

THE BLUE BERET



Wednesday, 15th December 1965

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

Third Edition

No. 35

Assembly opens debate on Cyprus

The Main Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly began, on Saturday, its consideration of the situation in Cyprus in the hope that the Assembly's recommendations would be before the Security Council when it resumes its review of the situation this week.

The Security Council has been dealing with the Cyprus situation since December 1963. On 4 March, 1964, the Council decided to send a U.N. peace-keeping force to Cyprus to help put an end to the violent civil strife which had broken out on the Island between ethnic Greek Cypriots, representing about 80 per cent of the population, and ethnic Turkish Cypriots, representing rather less than 20 per cent.

At the same time, the Council called on the U.N. Secretary-General to appoint a mediator to attempt to bring about a negotiated peaceful settlement of the dispute which involved not only the two ethnic communities on the Island. By virtue of international treaties signed in 1959, on the basis of which Great Britain granted the former

(Continued page 8)

U Thant recommends mandate extended "Crucial stage" in U.N.'s peace efforts in Cyprus

IN a report to the Security Council made public at U.N. Headquarters in New York on Friday, Secretary-General, U Thant, recommended a further six-month extension of the U.N. peace-keeping operation in Cyprus lest fighting erupt anew between Greek and Turkish Cypriots and lead, perhaps, to international war.

At the same time, U Thant said there should first be assurances of financial support for the U.N. Force, already faced with a large deficit.

The Secretary-General again declared that the system of voluntary financing relied on was unsatisfactory, with costs being met by the generosity of a relatively small number of governments.

U Thant also emphasized the need to break the political impasse and settle the basic conflict; the first requirement, he said, was a genuine will to do this on the part of the leaders of the two communities, and that it remained to be demonstrated that this will existed.

(The full text of the Secretary-General's observations on the Force, appear on Page Four).

U Thant said that the U.N. Force, whose current mandate expires on 26th December, had brought a large measure of

quiet to the Island, but that basic tensions remained — "the diametrically opposed aspirations of the leaders of the two communities; the hatreds; the suspicions; the emotions; and the arms". A minor provocation could touch off renewed hostilities, he said, and all parties agreed that the U.N. Force should be kept on.

The Force was set up in March of 1964. It currently numbers about 5,750 men from ten countries, and it is to be cut down to around 5,000.

Costs not absorbed by nations contributing troops have been running at about 2 million dollars a month. Half of this amount has been defrayed by the United States and the United Kingdom; voluntary contributions have also come from 36 other U.N. Members and five non-members, but the year-end deficit is over seven million dollars despite recent appeals by U Thant for additional contributions.

U Thant said that the decision that the Security Council must take on the U.N. Force's mandate would mark a crucial stage in the Organisation's peace-keeping efforts in Cyprus. As with a number of other U.N. peace-keeping operations, he indicated, the Cypriot undertaking had been launched as an emergency measure of short duration, and successively extended because of the harsh realities of conflict.

The Security Council is scheduled to meet this week to consider the Secretary-General's report.

DANISH C-IN-C ENDS VISIT



Lt. Gen. V. Jacobsen, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Danish Army, left Cyprus on Thursday after a five-day visit to the Danish Contingent with the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

Gen. Jacobsen visited Cyprus with the purpose of getting a first-hand impression of the activities of the Danish Contingent with UNFICYP. He is now in Gaza visiting the Danish troops with the United Nations Emergency Force stationed there.

In Cyprus, he visited practically every post along the 'green line' and most of the outposts in Nicosia West District.

Shown above, Gen. Jacobsen (right) follows an on-the-spot briefing by Maj. F. Andersen, officer commanding 'ECHO' Company, on the roof top of the Cornaro Hotel.

PEACE-KEEPING:

33-Nation Group asked to complete its survey

THE Special Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly last week approved a resolution asking that the 33-nation Group, set up early this year, to complete as soon as possible its work on the controversial problem of peace-keeping operations and their financing.

The resolution, passed by 88 votes in favour, one against,

and three abstentions, also called on all Member States to make voluntary contributions to help the U.N. out of its present financial difficulties. The Secretary-General, U Thant, has said that about 100 million dollars would be needed to do this; about one fifth of this amount has come in through voluntary contributions from Member States.



Haerchefens eskorte under besøget bestod af en jeep og to motorcykler (BSA model 1938!). Det var de samme fire mand der forrettede denne tjeneste under hele besøget og de var: Foereren, Militaerpolitisergent O. Pedersen; motorvognsfoerer, MPKP G. Christensen; paa motorcyklen bag foereren, MPKP F. V. Rasmussen og paa motorcyklen bag koereren MPKP M. Christensen.



Haerchefen sammen med major J. C. S. Mikkelsen paa vej ned ad trappen i D-kompagniets omraade efter at generalen havde beset belaejningsstuerne.

SPORTEN-DANCON holdet i Morphou

FODBOLDKAMPEN i Morphou mod den cypriotiske klub "Digenis Akritas" blev en stor succes for de danske farver.

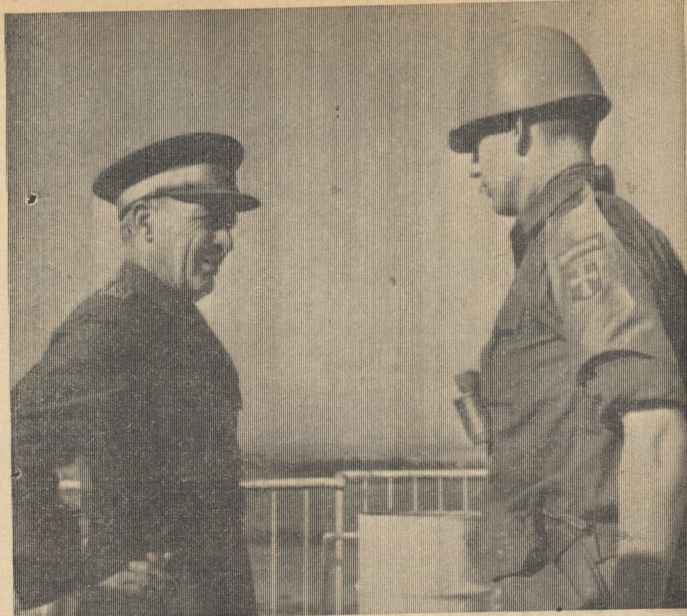
Det nyetablerede hold ydede en virkelig god indsats, der giver loefter for fremtiden.

Resultatet af den spaendende og til tider vespillede kamp blev en serj til DANCON paa 4-2.

ENDNU ET GENERALS BESOEK

I Tirsdags havde DANCON atter en general paa besoeget. Denne gang var det chefen for de Forenede Nationers styrke paa Cypren, general K. S. Thimayya. Generalen blev foerst orienteret ved hovedkvarteret paa Ledra Palace og derefter besøget kom-pagnierne i rækkefoelgen: E-kompagniet, B-kompagniet, STKMP, D-kompagniet og C-kompagniet.

Stillingen efter 1. halvleg var 2-1 til os, midt i 2. halvleg reducerede cyprioterne til 2-2, men faa minutter senere laa bolden atter i det cypriotiske maal, og sidst i halvlegen blev sejren slaaet yderligere fast med endnu et dansk maal. Maalscorere var, sergent P. B. Pedersen fra D-kompagniet, der tegnede sig for de tre foerste maal (hattrick), og konstabel J. C. Jensen fra E-kompagniet, der scorede kampens sidste maal.



Haerchefen i samtale med tagposten paa Cornaro Hotel, konstabel 747 Jensen ved E-kompagniet.

Huleforskning

VORE bjergbestigere har nu ogsaa taget huleforskning, eller speleologi som det hedder med et fint fremmedord, paa deres program.

Under en traeningsstur for nogen tid siden fandt premierloejtnant L. Borup—Nielsen nedgangen til en hule ved foden af Pentadaktalosbjerget, og under en senere udflugt blev hulen grundigt undersøgt af et hold bestaaende af: Premierloejtnant L. Borup—Nielsen, premierloejtnant J. Fogh Soerensen, loejtnant N. Kjaer, loejtnant S. E. Bentzen og oversergent T. Noerum.

Nedstigningen boed paa store og uforudsete vanskeligheder, men alligevel lykkedes det hele holdet at naa til bunds i hulen — 35 meter under indgangen. I hulen fandtes drypstensformationer. Opstigningen var ogsaa forbundet med vanskeligheder, saledes at det tog holdet omtrent 5 timer at gennemfoere ekspeditionen.

Ligesom bjergbestigning er huleforskning en farlig sport at indlade sig paa for uerfarne, siger premierloejtnant Borup—Nielsen,

men faemomenterne er ikke helt de samme i disse to sportsgrene. Vi er ikke interesseret i at goere bjergbestigning og huleforskning til en allemandsport, men hvis enkelte virkelig har lyst og mod til at vaere med, vil vi gerne staa til disposition med raad og daad.

TRAFIK - SIKKERHED

af

oberleutnant Erich Baümel, det oestrigke civili politi

DENNE gang vil vi se lidt naermere paa den anden doedssynd i trafikken, nemlig: at koere for taet paa forankoerende.

De fleste bilister bliver utaalmelige, hvis de ikke kan komme til at overhale, fordi de forankoerende er for taet paa hinanden. Medmindre man ligefrem oensker et sammenstoed med hvad deraf foelger, boer man toejle sin utaalmelighed, selvom det er de der koerer foran som opfoerer sig forkert.

Vi maa laere at forstaa, at andre maaske oensker at overhale, og derfor maa vi levne plads til, at en overhaling kan finde sted med rimelig sikkerhed. Sikker koersel er slet ikke saa lige til. Bilisten maa koncentrere sig om koerslen og huske paa, at der gemmer sig en ny situation bag hvert hjoerne, at hvert gearskifte er en proeve, at et vejkryds og legende boern er en fare, og at vaade og glatte veje er en examen i sikker koersel.

Uden koncentration bestaas proeven ikke. Vis hensyn og vaer taalmodig, det koster saa lidt, men det betyder saa meget.



Fodboldturneringen

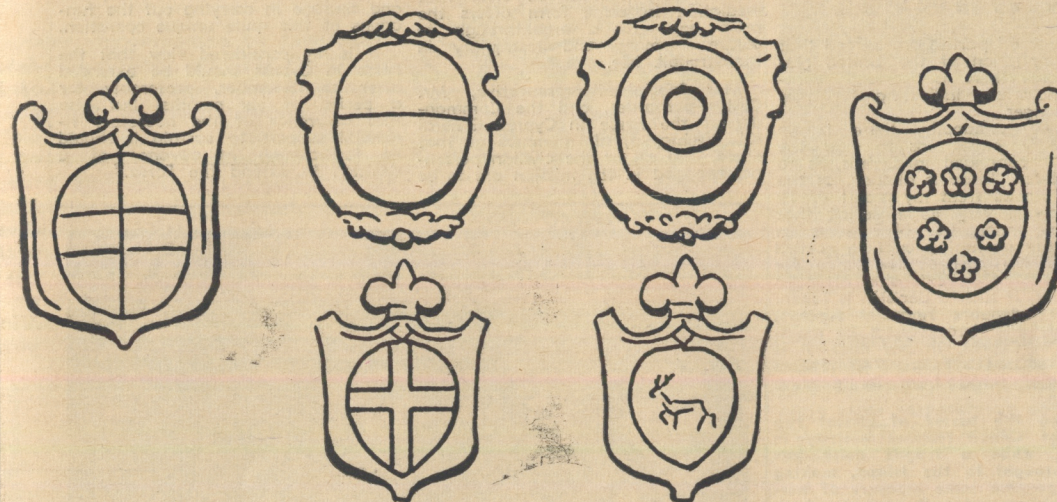
DANCON-turneringen er foelgende resultater op-naaet:

STKMP - A-KMP 2-2
C-KMP - E-KMP 0-8
B-KMP - SPVGDEL 5-0
KIH - C-KMP 3-1

Paa grund af juleorlov indstilles turneringen i tidsrummet 19 DEC — 3 JAN.

HERALDRY IN CYPRUS -

By Major O. H. M. Haxthausen



The Famagusta Gate in Nicosia

IN 1567 the Venetians realized that the medieval walls of Nicosia were completely out of date, and under the superintendence of Francesco Barbaro the present fortifications were begun from designs of the Venetian engineer Ascanio Savorgnano. The city was girt with its massive circle of walls about 1500 metres in diameter and provided with eleven great bastions.

Of the three gateways, the one on the road leading to Paphos has been blocked up, an opening in the curtain wall having been made alongside, while the Kyrenia Gate has suffered the indignity of isolation, a wide passage through the wall having been made on either side. Eventually the Famagusta Gate was put out of action to vehicles by the making of a more convenient opening nearby.

The entry by the Famagusta Gate, cunningly placed in the shelter of the flanking recess of one of the huge bastions, is very impressive indeed but seen from the city the gate is not only a graceful building but also the principal monument of the Venetian era in Nicosia. It was built by Giulio Savorgnano (a relative of Ascanio?) in 1567, who copied it from the Lazaretto Gate at Candia in Crete designed by Michael Sammichelli. The gate was known as 'Porta Giuliana' after the builder. The central dome, so strongly reminiscent of the Pantheon in Rome is as perfect as on the day it was built but the facade has suffered somewhat from an aqueduct which was carried across it and completely masked the fine renaissance architecture. This aqueduct was removed some thirty years ago and now it is again possible to see the six coats of

arms in white marble on the facade.

The arms are placed with three on each side of the gate in a symmetric arrangement as shown on the sketch and they are:

Parted per pale, a fess countercharged; unknown, perhaps for Savorgnano?

Parted per fess; unknown, but the same arms are found in Famagusta for Fregasi of Genoa.

A cross; unknown, perhaps for Bragadino of Venice? Marc Antonio Bragadino was the defender of Famagusta in 1571 and on a monument to his memory in a church in Venice there are two coats of arms, both the Bragadino arms, a cross.

An annulet; Barbaro, undoubtedly for Francesco Barbaro. The same arms are found in Famagusta but there they are either representing Matteo Barbaro, captain of Famagusta in 1488 or Cornelio Barbaro, captain in 1554.

A stag tripping; unknown, the same charge is found on a much older grave slab in the Great Mosque in Nicosia for the family Gapsal.

Parted per fess, six roses, probably countercharged; Loredano of Venice, Pietro Loredano was Doge 1567 — 1570 but as this coat of arms does not take a more prominent place than any of the others it is unlikely that it represents the Doge.

There is no inscription on the Famagusta Gate so it is pure guesswork when I say that the six coats of arms may represent the members of the Town Council or another body connected with the building of the walls.

Talking about inscriptions I must inform my readers that the translation of the Latin inscription on the Venetian Column in last week's article was not very good, or rather, it was wrong! Thanks to Mr. D. Goodman of HQ UNFICYP I can now print the correct translation:

"Let the uncorrupted faith of the inhabitants of this place and not her beauty or her wealth be admired".

The "inhabitants" only refers to the settlers from Venice and "this place" may either be Nicosia, the Venetian Colony in Cyprus or the Republic of Venice.



The BLUE BERET is published by the Information Office of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, (UNFICYP). Communications, articles or enquiries should be addressed to:— The Editor

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ROAD SAFETY AND YOU

A weekly series by Oberleutnant Erich Baümel, Austrian Civilian Police

'SECOND SIN'

IN this article we consider the second "sin" on the road, that of "causing an accident by following too closely upon the vehicle in front".

Most drivers become impatient if delayed in overtaking by vehicles being driven too close to one another. But, unless they are prepared to risk collisions which may result in death or injury, drivers must curb their impatience, even when the man in front is acting selfishly and in the wrong.

Drivers must be made to realize that others may wish to overtake.

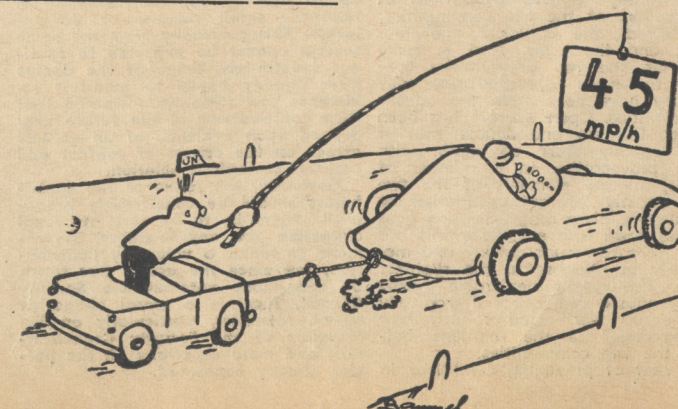
The driver of a vehicle following another must therefore leave sufficient space between his own and the vehicle in front to permit a third to pass in positive safety.

Safe driving is not easy and requires that drivers concentrate on their task. They must remember, therefore, that;

- Each corner is a problem.
- Every gear change a test.
- Cross roads and children are potential dangers.
- Wet and greasy surface are examinations in driving skill.

None of these problems, tests or dangers can be solved or avoided without concentration, the main essential of good and safe driving.

Consideration, patience and road courtesy cost little in time and effort. They mean much to pedestrians, cyclists and fellow motorists; you can leave in their minds the impression that driving manners and skills are improving.



UNFICYP "Almost indispensable..."

U Thant's report to Security Council

Following is the full text of Chapter VI, headed "Observations", contained in the report of the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Security Council on the United Nations Operations in Cyprus.

"The decision which must now be taken as to the peace-keeping role of the United Nations in Cyprus after the 26th of December of this year marks a crucial stage in the Organization's peace efforts in that Island. It has become something of a pattern in United Nations peace-keeping operations that although they are launched in the expectation that as emergency measures they will be of short duration, the harsh realities of the conflict situations in which they become involved quite often require them to be prolonged, more or less indefinitely.

The Cyprus operation now tends to conform to this pattern. The United Nations peace-keeping presence was established on 17 January 1964, when the Secretary-General's first personal representative arrived there. The United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus became operational on 27 March 1964, in response to the Security Council resolution which recommended its stationing there for a period of three months. It is not possible at this stage to make a realistic estimate of how much longer the Force may be needed in Cyprus to forestall a resumption of the bitter inter-communal war and its possible escalation into an international war. Thus, the question of the United Nations peace-keeping efforts in Cyprus begins to assume the dimensions of a dilemma for the Organization — indeed, several dilemmas.

The Force is needed in Cyprus. It may be no exaggeration to say that it has become almost indispensable for the time being. On the other hand, it would seem clear that it cannot be kept there indefinitely; possibly not even for very much longer. Financial stringencies alone would probably dictate this, although there are other considerations which would make such a prolongation undesirable — one of the latter being that over-reliance on the United Nations to prevent recourse to armed force and even to help maintain the status quo could be a factor in reducing the sense of urgency of the contending parties about seeking solutions for the underlying differences that caused the eruption of violence in the first place.

It is very much to the credit of the United Nations that the presence of its Force in Cyprus has brought a large measure of quiet to the Island. There is a striking contrast between conditions there in March 1964 and today. Armed Greek and Turkish Cypriots, civilian and military alike, are no longer shooting at each other across barricaded streets, from sandbag emplacements in gardens, windows and on rooftops; political kidnappings have virtually ended; belligerent searchings and other harassments on the roads have greatly diminished; economic life has been restored in a substantial degree; freedom of movement for persons and goods, though slowly, is being regained. External threats have become less frequent. But these are only surface manifestations. All of the causes of the conflict that broke out in December 1963 persist and are little, if at all, diminished — the diametrically opposed aspirations of the leaders of the two communities; the hatreds; the suspicions; the emotions; and the arms. And in some localities, the two communities continue to be as separated physically as they have been by the advent of hostilities. Open warfare has been halted. But no one doubts that it could readily start up again with minor provocation. In a number of places, military elements of the two sides directly confront each other at dangerously close range. Tension goes up and down with specific events but never fails to mount quickly and menacingly in response to the slightest cause. The recent deplorable events at Famagusta demonstrated tragically how easily war could return, how inflammable are the relations between the two communities.

In view of prevailing conditions in

the Island, all parties are agreed that the continuation of the United Nations Force there is necessary, without, however, indicating for how much longer.

Likewise, unhappily, there is no satisfactory answer as to how the Force, if continued in Cyprus, is to be paid for. There is already, as the Council knows from my report of 19 November a very large deficit that must be made up. New sums in substantial amounts would be needed to meet the cost of the Force for the period of its extension after 26 December, if such a decision is taken. Without adequate financial support, obviously, the Force cannot be maintained in Cyprus. In any case, it is to be reduced by some 740 officers and other ranks from its existing strength.

During the period of almost two years of United Nations activity in Cyprus, while a fragile quiet has been brought to the Island, making again possible some measure of normal existence for its people, both Greek and Turkish Cypriots, no significant progress toward a solution of the basic conflict between the two communities has been registered. This can only be regarded as disappointing. The presence of the United Nations Force has beyond doubt saved many Cypriot lives; it has bought time and provided a climate of relative quiet in which a peaceful solution might be sought and found. But the effort has been in vain thus far. There is a pervasive fear that if the United Nations Force should be withdrawn, internecine strife would soon again engulf the Cypriots.

The Cyprus experience, of course, is by no means unique in this regard. The United Nations has learned from other experiences that time and even relative quiet alone do not necessarily in themselves induce or promote solutions of basic conflict situations. Persistent, determined effort is imperative on the part of the United Nations. But most of all, it is the parties themselves who have to show the necessary willingness to find an honourable and just solution.

It needs to be said of Cyprus, in full frankness, I believe, that it remains still to be demonstrated that there is a genuine will to peace among the leaders of the two communities of sufficient earnestness and intensity to lead them toward those mutual accommodations in viewpoint and position which are essential to pacific settlement. The international community can only help and assist. The key to a settlement, however, lies in the last analysis, with the parties. Unless they are prepared to move towards resolving their basic differences, the prospects of an early solution are dim indeed. It is not without significance that fruitful negotiations on agreements covering local situations in Cyprus, such as that recently achieved at Famagusta, have usually come on the heels of serious fighting.

The financial situation affecting the operation in Cyprus can only be described as acute. As I have indicated in my report to the Council of 19 November 1965 the voluntary contribution method of financing the Force provided for in the Council's resolution of 4 March 1964, has failed by far to provide adequate revenue. The Force has been supported up to now by the generosity of a relatively small number of Governments. This generosity from the same sources cannot be expected to continue indefinitely. Some of the donors have already begun to manifest reluctance and some have warned that their contributions in the future may depend upon evidence of an earnest attack on the causes of conflict and progress towards a solution.

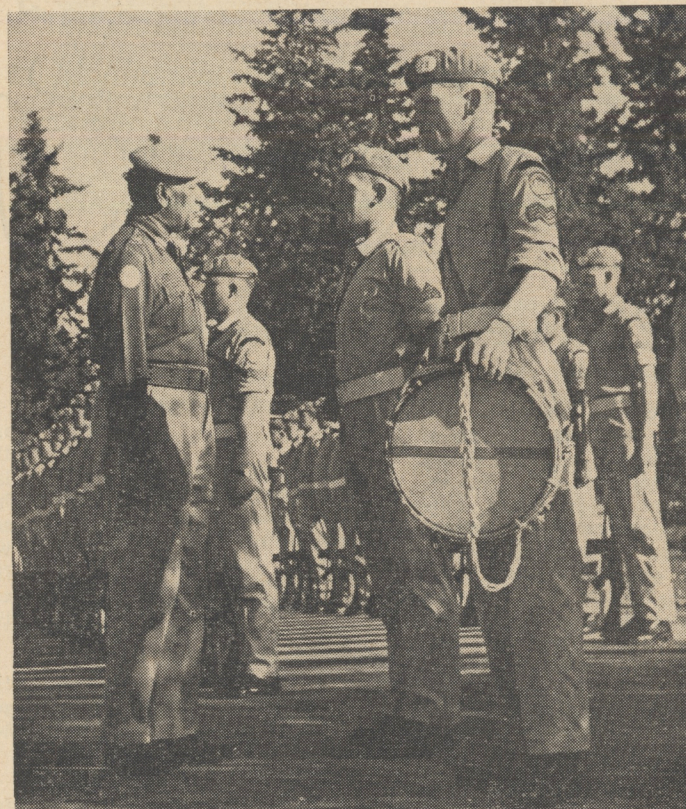
Obviously, the ranks of the contributors should be considerably broadened. There is, to be sure, no legal obligation on any Member Government to make a voluntary contribution, but since the action was taken by unanimous vote of the Security Council, there is a moral obligation on all Members, particularly on the Members of the Security Council itself, and more especially on the parties directly concerned.

A political impasse has paralysed the mediation effort and present indications are that it cannot be easily broken. Yet, it must be clear that mediation in some form offers the main hope for a breakthrough to future harmony and tranquillity in that trouble Isle.

My Special Representative, Mr. Carlos Bernardes, and the Commander of the Force in Cyprus General K.S. Thimayya, all members of that Force, and all of the civilian personnel engaged in the mission are to be

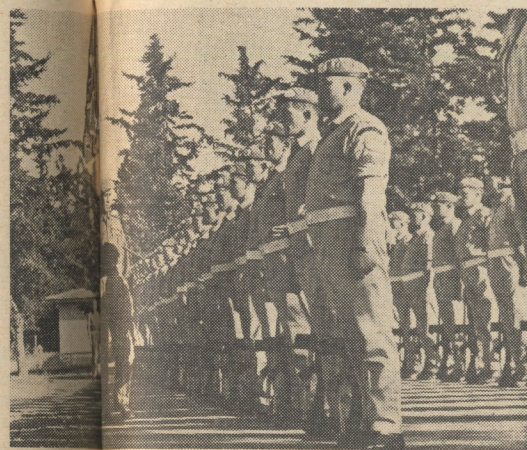
highly commended for their contribution to the remarkable success of the United Nations operation in Cyprus. They have shown dedication, skill and courage in carrying out the functions of this quite unique operation.

It is my considered view that the Force in Cyprus should be extended after 26 December, preferably for a period of six months, but also that assurance of the necessary financial support to sustain it should be forthcoming in advance of a decision to extend the Force."

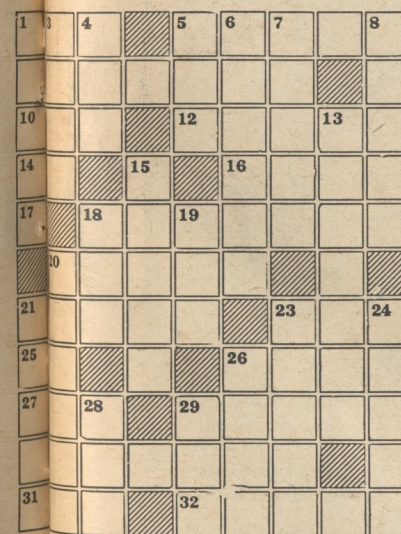


FCE COMMANDER VISITS IRISH

Below: Commander, accompanied by Lieutenant John Keillor, Guard Commander, inspects the Guard of Honour arrival at Xeros. Left, top: Gen Thimayya pauses during inspection to talk to Bugler James Kenny, (left) and Patrick Carr. Left, centre: The inspection of the Guard of Honour completed, the Commander leaves the parade accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Brian McGurk, Group's Commanding Officer. Left, bottom: Gen Thimayya to three members of the Guard of Honour with a life broken army service between them. From left to right: Ian Kelly, HQ Western Command, Athlone, Coy. 8, Kiernan, 6th Inf Bn, Athlone and Sgt Michael No. Bn, Dublin, have a total of eighty-three years unbroken.



"DAIRORR" CROSSWORD.



ACROSS: 1. Navigator (5), 5. Impress (5), 9. First (7), 10. "Forest" (5), 12. Mashies (5), 14. Communist (4), 16. Foundation (10), 18. Strongly (7), 20. Ringlets (5), 21. Polter (7), 23. Heavenly body (3), 25. Stage king (4), 27. Snake (5), 29. Stiffeners (5), 30. Meteor (7), 31. Not these! (5), 32. Indigent (5). DOWN: 1. College (5), 2. Familiar name (5), 3. Individuals (4), 4. 5. Drink slowly (3), 6. The Bull (6), 7. Apportion (5), 11. Passed on (7), 13. Foul (7), 15. Long piece (3), 19. Former (3), 20. Fondle (6), 21. Set (5), 22. 23. Intelligence (5), 24. Unpleasant (5), 26. Drill (4), 28. 29. Proscribe (3).

SOLUTION: 1. Canasta, 2. Chant, 12. Get, 13. After, 15. Flash, 17. Liar, 18. Dope, 21. Laps, 25. Irk, 26. Neil, 28. Apace, 31. Cease, 32. Stencil, 36. Yew, 37. Hearten, 38. Nectar, 3. Scar, 4. Tan, 5. Artful, 6. Saga, 7. Ages, 8. Heroic, 14. Fig, 16. Leaner, 20. Wretch, 22. Peanut, 23. Heroic, 24. Pansy, 27. Learn, 29. Pate, 30. Anew, 31. Cola, 34. Heroic.



GEN. K. S. Thimayya, DSO, Commander of UN Force in Cyprus visited 5th Infantry Group at Lefka District last Tuesday.

The helicopter bringing the Commander touched down at Xeros Camp where he was met by Lt. Col. Brian McGurk, Officer Commanding 5th Infantry Group and Lefka District, who conducted him to a Guard of Honour of fifty all ranks drawn from "HQ" and "A" Companies. The inspection completed, the Force Commander was briefed in detail by Ops and Int Staff on the situation in the District. He then inspected the camp and later met officers of Group HQ and Headquarters Coy in the Officer's Mess.

Afterwards, Gen. Thimayya visited Cavalry Group HQ at Limnitis, and Kokkina in B Coy area.

British Contingent News:

18 Squadron rotation

THE first detachment of 18 Squadron RAF, commanded by Flight Lieutenant John Ide of Torquay, arrived in Cyprus to play their important part in peace-keeping duties with UNFICYP on 10th February 1965.

Detachments rotate every two months and Flt Lt Ide and

many of the men who originally came with him in February have just completed their second tour.

One considerable achievement by this particular detachment during its two month stay has been the major overhaul of each of the three Wes-

sex helicopters of 18 Squadron stationed in Cyprus.

They have also done a splendid job in continuing to add to 18 Squadron's fine record of operational service in support of UNFICYP.

The Squadron has now flown a total of 450 operational hours including some 160 resupply trips to Canadian held positions on the Kyrenia ridge.

Austrian Contingent News:

KOMM GUT HEIM...

Eine wöchentliche Artikelserie von Obfr. Erich Baumel, Austrian Civilian Police.

In der letzten Artikelserie haben wir die 5 größten Verkehrssünden aufgezählt. Nach dem unkontrollierten Überholen hat sich das zu knappe Nachfahren als Unfallursache in vielen Fällen herauskristallisiert. Natürlich werden viele Fahrer ungeduldig wenn Kraftfahrzeuge so aufgeschlossen fahren, dass ein Überholen fast nicht möglich ist. Doch ist es sicherlich besser diese Ungeduld zu bezähmen, als einen Zusammenstoß zu riskieren, der ev auch das eigene Leben kosten kann. Als verantwortungsbewusster Fahrer halte immer Abstand und gib dem schnelleren nachkommenden Fahrzeug die Chance gefahrlos überholen zu können. Kontrolliere stets den uebrigen Verkehr und den eigenen Fahrstil:

Jede Ecke kann zum Problem werden. Jeder Gangwechsel ist ein Test des Koennens. Quertstrassen und Kinder bedeuten besondere Gefahr.

Nur mit andauerender Konzentration koennen diese Gefahrenmomente gemeistert werden. Es ist das A und O im guten Fahren. Auf dem Weg von Nicosia nach Paphos zum Beispiel koennen viele Beweise der Konzentration erbracht werden. Man kann der Bevoelkerung die Ueberzeugung geben, dass die Fahrmanieren sich verbessert haben. Parke das Fahrzeug nie an einer Ecke oder ueberhole nie an solchen Stellen. Dieser Hinweis ist schon so alt, dass er eigentlich nicht erwähnt werden muss. Trotzdem ereignen sich immer wieder Vorfälle gerade an diesen Plaetzen. Also an Kurven oder an uneuebersichtlichen Ecken besondere Vorsicht.

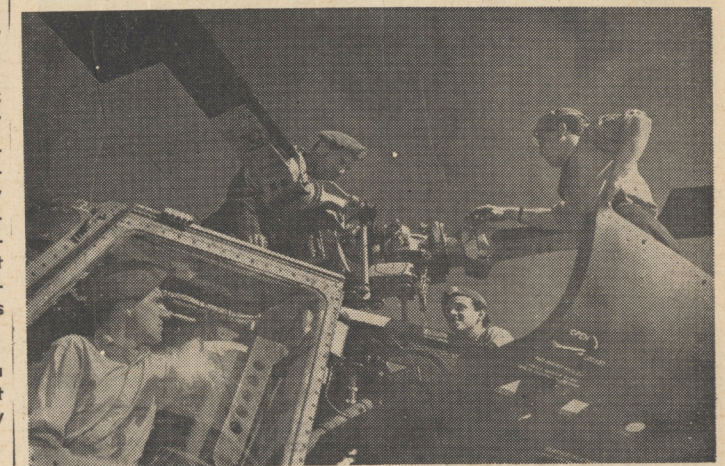
Over 30 hours have been flown in the evacuation of 41 casualties of all nationalities to the Island's hospitals and eleven of these "CASEVACS" were carried out in total darkness.

A fine spirit of co-operation has been built up since the very start of their tour between all ranks of 18 Squadron RAF and the officers and men of 21 Flight Army Air Corps, with whom they share a flight room and many other facilities.

The relief detachment which has just taken over is commanded by Flight Lieutenant D. E. A. Rees, RAF.



ABOVE: 18 Squadron ground crew inspecting the tail wheel assembly on a Wessex helicopter. LEFT TO RIGHT: SAC Howard, SAC Chapman, Flight Sergeant Evans. BELOW: Checking over the main rotor assembly on one of the Squadron's helicopters are, LEFT TO RIGHT, Cpl Young, Sgt Mitchel, SAC Gooderham and SAC Stead.



UNFICYP "Almost indispensable..."

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Following is the full text of Chapter VI, headed "Observations", contained in the report of the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Security Council on the United Nations Operations in Cyprus.

"The decision which must now be taken as to the peace-keeping role of the United Nations in Cyprus after the 26th of December of this year marks a crucial stage in the Organization's peace efforts in that Island. It has become something of a pattern in United Nations peace-keeping operations that although they are launched in the expectation that as emergency measures they will be of short duration, the harsh realities of the conflict situations in which they become involved quite often require them to be prolonged, more or less indefinitely.

The Cyprus operation now tends to conform to this pattern. The United Nations peace-keeping presence was established on 17 January 1964, when the Secretary-General's first personal representative arrived there. The United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus became operational on 27 March 1964, in response to the Security Council resolution which recommended its stationing there for a period of three months. It is not possible at this stage to make a realistic estimate of how much longer the Force may be needed in Cyprus to forestall a resumption of the bitter inter-communal war and its possible escalation into an international war. Thus, the question of the United Nations peace-keeping efforts in Cyprus begins to assume the dimensions of a dilemma for the Organization — indeed, several dilemmas.

The Force is needed in Cyprus. It may be no exaggeration to say that it has become almost indispensable for the time being. On the other hand, it would seem clear that it cannot be kept there indefinitely; possibly not even for very much longer. Financial stringencies alone would probably dictate this, although there are other considerations which would make such a prolongation undesirable — one of the latter being that over-reliance on the United Nations to prevent recourse to armed force and even to help maintain the status quo could be a factor in reducing the sense of urgency of the contending parties about seeking solutions for the underlying differences that caused the eruption of violence in the first place.

It is very much to the credit of the United Nations that the presence of its Force in Cyprus has brought a large measure of quiet to the Island. There is a striking contrast between conditions there in March 1964 and today. Armed Greek and Turkish Cypriots, civilian and military alike, are no longer shooting at each other across barricaded streets, from sandbag emplacements in gardens, windows and on rooftops; political kidnappings have virtually ended; belligerent searchings and other harassments on the roads have greatly diminished; economic life has been restored in a substantial degree; freedom of movement for persons and goods, though slowly, is being regained. External threats have become less frequent. But these are only surface manifestations. All of the causes of the conflict that broke out in December 1963 persist and are little, if at all, diminished — the diametrically opposed aspirations of the leaders of the two communities; the hatreds; the suspicions; the emotions; and the arms. And in some localities, the two communities continue to be as separated physically as they have been by the advent of hostilities. Open warfare has been halted. But no one doubts that it could readily start up again with minor provocation. In a number of places, military elements of the two sides directly confront each other at dangerously close range. Tension goes up and down with specific events but never fails to mount quickly and menacingly in response to the slightest cause. The recent deplorable events at Famagusta demonstrated tragically how easily war could return, how inflammable are the relations between the two communities.

In view of prevailing conditions in

the Island, all parties are agreed that the continuation of the United Nations Force there is necessary, without, however, indicating for how much longer.

Likewise, unhappily, there is no satisfactory answer as to how the Force, if continued in Cyprus, is to be paid for. There is already, as the Council knows from my report of 19 November a very large deficit that must be made up. New sums in substantial amounts would be needed to meet the cost of the Force for the period of its extension after 26 December, if such a decision is taken. Without adequate financial support, obviously, the Force cannot be maintained in Cyprus. In any case, it is to be reduced by some 740 officers and other ranks from its existing strength.

During the period of almost two years of United Nations activity in Cyprus, while a fragile quiet has been brought to the Island, making again possible some measure of normal existence for its people, both Greek and Turkish Cypriots, no significant progress toward a solution of the basic conflict between the two communities has been registered. This can only be regarded as disappointing. The presence of the United Nations Force has beyond doubt saved many Cypriot lives; it has bought time and provided a climate of relative quiet in which a peaceful solution might be sought and found. But the effort has been in vain thus far. There is a pervasive fear that if the United Nations Force should be withdrawn, internecine strife would soon again engulf the Cypriots.

The Cyprus experience, of course, is by no means unique in this regard. The United Nations has learned from other experiences that time and even relative quiet alone do not necessarily in themselves induce or promote solutions of basic conflict situations. Persistent, determined effort is imperative on the part of the United Nations. But most of all, it is the parties themselves who have to show the necessary willingness to find an honourable and just solution.

It needs to be said of Cyprus, in full frankness, I believe, that it remains still to be demonstrated that there is a genuine will to peace among the leaders of the two communities of sufficient earnestness and intensity to lead them toward those mutual accommodations in viewpoint and position which are essential to pacific settlement. The international community can only help and assist. The key to a settlement, however, lies in the last analysis, with the parties. Unless they are prepared to move towards resolving their basic differences, the prospects of an early solution are dim indeed. It is not without significance that fruitful negotiations on agreements covering local situations in Cyprus, such as that recently achieved at Famagusta, have usually come on the heels of serious fighting.

The financial situation affecting the operation in Cyprus can only be described as acute. As I have indicated in my report to the Council of 19 November 1965 the voluntary contribution method of financing the Force provided for in the Council's resolution of 4 March 1964, has failed by far to provide adequate revenue. The Force has been supported up to now by the generosity of a relatively small number of Governments. This generosity from the same sources cannot be expected to continue indefinitely. Some of the donors have already begun to manifest reluctance and some have warned that their contributions in the future may depend upon evidence of an earnest attack on the causes of conflict and progress towards a solution.

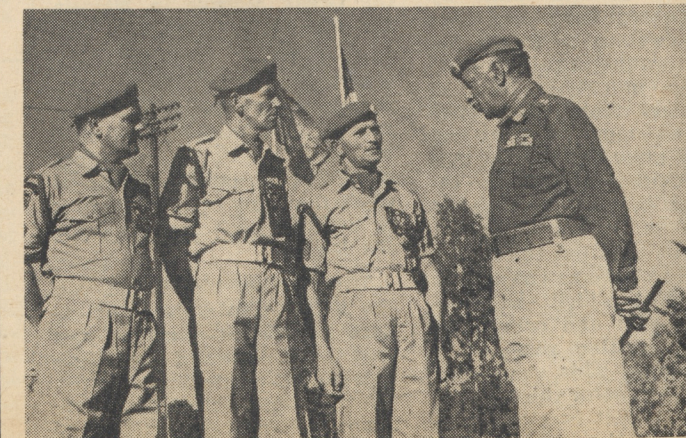
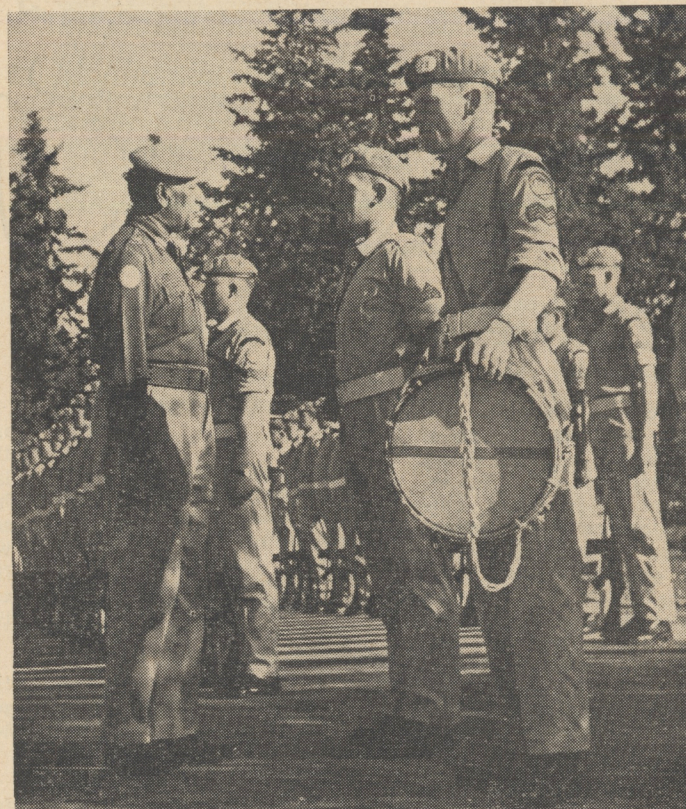
Obviously, the ranks of the contributors should be considerably broadened. There is, to be sure, no legal obligation on any Member Government to make a voluntary contribution, but since the action was taken by unanimous vote of the Security Council, there is a moral obligation on all Members, particularly on the Members of the Security Council itself, and more especially on the parties directly concerned.

A political impasse has paralysed the mediation effort and present indications are that it cannot be easily broken. Yet, it must be clear that mediation in some form offers the main hope for a breakthrough to future harmony and tranquillity in that trouble Isle.

My Special Representative, Mr. Carlos Bernardes, and the Commander of the Force in Cyprus General K.S. Thimayya, all members of that Force, and all of the civilian personnel engaged in the mission are to be

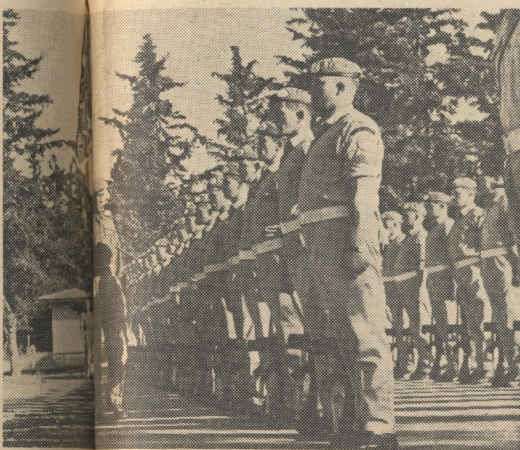
highly commended for their contribution to the remarkable success of the United Nations operation in Cyprus. They have shown dedication, skill and courage in carrying out the functions of this quite unique operation.

It is my considered view that the Force in Cyprus should be extended after 26 December, preferably for a period of six months, but also that assurance of the necessary financial support to sustain it should be forthcoming in advance of a decision to extend the Force."



FORCE COMMANDER VISITS IRISH

Below: Commander, accompanied by Lieutenant John Keillor, Guard Commander, inspects the Guard of Honour arrival at Xeros. Left, top: Gen Thimayya pauses during inspection to talk to Bugler James Kenny, (left) and Patrick Carr. Left, centre: The inspection of the Guard of Honour completed, the Commander leaves the parade accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Brian McGurk, Group's Commanding Officer. Left, bottom: Gen Thimayya to three members of the Guard of Honour with a life broken army service between them. From left to right: Ian Kelly, HQ Western Command, Athlone, Coy. B, Kiernan, 6th Inf Bn, Athlone and Sgt Michael No. Bn, Dublin, have a total of eighty-three years unbroken.



"DAIRORR" CROSSWORD.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10				12			13
14			15		16		
17	18			19			
20							
21					23		24
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27	28			29			
31				32			

ACROSS: 1. Navigator (5), 5. Impress (5), 9. First (7), 10. "Forest" (5), 12. Mashers (5), 14. Communist (4), 16. Foundation (10), 18. Strongly (7), 20. Ringlets (5), 21. Porture (7), 23. Heavenly body (3), 25. Stage king (4), 27. Snake (5), 29. Stiffeners (5), 30. Meteor (7), 31. Not these! (5), 32. Indigent (5). DOWN: 1. College (5), 2. Familiar name (5), 3. Individuals (4), 4. 5. Drink slowly (3), 6. The Bull (6), 7. Apportion (5), 11. Passed on (7), 13. Foul (7), 15. Long piece (3), 19. Former (3), 20. Fondle (6), 21. Set (5), 22. Heroic (4), 23. Intelligence (5), 24. Unpleasant (5), 26. Drill (4), 29. Proscribe (3).

SOLUTION: 6. Sam, 9. Chant, 12. Get, 13. After, 15. Flash, 17. Liar, 18. Forest, 20. Laps, 21. Irk, 26. Neil, 28. Apache, 31. Cease, 32. Meteor, 3. Scar, 4. Tan, 5. Artful, 6. Saga, 7. Ages, 11. Heroic, 14. Fig, 16. Leaner, 20. Wretch, 22. Peanut, 23. Heroic, 24. Learn, 29. Pate, 30. Anew, 31. Cola.



GEN. K. S. Thimayya, DSO, Commander of UN Force in Cyprus visited 5th Infantry Group at Lefka District last Tuesday.

The helicopter bringing the Commander touched down at Xeros Camp where he was met by Lt. Col. Brian McGurk, Officer Commanding 5th Infantry Group and Lefka District, who conducted him to a Guard of Honour of fifty all ranks drawn from "HQ" and "A" Companies. The inspection completed, the Force Commander was briefed in detail by Ops and Int Staff on the situation in the District. He then inspected the camp and later met officers of Group HQ and Headquarters Coy in the Officer's Mess.

Afterwards, Gen. Thimayya visited Cavalry Group HQ at Limnitis, and Kokkina in B Coy area.

British Contingent News:

18 Squadron rotation

THE first detachment of 18 Squadron RAF, commanded by Flight Lieutenant John Ide of Torquay, arrived in Cyprus to play their important part in peace-keeping duties with UNFICYP on 10th February 1965.

Detachments rotate every two months and Flt Lt Ide and

many of the men who originally came with him in February have just completed their second tour.

One considerable achievement by this particular detachment during its two month stay has been the major overhaul of each of the three Wes-

sex helicopters of 18 Squadron stationed in Cyprus.

They have also done a splendid job in continuing to add to 18 Squadron's fine record of operational service in support of UNFICYP.

The Squadron has now flown a total of 450 operational hours including some 160 resupply trips to Canadian held positions on the Kyrenia ridge.

Austrian Contingent News:

KOMM GUT HEIM...

Eine wöchentliche Artikelserie von Obfr. Erich Baumel, Austrian Civilian Police.

In der letzten Artikelserie haben wir die 5 größten Verkehrssünden aufgezählt. Nach dem unkontrollierten Überholen hat sich das zu knappe Nachfahren als Unfallsursache in vielen Fällen herauskristallisiert. Natürlich werden viele Fahrer ungeduldig wenn Kraftfahrzeuge so aufgeschlossen fahren, dass ein Überholen fast nicht möglich ist. Doch ist es sicherlich besser diese Ungeduld zu bezähmen, als einen Zusammenstoß zu riskieren, der ev auch das eigene Leben kosten kann. Als verantwortungsbewusster Fahrer halte immer Abstand und gib dem schnelleren nachkommenden Fahrzeug die Chance gefahrlos überholen zu können. Kontrolliere stets den uebrigen Verkehr und den eigenen Fahrstil:

Jede Ecke kann zum Problem werden. Jeder Gangwechsel ist ein Test des Koennens. Quertstrassen und Kinder bedeuten besondere Gefahr.

Nur mit andauerender Konzentration koennen diese Gefahrenmomente gemeistert werden. Es ist das A und O im guten Fahren. Auf dem Weg von Nicosia nach Paphos zum Beispiel koennen viele Beweise der Konzentration erbracht werden. Man kann der Bevoelkerung die Ueberzeugung geben, dass die Fahrmanieren sich verbessert haben. Parke das Fahrzeug nie an einer Ecke oder ueberhole nie an solchen Stellen. Dieser Hinweis ist schon so alt, dass er eigentlich nicht erwähnt werden muss. Trotzdem ereignen sich immer wieder Vorfälle gerade an diesen Plaetzen. Also an Kurven oder an uneuebersichtlichen Ecken besondere Vorsicht.

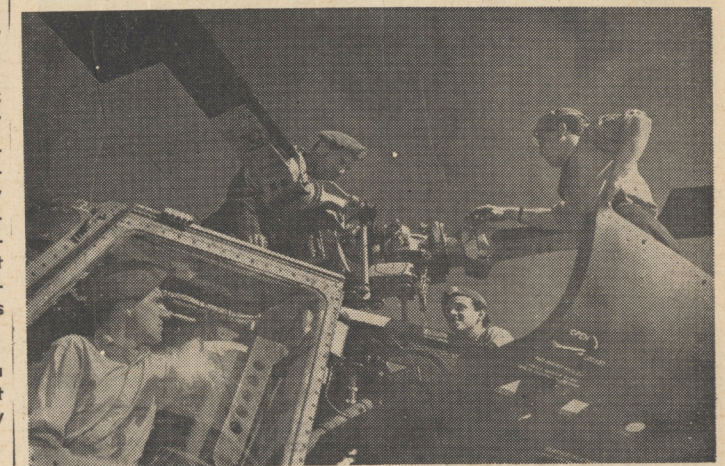
Over 30 hours have been flown in the evacuation of 41 casualties of all nationalities to the Island's hospitals and eleven of these "CASEVACS" were carried out in total darkness.

A fine spirit of co-operation has been built up since the very start of their tour between all ranks of 18 Squadron RAF and the officers and men of 21 Flight Army Air Corps, with whom they share a flight room and many other facilities.

The relief detachment which has just taken over is commanded by Flight Lieutenant D. E. A. Rees, RAF.



ABOVE: 18 Squadron ground crew inspecting the tail wheel assembly on a Wessex helicopter. LEFT TO RIGHT: SAC Howerd, SAC Chapman, Flight Sergeant Evans. BELOW: Checking over the main rotor assembly on one of the Squadron's helicopters are, LEFT TO RIGHT, Cpl Young, Sgt Mitchel, SAC Gooderham and SAC Stead.



Assembly moves to close: Action on economic, social and cultural measures

THE United Nations General Assembly last week moved into the final two weeks of its current session. In a week of intensified activity, the Assembly as a whole acted on a number of measures designed to speed the economic growth of developing countries and give international impetus to the raising of social and cultural standards.

One resolution urged intensified international efforts to coordinate assistance to countries struck by natural disaster, and authorized the Secretary-General to draw up to 100,000 dollars a year from the U.N.'s working capital fund for the purpose of emergency aid.

In another resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed the need for extending United Nations economic assistance to the field of investment activities in developing countries. It urged economically advanced coun-

tries to undertake measures designed to ensure the beginning of operations of a U.N. Capital Development Fund at an early date, and it called for continued work in U.N. bodies to this end.

On assistance to refugees, the Assembly urged increased financial support for humanitarian programmes of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. It also asked governments to give special attention to the problems of refugees in Africa. And it decided

to dedicate United Nations Day, 1966, to the cause of refugees.

Another resolution approved by the Assembly declared that illiteracy was a problem to all mankind and called for a campaign to eradicate it. The resolution welcomed UNESCO's literacy campaign and invited other competent agencies and organizations to combine their efforts to put into effect literacy programmes closely integrated with development plans. It also asked Govern-

ments to consider the possibility of increasing resources allocated to literacy work.

The Assembly adopted, too, a declaration on the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples. It sets forth the principle that all means of education should foster these ideals; that young people shall be brought up in the knowledge of the dignity and equality of all men; that exchanges, travel, meetings, the study of foreign languages and similar activities should be encouraged; that national and international associations of young people should be encouraged to promote the purposes of the U.N.; and that a major aim in educating the young shall be to secure a deep attachment to the ideals of peace, liberty, and equality.

Talks on Gibraltar dispute to be requested

THE U.N. General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee last week approved a resolution requesting the United Kingdom and Spain to begin negotiations on Gibraltar,

which has been in dispute between them.

The resolution also asked the two Governments to keep the United Nations informed of the outcome of these negotiations.

CYPRUS QUESTION from page one

British Crown Colony independence, Greece, Turkey and Britain were also involved.

The Security Council also affirmed the sovereignty of Cyprus, already admitted as a Member of the United Nations, and provided that a solution be found which conformed to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Throughout, the Government of Cyprus, headed by Archbishop Makarios, has maintained that the relevant international agreements had been imposed on Cyprus when it was still a British colony as a price for independence. It has stated that those agreements "illegally" conferred on the Turkish ethnic minority a veto power in the vital fields of foreign policy, defence, security and fiscal matters, gave Greece and Turkey the right to station troops in Cyprus, reserved parts of the Island to Britain for maintenance of military bases, and provided that the people of Cyprus could not change the constitution imposed on them without consent of the other contracting parties — Greece, Turkey and Britain. Such terms, the Government of Cyprus has argued, are morally unacceptable within the framework of the Charter, and totally inconsistent with the sovereign rights of a State member of the United Nations.

Turkey and the leaders of the Turkish Cypriot community have maintained that, years before the signing of these treaties and the granting of independence of Cyprus, Arch-

bishop Makarios had made it clear that the aim of their policy was "enosis" — or union of Cyprus with Greece. They contend that international treaties setting out the Constitution of Cyprus were concluded to ensure the protection of the Turkish community, and to provide guarantees that the Constitution could not be subverted by the Greek Cypriot majority to achieve their aim of "enosis". They argue that the Government of Archbishop Makarios later tried unilaterally to change the Constitution and, when the Turkish community leaders would not go along with them, it began a campaign of attrition against Turkish Cypriots which gave rise to civil strife.

Relationships between Greece and Turkey were strained by the dispute, at times to the point at which each has accused the other of being on the verge of starting an international war.

Greece has argued that Turkey is encouraging the Turkish Cypriot community to demand a partition of the Island and so, in effect, trying to stake a Turkish claim to part of the country.

Turkey has accused Greece of fostering the Greek Cypriot demand for "enosis".

Great Britain has insisted that any settlement must take into account international treaties entered into by Britain, Greece, Turkey and Cyprus. It has further claimed that the bases it maintains on Cyprus exist by treaty right and can in no sense be regarded as being a part of the dispute now before the United Nations.

The Security Council first set up the United Nations Force in Cyprus in March 1964 for a period of three months. In successive decisions, it has been continued. Its present mandate is due to expire on the 26th of this month. In his latest report to the Council, submitted on Friday (see P.1, Col. 2), Secretary-General U Thant recommended that the Force be continued for a further six-month period.

Statements made by the Foreign

Ministers of Cyprus and Turkey as the debate began in the Committee indicated that their positions were as far apart as ever.

The Cyprus Foreign Minister, Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, urged the Assembly to recognize that Cyprus had the same rights and privileges as any other sovereign Member State, and that no "so-called" international agreements, imposed prior to the granting of independence, could be invoked to deprive her of those sovereign rights. He stressed further that it was contrary to the principles of the Charter to permit a foreign ethnic minority to block the will of the majority of a nation. This had not been permitted in Algeria, he noted, and he expressed the hope that it would not be permitted in Rhodesia.

For Turkey, Foreign Minister Caglayangil said that the international treaties governing the Constitution of Cyprus and ensuring the rights of the Turkish Cypriot community had been freely negotiated and signed by the interested parties — Britain, Greece, Turkey and the two ethnic communities on the Island. They were concluded in the light of earlier U.N. resolutions calling for sincere efforts to reach a peaceful, democratic and just solution, he declared, and provided the basis for the Cyprus independence and its admission to membership of the United Nations. Those agreements, said the Turkish Foreign Minister, had been shattered because the Greek Cypriots and Greece had given way to their passions for enosis and, disavowing their solemn obligations, had resorted to violence against the Turkish community in their attempt to force annexation of the Island by Greece. He called on the Assembly to condemn the violence launched against the Turkish community and demand the recall of military troops which, he said, had been illegally sent to Cyprus by Greece after December 1963.

Sir Roger Jackling of the United Kingdom said that the Assembly must strive to help create an atmosphere in which a peaceful settlement could be negotiated which would be acceptable to all interested parties. Any solution not broadly acceptable to all parties, including the majority and minority communities in Cyprus, he said, could not be lasting. He suggested that all recognize the danger to the whole Eastern Mediterranean area inherent in the current situation. He also remarked that any solution must be compatible with the principles, enshrined in the Charter, of the respect for human rights, of

the right to self-determination, and of respect for international treaties. He quoted from a statement attributed to Archbishop Makarios, at the time of the signing of the 1959 treaties, to the effect that those treaties did away with differences of the past and opened a new era for the people of Cyprus.

Before the Main Political Committee are three draft resolutions. One is sponsored by Turkey. It would urge the parties "to seek actively, through negotiations a just, peaceful and agreed solution to the problem which will take fully into account the existence in Cyprus of two distinct national communities and their lawful rights". The independence and territorial integrity, it says, must be safeguarded, enabling the two communities to enjoy peace and complete security and to share the responsibility, on the basis of co-administration and communal autonomy, for the administration of the Island. In addition, it would call on all to refrain from any attempt to settle the dispute by violence, and any action likely to hamper a negotiated settlement. And it would call for the withdrawal of military units sent to Cyprus after 21 December 1963 "for annexation purposes and in contravention of the Security Council resolutions".

Another resolution is sponsored by Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya and Saudi Arabia. It would recommend that negotiations be resumed and that new U.N. mediation efforts be undertaken for a solution in accordance with the U.N. Charter — safeguarding independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Cyprus, and ensuring peace, harmony and mutual confidence between the two national communities.

The third draft resolution is sponsored by more than 30 countries, most of them African but including India and Yugoslavia, and Jamaica, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay from the Western Hemisphere. This draft would have the Assembly call on all States to respect the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, and recommend to the Security Council continuation of U.N. mediation of the dispute. It would take note of a declaration of intent issued by the Government of Cyprus regarding human rights, ensuring minority rights and safeguarding them. It would also have the Assembly take cognizance of the fact that Cyprus should enjoy full sovereignty and complete independence without any foreign intervention or interference.