

# THE BLUE BERET

Tuesday 4th August 1964



Issued by the Information Office of the United Nations Force in Cyprus

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No. 16

## NY NÆSTKOMMADERENDE

### I DANCON

#### OBERSTLØJTNANT SKOV AFLØSER OBERSTLØJTNANT LUND



#### DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON

Lieutenant Colonel H.P.C. Lund, deputy chief of the Danish contingent leaves Cyprus on the 1st of August and will be replaced by Lieutenant Colonel P.E.P. Skov from the King's Footregiment. Lieutenant Colonel Lund's departure has been caused by his appointment to a new established position in the NATO standing group committee.

The Blue Beret congratulates him with this new assignment. It can be considered a very fine recognition of Lieutenant Colonel Lund's high ability.

Pr. 1/8 har DANCON fået ny næstkommanderende. Den hidtidige NK, oberstløjtnant Lund skal pr. 1/9 tiltræde en nyoprettet stilling i NATO's Standing Group i Washington.

DANCON's nye NK, oberstløjtnant Poul Eryn Peder Skov, er infanterist (Kongens Fodregiment, Fredericia) og kommer fra jyske divisionsstab i Åbenrå. Før den tid har oberstløjtnanten bl.a. gjort tjeneste ved NATO-staben i Rendsborg i 2 ½ år fra 1959 til 1962. Oberstløjtnant Skov er således allerede fortrolig med internationalt samarbejde og udtalte forvrigt under en velkomstsamtale, som The Blue Beret havde, at en udvælelse af sine erfaringer netop på dette område, var een af de ting, som oberstløjtnanten så mest frem til i forbindelse med tjenesten på Cypern.

Oberstløjtnant Skov overtager formelt sin nye kommando pr.

1/8, men ankom allerede hertil øen i onsdags. I de mellemliggende dage har oberstløjtnanten fulgt oberstløjtnant Lund i dennes tjeneste og har herunder stiftet bekendtskab med de talrige og forskelligartede opgaver, som tjenesten på Cypern består af.

Når man som oberstløjtnant Skov tiltræder midt i DANCON's funktionsperiode, kan det ikke undgås, at man bliver kastet på hovedet ud i alle vanskelighederne, og oberstløjtnanten har allerede i løbet af de to første dage haft selvstændige opgaver at løse, og dermed dannet sig et vist indtryk af tjenestens meget specielle karakter henvende i det nordøstlige hjørne af Middelhavet.

The Blue Beret byder DANCON's nye NK velkommen og håber, at oberstløjtnanten må blive glad for sit ophold på Cypern.

Oberstløjtnant Lund, der var chef for det danske forkommando henvende, var een af de første, der satte foden på Cypern. Der er selvfølgeligt noget vedomigt ved nu at måtte forlade kontingentet i utide, men udnævnelsen til den nye post i Washington er på den anden side en så åbenbar anerkendelse af oberstløjtnantens dygtighed, at glæden herover sikkert sagtens bliver den overvejende.

#### CANADIAN SOLDIER KILLED IN ACCIDENT

One Canadian soldier was killed and another slightly injured in a vehicle accident near the village of Vasilia, northern Cyprus, at about 1700 hours on Friday 31 July.

Trooper Joseph Campbell, 29, from New Waterford, Nova Scotia was killed in the accident.

In hospital, suffering from bruises to his elbow and a small cut on the right forehead is Trooper Joseph Victor Rice, 26.

Both are members of the Royal Canadian Dragon Reconnaissance Squadron with its headquarters in Nicosia.

The accident occurred when the Ferret scout car in which they were riding pulled over onto the shoulder of the road in an attempt to pass a flock of sheep. Because the shoulder was soft the vehicle slipped off the road and overturned.

Trooper Rice was driving and Trooper Campbell was acting as crew commander.

At the time of the accident they were returning from Vasilia to their Forestry Road position after picking up a supply of water.

No. 4 Troop, RCD, of which they are members, are operating mobile patrols under direction of the Squadron headquarters in Nicosia.

The funeral of Trooper Campbell takes place to-day at 1000 hours at Dhekelia British Military Cemetery.

• Drives are urged again to take extra care when driving on the roads in Cyprus. Particularly are they asked to drive slowly.

#### Change of guard at HQ UNFICYP

##### Irish relieve Danes

On Monday 3 August an Irish guard of 1 Officer, 1 Sgt, 6 Cpl's and 24 men took over guard duties from the Danish contingent at the Headquarters of UNFICYP.

The 32 strong guard was mounted ceremonially at 17.30 hrs. On parade was the Pipe Band of the 40th Irish Bn which had come from Famagusta specially for the occasion. RSM Dullard handed over the guard to Lt Colclough, who is officer-in-charge of the guard. Lt Colclough inspected the guard and mounted the first duty at 18.00 hours.

Among the pieces played by the band were "The Wearing of the Green", "Kelly the Boy from Killian" and "The Hills of Tyrone".

Lt. Frank Colclough, 25, who comes from Athlone, Westmeath is a platoon Commander and has previously served with the United Nations Force in the Congo.

When the late President Kennedy visited Ireland last year Lt. Colclough was chosen as officer in charge of a guard of honour of 20 cadets from the Irish Military Academy who attended

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

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## NEWS IN FINNISH



Levytoivomuksia Kypriksen radion suomenkieliseen ohjelmaan on tihkunut kuulemma niukanlaisesti. Jos nyt joku vielä kirjoittaa kotoon tai muualle kotipuoleen, niin voi ilmoittaa että levyjä voi toivoa myös sieltäkin osoittamalla toivomukset PE:n tiedotusasastolle kapt. Louekarille.

Onnettomuus, liikennesellinen ja onneksi pienelainen sattui tässä päivänä muutamana Kykkontienoilla. Uhri oli yli. Mäkelä joka siviiliammatiltaan on poliisi. Kertomän mukaan lakoninen toteamus onnettomuuden jälkeen oli uhrin suusta:kes, kun kolmekymmentä vuotta olen opettanut että ensin katsotaan vasemmalle ja sitten oikealle ja nyt jääni itse auton alle.

Uusia Kasvoja ilmestyi viikon vailleessa jälleen tusinan verran pataaljoonan riveihin. Joku uusista miehistä mahtoi ounastella tervetulaisiotoivottuksia, koskapa oli tiedustellut esimiehiltä, missä vaiheessa saa oman teltan tyhjentää vieraista.

Lomat ulkomaille ovat parhailaan järjestelyin alaisena ja tätä luettessa jo ilmeisesti täydessä käynnissä. Niille, jotka syystä tai toisesta eivät voi tätä mahdollisuutta käyttää, tullaan järjestämään Troodoksella lomanviettomahdolisuus. Mutta loma ei kaikikenkaan tule jokaiselle kuin manulle illallinen vaan periaatteena on että loma on palkkio hyvästä palveluksesta.

These cities ruled as independent kingdoms, hence they have come to be known as "city-kingdoms". As such they survived till the time of Ptolemy I, at the end of the fourth century B.C.

## POLICE MASCOT



Malcolm Chewter, aged 5, has always wanted to be a military policeman. Just recently he got his chance for the UNFICYP Military Police took him in hand and fitted him out with the correct uniform. Here he is being shown how to make a report for the police.

## HISTORY OF CYPRUS PART III EARLY COLONIZATION

(14th—12th Centuries B.C.)

From the fourteenth to the twelfth centuries B.C. successive waves of Mycenaean Greek emigrants, among whom Achaeans predominated, especially in the later waves, arrived in Cyprus. They settled at first in the east and northeast but by degrees spread throughout the island.

Their number increased substantially from the end of the thirteenth century with the break-up of the Mycenaean empire through invasions from the north, culminating in the Dorian invasion. In this connection an important event for Cyprus was the conclusion of the Trojan War, following which various legendary heroes of the war visited the island, where their names are associated with the foundation of great cities such as Salamis (Famagusta), Curium (Limassol) and Paphos.

Authorities differ as to the origin of the cult of Aphrodite, Goddess of Love and Beauty, but after its adoption by the Greeks, Cyprus came to be the acknowledged place of her birth, and as such it is recorded in Homer. The annual pilgrimage to the Temple of Aphrodite at Paphos was renowned throughout the ancient world.

When they are believed to have numbered eleven.

The Achaean Greeks had a profound and lasting influence on the culture of the island. They introduced their language, religion and customs, and many of the pagan myths associated with the Greek mainland and islands came to be associated with Cyprus also.

I would be grateful to you if you would try to secure some information regarding the unit from which these drivers came (from the information I received, they left SEOUL around the end of 1950 driving the trains, but I don't know to what destination).

## SNIPPETS

### From the log.

Dog-tired.

"Sentry and dog, who are on duty at the market place, have been in that position for three months".

### Pig in a poke

"Are the pig and barrels still on airstrip?"

"No. It has been reported that they withdrew the big from the airstrip as it was wandering about and replaced it with a section of ten men in a tent".

### Night blindness

"The policemen spent a long time peering round the inside of the vehicle with his torch but he did not search it".

### Ellifant

"Why does an elephant never forget?"

"Because nobody tells him anything".

### Local comment

"What is black, lives in a tree and is dangerous?"

"A crow with a machine gun".

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

23rd July, 1964.

Sir,

With reference to my last letter about the "First UN Train Drivers", I have since received information regarding them, and I now wish to retract my previous statement connecting the two Cpl's of "B" Coy 33rd Irish Batt, who in actual fact were NOT the "First UN Train Drivers". They were in fact members of the British Army (Royal Engineers) with the UN during the "KOREAN WAR".

I would be grateful to you if you would try to secure some information regarding the unit from which these drivers came (from the information I received, they left SEOUL around the end of 1950 driving the trains, but I don't know to what destination).

Thanking You,  
Cpl. Colum Ryan.

If anyone has any information on this unit would he please contact Cpl. Ryan.

## UNITED NATIONS NEWS

### CYPRUS

Replies to the Secretary-General's messages

### President Makarios

President Makarios of Cyprus has replied to the Secretary-General's message of 22 July on the status and functioning of the United Nations peace-keeping Force in Cyprus.

The following is a summary of the reply: Cyprus has never intended to restrict the freedom of movement of UNFICYP, as defined by the status agreement. It desires to facilitate the work of UNFICYP in preventing any recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to assist the government in restoring and maintaining law and order.

The government of Cyprus has done everything to create among its people an atmosphere of friendliness and understanding to enable the United Nations to fulfil its mandate. Cyprus, however, maintains that the entry by UNFICYP into docks and ports or other government premises, or the stationing of units there, is not included in the term quote freedom of movement unquote. For such entry, the consent of the government is a prerequisite.

The importation of arms is essential for the defence of the island in the face of the threat of Turkish aggression. The Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964 is directed not only at Cyprus but at Turkey as well. So long as it continues to concentrate military forces in its ports near Cyprus, the government of Cyprus is bound to take all measures for defence of the island.

When requirements of secrecy on matters of defence is not possible to permit entry and security are involved, it is not possible to permit entry of UNFICYP patrols to specific sensitive areas. However, Cyprus is ready to arrange, at the United Nations Force Commander's request, to enable him to visit, with the Minister of the Interior, any area in Cyprus.

The government of Cyprus regrets the searching of United Nations convoys at roadblocks. Such searches, however, have unfortunately been necessary for United Nations vehicles found transporting Turkish rebels.

### Vice-President Kuchuk

Relying to the Secretary-General's message of 22 July on the question of infiltration of arms and personnel, the Vice-President of Cyprus, Fazil Kuchuk stated that he would continue to do everything in his power to prevent members of the Turkish-Cypriot community from resorting to any

present time, an urgent meeting of the Council.

Regretting Sweden's formal reservation, he expressed the hope that the situation in Cyprus would improve in such a way as to impress Sweden more favourably.

### Contributions to UNFICYP

The latest contributions towards the cost of UNFICYP for the second three months ending on 27 September 1964, is dollars 40,000 from Austria and dollars 75,000 from Denmark. A similar sum was contributed by Austria towards the cost of the force for the first three months.

### SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO CAPITALS

#### now completed

The Secretary-General, U Thant, returned to New York on 30 July following his visits to Geneva, Cairo, Paris, London, Rangoon and Moscow.

He left New York on 14 July for Geneva where he attended meetings of United Nations bodies. In the two-week period he addressed the Conference of African Heads of State in Cairo, conferred with President Charles de Gaulle of France, Sir Alec Douglas-Home of the United Kingdom, General Ne Win, Chairman of Burma's Revolutionary Council, and Chairman Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union.

#### Moscow

The Secretary-General was in Moscow from 28-31 July. This was his third visit to that city as Secretary-General. He had talks with Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister and other officials.

Reviewing these talks, U Thant said that he had exchanged views with Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Gromyko on some major problems of interest to the United Nations and to the Soviet Union. Discussions had taken place in a free and frank manner on the future of the United Nations, the financial problems facing the organization, disarmament and the situation in the Caribbean and South-East Asia, he said.

He said he did not get the impression that the Soviet Union was prepared to change its attitude on the question of United Nations finances.

Asked about a report which quoted him as saying that he was not prepared to serve a second term, U Thant stated that while in Rangoon he was

asked whether he would be available in 1966 and he had replied that he did not know what he would decide at that time.

While in the Soviet Union, the Secretary-General received an honorary degree of doctor of law from the University of Moscow.

#### Rangoon

The Secretary-General was in Rangoon from 25-27 July at the invitation of the government of Burma. He conferred with Burmese officials on matters of mutual interest to the United Nations and Burma.

In an address in Rangoon, U Thant declared that the United Nations today was the cumulative result of massive Public opinion all over the world — public opinion which could not be ignored by any power, big or small.

The United Nations was 19 years old, was growing and gaining strength. It should be remembered that its predecessor, the League of Nations, died when it was 19 years old. Far from dying, the United Nations was growing from strength to strength, he said.

To carry out the functions outlined in the charter, U Thant stated the United Nations must develop into a really effective instrument, however slowly, for the prevention of war, the maintenance of peace, and the promotion of the economic and social welfare of peoples everywhere.

#### Paris

Following the Secretary-General's talks in Paris with President De Gaulle, the French Minister of Information stated that the talks were held in a particularly satisfactory atmosphere. U Thant's visit had shown in a concrete form the constant improvement which had been evident for some time in the relations between France and the United Nations.

As far as the question of French financial participation in certain United Nations expenses was concerned, President De Gaulle had given "une réponse réservée", said the minister.

The Paris talks had included many other subjects — Cyprus and the role which the United Nations was called upon to play in world affairs. The statement added that an evolution could be noticed in United Nations actions and France placed hope in this new orientation of the organization.

#### London

In London, U Thant was received by Queen Elizabeth II, and in his talks with British leaders he discussed Cyprus, Southern Rhodesia, the question of a United Nations peace-keeping force, and Yemen.



Biography

Colonel Waern

Commander

Swedish Contingent



Colonel Jonas Waern, the 49-year old commander of the Swedish contingent in UNFICYP has international experience from serving in UN before. He was commander of a brigade in South Katanga in The Congo for eleven months from July 1961 to May 1962. Among the troops in his brigade were besides Swedish soldiers from Ireland, India and Tunisia. He has also served in Great Britain at The School of Infantry in Warminter and been assistant military attaché at the Swedish embassy in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Colonel Waern's military career started in 1934. In 1936 he was commissioned as officer in the reserve. After that he started to study law which is useful at this time when he is dealing with the Cypriot leaders—but when the World War broke out in 1939 he joined the Swedish Army and after some time became a regular officer—a choice of occupation, which he has since been happy about.

After the war and the service for neutrality during the war Jonas Waern served as a teacher in the Swedish Infantry School in Rosersberg between Stockholm and Uppsala. After staying in Great Britain and Denmark the promotion to major came in 1950. Colonel Waern served in a military zone staff in Strängnäs before he came to Cyprus.

Since 1957 he has been Adjutant of His Majesty The King of Sweden for one month each year, a commission of honour, which few senior officers have received.

Colonel Waern commanded the first Swedish battalion. He will not stay longer than the middle of October.

Finally it can be said that colonel Waern is a happy

## SPOTLIGHT ON U.N. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### Functions and Powers

The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations and has the right to discuss all matters within the scope of the United Nations Charter including the powers and functions of the other United Nations organs which submit reports to it. All member nations of the United Nations are represented in the General Assembly. Each member delegation consists of not more than five representatives and five alternates and as many advisers and experts as may be required.

Each member nation has one vote, and every vote is equal. Important questions such as recommendations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of members of United Nations councils, questions of membership of the United Nations, matters relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions — are decided by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. An abstention is not considered a vote. Other questions are decided by a simple majority, including the determination of what other specific decisions are to be taken by a two-thirds vote.

The General Assembly meets regularly once a year. It may also hold special sessions and emergency special sessions at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of United Nations members.

The General Assembly also initiates studies and makes recommendation to: promote international cooperation in the political field; encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification; promote international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields; and assist in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

The Assembly may discuss any international problem brought before it by member states and by other United Nations bodies. On all such matters, including those affecting peace and security if the Security Council so requests, the Assembly may recommend

husband with a beautiful wife and they have been married since 1939. They have four children, two girls and two boys between the ages of 7 and 22, who follow their father's adventures in foreign countries with interest.

While the Security Council is primarily responsible for maintaining international peace and security and is authorized under Chapter VII of the Charter in certain circumstances to use military force to maintain or restore peace, the functions of the Organization for the peaceful solution of conflicts, under Chapter VI of the Charter, have developed along a much broader front.

Chapter VI calls for the solution of international disputes by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means. Under this Chapter any United Nations member may bring any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly. In such a case, if the Security Council has the matter under consideration, the Assembly is not empowered to make any recommendation unless the Council so requests. A non-member state may also bring to the Security Council or the General Assembly a dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purpose of the dispute, the obligation of pacific settlement provided in the Charter.

Where there appears to be a threat to peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, and where the Security Council fails to act because of a negative vote of one of its permanent members, the Assembly may meet in emergency special session within 24 hours

at the request of the Council on the vote of any seven Council members, or at the request of a majority of United Nations members. In such a case the Assembly may make recommendations to members for collective measures, including in the case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression or the use of armed force, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Om det skal lykkes for FN at løse sin opgave henvende står vel trods alt stadig hen i det uvisse, viljen har i hvert fald ikke manglet hverken hos høj eller lav. Gang på gang har jeg mørket i samtaler med mandskab og befalingsmænd, at der bag de stillede spørgsmål ligger en ægte ansvarsbevidsthed og bekymring for FN og den opgave man ved sit medlemskab af UNFICYP har påtaget sig.

### NEWS IN DANISH

## AUGUST- HEDE.

Så er vi gået ind i august, der ifølge erfaringen skal være den bedste måned her på øen. Vi har imidlertid haft mulighed for gradvist at vænne os til varmen, og ingen i det danske kontingent klarer sig mere over den ting. Hvor meget vi faktisk er blevet aklimatiserede, ses måske allerbedst, når nogen fra nordlængers himmelstrøg kommer på besøg henvede. De kan ofte have svært ved at tage det i begyndelsen, og kun når de fortæller os det, er vi klar over, at der måske alligevel er ganske varmt på Cypern.

Også på andre områder har vi haft mulighed for ganske langsomt at vænne os til, at klimaet gradvist bliver "varmere". Skal man tro pressen, både den lokale og den internationale, kan også det politiske klima opvise stigende temperaturer. Her har der vel ikke altid været tale om jævnt stigende temperatur, men derimod om en rigtig feberkurve med farlige toppe afspejlet i tommehøje overskrifter og hektisk aktivitet på det politiske plan. Selv den enkelte mand på post på den grønne linie eller et sted ude i "fædrelandet" under stigende sol har undertiden mørket denne hede slå sig imøde. Generalsekretær U Thant har i budskab ber både til tyrkere og grækere i den seneste tid peget på forhold, som han mener vanskeliggør opgaven for FN på Cypern. Det drejer sig om vanskeligheder, som ikke alene er problemer for FN's militære og civile chefer, men som dagligt stiller store krav til den enkelte FN-soldat om smidighed, besidighed, fasthed og og uendelig meget sund fornuft.

Vi kan kun inderligt håbe, at august på dette område bliver mere sval måned end juli. Den varme Vor Herres sol sender os, skal vi nok klare, men en yderligere opbedning af det politiske klima, ser vi meget nødigt.

A novel way of threshing corn in a village in Cyprus. The threshing plank is made from a wooden board under which sharp stones are placed.

## BELLAPAIS ABBEY



### Change of guard at HQ UNFICYP

(Continued from Page One)

the ceremony at which President Kennedy laid a wreath on the graves of fallen heroes.

The President personally congratulated the guard for their bearing and turnout and when the film of the

occasional was shown to him in America he again commented on their smartness.

Later in the year, after the tragic assassination of President Kennedy, Mrs Kennedy asked for the same guard of honour to be in attendance at the graveside of her husband. Lt Colclough and a party of 20 cadets flew to America and carried out the same ceremony that they had done when the President had visited their own country.

## THRESHING IN A CYPRUS VILLAGE



A novel way of threshing corn in a village in Cyprus.

The threshing plank is made from a wooden board under which sharp stones are placed.

A person stands on the plank and when it is dragged across the threshing ground the weight makes the stones bite into the corn so separating the seeds.

The plank can be pulled by animal or by vehicle.

In the picture a member of the United Nations Force in Cyprus Shows how the operation is carried out while he helps a villager in his field.

## Places of Interest

### The Abbey of Peace

BELLAPAIS Abbey is considered the most beautiful of the mediaeval monuments in Cyprus. Superbly situated on a 1,000 ft high natural rock escarpment, halfway up the northern hill slopes, it commands a view over a large part of the Kyrenia coast, while behind it tower the rugged pinnacles of the Kyrenia range.

The abbey was founded at the end of the 12th century by monks of the order of St Augustine, but as early as 1206 the monks had adopted in its place the "Premonstratensian" Order of St. Norbert. Later in the 13th century the Lusignan king Hugh III (1267 - 1284) came to be popularly regarded as the abbey's founder, on account of the generous scale of his patronage.

The name Bellapais was adopted some time in the 16th century, a corruption of the earlier "Abbaye de la Paix" (Abbey of Peace). Another name by which the abbey is referred to in documents of the 15th and 16th centuries is "White Abbey", which derived from the white habit of the order of St Norbert which the monks wore.

The prosperity of the abbey continued until the time of the Genoese expedition of 1373, when the army laying siege to Kyrenia looted the abbey.

The Venetian occupation witnessed further decline, not only materially but also spiritually. To-day it is unique as a surviving monument of monastic architecture in the Levant and, although parts of it now lie in ruins, sufficient is still standing to enable one to enjoy its present beauty as well as to imagine its even greater splendour in the past.



Swedish Helicopter Training at Xeros

## ARRIVAL OF IRISH TROOPS

More Irish troops arrive in Cyprus this week to join the Irish Contingent of UNFICYP.

To-day two groups, both of about 80 officers and other ranks arrive at 23.30 hrs and 00.30 hrs respectively by air at Nicosia airport.

To-morrow two further groups of about 80 are due to arrive at the same times.

## CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION

(BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH)

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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.

## CRICKET

NEW ZEALANDERS  
BEAT R.A.F.

Following the first friendly game some weeks ago between an all officers RAF cricket eleven captained by Air Vice Marshall W. V. Crawford-Compton and the New Zealand Police Contingent of UNFICYP, a return match has taken place at Happy Valley, Episkopi. In the earlier match the airman were clear winners but on this occasion the tables were turned with the KIWIS well on top. They scored 115 for 9 while the RAF could only get 104 runs for the loss of 4 wickets. Wells (30) and Hawkins (29) were top scorers and both retired. A feature of the game was that the batsmen were obliged to retire after scoring 30 runs and every fielder except the wicket keeper was required to bowl 2, 8 ball overs. Although not up to test match standards, the game had an element of excitement rarely seen in local cricket and the New Zealanders made full use of boundary strokes.

With the series all square, a deciding match is almost inevitable.

## FINNISH SPORT NEWS

The series in football, Finnish baseball and volleyball are continuing. So far about half of the games in the competition have been played. The results of last week's matches are as follows:-

## FOOTBALL

4 Rifle Coy	— 5
HQ Coy	— 2
4 Rifle Coy	— 1
2 Rifle Coy	— 2

## PESAPALLO

5 Rifle Coy	— 10
3 Rifle Coy	— 5
5 Rifle Coy	— 20
HQ Coy	— 16
1 Rifle Coy	— 9
2 Rifle Coy	— 5

## VOLLEY BALL

3 Rifle Coy	— 3
HQ Coy	— 0
4 Rifle Coy	— 3
1 Rifle Coy	— 0

## SWIMMING

A Finnish Staff officer's team swims against a Canadian team from Nicosia zone headquarters at 0900 hours to-day at the Ledra Palace swimming pool, opened recently.

The event is a 6x25 metres relay race.

Taking part in the Finnish team is the second-in-command of the Finnish Contingent, Lt. Col. Erkki Kaira.

This is the first swimming match to take place in UNFICYP.

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## FOR YOUR LISTENING

All times are local

## SHORT WAVE

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

## 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		