance (3)

ANSWERS TO CROSSWORD PUZZLE IN ISSUE No. 7:-

ACROSS:	DOWN:
1. Lambs	1. Llama.
5. Faint	2. Motet
9. Origins.	3. Bren
10. Aster	4. Sir
12. Bilge	5. Fib
14. Mien	6. Animus
16. Mere	7. Islet.
17. Ant.	8. Trees
18. Deputes	11. Sincere
20. Midas	13. Gregory
21. Denuded	15. Ceded
23. Bow	18. Did
25. Arid	19. Pad
26. Sore	20. Muddle
27. Leeds	21. Dales
29. Stays	22. Niece
30. Clamour	23. Board
31. Steed	24. Weser
32. Under	26. Stun.
	28. Sad
	29. Sou.

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UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME

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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.

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vited to take the necessary action without delay to resolve the situation.

Among many specific recommendations contained in the report are proposals for an oil embargo, a ban on the import of gold, diamonds and other minerals from South Africa, and an international investigation of charges of ill-treatment of prisoners in that country.

The 11-member Apartheid Committee also suggests enlargement of its own membership to include permanent members of the Security Council and present major trading partners of South Africa.

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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

2201 — 2350 (2245-2300 Forces Broadcast.) French and English

Voice of Denmark

2145 — 2245 Danish and English

Finnish Broadcasting Corporation

1200 — 1250 Finnish and Swedish. 1800 — 2030 (Monday and Friday 1800 — 1845 English)

Swedish Radio

1815 — 1845 1845 — 1915 Swedish English

MEDIUM WAVE

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