

THE BLUE BERET



Tuesday 1st September 1964

Issued by the Information Office of the United Nations Force in Cyprus—0—

No. 20

FORCE COMMANDER VISITS 3rd IRISH AT LARNACA

THE Force Commander, General K.S. Thimayya, visited the 3rd Irish Infantry Group in Larnaca District on Friday 28 August. This was his first visit to the Irish Group.

The Force Commander arrived by helicopter at 1030 hours, and was met by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas McDonald, Officer Commanding and Group Staff, and conducted to a Guard of Honour which rendered compliments. During the inspection of the Guard of Honour Irish airs were played by the Pipe Band on Parade.

The Force Commander's visit included a briefing at Headquarters, inspection of accommodation and facilities, and visits to the Irish outposts at Kophinou and Ayios Theodoros.

The main body of the 3rd Irish Infantry Group arrived in Cyprus on 5th August and took over the Larnaca District from the 1st Battalion Royal Inniskillings on 8 August.

The 3rd Infantry Group comprises 400 all ranks and includes an Armoured Car (Panhard type) Group commanded by Commandant Patrick Lavelle.

TURKISH ROTATION RESTRAINT URGED

In a report to the Security Council on 29 August the Secretary General stated that there was a possibility of a new and dangerous crisis developing in Cyprus.

The issue involved the rotation of one third of the 650 troops comprising the Turkish National Contingent which has, as has also a Greek Contingent, been stationed in Cyprus under the provisions of the Treaty of Alliance signed at Nicosia on 16 August, 1960.

He stated that the dispute had arisen due to the Cyprus government taking the position that, as the Treaty had been abrogated by the refusal of Turkish troops to remain in barracks, and their deployment in tactical positions astride the Kyrenia road, the government would refuse to allow the rotation to take place. The Turkish government was insisting upon its right to rotate its troops, which was due to take place on 31 August.

At present both the Cyprus and the Turkish governments remain firm in their intentions and, he continued, in spite of representations from himself, his special representative and the Force Commander, the situation remains in deadlock.

Having in mind the great danger involved in this situation he had, he said, undertook to use his good offices with the two governments through their representatives at the United Nations Headquarters. He had urged the government of Cyprus to try to avoid taking a rigid position and to be as reasonable as possible on the matter, and it was subsequently indicated to him that the refusal of the Turkish troops to return to their barracks made the question much more difficult to deal with than it might be otherwise. He had urged the government of Turkey, in view of the fact that the rotation was to take place so closely following the tragic events which occurred between 5 and 10 August, to consider

CONCERN OVER PAYMENT FOR UN OPERATION IN CYPRUS

As UNFICYP completed five months of the six-month-period authorised by the Security Council, The Secretary-General reported that he had received no new pledges to cover the cost for the remaining month.

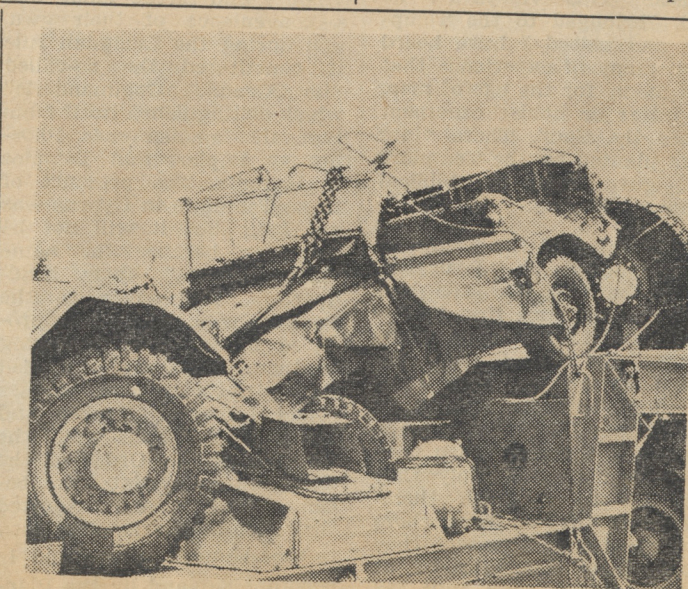
He had informed the Council the week before last that even if all sums pledged were paid up the total would still be some 2 million dollars short of the amount required to meet the estimated cost of maintaining the Force during its mandate.

He warned that action must be taken immediately to make good the gap if UNFICYP was not to be withdrawn before 26 September.

There was no assurance that any additional costs that might be incurred from 26 August onward could be met within the terms of the Council's 4th March resolution, which provided that all costs pertaining to UNFICYP should be met by the governments providing contingents and by the Cyprus government or by voluntary contributions.

The estimate of the costs of the United Nations financial obligations for the operation of UNFICYP for the six month period were made on 15 June and were estimated to be approximately 12,730,000 dollars.

The amount so far pledged by 24 nations comes to 10,435,437 dollars. Of that sum only 3,426,178 dollars has been paid.



This way or SAFELY

BULLETIN ON U.N. MEDIATOR

A medical bulletin dated 25 August, on Sakari Tuomioja, United Nations Mediator in Cyprus, states that his condition remains unchanged. The Mediator was taken ill in Geneva on 16 August.



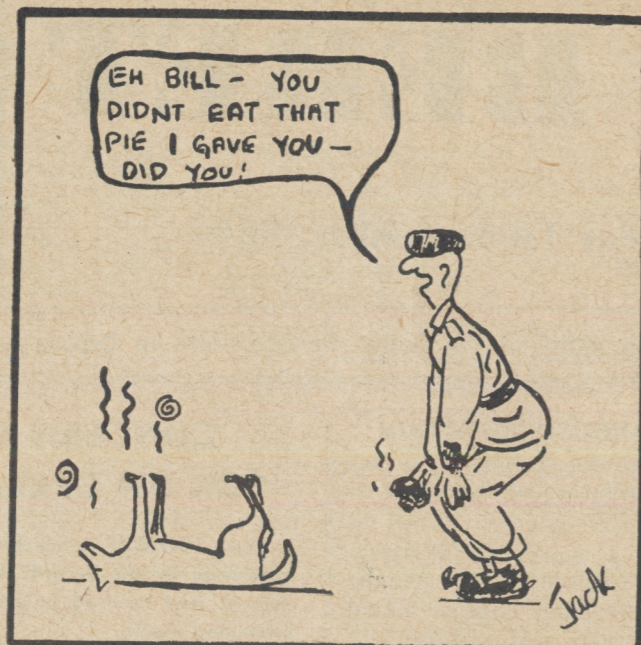
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THAT'S LIFE

by JACK



NECTAR OF THE GODS
WINE TALES OF
CYPRUS

IN the "Song of Songs" Sulamitis says: "My beloved is unto me as a cluster of Cyprus grapes in the vineyard of Engadi". This assimilation leads to the supposition that King Solomon took vines from Cyprus and transplanted them in his vineyards.

The Count of Oldenburg who came to Cyprus in 1211 A.D., W. Voy Boldensele (1333 A. D.) and other contemporaries who included Cyprus in their itineraries speak of the vineyards at Engadi, near Limassol. One, L. Von Suchen who visited Cyprus in 1340, wrote that the vineyards of Engadi were renowned. He saw big vines that one person could not embrace, and grapes, big as plums, and others without stones. "This vineyard", he said, "belonged to the Templars and indeed I have heard from many of experience that God made, for the use of men, no fairer or nobler ornament under the Sun". These vines were planted by the Templars who gave them the biblical name of Engadi.

The Order of the Templars was founded in Jerusalem after the first Crusade and its members came first to Cyprus in 1191, when they bought the island from Richard Coeur de Lion. The Templars with the Knights of the Saint John Order made history in Cyprus. When they were sent by the Holy City in 1291 to establish themselves on the southern shore of Cyprus near Limassol, they made their headquarters at Kolossi, where they built the tower and stores for wines

"CANFINDAN" ON EXERCISE

If you happen to come across a well ordered moving convoy of armoured cars, 3 tonners and Land Rovers proudly flying the UN flag you will probably have come into contact with "CANFINDAN" on exercise.

Consisting of 8 Danes, 35 Canadians and 115 Finns, CANFINDAN is a close knit team formed in the middle of August from troops in the Nicosia Zone Command of UNFICYP.

Equipment in the Force includes scout cars, armoured 1 tonners, Land Rovers mounted with 106mm recoilless anti-tank weapons, 3 tonners and an ambulance.

Commander of the group is Canadian Major Beaumont who

and other products. A large area, mostly belonging to the Limassol District, with many villages and fertile lands was a convenience of their own, and during the Lusignan rule it constituted the so-called "La Grande Commanderie" which distinguished itself from two other smaller ones, Phoenix at Paphos and Templos at Kyrenia. The presence of those Templars in Cyprus was not long, but it will not be forgotten because the name "Kommandaria", their headquarters, was given to the Portlike wine which was produced in the area belonging to them. That area included the district planted with vines round Limassol, Paphos and Troodos. In this way the Knights of the Order of the Templars and Saint John became traders and exported their Kommandaria. Very soon it became well known and in constant demand by the Plantagenet Kings of England.

is assisted by Finnish Major Pennanen.

The tri-national group has been formed to carry out joint exercises so that they keep in touch with their normal military skills.

When the alarm sounds the group can assemble at a chosen place very quickly. Recently during practices it has been ready at Kykko camp 15 minutes after the call to move out.

The Finns provide the infantry side of the Force and on moves they are protected by the armoured cars and other vehicles of the Canadians and Danes.

Co-operation and simultaneous action is of a high standard and the whole "CANFINDAN" Force moves as a team, each man knowing well his particular part in the exercise.

Co-operation in such a force is essential not only on the operational side but also on a social level. The Finns go to Canadian films. The Canadians have attended Finnish "Sauna" both parties and made plans to build their own "Sauna" for their regiment in Canada. The Danes and Canadians live together in the same camp and have knick-named their canteen "CANFINDAN" and speak a type of "UN language".

As a symbol of unity of these members of three different national armies making up a team within UNFICYP, the advance vehicle has the signs of each Contingent marked clearly on its side.

On Wednesday 26 August the largest of the exercises so far staged took place in the Finnish Contingent's Kykko camp. The exercise was followed with great interest by Colonel Kettinen, Finnish Contingent Commander, and the visiting Finnish Chaplain General Toivo Laitinen.

NEWS IN FINNISH



Kenttäpiispa Toivo Laitisen vierailu YK-pataljoonan keskuudessa päättyi torstai aamuna. Keskiviikkoillan jumalanpalveluksessa hän esitti Tasavallan Presidentin pataljoonalle lähettämän tervehdyksen joka kuului seuraavasti: YK:n, Suomen Pataljoona 1:lle.

Olen seurannut suurella mielen kiinnolla ja lämpimällä myötätunnolla suomalaisen pataljoonau työkentelyä Yhystyneiden Kansakuntien rauhanturvaamijoukoissa Kyprokseella. Vaikka siellä valitsevat oudot olosuhteet ja vieras ympäristö ovat olleet omiaan vaikeuttamaan tehtävän menestyksellistä suorittamista, pataljoona on toiminut tunnustusta ansaitsevalla tavalla. Kaikki suomalaiset toivovat ja odottavat, että pataljoona suoriutuisi hyvin tässä kausinäkyvässä kansamme edustustehtävässä. Se vaatii jatkuvasti jokaiselta pataljoonassa palvelevalta mieheltä rauhallsuutta, sitkeyttä ja tilanteen edellyttämää harkintakykyä.

Lähetän teille kaikille parhaat menestyksen toivotukset.

Urho Kekkonen

Kokonaisudessaan kenttäpiispan vierailu vierailu tuntui onnistuneen hyvin ja hänen saamansa vaikutelmat todellisuuspohjaisilta.

TWENTY
WEEKS
AGO

The following article appeared in issue Number 1 of the Blue Beret dated Monday 20 April, 1964:-

DENMARK ASKED FOR
TROOPS

U Thant has asked Denmark to send troops to the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

UNITED NATIONS NEWS

CONFERENCE ON PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

More than 3,000 Nuclear Scientists, Reactor Engineers, and Administrators of Atomic Energy Programmes, will meet in Geneva from 31 August to 9 September to exchange information on progress in Atomic Science and Technology. The participants will come from 71 countries, and from international organisations to attend the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which will be opened by the Secretary-General, U Thant.

MALAWI APPLIES FOR MEMBERSHIP OF UNITED NATIONS

In a letter to the Secretary-General, dated 6 August, Malawi has asked that its application for membership of the United Nations be considered at the next meeting of the Security Council.

Malawi became independent on 6 July, 1964. It was formerly the British Protectorate of Nyasaland and formed part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which was dissolved in December 1963.

PLAN FOR AFRICAN PAYMENTS UNION

Representatives of African countries will consider, at a meeting in Tokyo, from 12 to 16 September, a plan for the establishment of an African Payments Union. The meeting will be held immediately following the Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

SAVE - THE - CHILDREN

Nine specially equipped vans designed to demonstrate better nutrition will soon travel through cities and villages of India, as a result of a donation of 75,000 dollars from the United Kingdom Save-the-Children Fund. The money was pledged as part of the Freedom-From-Hunger Campaign of the Food and Agricultural Organisation.

AID TO CHILE AND BRITISH GUIANA

The world food programme has announced aid programmes to Chile and British Guiana. Food worth about 1 million dollars will be used to assist a community development programme in Chile involving the resettlement of 10,000 persons and 21,000 domestic animals. In British Guiana, schools for 8,000 pupils are to be built on a self-help basis supplemented by food aid.

MIDDLE EAST

A United Nations report, Economic Development in the Middle East 1961-63, reviews developments in that area in the

fields of agriculture, industry and mining, petroleum, foreign trade and payments. It records an increase in agricultural output and continued expansion of the oil industry.

COMMUNICATIONS

Santiago Quinjano Caballero, Head of a three-member International Telecommunication Union Mission, working in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa, has left Addis Ababa to tour Kenya, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Malawi and Uganda, where he will hold talks on joint ITU-ECA assistance to help speed up the development of telecommunications.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND—ANNUAL REPORT

There is a case for an increase in quotas of Member States of the International Monetary Fund, states the Annual Report of the Fund for the year ending on 30 April.

The Report suggests enlarging the Fund's potential for contributing further to international liquidity, including a call for an early, detailed examination to determine the fix and timing of a general increase of quotas, and the need for special increases for individual countries.

The Fund reports that the existing general level of international liquidity is broadly satisfactory. Total official reserves of all countries rose by about 3,400 million dollars, the highest post-war yearly increase.

Liquidity considerations should not inhibit industrialised countries from pursuing policies designed to liberalise trade, augment capital flows and development aid, and achieve full employment, states the report.

Reviewing the Fund's financial operations the report states that purchases from the Fund were higher than last year, amounting to 625.9 million dollars. Stand-by arrangements reached a record level, the number agreed amounting to the equivalent of 2,159.85 million dollars.

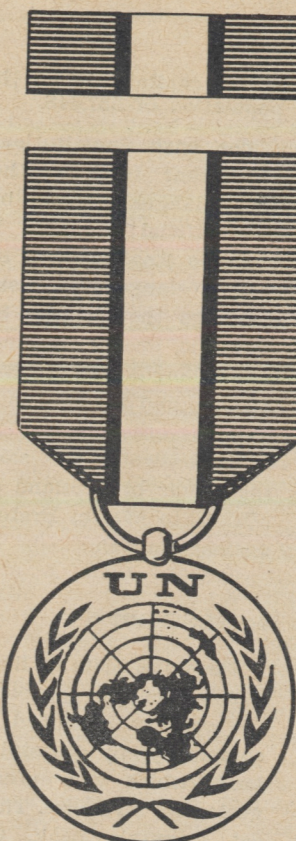
Twenty-three non-industrial countries (Italy, Japan, United Kingdom and United States) received financial assistance.

Reviewing world economic trends the Report states that the most helpful development in international transactions was perhaps an improvement of about 1,500 million dollars in the balance of payments of primary producing countries representing a change from deficit to surplus.

The Report observes that the potential role of private capital in assisting more effectively in the process of economic development needs attention. The flow of private capital to less developed countries has been discouraged in recent years.

The Report will be presented to the Annual Meeting of the Fund's Board of Directors in Tokyo from 7 to 11 September.

IN THE SERVICE OF PEACE



LAST week, UN Medals with the UNFICYP ribbon were handed over to Contingents for issue to those troops who have served with UNFICYP in the cause of peace. The Danish and Irish Contingents are at present awaiting final approval before the medals are issued to them. Medals have been sent off to those who have served with UNFICYP and have since returned home. The method of presentation of the medal is the decision of each Contingent Commander.

At a ceremony held on Thursday 27 August at 10.00 hours, at Camp Kokkina-Trimithia, the site of the Austrian Field Hospital, members of the Austrian Medical Unit and the Austrian Contingent with the UNFICYP Civilian Police, were presented with the UN medal.

Major Wimmer who headed the Medical Unit and Captain Mosser, Commander of the Police Unit, reported on parade to Lieutenant-Colonel Doctor Wech, the Medical Unit Commander. Dr. Wech gave a short address and thanked those on parade for their "discharge of duty as Austrians abroad".

Following the address Dr. Wech presented the UN medal to 5 officers and 31 soldiers of the Medical Unit. Captain Mosser made the presentation to 5 officers and 29 policemen of the Police Unit.

On Monday 31 August at 10.00 hours in the Troodos Camp, just outside Nicosia, representatives of the Canadian

HUMAN RIGHTS (Continued)

On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Article 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11. (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Contingent on parade were presented with the UN medal by the Force Commander, General Thimayya.

The General pinned the medal on each man as he reviewed the ranks. After the ceremony General Thimayya addressed all those on parade and said that this was the first time that he had been on parade since he took over Command of the UN Force.

I R E L A N D

GEOGRAPHY

The island of Ireland is part of the continent of Europe and is situated at the extreme north west of the continent. The Irish Sea, which separates it from Britain, is from 60 to 120 miles across, but a narrower channel to the north west is, in places, less than 20 miles wide. The island lies on the European continental shelf and the sea around it is generally less than 100 fathoms (600 feet) in depth.

Ireland is a sovereign, independent, democratic state, but the area of jurisdiction of the Oireachtas (the Irish Parliament) and of the Government is restricted to 26 of the 32 countries. The population in 1961 was 2,818,341.

The capital, Dublin, has a population of 537,448.

The Irish Constitution provides that Irish, as the national language, shall be the first official language. It recognises English as a second official language. Irish belongs to the Goidelic branch of Celtic, one of the four original languages of Western Europe, and is also the oldest written vernacular in Europe. It is basically the same as the Gaelic of Scotland and is related to Welsh, Breton and ancient Gaulish.

LANDSCAPE

The large plain of limestone which occupies the centre of the country is ringed almost completely by coastal highlands which vary greatly in geological structure. The highest mountain peak, Carruntuohill (Co. Kerry), is 3,414 feet.



The Chief of Staff of the Irish Defence Forces, Lieutenant General Sean McKeown, who served as Commander of the United Nations Force in the Congo.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

The Soldier's Song

We'll sing a song, a soldier's song
With cheering, rousing chorus,
As round our blazing fires we throng,
The starry heavens o'er us;
Impatient for the coming fight,
And as we 'wait the morning's light,
Here in the silence of the night,
We'll chant a soldier's song.

Soldiers are we, whose lives
are pledged to Ireland;
Some have come from a land
beyond the wave.
Sworn to be free, no more our
ancient sireland
Shall shelter the despot or the
slave.
Tonight we man the 'bearna
baoil' *
In Erin's cause, come woe or
weal;
Mid 'cannons' roar and rifles
peal
We'll chant a soldier's song.
(* gap of danger)

ADMINISTRATIVE SUB-DIVISIONS

Ireland has four historic provinces — Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connacht — but the provincial boundaries today are of no administrative significance. A division into counties (shown on the map left) began in the 13th century after the Norman invasion and the county is now the ordinary unit of local administration.

CLIMATE

Ireland's situation in the north temperate zone in the direct path of the westerly waters of the Gulf Stream has assured it an equable climate and, as the island is comparatively small and part is more than several miles from the sea, the climate is almost uniform throughout the country.

THE STONE CROSS

The high stone crosses, perhaps the most typical example of mediaeval Irish art. They are richly decorated generally with scriptural designs on the back and front, on the sides with the interlacing designs which are on nearly all examples of art of this time.



The finest example of high stone cross is the Cross of Muiredach at Monasterboice, Co. Louth.

SPORT

The Irish people are of a sporting race. Football, Gaelic Football, Hurling, Rugby, Horse Racing and Coursing are all well supported by keen followers. Some of the world's finest horses and greyhounds have been bred in Ireland.

RELIGION

Almost the entire population (94.3%) belong to the Catholic Church, the remainder of the population is divided amongst the Church of Ireland (4.2%), Presbyterians (0.8%) and Others (0.7%).

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Ireland is a parliamentary democracy. It has two Houses of Parliament (the Dail and the Seanad), an elected President who is Head of State and a Prime Minister (Taoiseach) who is Head of Government. The President is elected by direct vote of the people for a term of seven years. He is eligible for re-election for a second term.

Members of the Dail are elected by adult suffrage in secret ballot under proportional representation. An election is held at least every five years.

The Senate (Seanad) has 11 members. Eleven are nominated by the Head of Government, forty-three are elected to represent various occupational and cultural interests and six are elected by Universities. The powers of the Seanad are more restricted than those of the Dail. It may delay a bill passed by the Dail for a maximum of 90 days or it may suggest amendments in the bill but it cannot block such a measure permanently.

The executive power of the State is exercised by the Government. Under the Constitution the Government must consist of not less than seven members more than fifteen members. It acts as a collective body responsible to the

The Prime Minister is appointed by the President on nomination of the Dail. He resigns when the Government which he leads loses to retain majority support in the Dail.

LITERATURE

The poet Thomas Moore in the early 19th century was the first Irishman, writing in English, to make a deliberate effort (in his Irish Melodies) to present something of the older Gaelic culture to the literary world of his day.

In the 19th century many more Irishmen began to write in English and the research done on old Irish manuscripts in the 1840's and 1850's bore fruit in a great literary revival.

W.B. Yeats, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature and the greatest of Irish poets who wrote in English, was the most prominent figure in this movement and drew on Irish mythology in his early poems and verse plays. The poets James Stephens, George Russell and the novelist George Moore were other figures prominent in the Irish literary movement.

Meanwhile, Oscar Wilde and later George Bernard Shaw, also winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, had been writing, mainly abroad. James Joyce too left Dublin in the early 1900's to settle on the continent but he showed in all his work an intense and almost obsessive pre-occupation with the city and the decade he left behind. Samuel Beckett, one of a younger generation of Irish writers has followed in part in Joyce's footsteps and now lives in Paris where he writes mainly in French.

In Ireland, the short story has proved a favourite literary form with a new generation of writers and the work of Frank O'Connor, Seán O'Faoláin and Liam O'Flaherty is as well known abroad as it is at home. Other novelists, dramatists, and poets of a younger generation show much promise for the future.

HISTORY

Recorded Irish history begins with the coming of Christianity about the beginning of the 5th century A.D. to a country which at the time was divided into many small tribal kingdoms, most of which were grouped into seven provincial kingdoms.

After the coming of St. Patrick in 432 Christianity spread rapidly. Monasticism flourished in the 6th, 7th and 8th centuries. But this "golden age" of Irish monasticism ended when Viking raids began early in the 9th century and Norse raiders found the country almost defenceless in the face of their attacks. The Battle of Clontarf in 1014 helped to break the power of the Norsemen and by 1100 those of the raiders who had founded settlements in coastal areas had become a peaceful trading element in the population. But new invaders — the Normans — having established themselves in Britain, appeared on the east coast about 1170 and occupied a considerable area of the province of Leinster. The story of Ireland over the next seven hundred years is the story of the gradual spread of this Norman (and later, English) conquest over the whole island.

Some dates in the history of Ireland:-

432 A.D. — Coming of Christianity to Ireland.

795 — First Norse raids.
1014 — Defeat of Norsemen at Clontarf.

1169 — Anglo-Norman invasion.

1641-49 — Rising followed by confederation of Kilkenny.
1652 — Cromwellian Plantation.

1689-91 — Jacobite wars.
1691-1793 — Enforcement of penal laws against Catholics and Dissenters.

1782 — Grattan's Parliament.

1798 — Rebellion (United Irishmen).

1800 — Act of Union.
1803 — Robert Emmet's Rebellion.

1829 — Catholic Emancipation.

1845-48 — Great Famine.
1867 — Fenian Rebellion.

1880-90 — Parnell leads Irish Parliamentary Party in the British House of Commons.

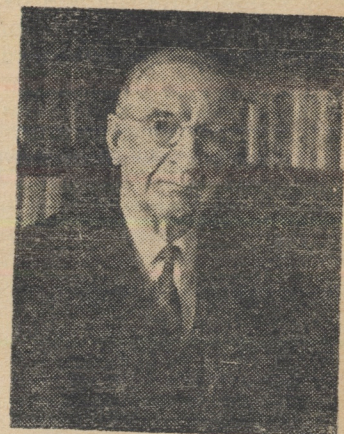
1881-1903 — First series of Land Acts leading to ownership by the tenants.

1914 — Home Rule Bill passed, but operation suspended.

1916 — Easter Week Rising and Proclamation of Republic.

1918-19 — Sinn Fein party wins election and proclaims

PRESIDENT OF IRELAND EAMON DE VALERA



In 1926 Mr. Eamon de Valera founded the Fianna Fáil party and it came to power in 1932. It was instrumental in making Ireland into a Republic.

Eamon de Valera was elected President in June 1959, shortly after he had resigned as Toiseach (Prime Minister).

ECONOMY

In Ireland agriculture is still the principal industry. In recent years it has accounted for about one quarter of the gross domestic product and about 65% of total exports. It provides employment for about 35% of the working population.

Ireland is not rich in natural resources such as coal and iron. Its main resources are its mild climate, its even rainfall and its soil. Climate and soil have given it productive agricultural land, and exports of cattle fattened on the rich land of the central plain and of racehorses and hunters bred and reared on its limestone pastures are a mainstay of the Irish economy.

Exports of manufactured goods and raw material rose from £25 million in 1958 to £48 million in 1962, an increase of 92%.

independence; meets in Dublin as first "Dail" (Parliament).

1919-21 — Armed resistance to British rule.

1921 — Anglo-Irish Treaty signed.

1922-23 — Civil War over acceptance of the Treaty.

1937 — New Constitution adopted.

1948 — Republic of Ireland Act enacted.

1955 — Ireland admitted to the United Nations.

I R E L A N D



DUBLIN



O'Connell Street, Dublin.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service

*I love a sun burnt country,
A land of sweeping plains;
Of rugged mountain ranges,
Of droughts and flooding rains.*

Dorothea McKellar

THOSE of you who read the article on 'Australia' in 'Blue Beret' on 4. 8. 64 must have been impressed and perhaps somewhat astounded by the vastness of the country and the sparsely populated inland regions which are given over to pastoral pursuits.

The pioneers of these parts faced tremendous obstacles in travel and communications. Even today road travel in many places is governed by prevailing weather conditions and communications are likewise hampered.

Many of the pastoral properties of the great inland exceed in area the entire island of Cyprus.

It was against this background that the Reverend John Flynn, a Presbyterian Minister, formed the Australian Inland Mission in 1912, and became its first Superintendent.

Its field of endeavour was wide, covering huge areas of the Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, and West Australia.

Flynn soon became a living legend as 'Flynn of the Inland.' His missionaries ministered to all in the remote areas irrespective of creed. They helped banish much of the dread associated with the great loneliness of the inland; but they could not conquer the greatest fear of all — fear of illness or injury and the impossibility of securing fast medical aid.

Flynn found many instances where deaths might have been avoided had medical attention been available.

He dreamed of a flying doctor service that could cast a 'mantle of safety' over the people of the outback.

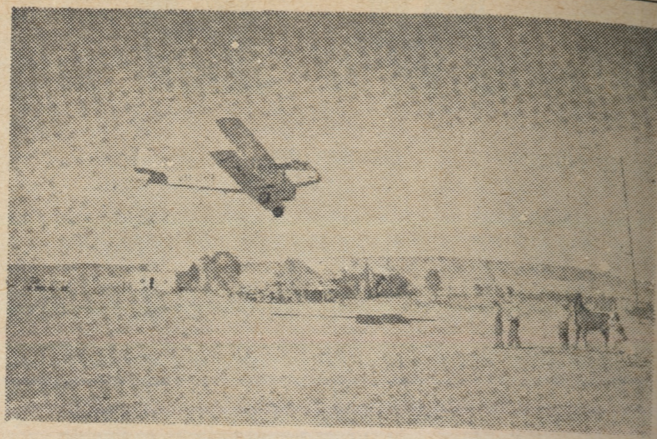
Aviation was in its infancy in Australia; aeroplanes could overcome distance, but the problem of how to summon them remained.

John Flynn combined with a young electrical engineer, named Alfred Traeger, who succeeded in inventing a radio transmitter powered by pedals, which proved to be one of the greatest contributions to inland development, allowing Flynn's dream to become a reality.

The flying Doctor Service was inaugurated on the 2nd August, 1927 at Cloncurry in the State of Queensland. During its first year the service flew 20,000 miles and treated 250 patients. Today it has 14 bases linked by two-way radio to more than 1,000 outposts. Now it flies over 600,000 miles annually and means the difference between life and death to inhabitants of approximately 2,000,000 square miles of the inland.

With a wealth of experience in out back Australia, Superintendent Hamilton takes pleasure in contributing this article on "The Royal Flying Doctor Service" having seen at first hand much of its stirring work.

Superintendent Hamilton was selected to Command the Unit of Australian Police formed from personnel of each State of the Commonwealth, for duty with the United Nations Force in Cyprus.



The radio network now has many uses apart from medical calls, which however, always have priority. Schools of the Air, with specially trained teaching staffs cater for the educational needs of thousands of children. About 250,000 radiograms are handled each year. In off-peak hours the networks are used for exchanging news etc in much the same way as city dwellers use a telephone. There is no privacy as each particular network has only one frequency. People can listen and know the hopes and fears and problems of their neighbours for hundreds of miles around.

Another innovation is the standardised home medicine chest complete with anatomical charts with an index. The index tells where each item is and how to use it. The Doctor can thus consult by radio giving instructions for the use of the medical kit allowing people with no medical knowledge to give expert aid.

Twice a day Doctors conduct a radio clinic, diagnosing the illnesses of patients over the air and prescribing for them as they would in a suburban surgery. Class, creed, or colour do not matter.

Financing of the Flying Doctor Service varies from State to State, and is subsidised by Federal and State Governments. Voluntary contributions are always welcomed.

Although today more privately owned aircraft, development of commercial aerial services and modern radio equipment have reduced the hazard of distance for many residents of the outback, the 'Flying Doctor' is still a vital service. Little wonder then that the folk it serves so well organise annually at widely separated parts to raise money to supplement the funds. Functions take the form of horse racing, sports meetings, pigeon shooting, and rodeos, and usually last several days, the evenings being given over to social activities. Busy, indeed is the man or woman who cannot find time to patronise the Flying Doctor's Benefit.

In an age which takes aviation for granted, too little

credit is often given to the pilots who fly the Doctor's Aircraft. They have few radio aids — sometimes none at all. There are no beacons or beams outback; landmarks are few. Navigation depends largely on a knowledge of the country, instinct and a careful watch on fuel tanks. It is not easy at times to locate a tiny pinpoint on some featureless landscape; one tin roof in the centre of a bare and everlasting plain; some ragged line of timber half lost in a dust haze; the fine thread of a boundary fence; a waterhole among the sandhills; a sunbaked claypan that does duty as a landing strip. Sometimes night flights have to be made, with nothing but dark uninhabited plains below, and landings made with the headlights of cars focussed on a roughly made strip.

The whole essence of emergency flights is the ability to take the air under all conditions. To meet the requirements of the rough back country conditions, a special aircraft, the three engined De Havilland Drove has been designed and built in Australia for flying doctor service.

The radio and aircraft organisation of the flying doctor service is playing a major part in the development of the Australian outback. It has assisted markedly to reshape the way of life and eliminate the haunting isolation of a sparsely populated but vast area.

In 1953 Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II granted use of the prefix 'Royal'.

The late Viscount Dunrossil, a former Governor General of Australia, eulogised the Royal Flying-Doctor Service thus — 'This wonderful service, a combination of medical, aeronautical and radio skill and enterprise that has leapt over the distances, to bring a really Australian answer, idealistic, but intensely practical to an Australian problem.'

THE TEKKE OF HALA SULTAN

THE Tekke of Hala Sultan is a shrine to the foster-mother of the Prophet Mohammed, who lost her life near the spot where the Tekke is now situated during the first Arab raid on Cyprus in 649 A.D. It is one of the principal places of pilgrimage in the Moslem world, being generally accepted as ranking third, after the Kaaba at Mecca and the Shrine of Mohammed at Medina.

Up to the First World War all Turkish warships used to dip their flags and fire a salute as they passed the Tekke, which is clearly visible from out at sea. Large crowds of pilgrims assemble there today during the two great Moslem festivals of Ramazan Bairam and Kurban Bairam, when religious services take place and votive offerings are made.

Hala Sultan was one of several names by which the foster-mother of Mohammed was known. The name given to her at her birth was Rumeysa meaning "beautiful lady with light brown eyes", and her surname was Binti Milhan, which means "the daughter of Milhan" (This Milhan was a forbear of one of the disciples of Mohammed, named Nedjar, from Medina.

Rumeysa later became generally known as "Ummul Haram", or "Respected Mother", as Mohammed was supposed to have addressed her. Hala Sultan is the Turkish version of the Arabic Ummul Haram.

In the early seventh century the religion of Islam had secured firm routes on the Arabian Peninsula and expanded on the soil of the Byzantine Empire. Cyprus then became one of the many targets for invasion for Arabs of the Islamic faith.

It was the custom at the time for notable Moslem women to take part in all campaigns, both to act as nurses and to encourage the fighting men. Thus with the first invasion in 649 came the Prophet's foster-mother, Hala Sultan. The Arabs landed near Larnaca, and during the course of the battle which ensued she fell from her horse and, as the story goes, "broke her pellucid neck".

The Tekke is very beautifully situated by the shores of the Salt Lake, surrounded by cypress and palm trees and other typical trees and shrubs of the island. The site contains the tomb of Hala Sultan, a mosque with the usual minaret, guest houses for pilgrims, and the tomb of Hatidje Sultan, which is situated in the cloisters of Hala Sultan's tomb. Hatidje Sultan was the Turkish wife of King Hussein of the Hedjaz, who died in 1929, and the grand-daughter of the Turkish Grand Vizier, Mustafa Reshit Pasha the Great.

The tomb of Hala Sultan is a trilitheon, consisting of two upright stones and a third, a

The Tekke (Shrine of Hala Sultan) beautifully situated by the shores of Larnaca Salt Lake. The Tekke, which contains the tomb of Hala Sultan (Arabic: Ummul Haram); the foster-mother of Mohammed, is one of the principal shrines of the Moslem world.



ANTI-PERSIAN REVOLT UNDER EVAGORAS I OF SALAMIS

(5th—4th Century B.C.)

AT THE end of the fifth century B.C. the city of Salamis was destined for the second time to lead Cyprus in revolt against Persian rule. In 411, Evagoras (I), a descendant of the Teucid family which founded Salamis, overthrew the Phoenician usurper of the throne and set about uniting all the city-kingdoms with the ultimate object of overthrowing the Persians. By the end of 388 Evagoras, with Athenian aid, had united almost the whole of Cyprus under his authority.

But once again higher politics were to intervene against the Cyprus-Greek interest.

In 386 the Persian King Artaxerxes concluded the Peace of Antalcides with Sparta, to which Athens was forced to agree. The treaty

stipulated that all the towns of Asia and the islands of Clazomenae and Cyprus should be subject to the Persian king.

Thus Athens withdrew her forces from Cyprus, and Evagoras, though receiving some aid from Egypt, was left to continue the struggle alone. The peace with Sparta and Athens left the Persians free to despatch strong forces to Cyprus.

Evagoras, despite some initial successes, was forced back to Salamis, where, after a prolonged siege, he was obliged to surrender (380-379). Such was Evagoras' skill however that he extracted honourable terms from his victors which included his retention of the throne of Salamis.

During his reign Evagoras pursued, culturally as well as politically, a philhellenic policy, and Greek philosophers, artists and musicians enjoyed the patronage of his court. The style in sculpture was now modelled on that of Greek masters, though not without originality.

The prevailing prosperous conditions received a severe setback during Evagoras' war,

but were restored soon afterwards. The principal exports at this time were copper, grain, ship-building material, textiles and various objects of luxury.

CONQUESTS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Evagoras I was assassinated in 374-3 and, his elder son having perished at the same time the throne passed to his younger son Nicocles.

Under Nicocles' successor Evagoras II Cyprus again revolted (351) against the Persians, following the example of Egypt and, for the first time, the Phoenicians. Evagoras II appears to have been expelled by the anti-Persian party and was succeeded by Pnytagoras.

The Persian King Ataxerxes III sent an expedition to Cyprus (345 or 344) to crush the revolt, and besieged Salamis. Pnytagoras submitted, but was allowed to continue in occupation of the throne.

In theory the submission of Pnytagoras meant that the fleet of Cyprus was at the disposal of the Persians against Alexander the Great when he started on his historic expedition which was destined to put a final end to Persian domination. In fact Pnytagoras together with other Cypriot kings, voluntary changed allegiance to Alexander and at the critical battle of Tyre (332) furnished him with 130 ships which contributed decisively to Alexander's victory.

CRICKET SCOREBOARD

65 Coy RASC (Hy GT) beat the Camp Staff, HQ UNFICYP by 46 runs.

65 Coy RASC (Hy GT)

Barton	c	Barclay	b	Stout	17
Soper		Lbw	b	Lewis	11
Wigglesworth		Retired			17
Hollinshead	b	Rycroft			4
Lowery	c	Price	b	Rycroft	2
Spence	b	Price			6
Mainwaring		Retired			8
Pettitt	b	Barclay			5
Jones		Run Out			8
Wade	b	Lewis			0
Chadwick		Not Out			1
		Extras			28
		TOTAL			107

Camp Staff HQ UNFICYP

Knowles	b	Wigglesworth			1
Hargreaves	b	Wigglesworth			0
Lewis	c	Pettitt	b	Soper	0
Price	c	Jones	b	Lowery	13
Fullbrook	b	Wigglesworth			0
Stokes	b	Spence			5
Barclay	c	b	Lowery		32
Reardon	Lbw	b	Chadwick		1
Rycroft	c	b	Lowery		0
Watson		Not out			2
		Extras			7
		TOTAL			61

CRICKET

Det 3 INF Wksp REME, ROYAL ENGINEERS UNFICYP.

The match was played at 113 UN NICOSIA, on the 27th August 1964.

Royal Engineers

1	Manson	c	Senior		0	
2	Bryant	c	Smith	b	Pike	4
3	Creed	c	Pike	b	Turnbull	69
4	Carney	b	Pike			0
5	Price	c	Senior	b	Smith	22
6	Barclay	b	Smith			0
7	Ferguson	c	Nicholson			1
			b	Haskin		1
8	Scholard	c	Smith	b	Green	4
9	Ryan		Not Out			22
			Extras			11
			Total			133
						Declared

3 INF WKSP REME

1	Pike	b	Price		6
2	Baker	b	Land		11
3	Haskins				
4	Turnbull	c	b	Land	0
5	Green	b	Bryant		26
6	Senior		Run Out		21
7	Gardiner		Run Out		8
8	Nicholson		Not Out		3
			Extras		20
			Total		127
					Declared

Fall of Wickets					
Royal Engineers	1-1	8-2	42-4	42-5	
		81-6	90-7	133-8	
					Declared
3 Inf Wksp REME	7-1	35-2	46-3		
	80-4	104-5	122-6		
					127 Declared

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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.

NEWS FROM ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS

SPRINGBOK ACRES

The Squadron HQ of the RCD is a busy place nowadays with members of the Finnish and Danish Contingents together with personnel from 1 R22eR Anti-Tank Platoon moving in. There is a lively Esprit-de-Corps in the new force and they maintain that a finer group of soldiers were never assembled anywhere on the island.

From 1R22eR, Lt Yves Fardean and his anti-tank gunners are giving the squadron some sharp teeth. They are an impressive crew and seem to be enjoying their stay with the Squadron.

Lt Jorgan Hollgaard and his troop of Danish Scout Cars is also making his home with us.

They speak a new language in the Can-Fin-Dan Canteen, as it is called in the United Nations Language. Each Contingent uses its own language, with a smattering of any other that

THE FINNISH CONTINGENT ISSUES A CHALLENGE TO OTHER CONTINGENTS IN UNFICYP IN SWIMMING, ATHLETICS AND BALL-GAMES.

The Finnish Contingent Swimming Championships will be held on Friday 4 September, at 8.30 a.m., at the Ledra Palace swimming pool. The events to be held are as follows:-
100 metre Free Style.
200 metre Breaststroke.
100 metre Backstroke.
50 metre Butterfly.
50 metre Free Style (for over 35's).
400 metre Free Style.
6 x 50 metre relay for Companies.

The Athletic Championships were held two weeks ago, and the series in ball games, football, volleyball and pesapallo, are continuing in YKSP 1.

So far the Finns have had a full record of sporting events in Cyprus.

they know, and everyone gets on fine. The feeling is that they've know each other all their lives and between gestures, loud noises and odd words in Danish, Indian, English, Canadian French, German or Dutch the conversation is remarkably fluent.

FOR YOUR LISTENING RADIO BROADCASTS

All times are local

SHORT WAVE

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

MEDIUM WAVE

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

Volley Ball

CANFINDAN

On Saturday 29 August the Finnish and Canadian Contingents of the CANFINDAN Force held a series of volley ball games. The scores were as follows:-

Finnish Sergeants	— 2
Canadian Privates	— 0
Finnish Privates	— 1 (15-0)
Canadian Privates	— 0
Finnish Officers	— 2
Canadian Officers	— 0

The games were followed by a "Sauna" and a social evening in which the prize — 3 crates of beer — figured prominently.

STRENGTH OF UN FORCE IN CYPRUS

The strength of the United Nations Force in Cyprus as of 18 August, 1964, is as follows:-

Military Contingents

Canada	1,130
Denmark	985
Finland	986
Ireland	1,033
Sweden	803
United Kingdom	1,034
Total	5,971

Hospital Unit

Austria	66
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Civilian Police

Australia	40
Austria	35
Denmark	40
New Zealand	20
Sweden	40
Total	175

Civilian Staff

	49
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GRAND TOTAL 6,261

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