

# THE BLUE BERET

Wednesday, 27th October, 1965



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No. 28

## Thimayya reviews UN peace- keeping role

Peace-keeping is not synonymous with peace-making, General K.S. Thimayya told a United Nations Day luncheon in Nicosia last Saturday.

In his remarks, the Force Commander recalled that U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant, in his recent annual report to the General Assembly draws attention to the dangers of stale-mated quarrels — peace-keeping operations may contain and isolate explosive situations without, however, really affecting the basic causes of conflict.

A state of relative order and quiet must not reduce the sense or urgency of the search for a basic and peaceful solution of the underlying conflict, Gen. Thimayya said. This applies, with particular force, to Cyprus, he added. Efforts to move the Island's problems closer to solution must continue unrelenting, he said.

"It is our ardent wish," Gen. Thimayya continued, "that the day is not far for the population of this beautiful Island, when the seeds of harmony, friendly understanding and cooperation (to which referen-

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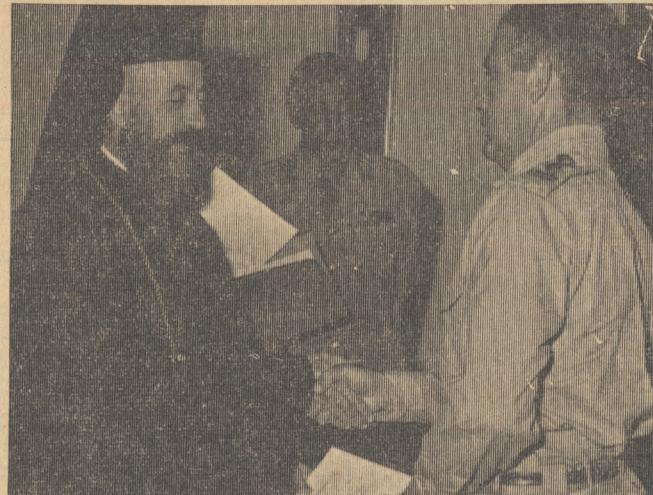
## SG's authority over UNIPOM challenged

THE Soviet Union charged in the United Nations Security Council, on Monday, that Secretary-General, U Thant, had exceeded his authority under the Charter in setting up the machinery for the implementation of the Council's demand for a cease-fire between India and Pakistan and the withdrawal of their forces.

Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko argued that only the Security Council had the authority under the Charter to decide such matters as the organization and financing of action taken to follow up Council decisions. Specifically, he proposed that a three-month deadline be set for the pre-

sence of U.N. observers in India and Pakistan. Ambassador Roger Seydoux of France took a similar view. This view was challenged by United States Ambassador Arthur Goldberg and Mr. Peter Hope of the United Kingdom, both of whom expressed full support for the

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Archbishop Makarios presents a commemorative Scroll to Lt Col Brian McGurk, Commander of the Irish Contingent.

24th October

## Bernardes addresses UN Day ceremony

United Nations Day, 24 October, was commemorated in Cyprus with a number of events organized during the past ten days in different parts of the country. In Nicosia, the date was marked by a ceremony organized by the United Nations Association of Cyprus at the Pedagogical Academy.

In an address delivered on the occasion, Mr. Carlos Bernardes, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, recalled that the late Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, had pointed out "with great pertinency" that the United Nations is exactly what its membership wishes it to be.

The United Nations is a "mirror that reflects the world society in its present form and shape", Mr. Bernardes said. "If one by looking at it is not entirely pleased by what one may see, the answer is not to blame the mirror, much less to break it, but rather to improve the image that it reflects."

The world today, he said, is going through a period of transition "at breakneck speed" — relations among States, the pattern of society, its economy, and its culture are rapidly undergoing changes, coupled with an unprecedented population explosion.

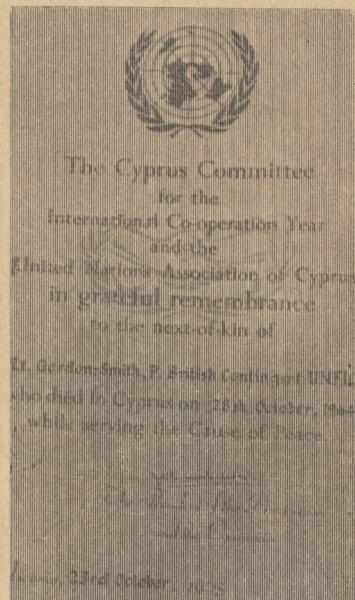
Added to this, Mr. Bernardes said, the "almost miraculous" achievements of modern

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## In memory of UNFICYP dead

Last Saturday the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, presented Commemorative Certificates to the Commanders of the different contingents of the United Nations Force in Cyprus in memory of the men who have lost their lives in Cyprus while serving with UNFICYP.

The ceremony, organized by the Committee for International Cooperation Year and the United Nations Association of Cyprus, was held in the Presidential Palace and was at-



tended by the Force Commander, General K.S. Thimayya, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Dr. Carlos A. Bernardes, and other high Government and UNFICYP officials.

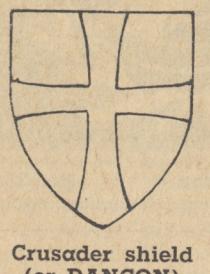
In presenting the certificates which will be forwarded to the next of kin of the UNFICYP officials.

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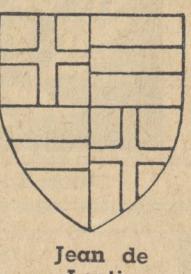
# HERALDRY IN CYPRUS -

By Maj. O.H.M. Haxthausen

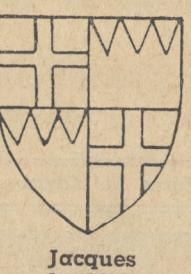
## The Order of St. John of Jerusalem



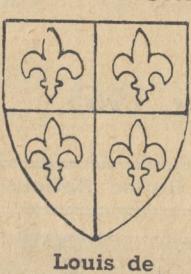
Crusader shield (or DANCON)



Jean de Lastic



Jacques de Milli



Louis de Magnac



Antonio di Sant' Anna

By the end of the 12th century the Order of the Knights Templars and the Order of St John of Jerusalem had established themselves in Cyprus.

In 1307 the Knights Templars were accused of heresy and by 1312 the Order was dissolved and most of the knights were executed.

I doubt that any heraldic monument in Cyprus can be attributed to the Templars with any degree of certitude. You may here and there see a shield with a straight or a 'formy' cross — this was as a red cross in a silver field the arms of the Templars — but you will always find that the shield is much later than 1312 or it is a white cross in a red field and you are looking at the left arm of a DANCON.

The land near Limassol went from the Templars into the hands of the Knights of St. John and here in 1454 the castle of Kolossi was built (or rather rebuilt) by Louis de Magnac, Grand Commander of Cyprus.

A large slab of cruciform shape displaying four shields is placed on the north side of the castle and this slab must represent the year (1454) when Jacques de Milli was elected Grand Master of the Order of St. John in succession to Jean de Lastic because the coats of arms of the two Grand Masters are displayed on either side of the Royal Arms of the Lusignan rulers of Cyprus, whilst the arms of Louis de Magnac occupy the lower part of the panel.

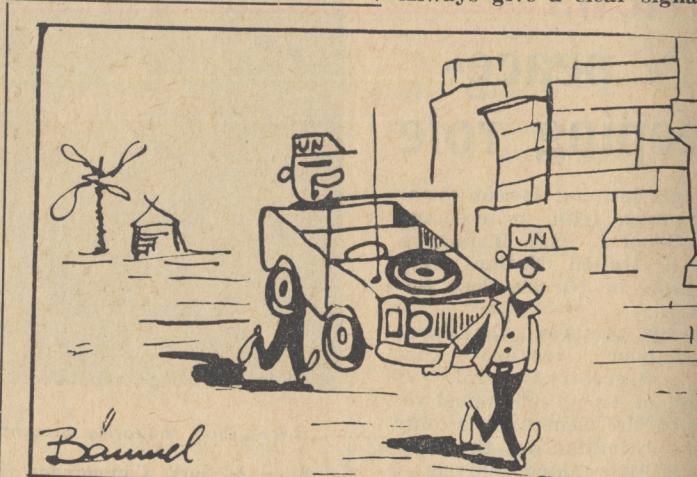
It will be noticed that the Grand Masters quarter their personal coats of arms with that of the Order — a silver cross in a red field. This is indeed very much the same charge as the Danish flag, the 'Dannebrog' which according to legend was sent from Heaven to give the Danes victory in a battle in Estonia in the year 1219. The charge is also much like the Swiss flag, the arms of Vienna and the coat of arms of the House of Savoy (which later came to the Italian throne). It is possible that all these flags and arms and many more are of the

same origin and it seems as if the armorial bearing of the Order of St John is the oldest.

The Grand Masters were sovereign masters, who minted coins. These coins are to-day collectors' items and in an auction to be held on the 6th of November in Switzerland the estimated price of a Jacques de Milli coin is about £100.

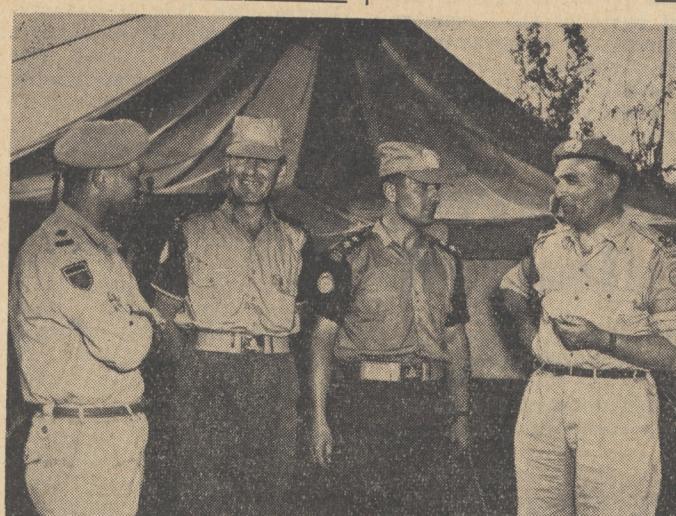
The Grand Commander was apparently not entitled to quarter his arms with that of the Order but after the headquarters of the Order had moved from Rhodes to Malta it was allowed for other high ranking Officers than the Grand Master to incorporate the arms of the Order in their own, not by quartering but as a 'chief' across the top of the shield. The coat of arms of Antonio di Sant' Anna which can be seen on his tombstone in the ruins of the Franciscan church at Famagusta is, however, not an example of this; he was a Genoese, and it is likely that Knights of St John "adopted" the fashion of heading the shield with a 'chief' from Italy or more specifically from Genoa.

Members of the advance party of the Irish Contingent due to take up positions in Lefka District recently visited the area presently occupied by Canadian troops. Left to right are Commandant Kevin Nunan, Irish Armoured Group commander; Major W. D. Creighton, commanding officer, 'W' Battery, 4 RCHA; Lt Tony Wignall, a battery officer and Commandant Jack Ronayne, OC of A Company, 5th Infantry Group. (Canadian Forces Photo).



Take care of your car

## Looking around



Members of the advance party of the Irish Contingent due to take up positions in Lefka District recently visited the area presently occupied by Canadian troops. Left to right are Commandant Kevin Nunan, Irish Armoured Group commander; Major W. D. Creighton, commanding officer, 'W' Battery, 4 RCHA; Lt Tony Wignall, a battery officer and Commandant Jack Ronayne, OC of A Company, 5th Infantry Group. (Canadian Forces Photo).

## ROAD SAFETY AND YOU

A weekly series by Oberleutnant Erich Bäumel, Austrian Civilian Police

Another main point in our talks is the Driving Mirror. You should keep a good watch on the traffic behind you. Look in your mirror before you change direction, before you overtake or stop. Always give a clear signal or

sign with your arm to indicate your intention. If you have a direction indicator make sure, that it is cancelled (returned to the neutral position) immediately after use.

In my last article I promised further driving hints on wet roads. Major H.W. Hall the Force EME officer continues these:

"The most dangerous hazard is brake fading. This is caused by water on the brake shoes, and this can cause complete braking failure. Always test your brakes after driving through water (taking care to see that there are no vehicles behind you). If they are not functioning correctly, the quickest way to dry them out, is to apply the footbrake gently and drive the vehicle slowly against the brakes. This causes heat to be generated so that the brakes dry out. Then test the brakes again.

Remember you must always adjust driving to the conditions, rain makes the roads greasy and reduces braking efficiency, and pools can cause your brakes to fail. You must always be aware of these effects and take the necessary action."

I would like to thank Major Hall. These hints have been most useful. I should welcome more contributions.

## Farlig kaentningsulykke

UNDER orlovsophold i Famagusta bragte fem kontabler den 22 OKT sig selv i en meget farlig situation.

### Mindehøj - tidelighed

VED en højtidelighed i loerdags i præsidentpalasset, arrangeret af FN-foreningen på Cypern mindedes de FN-soldater, der har mistet livet under tjernen på Cypern. Præsidenten.

Aerkebiskop Makarios var til stede og som repræsentanter for DANCON mødte chefen, oberstlojtnant H. Bjoernsholt, major L. Heuser, premierlojtnant F. H. Thaysen og lojtnant B. L. Rasmussen.

Siden UNFICYP's oprettelse har tre danske mister livet på Cypern, Sergeant A. S. Nielsen døde den 13 AUG 1964, konstabel C. E. Gjedsted døde den 27 NOV 1964 og sergeant N. V. Larsen døde den 10 JAN 1965.

Ved ulykken gik en del effekter tabt, saavel militær mundering som private ejendele og penge. Ejeren af baaden har rejst erstatningskrav på 350 pund.

## - SPORTEN -

### Endnu en sejr til DANCON

MED en 3-1 sejr over det tyrkiske nationalkontingent viste DANCON's fodboldhold etter sin styrke.

maal. Efter kampen fik DANCON

-holdet overrakt en stor og flot pokal til ejendom.

### Fodboldturneringen

I den indledende runde har STKMP, C-KMP, D-KMP og KIH kvalificeret sig til semifinalerne og disse spilles som følger:

Tirsdag den 26 OKT kl. 1500 KIH — C-KMP. Onsdag den 27 DKT kl. 1500 D-KMP—STKMP. Kampene spilles på "Moaten" ved GI. KIH.

Efter 15 minutters spil gik 712 Rasmussen igennem i højre side og centrede ind til 433 Joergensen, som headede bolden i nettet. 1-0 til DANCON, og dette blev resultatet af første halvleg.

I starten af anden halvleg satte tyrkerne en storoffensiv ind, men vort forsvar red stormen af og efter 20 minutters spil scorede 712 Rasmussen på nært hold. Endelig gik 433 Joergensen igennem det tyrkiske forsvar og scorede via den ene målstolpe.

10 minutter før tid fik tyrkerne deres troestmaal, scoret efter klumpspil foran DANCON's

"Am 15. Okt das Kommando des Oesterr. Polizeikontingent auf Zypern von Rittmeister Otto Hoermann uebernommen"



Nach Heimkehr von Major Hoffmann wurde am 15. Oktober das Kommando ueber das oesterreichische Polizeikontingent auf Zypern von Rittmeister Otto Hoermann uebernommen.

Noch vielen ist der schlanke, gut aussehende Offizier aus seiner vorangegangenen zweimaligen Verwendung auf Zypern heraus als "Captain Perkele" bekannt. Der nun Vierzigjährige trat nach dem Wirren des 2. Weltkrieges in die Wiener Polizei ein. Seine Dienstleistung in fast allen Zweigen schuf ihm die Grundlage fuer sein ausgezeichnetes polizeiliches Fachwissen

## Austrian News



NEWS IN DANISH

### Bryllup

I soндags viedes konstabel B. Hansen, STKMP til frøkena Erinoula Christou. Vielsen fandt sted i den græsk-orthodoxe kirke i Famagusta.

### Til- og afgang

MED SCACYP'en mandag aften ankom atter nogle DANCON IV-folk.

Major F. Soederberg fra militærpolitiet skal afloese major E. A. Poulsen som chef for UNFICYP's MPKMP.

Premierlojtnant P. K. Larsen fra Intendanturkorpset skal afloese major P. Joergensen som kontingentets intendanturofficer.

Overfenrik L. A. Schleimann skal afloese overfenrik P. R. Olsen som hjælpestyrke ved HQ DANCON.

Tolv mand tilgaar spejder-vognsdelingen og endvidere ankom en intendanturbefalgsmand og tre militærpolitikorporaler.

SCACYP'en gaar hjem den 27 OKT og med den forlader DANCON's motorsagkyndige, kaptaen E. E. Hansen Cypern paa grund af sygdom. 22 mand har "vundet i lotteriet" og kommer hjem paa rotationsorlov.

### New CO For Austrian Police

Captain Otto Hoermann the new CO of the Austrian Civilian Police is no newcomer to Cyprus. Before this he has served the UNFICYP Civ. Police twice; July-Sept. 64 and Jan.-April this year.

### Kapt Otto Hoermann

Suomalaispataljoonan alueella toimiva itävaltalainen siviilipoliisi-osasto on saanut uuden päälikön kapt. Otto Hoermannin. Hän ei kuitenkaan ole mikaan uusi mies, sillä varhemmin hän on toiminut Kypoksella viime vuoden heinäyksuksissa ja kuluvan vuoden tammi-huhtikuussa. Monet suomalaiset muistanevat hyvin tämän miellyttävän partanikan, joka niin monissa tilanteissa on osoittautunut suomalaisten hyväksi ystäväksi ja työveriksi.

# Fotbollstruppen kommer på måndag

Rotationen  
avslutad —  
allt klaffade  
perfekt

Det svenska fotbollslandslaget kommer till Nicosia på måndag, och söndagen den 7 november blir det alltså VM - match mot Cypern på Evagoras Stadion i Famagusta.

Kl. 18 på måndag skall svenska truppen landa, och sedan bär det iväg direkt till Hotel Grecian i Famagusta. Vi vet ännu inte hur stor gruppen är. Men med spelare, ledare och journalister kan man nog vänta sig måndagsinvian i Famagusta av ett 50 - tal nyanlända svenskar. Då finns där ju dessutom redan en del turister, som bl. a. kom i måndags med Vingresor och Brodins.

Det är meningen att svenska bataljonen skall svara för fotbolls-truppers program på torsdag. Då blir det enligt planerna rundresa inom Famagusta Zone till olika förband, och dagen avslutas med ärtmiddag på Carl Gustaf Camp.

Men under hela veckan torde älmistone bataljonsstaben få kännings av fotbollsbesöket och också få tillfälle att på olika sätt hjälpa gästende landsmän. Vi kan lugnt utgå från att det återigen stundar en jätlig vecka.

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NEWS IN SWEDISH

## Svenska FN-hundarna far posteringsstjanst



De svenska FN - hundarna på Cypern kommer troligen att tjänstgöra också på en del posterings inom Famagusta Zone. Det är ett av resultaten av det besök som chefen för arméns hundskola i Sollefteå, major Marlo Hjernquist, nyligen gjorde hos bataljonen.

Major Hjernquist, som själv sysslat med hästar och hundar sedan pojkkåren, berättar att man i fortsättningen överhuvudtaget skall försöka utnyttja hundarna i större utsträckning än hittills. Av de elva hundar som nu ingår i bataljonen finns fyra på Carl Gustaf Camp, i Famagusta, två på 1. komp. i Larnaca och fyra på FN - styrkans högkvarter, HQ i Nicosia. Chef för hundgruppens sju förare är rustmästare B. Naestlander.

Hundarna är s.k. skyddshundar. Det är elva vackra och välvrimmade schäfrar, som f.n. används för bl. a. patrullering inom olika camperna.

Men dessa elithundar kan också sättas in i t.ex. bevaknings-tjänst och i patrulltjänst i större utsträckning än hittills. Och bara närvoran av en sådan hund är ju många gånger tillräcklig för att lugna ner eventuella orosstifare.

Chefen för arméns hundskola i Sollefteå, major Marlo Hjernquist, besökte nyligen svenska Cypern-bataljonen. Han träffade därvid bl.a. två vackra 3-åringar, Tell (t.v.) och Kant.

Den svenska rotationen är avslutad för den här gången. I fredags kväll landade det sista Adria-planet från Stockholm på Nicosia Airport, och någon timme senare lyfte det igen med kurs hemåt med den sista kvarvarande styrkan från bataljon 30 C ombord. Därmed var de 12 rotationsflygningarna avklarade, och omkring 900 man hade rotterats.



Vid ceremonin i presidentpalatset mot tog överste Iwan Hörnquist av president Makarios ett diplom till minne av den enda svenska FN-man som omkommit på Cypern, fanjunkare Stig Lennart Attelalm. Överlämningen bevitnades av general Thimayya.

## FN - dagen firades hela veckan, minnesceremoni hos presidenten

FN - dagen - den 24 oktober - firades under hela förra veckan Cypern runt. FN - föreningen på ön, United Nations Association (UNA) i Cypern, ordnade högtidigheter både i Nicosia, Famagusta och på andra platser. Också den svenska bataljonen firade 20 - årsminnet av FN:s tillkomst.

På alla kompanier hölls bl. a. gudstjänster med deltagande av alla tjänstefri personal. Bataljonen var också representerad - med chefen, överste Iwan Hörnquist, i spetsen - vid den högtidlighet som FN - föreningen avdelning i Famagusta ordnade i onsdags. Där svarade f. ö. svenska civilpoliser för den musikaliska underhållningen.

En stor FN - högtidighet ordnades också i söndags kväll av UNA på Pedagogical Academy i Nicosia, och där representerades svenska bataljonen av ställföreträende bataljonschefen, överstelöjtnant Hans Häård.

I samband med FN - högtidigheter hölls i lördags i presidentpalatset i Nicosia en ceremoni till minne av de FN - män som omkommit på Cypern. President Makarios tackade FN: s fredsstyrka på Cypern för dess insats i fredens tjänst.

Jag beklagar, sade presidenten, att några av styrkans medlemmar inte återvände hem, därför att de omkommit här. Vi skall alltid minnas dessa män, som gav sitt liv medan de tjänstgjorde här i fredens namn.

President Makarios överlämnade sedan till varje kontingentchef minnesdiplom med de omkomna mäns namn. FN - styrkans tack framfördes av dess överbefälhavare, general Thimayya.

XX Anniversary United Nations Day Message from the Secretary-General

# “Time for peace is now”



If ever there was a time in the history of man when he ought to find it intolerable to live with the risk of war — which indeed is a risk of annihilation — and when he has the means to dispel it and to promote instead the well-being of humanity in every corner of the earth, that time is now.

This risk, however, is still with us, deadly and real. It is dangerously increased every time that a substantial number of us, impelled by motives of short-sighted interest, fanaticism or narrow nationalism, ignore the imperative need to weigh our decisions and actions against the good of mankind as a whole. It grows more fearful every time that, in the pursuit of varied and conflicting ambitions, we dare to believe that we can follow with impunity policies and strategies which we well know to have brought us close to disaster even in less dangerous times.

Yet as I said in San Francisco last June, at the meeting commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter, I believe that we are increasingly conscious of the need to harmonize our thoughts and actions. We have a mounting fear and hatred of war throughout the world, based partly upon the new destructive power of weapons and partly upon a moral revulsion against violence. We have a general agreement, in principle at least, that the domination of one nation or group of nations by another is intolerable, and that mutual aid and cooperation are the best basis for the relationship between nations. We have the possibility of raising standards of living and opportunity through international cooperation — an immense incentive to peace.

We can, if we work together, provide, within a generation or so, a much higher standard of living and reasonable opportunities for all men. We have the possibility of great advances in science, technology and in as yet unexplored realms of the human mind, as well as in outer space — advances all of which will be more rapid and less risky if the skill and talent of all nations can be combined in an organized effort. Finally, we have an agreed framework, the United Nations system, within which, if we wish, we can pursue our aims and bring about an orderly development in international life.

These are the assets, unprecedented in their potential



U Thant

power for good, which man has at his disposal today in order to banish the risk of which I have spoken. We can ill afford not to use these assets to the full; and I see grounds for believing that, step by step, we shall do so. The fact that the General Assembly is again able to conduct its normal work, after the deadlock which paralyzed the session last year, is encouraging evidence that the members of the United Nations do wish to pursue an orderly development and that they recognize that the best and perhaps the only way of doing so is through international cooperation. That recognition came none too soon, for in the meantime new actual or potential conflicts have arisen or spread, bringing suffering to many thousands of people directly involved and poisoning the relationships among many States. The knowledge that five nations are now in possession of nuclear weapons, and the realization that several others are capable of developing them, make an agreement on disarmament — or at least on halting the spread of these weapons — more urgently needed than ever. And on the economic scene, the deteriorating position of the poorer countries in relation to that of the richer creates problems more formidable than before, and more deserving than ever of the effective attack which our improved international machinery for development is capable of mounting against them.

Fourteen days before the general polling day the list of candidates for the 265 seats in the House of Commons is sent to each Headquarters abroad. With five parties and a number of independents contesting the vote there may be about a thousand candidates. The Commanding Officer must ensure that polling booths are provided for all his men and that they must be open for a minimum of three hours on each of six days.

When each man appears to vote he is given a list of candidates and their party affiliation and the electoral district where his vote will be counted is checked against his place of residence as stated in his documents.

He writes the name of the candidate he prefers on his ballot, folds it, places it in a plain envelope, seals this and places it in a second envelope addressed to the special returning Officer. These envelopes are assembled and sent by special air mail to a Canadian office in London, England where the ballots are counted

Canadian Contingent News

## CANCON soldiers prepare to vote

Canadian soldiers in Cyprus are preparing to cast their ballots in a Federal General election at "polling booths" in modern buildings in Nicosia, in camp sites in rural areas or at lonely outposts high in the Kyrenia mountain range.

Voting day in Canada is November 8, but for the thousand soldiers of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, the 2nd Canadian Guards and various administrative and support sections, polling day may be anywhere from 1 to 6 November. No effort is spared to give every officer and man a good opportunity to exercise his franchise and the ballots are rushed back to the special returning officer for counting as soon as possible.

Because of the short time between Nomination Day and Voting Day (14 days) complicated by the distances involved and administrative procedures it's certain that the "soldiers vote" from around the world won't be announced until after those for the general public in Canada. In the past this has sometimes resulted in a change for some seats where the winning candidates margin was a small one on the basis of the civilian count.

Voting procedure for the Canadian Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen serving on every continent in the world goes like this:

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and the results transmitted to the chief electoral officer at Ottawa. Totals from all over the world are put together for each constituency and announced as soon as possible.

In Canada the voting age for civilians is 21 but all Servicemen are permitted a Federal, vote, regardless of age.

In this election the serviceman will have his choice between Library, Progressive Conservative, New Democratic (Socialist) and two Social Credit (rightist) parties. At dissolution of the last Parliament the Liberals formed the government although they held a minority of the total seats.

### FAO Report

## Food Production Up, But Demand Wipes out Gains

THE developing countries scored impressive gains in food production and agricultural exports over the past 10 years; but the production increase was in the main wiped out by the rapid growth of population, and the rising volume of trade meant little in the face of falling prices.

Furthermore, world population is expected to grow at an even faster rate, and the prospects for any lasting improvement in agricultural prices "do not appear very bright".

Preliminary estimates show the production of food per person in 1964-65 over the average of the years 1952-53 to 1956-57 rose in the developed countries by 14 per cent, but in the developing lands by only 1 per cent.

These are the main trends emerging from a review of world agriculture over the years 1955-65, published today by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in "The State of Food and Agriculture, 1965". The FAO annual report normally reviews the agricultural scene for the preceding year, but this edition ranges over developments during the second World War and the founding of FAO 20 years ago.

# UNFICYP redeployment -

## Irish Contingent takes over new Lefka District

THE Irish 5th Infantry Group of 503 officers and men forming the new Irish Contingent with the United Nations Force in Cyprus is now at full strength and deploying in the newly established UNFICYP Lefka District which becomes operational on Saturday, 30 October.

The new UNFICYP Lefka District will include Kokkina, Limnitis, Lefka and Xeros — with District Headquarters at Xeros. The boundary between the new District and the UNFICYP Limassol Zone is east of Polis. The eastern boundary of the new District bordering with the UNFICYP Kyrenia Zone has been established between Xeros and Ghaziveran. Lefka District will be under the command of Lt. Col. Brian G.M. McGurk who also commands the Irish Contingent as a whole.

With Lefka District operational, the Canadian Contingent is regrouping in the new, less extended UNFICYP Kyrenia Zone. The Royal Canadian Dragoons which had been stationed in the former Lefka District and are now back at Fort Phillips, Nicosia.

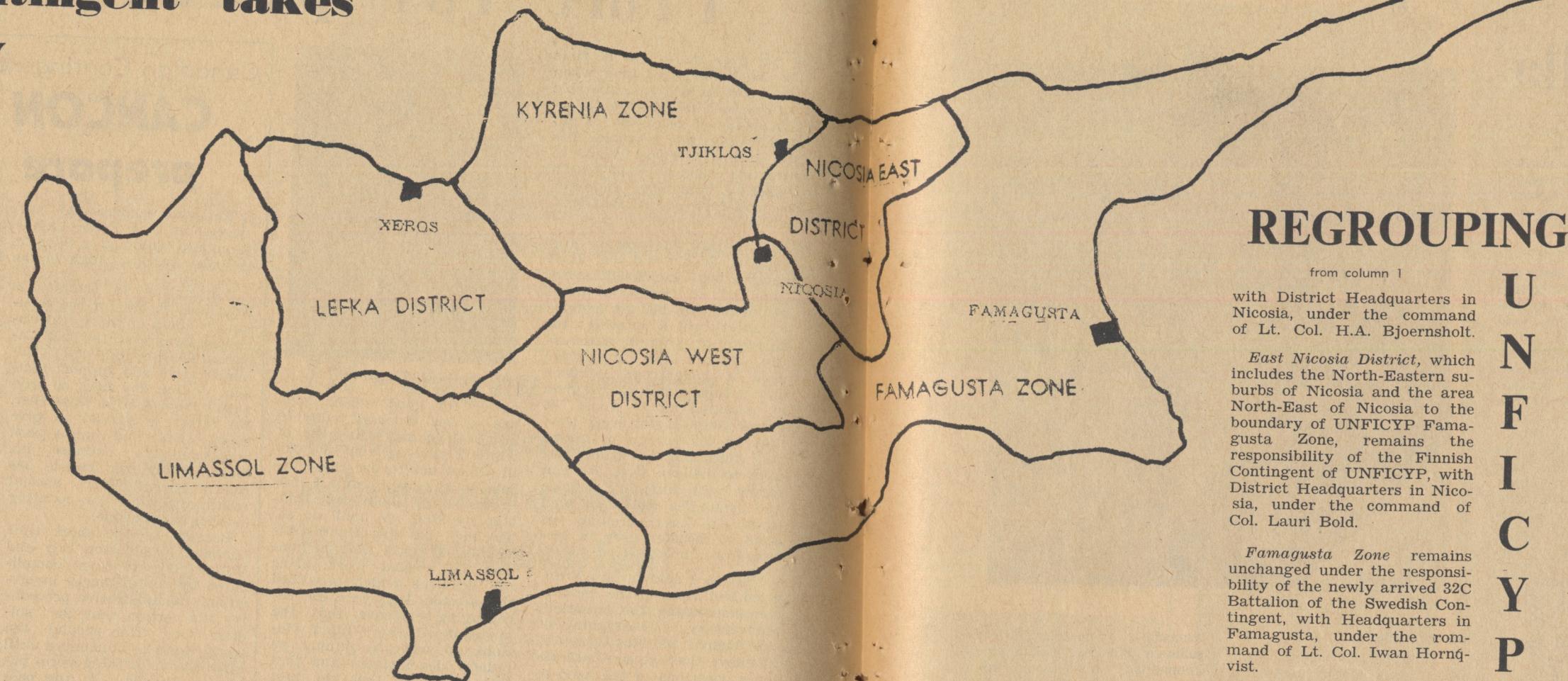
Kyrenia Zone continues to be the responsibility of the Canadian Contingent of UNFICYP and is under the command of Lt. Col. C.D. Carlson, C.D., who also commands the 2nd Bn, The Canadian Guards, with headquarters in the Kyrenia Pass. The area includes, as before, the Nicosia-Kyrenia and Nicosia-Peristeronari roads.

UNFICYP's Limassol Zone, where the 1st Bn The Royal Highland Fusiliers of the British Contingent are deployed under the command of Lt. Col. G.C.R.L. Pender, MBE, passes over some of its former responsibilities in the Lefka area to the newly arrived Irish members of UNFICYP.

Other UNFICYP operational areas remain unchanged:

West Nicosia District, which includes the walled City of Nicosia and the area South and South-West of Nicosia to the boundary of Limassol and Famagusta Zones, continues to be the responsibility of the Danish Contingent of UNFICYP,

Continued column 7



## How the Force is made up

The strength of the United Nations Force in Cyprus on 27 October stood as follows:

Military Contingents	
Canada	991
Denmark	1,022
Finland	999
Ireland	529
Sweden	953
United Kingdom	1,072
	5,566
Hospital Unit	
Austria	52
Civilian Police	
Australia	40
Austria	34
Denmark	41
New Zealand	20
Sweden	40
	175
Civilian Staff	
	56
TOTAL	
	5,849

## Headquarters - a truly representative UN Force

While each of different Zones and Districts of the United Nations Force in Cyprus have been placed under the separate responsibility of each of the six national contingents serving with UNFICYP, the Force Headquarters under the command of Gen. K.S. Thimayya, DSO (India) is truly representative of a United Nations peace-keeping mission.

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### Civilian Staff

	56
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# Jaakari Jorma Harjula Vietti YK- Paivaa Kyproksella

Sunnuntaina 24 pñä lokuukutka 1965 oli jääkäri Jorma Harjula, 21 Korpilahdelta, 2 JK/YKSP 4 aamuööstä kello kolmen välillä varissa Viireällä Linjalla Vounon kylässä Nikosian pohjoispuolella pesäkeessä n:o 210. Syksisen kylmäksi ja sateiseksi muodostunutta yösäättä lukuunottamatta ei hänen vastuualueellaan tapahtunut mitään erikoista. Vuoron päätytyy jääkäri Harjula palasi majapaikalleen omien toverien seuraan niinkuin kymmeniä ehdä satoja kertoja aikaisemmin. Ei ilmoitettavaa = nothing to report.

Suunilleen samalla tavalla selvisivät palvelus - ja vartioitettavista lukuisat muut suomalaispataljoonaan tai seitsemään muuhun kanslisuuteen kuuluvat soittaa tuona lokakuun sunnuntaina. Itse asiassa Jorma Harjulalle palvelu Kyproksella on suunilleen samanlaista kuin kotona Suomessa. Omassa porukassa ja suomalaisen asetoverien kanssa hän elää ja liikkuu Nikosiassa, Kyproksella, Lähikylien paikallista väestöä lukuunottamatta hän joutuu vain harvoin tekemisiin muuhun kontingentteihin kuuluvien henkilöiden kanssa, joka seikka korostaisi hänen tehtävän kansainvälisyttä tai ylikansallisuutta.

## KANSAINVALINEN RAUHANSOTIÄS

Kuitenkin näistä alkonaista puitteitaan monast puhtaasti kansallisia vaikuttavista tehtävästä huolimatta, jääkäri Harjula ei ole mikään tavallinen suomalainen soittaja, vaan erikoisen valinnan perusteella tähän kansainvälisen erikois-tehtävän hyväksytty rauhansotilas, jonka hartoilla ensi sijassa lepää rauhan ja järjestysen ylläpitäminen Kyproksella.

Itse asiassa jääkäri Harjula on Yhdistyneitten Kansakuntain kansainvälisen järjestön toimiva jäsen yhtä hyvin kuin pääsiäiseri U Thant, joka järjestön päämajassa toimiva alivaltiosihteeri, korkea soitila - tai siviilivirkamies, upseeri, poliittisen sihteeristön jäsen, turvallisuus asiantuntija autokuljettaja. Toisinsanoen hänelä läpi tilaisuus ja tunnia kuulua jäseneen ylikansalliseen maailmanjärjestöön, jonka käissä tällä hetkellä lepää maailman rauha ja tulevaisuus.

## YK TOIMINUT 20 VUOTTA

Kun Yhdistyneet Kansakuntat runsaat kaksikymmentä vuotta sitten perustettiin oli siitä tarkoituksena aikaansaada ylikansallinen maailmanjärjestö, joka pysty taakaamaan maailman kansoille rauhan säälyttämisen, itsenäisärimisoikeudet, lain ja järjestysen sekä luomaan edellytykset koko ihmiskunnan taloudellista ja yhteiskunnallista kehittymistä varten.

Tätä suurta tehtävää varten vaadittiin järjestön perustelta eri kansoista ja niiden hallitusilta alun alkaen tavatonta taitoa ja kansainvälistä ajattelua, ennenkuin voitiin luoda edellytykset tällaisen ylikansallisen maailmanjärjestön luomiseksi.

## ASERTISUNTA RAUHAN AVAIN

Aivan äskettäin on saatu raukaistuksia yleiskokouksen toiminta kauan vaikuttanut, osaltaan meidän Kyproksella oloommekin vaikuttanut, pulmakyymis rauhanturvojukkojen ylläpita kus-tannusten rahoittamisesta. Raukaisun voidaan pitää hyvänä merkinä kansainvälisen yhteistyöhä-

kulkemaan saatamme saada selvä kuvan, jos yritämme ajatuk-sisamme kuvittella, mitä kaikkea olisi voinut tapahtua esim. vain Kauko-, Keksi - ja Lähi - idän, Kongon ja Kyproksen selkkauksissa, ellei Yhdistyneet Kansakuntat välitystoiminnallaan ja suo-situksillaan olisi ollut selvittämäsä tilanteita.

Yleiskokouksesta ja Turvalisiusneuvostosta on sitten ajan mukaan kehittynyt paikka jossa maailman eri kansat ovat voineet kokoonottoa keskustelemaan asioista ja tuomaan esiin mielipite-



NEWS IN FINNISH



lum jatkumisesta.

Tällä hetkellä näyttää myös olevan hyviä toiveita siitä, että, pitkään kansainvälispoliittista ratkaisua odotellut aserisuntakysymys tullaan lähdikoina saamaan myönteiseen päättöseen. On varsin selvää, että niin kaun kuin maailmassa pystytään estämään atomiaisen käytävän sodan häävitys, voidaan YK:n katsoa täytäneen tehtävänsä.\*

## M A ILMAN KANSOJEN HYVINVOINTI PÄÄTAVOITTEINA

Edellämainitusta päivän politiikan yleistä mielipidettä kieh-tovista keskustelukohteista huolimatta meidän tulee kuitenkin muistaa, että noin seitsemänkymmenen vuosia sitten Yhdistyneitten Kansakuntien toiminnasta suuntautuu muualla kuin valta - yms. poliittisten pulmakyymysten ratkaisemiseen.

Kaikki ei kuitenkaan ole saatanut sujua ilman arvostelua ja epäonnistumisia. Pääosaltaan voidaan maailmanjärjestön tähänastisen toiminnan katsoa kulkeen menestymisen merkeissä.

Voinne olla varmat, että ilman YK:n ohjailua ja suoranaista väliintuloa, asiat olisivat tällä hetkellä paljon huonommassa tilassa. Nimenomaan juuri nämä saavutukset muidan on pidettävä mielessä, kun ryhdytme kaavalemaan järjestön tulevaisuuden toiminnan mahdollisuuksiin.

Maailmanjärjestön pitkän tähänämeni toimenpiteet ihmiskunnan terveyden, ravintolitanteen, valis-tuksen yms. seikkien paranta-miseksi ovat mennen kahdenkymmenen vuoden aikana yltyneet tuloksiin, joista tuskia voitiin unoiksi heti suuren sodan päättymisen jälkeen. Maailman kansojen taloudellisen ja sosiaalisen kentän alalla saavutetut tulokset eivät ehkä jaksaa kiinnostaa saavutuk-sillaan päävähien uutissivuun ja otsikoita kuitenkin se on työken-tä, jonka töiden tuloksella itse asianssa saavutetaan parhaiten Yhdistyneitten Kansakuntien perusrakirjan edellyttämä jalo tarkoitus.

NYT ON SUOMALAISTEN  
VUORO AUTTAA

Omassa kotimaassamme olemme aikojen kuluessa joutuneet taiste-

lemaan ja ponnistelemaan kansallisia puitteissa pitkää yhteiskunnallisen, taloudellisen ja sosiaalisen vapauden aikaansaamiseksi ja kehittämiseksi. Olemme onnistuneet siinä ja kuulumme siinä suhteessa tällä hetkellä maailman johtavien kansakuntien joukkoon.

Meidän ei kuitenkaan tule lyödä rintoihimme, korostaa oma-hyväisän kansallista erikoisuutta tai ahmia itsellemme lisää etuja toisten kustannuksella, vaan maidan on muistettava sitä kah-takolmattaosaa maailman väestöstä, joka tälläkin hetkellä varojen ja valistuksen puutessa näkee nelkää ja taistelee olemassaolostaan. Nykyään ei enää ole ensi-avaisen tärkeää kansallinen eris-täytyminen, vaan kansainvälinen yhteistyö ja auttaminen. Olemme itse saaneet nauttia muiden antamasta avusta. Nyt on meidän vuoromme auttaa.

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NYT ON SUOMALAISTEN  
VUORO AUTTAA

Omassa kotimaassamme olemme aikojen kuluessa joutuneet taiste-

\* Johdantoa ja ns. loppukantettia lukuunottaa - matta voidaan artikkelia pitää eriältä osin lyhennettyä käännösreferaattina YK:n pääsiäiseri U Thantin sanomasta maailman nuorisolle 24.10.65.

## Swedish News

... from page 4



Rotationen . . .

Bataljonen minns sektion III-chefen som en av de mångkunniga och färgstarkaste officerarna i 30 C. Vi tackar honom för den tid han varit här. Vi vet att han lämnade Cypern med sorg i hjärtat. Vi önskar honom all lycka i fortsättningen.



Högste rotationschef var major Sture Ahlstedt, (iilla bilden) som lugnt kunde konstatera att allt hade kläffat perfekt. Så vinkade han farväl och gick själv ombord på planet.

## The full band



Below Left: Pipe

Sgt David Caird wearing the Dress

Erskine tartan of the Earl of Mar,

first Colonel of the Regiment. Bottom

left: The full band at practice. They

are scheduled for a ten-week US tour

starting in September next year.

## Skirl of the Pipes in Limassol Zone

THE skirl of the Pipes and beat of Drum are now heard in Limassol Zone with the arrival of The Royal Highland Fusiliers to the British Contingent with UNFICYP, and it is hoped that a display will be given to HQ UNFICYP and outlying areas in the near future.

The Bagpipe is the national musical instrument of Scotland. It takes many years to

become a proficient player, and most pipers start learning to play whilst they are young boys. A further complication is that music is not carried during playing, and all melodies have therefore to be memorized.

The Drummers are of three types - the Bass Drummer, who is also the time keeper, the Tenor Drummers and the Side Drummers. The beatings of the Side Drum are complicated and precise, and provide an essential complement to the Pipe music.

The Bugles represent the Light Infantry heritage of the Regiment; in the Light Infantry all calls were made by the bugle, and this practice continues in the Royal Highland Fusiliers.

The members of the Pipes, Drums and Bugles are also trained as soldiers in an operational role, and in action become snipers, stretcher bearers and defence platoon for Battalion Headquarters in the field.

UNFICYP  
Roll of  
Honour

Sgt. Bassam. H. British.  
Pte. Matikainen. U.P.J.  
Finnish.  
Tpr. Campbell. J. Canadian.  
Sgt. Nielsen. A.S. Danish.  
2/Lt. Gordon-Smith. P.  
British.  
Pte. Gjedsted. C.E. Danish.  
Lt. Edmonds. K.E.  
Canadian.  
Sgt. Larsen. N.V. Danish.  
Pte. Smith. F. British.  
C/Sgt. Macauley. W. Irish.  
Sgt. Hamill. J. Irish.  
Sgt. Kiviniemi. R.J.  
Finnish.  
Cpl. Hollingsworth. T.  
British.  
Cpl. Hetherington. W.  
Irish.  
Rfn. Hoare. P.J.  
Canadian.  
Pte. Soininen. P.T.  
Finnish.  
W. Offr. Attetalm. S.L.  
Swedish.  
CAO. Begley. F.  
United States.

## IN MEMORIUM....



from page 1

At Saturday's ceremony; left to right: Mr Carlos A. Bernandes, the President, General Thimayya, Brig Wilson and Col Drewry.

CYP members who have died in Cyprus, the President said that the people of Cyprus "will not forget their sacrifice and will always be grateful to their memory".

In a brief review of events that led to the setting up of the Force in Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios said that the

mission of the Force "is a very delicate one but I am glad to say that the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force is carrying out its duties within the framework of their terms of reference in an excellent way".

## UN DAY CEREMONY HELD IN NICOSIA



from page 1

The Special Representative of the Secretary General Mr. Carlos A. Bernandes addressing the UN Day Ceremony held in the Pedagogical Academy in Nicosia.

science and technology now confront civilization "for the first time after thousands of years" with the prospect of utter destruction while also for the first time, after centuries when scarcity was the rule, the prospect of abundance for all is a practical possibility.

In the face of such "portentous events", Mr. Bernandes said, the image of the world, that the United Nations reflects today, is one of "puzzlement, hesitation, fear... also of great expectations and of growing confidence."

The Special Representative said that he believed that the United Nations "as it is" fits well into the present world and expressed confidence that the world body — with its organs slowly growing in power

and influence — "will benefit much better the new world that is hard upon us".

Speaking also at the ceremony, Mr. G. Clerides President of the House of Representatives of Cyprus, said that the "same compelling necessity" which led to the creation of the United Nations and its Charter twenty years ago "continues to exist today".

Although voices have been heard pointing out the weaknesses and imperfections of the U.N., he said, "it is a significant fact that no single voice has been heard denying the need for its existence".

Touching on the relations between the U.N. and Cyprus, Mr. Clerides said that Cyprus had received during the past

## Thimayya . . .

from page 1

ce has been made repeatedly during United Nations Day ceremonies) will also bring forth fruit here and when UNFICYP can withdraw without adverse consequences."

Referring to UNFICYP's work in Cyprus, the Force Commander said it was "gratifying to note" that UNFICYP has been able to contribute to a general improvement of the situation on this Island. Active hostilities have ceased, he said, and there has been relative quiet for months.

The Force Commander was replying to a series of toasts to the United Nations offered by the directors of the United Nations Association of Cyprus, headed by Justice M.A. Triantafyllides, hosts for the luncheon.

"Forgotten" men  
of the Field Service

When firing becomes too hot and United Nations peace-keeping operations are rapidly put into gear, news headlines follow the arrival of military contingents, their deployment and their activities. Even after the operations are in full swing and their successful peace-keeping efforts remove ONUC, UNEF, UNYOM and, yes, UNFICYP from the front pages of the world press, a newshawk's eye is always kept on possible military action that will give opportunity for another news headline.

A description of the composition of UNFICYP automatically brings mention of the Force's six national contingents, the Austrian Field Hospital and its Civilian Police of five national units. And, as occurs in most UN peace-keeping operations the civilian element is

various U.N. operations in the field.

This unique group of international civil servants generally serve in areas on fixed assignments up to two years at a time. Their services include administrative, secretarial, radio, security and finance.

U.N. professional career officials are quickly though ca-

like soldiers, they may be asked to move from one location to another to work wherever the United Nations needs their services. And, again like soldiers they often have to leave their families behind if the Mission areas involved are not classified as "family stations".

The recent creation of UNIPOM — United Nations India/Pakistan Observation Mission — once again brought a series of F.S. movements in Cyprus. But, whereas last year saw Field Service members coming from UNTSO, UNMOGIP, ONUC, etc., to help set up and form part of essential services within UNFICYP, this time seasoned F.S. members serving with UNFICYP received short-notice instructions to fly (sometimes within 24 hours) to join UNIPOM.

Thus, UNFICYP has seen some of its well-liked staff leave to join UNIPOM: Field Service Officers P. "Pat" Kennedy (Finance — Irish), Paul Wiis (Civilian Personnel — Danish), E. Lechon-Garay (Radio — Mexican), Aroon Sunhachawi (Secretary — Thai), G. "Gil" Matibag (Press Secretary — Philippines), Bjorn Johansen (Finance

in the posts vacated, working hours of F.S. personnel are rescheduled to ensure continuous and efficient service.

Highlighting the flexibility and constant readiness of F.S. personnel was a brief but moving ceremony held in Nicosia last Sunday — appropriately marking United Nations Day. Seventeen Field Service Officers serving with UNFICYP received United Nations Field Service rosettes awarded for at least three months of satisfactory service with United Nations field missions — and one officer, Mr. Magne Jordal (From Norway) received six all representing different missions!

In addition to Mr. Jordal, the following FSO's received rosettes: J. Andres, J. Anzurut, H. Gambhir, K. Hager, J. Halbwirth, K. Hoiby, M. Karhof, O. Miggiano, T. Mooney, J. Mullin, B. Nilsson, C. Panoian, L. Rock, J. Van Oijen, J. Whyte, and F. Wynen. Congratulations and Well Done!



Field Service Office Magne Jordal (right) receives six rosettes for at least three months of service with different UN field missions. CAO A.L. DeLauro presents.

Dutch), and Datrik Morris (Security — Irish). And, last week, FSO Jacobus Strijd — Radio Operator from the land of the windmills — took the plane that started him off on his journey to UNIPOM.

There were sad moments for some of them. UNIPOM is for a "family station" so Mrs. Kennedy and children left for Ireland, the Lechon-Garay's for Mexico, the Sunhachawi's for Thailand, and the Strijd's for the Netherlands.

Mr. Strijd's movement was a typical F.S. case in point. On Sunday morning, 17 October, UNFICYP Chief Administrative Officer, Mr. A. L. de Lauro, received an urgent request from UN Headquarters, New York, to despatch an experienced radio operator to Kashmir for emergency requirements there.

After evaluating the various possibilities of staff to assign and to ensure that UNFICYP had adequate coverage for its own international net, the decision was made that Mr. Strijd would leave immediately to take up this new assignment. He left on Thursday morning, 21 October.

Mr. Strijd was originally scheduled to go on home leave from UNFICYP early in October, but remained here due to temporary cancellation of all Field Service personnel



Gil Matibag  
in the posts vacated, working hours of F.S. personnel are rescheduled to ensure continuous and efficient service.



WELL DONE! — United Nations Field Service officers with UNFICYP after receiving U.N. rosettes in recognition of their United Nations mission service.

