

# THE BLUE BERET

Wednesday, 19th October 1966



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

Volume Four

No. 27

## FORCE COMMANDER PRESENTS MEDALS TO AUSSIE POLICE



### FOR SALE - ONE GOAT!



'HAROLD' — a small, fat, black, non airportable billy-goat, sometime mascot of the Signals Platoon, First Battalion The Royal Welch Fusiliers.

No nourishment problems with this eminently desireable housepet. This regimental ruminant will eat anything from batteries (12 volt GS) to cigarettes (untipped). Favourite colour — UN blue.

Present owners unwillingly part with this genteel goat, but will shortly be leaving the country and have a bigger and better specimen where they are going.

Apply: Fusilier Watkins, Keeper of The Goat, Signals Platoon, 1 RWF, Limassol.

On Monday, the Force Commander flew to Kakopetria to present the UN Cyprus medal to members of the Australian Police serving with UNCIVPOL. Mr H.B. Gullet, the Australian Ambassador, currently visiting the island, also attended the parade.

General Martola was met on arrival by Lefka District Commander, Lt Col Kevin Hanley, C.O. 7th Infantry Group. He was then taken to Makris Hotel where the complete contingent, forty officers and men, formed up on parade under the command of Superintendent J. O'Connor.

General Martola presented medals to each man. Then in a short speech he thanked them for their excellent record of service with the Force; he also thanked the Ambassador for the generosity of the Australian Government in making such an important contribution to the cause of peace. Later, the Force Commander met the contingent informally, and during lunch he was presented with a boomerang to commemorate his visit. Pictured above General Martola presents the UN medal to Superintendent John O'Connor.

## UNFICYP ACCIDENT FIGURES TOP THOUSAND MARK

Latest accident figures made available for the Force show that since its inception to date of going to press, Force vehicles have been involved in over one thousand accidents—an average of more than one a day. It has taken only two years and seven months for the accident total to reach four figures. During this time, injuries have totaled 382 — one every three days, and deaths 22 — one every forty days.

The accident total for September shows a rise of one on the previous month to twenty five. One Force member was

killed and two received injuries which required hospital treatment. The British Contingent again led the accident table with fourteen vehicles involved in accidents at an average mileage of 24,000 miles per accident. CANCON had three accidents during the month as did DANCON and FINCON. The Irish and the Swedes had one accident each, and the Austrian Contingent once again returned an accident-free month—their sixth in succession. The Swedish Contingent, with 133,400 miles per accident, had the best safety average.

## FORCE CHRISTMAS CARD



UNFICYP - UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS

Time flies and we are now just about two months' from Christmas! This year, UNFICYP is preparing a Force Christmas card (see above) in full colour with the cover lettering in UN blue. Inside will be printed Season's Greetings in all languages of the Force national contingents — alternating in red and green. Cards are expected to be available by 1st November to allow for surface mailing in time for them to reach home before the festival. Cost will be one shilling per card and orders may be placed with Mr. T. Mooney, UN Secretariat HQ. UNFICYP, Nicosia. Tel: Nicosia 76291, Ext. 316.



UNFICYP's cupturnering blev sidste onsdag vundet af DANCON, som i finalen besejrede Camp UNFICYP med 9 - 1 paa banen paa voldgraven. Her er DANCON-holdets nye fund, konstabel Jens Chr. Jensen kaldet "Claus" fra Louroujina i ferd med at score kampens tredie maal. Ved en fodboldkamp i lørdags mod et udvalgt hold fra UNFICYP sejrede DANCON efter, men denne gang dog kun med 5 - 1.



Forud for finalekampen i fodbold sidste onsdag var der udledning af præmier til vinderne af DANCON's interne turneringer. Præmierne uddeles af chefen for DANCON, oberstløjtnant M. Vesterdal. Paa billedet er det haandboldholdet fra Charlie, der faar deres præmier. Bag oberstløjtnanten ses sportofficeren, chefen for MP-kommandoet premierløjtnant P.A. Bengtsson.

## Ugens trafik - tips



Gamle lastvogne og busser kan godt finde paa at bryde sammen midt paa vejen. Vær derfor forberedt paa at banen er spærret bag næste sving, fordi man er ved at skifte hjul paa et saadant køretøj.

Mange ulykker sker ved, at vognen hopper af vejen. Kør med nedsat hastighed igennem sving. Vejbelægningen og vejens krumning kræver det faktisk.

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

THE BLUE BERET  
WOLSELEY BARRACKS  
HQ UNFICYP

# ALVORLIGE UROLIGHEDER I FAMAGUSTA

MEGET GIK I OPLØSNING EFTER MORDET paa Peter den Første hin morgen i Januar 1369. Dronning Eleanor har mange problemer. Adelen har nok myrdet kongen tildels for at rense hende for beskyldninger om utroskab, men nu staar den splittet og støtter hende ikke. Hendes nærmeste raadgiver er svogerden Johan, der var meddelagtig i mordet. Sønnen "Lillepeter" er kun fjorten aar. Storkøbmænd fra Venedig og Genua har sikret sig større og større indflydelse paa handelen og lurer nu kun paa chancen for at komme til at fiske i rørt vande.

I 1371 blev saa "Lillepeter" kronet til konge af Cypern i St. Sofia katedralen i Nicosia. Aaret efter blev han gift med Valentine Visconti, datter af hertugen af Milano. Men tilbage stod, at Peter ogsaa skulle krones som konge af Jerusalem. Det var, synes vi, en tom titel, for det hellige land var forlængst gaaet tabt. Men paa den tid havde titlen sikkert større betydning end vi forestiller os. Kroningen skulle efter traditionen finde sted i St. Nicolai katedralen i Famagusta, og tidspunktet var kort efter Birgittas afrejse fra Cypern i Oktober 1372.

Saa vidt vi ved, forløb selv kroningen uden nævneværdige episoder, men efter højtideligheden i kirken var det skik, at kongen skulle ride gennem byen til borgen. Konsulen for republikken Genua skulle gaa til højre for hesten holdende i

tømmen, og tilsvarende skulle konsulen fra Venedig gaa paa venstre side. Da kongen stiger til hest sker der imidlertid det, at Venedigs udsending gaaer over paa højre side og fatter ømmen. Konsulen af

fortsættes side tre



Den grønne linie har i den senere tid været flittigt besøgt af fjernsynsfolk. Efter et belgisk og et irsk hold kom i sidste uge et hold fra det østtyske "Deutscher Fernsehfunk, Berlin". Holdet lededes af producenten Holger N.C. Christiansen, der er født af danske forældre i Berlin. Paa billedet er fotografen Eberhard Guelner ved at optage en afdelingspatruljes afmarch fra Melgaard House. Bag fotografen ses hr. Christiansen, og i forgrunden staar delingsføreren, løjtnant J. Flohr Sørensen. Østtysk TV kan ses over store dele af det sydlige Danmark. I midten af November kan DANCON forvente besøg af dansk TV.



Kapten Ivar Lundgren, bataljonens nye pressofficer.

## DANCON-NYT



Lørdag morgen ved sytiden startede et usædvanligt ridt fra C-kompaniets kommandostation. Konstablerne John Schmidt Nielsen, Jens Christian Nielsen, Ole Bjerre Rasmussen og Kurt Lindhart Jensen havde besluttet sig til at ride til Famagusta paa øselryg, en strækning ad den gamle landevej paa omkring 60 kilometer. Her ses de gave ryttere i rørnævnte økkefølge fra venstre ved et vejskilt i udkanten af Nicosia.



Jens Christian Nielsen havde visse startvanskeligheder, han øsel maatte trækkes og skubbes igang.

# Nye zonpressoofficeren garvad Cypenveteran

DET ÅR DAGS FÖR OMBYTE PÅ PRESS-STOLEN. Major Arne Friberg, bataljonens pressofficer lämnar i slutet av månaden Cypern och sin tjänst. Han har då en sammanlagd tid av nära 17 månader bakom sig på Afrodites ö.

Till efterträdare har utsetts bataljonens nuvarande stabsredaktör, kapten Ivar Lundgren. Det är sälunda ingem "albyl" som kommer att fortsätta med det intressanta och stimulerande press-jobbet.

Kapten Lundgren är född 1931 i Ljungby, Småland, och avlade studentexamen 1954. Efter utomlandsstudier i bl.a. Irland blev han fil. mag 1961. Han har sedan tjänstgjort bl.a. som lärare på högstadiet och varit redaktör för IBRA radios programtidning. Han har vidare varit reporter inom dags-

pressen och hans sista anställning i Sverige var som kulturredaktör på tidningen Dagen i Stockholm.

Kapten Lundgren önskas välkommen till sin nya befattning som pressofficer för bataljon 36 C.

Han har en meriterande sex-

MER SVENSKT PÅ SID 7

... fortsat fra side to

## Alvorlige uroligheder i Famagusta ...

Genua optager dette som en grov fornærmelse og tilslidelse af Genuas privilegier paa Cypern. Nu opstaaer der tumulter, der snart udvikler sig til regulære gadekampe, hvorunder flere genuesere bliver dræbte.

Da man i Genua modtager rapport om hændelserne, bliver det besluttet at hævne de døde, og i 1373 stævner en flaade paa niogfyrre skibe under kommando af admiral Fregoso mod Cypern. Famagusta erobres hurtigt, idet byen forraades. Paphos og Limassol

erobres, og selv Nicosia tages og udplyndres. Aaret efter belejres fæstningen i Kyrenia, men den holder stand, og der indledes fredsforshandlinger. Cypern skal udredde en enorm bød, og Genua beholder Famagusta til hele bøden er betalt. Først i 1464 lykkes det at generobre Famagusta for Cyperns krone, men det var næppe ulejligheden værd, allerede syv aar senere er det Venedig, der spiller herrer i byen, og i 1489 overdrages hele Cypern til den venetianske republik.



Der blev holdt hvil nogle gange undervejs og stegt pølser paa spid. Dette billede er taget under et af de første hvil. Senere gik man af ømtaalelige grunde over til at indtage maaltiderne staaende. Mandag morgen klokken 9.30 ankom holdet til Famagusta.



## BRITISH CONTINGENT NEWS:-

## 'SKINS' TAKE OVER IN KTIMA

ON 10th OCTOBER 'A' SQUADRON, THE 5th ROYAL INNISKILLING Dragoon Guards moved out of Zyyi Camp to spend six weeks at Ktima to cover the changeover of the 1st Battalion, The Royal Welch Fusiliers and the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch, due to take place at the end of the month.

'A' Squadron, The 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards moved up to Ktima last week to cover the district during the changeover of The Royal Welch Fusiliers and The Black Watch. Our picture shows car crews getting ready to start their new duties. Left to right, Troopers Mac McNerney and Roy Holland, Lance Corporal Karl Chase and Trooper Dermott McNeill.

## NEW CASEVAC SCHEME

THE HELICOPTER IS A VERSATILE MACHINE. With the United Nations and can be used in many different roles as has been demonstrated in operations by the large Wessex helicopters all over the world during the last twenty years. One of the most important tasks of the event of their non-availability is the ability of the Army Air Corps Flight

### FUSILIERS DEFEAT KIWIS



The First Battalion, The Royal Welch Fusiliers met the New Zealand Civilian Police Contingent in a rugby match at Happy Valley, Episkopi on Sunday, and after an extremely close and exciting game, defeated their guests by thirteen points to nil. Pictured above, Captain Tim Bible gains possession for RWF in a lineout.

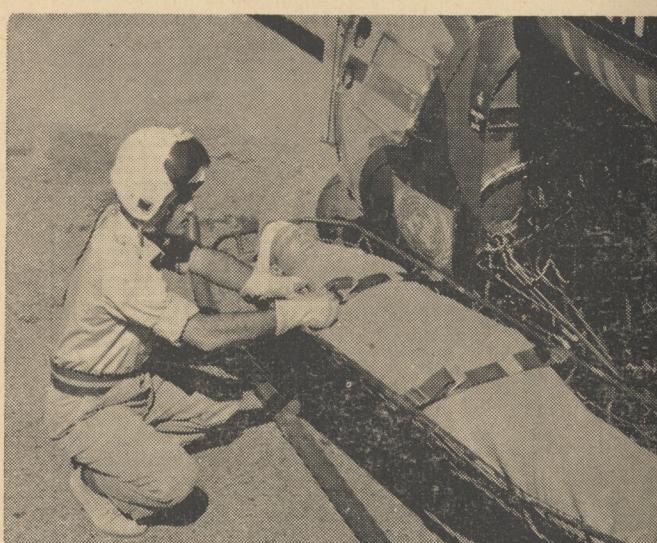
can lift a maximum of two stretcher cases. Each Sioux can be fitted with two tubular framed wire mesh baskets known as Stokes litters. These litters are clamped to the helicopter frame on either side of the cabin.

Recently a Medical Administrative Order was issued giving details of an island-wide emergency casualty evacuation scheme. Stokes litters are now held at the following places: Chatsos, Tjiklos, Xeros, Polis, Ktima, and Polemidhia. At each of these locations troops have been trained in laying out tactical flare-paths and in operating the command radio for homing aircraft in to the landing zones.

The establishment of this scheme supplements the normal CASEVAC facilities and means that all parts of the island are now covered for any emergency which may arise.

## ROAD SAFETY AND YOU

1. Local drivers often make repairs when breakdown occurs. This may be in the middle of road round a blind corner, so be prepared to approach corners.
2. Many accidents occur when drivers 'cut' of road; don't corner too fast, the camber of surface may make this dangerous.



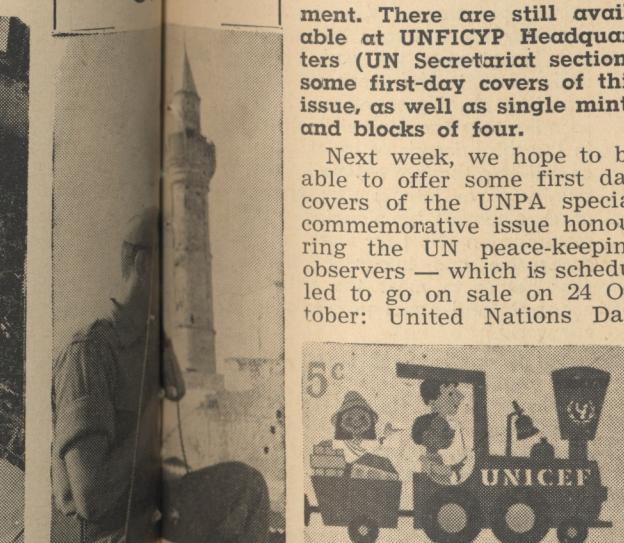
Sergeant Brian Julian checks the lashings on a Stokes litter prior to take-off. 'Casualty' is Trooper Darryk Hewitt.

## CIVPOL MEETING



Superintendent Morris Stansford, UNCP commander in Ktima, discusses work with Austrianmen, Inspectors John Kraus and Wilhelm Vranka.

## OPUTY



Fusiliers of 'B' Company, during a spell on the demobilisation line in Ktima, contacts HQ duty at an OP line in Ktima.

## IRISH CONTINGENT NEWS:-

Month	Mean Temp		Mean Rainfall Inches	Mean Sunshine Hours	Mean Rainless Days	Mean Days of Fog	Mean Days of Thunder	Daylight on 1st of Month	
	Max	Fahr						Time Sun Up	Time Sun Down
Oct	80.1	57.8	.8	8.9	27.5	.4	3	0543	1732
Nov	71.1	51.9	1.4	7.9	23	1.1	3.7	0609	1654
Dec	61.2	45.4	3.6	5.5	18	1.7	2.9	0637	1636
Jan	57.8	42.1	2.5	6.1	17	1.2	3	0656	1646
Feb	58.7	41.8	2	6.1	17	1.1	1.8	0647	1715
Mar	63.2	43.8	1.5	8.2	22	1.4	1.9	0617	1744

## CYPRUS' WINTER WEATHER

THE WEATHER PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING WINTER season are of vital interest to the newly arrived 7th Inf Group, all of whom are under canvas and many of whom must spend long periods in lonely exposed positions. The table at the head of this page has been compiled from figures kindly produced from the Statistics of the Met Of-

fice RAF Nicosia. They refer to the airport but would differ very little for Lefka District. All are based on readings over a 15 year period (1945-60) except those for sunshine in Column 4 which are based on the last five years.

are however rare and the lowest recorded in the period was in Feb 1950 of 23°F — nine degrees of frost. The average in February is 32° to 38°. Winds can be strong in winter — up to 20 knots. The prevailing wind is from the NW so that the Lefka District can expect fresh sea breezes quite often.

For purposes of comparison the distributed rainfall per year in Ireland is 40 inches, nearly four times the total of inches given above, but in Cyprus of course very little rain falls for the other months of the year. The average winter temperature at home is 40° and in summer it is 60° to 70°. There is a much smaller variation at home. As for sunshine our brightest month in Ireland is May with 6½ hours daily average.

The mean max and min temperatures quoted above are based on each 24 hour period so that it can be taken that midday temperatures are well over the figures given because night temperatures can drop down to freezing point particularly in January and February. Sub-freezing night temperatures the sun sets.

In short the statistics show that, except for the chilly nights, the winter weather prospect here is very good by our standards. There should be enough sun to keep the tan simmering for your return in spring, but don't forget to bundle up well after the sun sets.



Commandant Don O'Donovan greets members of Headquarters Company, 7th Infantry Group on arrival at Xeros.



Commandant Don O'Donovan greets members of Headquarters Company, 7th Infantry Group on arrival at Xeros.

# UNITED NATIONS COMES OF AGE

UNITED NATIONS DAY EACH YEAR PROVIDES an opportunity to take stock of the United Nations system, to assess its present state and to rally its strength for the future. Excessive optimism or pessimism are out of place on such an occasion. We should try rather to face facts, to see where we stand and to look to the future.

The United Nations was born of trouble, and its main function is to face problems and crises. Easy successes, quiet times or historical miracles are not to be expected by those who work in the United Nations. Rather, we must start from the proposition that a further collapse of peace and order in the world is unthinkable, and then set steadily about the task of removing the countless obstacles that lie in the way of peace and order.

## Lack of confidence

We must face up to the lack of confidence and the persistence of power politics which continue to dominate international relations. We must face up to the appalling dangers of nuclear armament and proliferation.

We must face up, whatever our particular views may be, to the fact that the war in Viet-Nam is not only a disaster for the Vietnamese people but also a constant threat to world peace. Peaceful solutions must be found to this and to other persistent conflicts.

We must face up to the economic and social facts of our era, which, despite the efforts of governments and international organizations, are still very far from encouraging, and entail serious risks to the future stability of the world.

## Realities

### of UN

And lastly we must face up to the realities of the United Nations itself. The principles and the aims are set out in the Charter, but as yet they are far from being the constant guides and regulators of international life.

The breadth and universality of its approach have required that this Organization confront the most imperative and general problems of our age: co-existence, the self-determination of peoples, the independence of nations, nuclear and conventional disarmament, racial equality and the furthering of international co-operation.

We must recognize the measure of success achieved by the United Nations in preventing conflicts and in persistent quiet efforts to find solutions to conflicts already existing. In crises of general concern such as that in South East Asia, where an absence of confidence and of contact prevail, only a common commitment to humanity will open the way even to begin discussion of conditions

We should have no illusions about the obduracy of interna-



## UNPRECEDENTED AWARENESS

### for ending the conflict.

If mankind has not fallen into the ultimate abyss of thermonuclear war, he still has not found a way to turn back from the brink or to bring an end to the shedding of blood. War and threats of war haunt the minds of men now as before and universal peace and security still lie beyond our grasp. Today we pin great hope on seeing the bonds of peace strengthened before long by international agreements on the banning of nuclear tests and on the peaceful exploration of outer space.

To the political questions confronting us are now added economic problems so vast and complex that they touch the lives of all men and thereby also become issues of great political concern. The world community is being stirred by a universal and profound realization of the acute economic and social needs of the world's population. Under this new impetus a larger dimension is being given to the work being undertaken in the economic and social fields. These efforts hold promise that the United Nations in the third decade of its existence will help the international community move into a new phase of development by planning and mounting an effort far more comprehensive and integrated than ever before to meet the critical economic and social problems of our world.

The history of mankind records no period where there existed so many means of communication between peoples as are now available. Indeed, man's problems stem not from the need for communication but for understanding among peoples. Thus, the first goal of each nation must be to overcome the barriers to its understanding of others for only in this way can the ultimate goal of international co-operation be realized. Even now, almost unperceived, a new pattern of principles and standards has been woven through consensus in this Organization. No longer is there dispute over the basic principles

tional problems nor about the persistence required for their solution. The problem of refugees, for which the General Assembly has asked for special attention on this United Nations Day, is a heart-rending example of the international complexity of a question which is basically a practical humanitarian problem.

Also on this United Nations Day, our best wishes go out to UNESCO which is about to celebrate its twentieth anniversary. Since its foundation in 1946 this member of our family of organizations has made a great contribution in its fields of competence to build the basis of a fuller and more peaceful life for the generations to come.

Finally, let us, on this the 21st anniversary of the United Nations, direct our thoughts to our hopes for the future, hopes which can only be fulfilled if we can throw off some of the habits, fears and prejudices of the past. In reasserting our determination to tackle old and new problems, stubborn as they may be, let us also resolve that they shall not prevent mankind from entering the land of promise which the human spirit and human ingenuity have now made possible.

U THANT

evolved and established by the United Nations nor over the objectives to be attained in nearly all the domains of human activity and organization—human rights, racial equality, social and economic progress, health and education, technological and financial co-operation.

Only when there is realistic appraisal of a situation can there be hope for a solution. Now, at the threshold of the United Nations' third decade, it is true to say that there is unprecedented awareness of the realities of the political, economic and social situation. Yet it is necessary for this awareness, this acceptance of international co-operation, to be translated into international action.

The breadth and universality of its approach have required that this Organization confront the most imperative and general problems of our age: co-existence, the self-determination of peoples, the independence of nations, nuclear and conventional disarmament, racial equality and the furthering of international co-operation.

The history of mankind records no period where there existed so many means of communication between peoples as are now available. Indeed, man's problems stem not from the need for communication but for understanding among peoples. Thus, the first goal of each nation must be to overcome the barriers to its understanding of others for only in this way can the ultimate goal of international co-operation be realized. Even now, almost unperceived, a new pattern of principles and standards has been woven through consensus in this Organization. No longer is there dispute over the basic principles

Surely this is the lesson and the promise for this 24th of October: In the United Nations men have forged an institution ever-changing, ever-evolving, born not of perfection but of necessity; and in so doing, a moral and educational force has been created enabling all men to learn gradually to take their places in the partnership of peoples which alone can assure man's future on this planet.

A. R. PAZHWAK

# KENRAALI KEINONEN SELLA

PUOLUSTUSVOIMAIN KOMENTAJA KENR. LTN YRJÖ KEINONEN saapui saarelle tiistaina puolen päivän maissa. Lentokentällä häntä olivat vastaanottamassa mm. turvajoukkojen komentaja, kenr. maj. A.E. Martola ja suomalaisen valvonta-joukko-osaston komentaja, eversti O. Nuutilainen. Kentältä kenraali Keinonen ajoit komean Nikosian halki moottoripyöräpartion saattamana pataljoonan esikuntaan, jossa häntä odotti perusteellinen ja kiivasrytmisen vierailuohjelma.

Ensimmäisen paivan ohjelmassa oli aluksi pataljoonan tarjoama luonus. Sitä seurasivat eversti Nuutilaisen pitämä tilannekatsaus operatiivisen toimiston karttojen ääressä.

### Valiojoukon Ryhdikää Rivit.

Tilannekatsauksen jälkeen olivat joukot järjestäytyneet Neapoliksen kentälle esikunnan eteen klo 1530. Tilaisuudessa kenraali Keinonen puhui joukoille. Hän koroisti erikoisesti meille annetun tehtävän vaikuttaa, joka odottamisessaan ja tapahtumattomuudestaan saattaa tuntua pitkäveteisellä. Siitä huolimatta meidän tulee olla joka hetki toimintavalmiina kaiken varalla, sillä kaistamme ei salli lipsahduksia.

Suomalaisille annettu tehtävä vaatii annettujen käskyjen oikeaa ymmärtämistä ja tinkimätöntä noudattamista. Sitä varten jokainen suomalainen rauhansotilas on, ennen Kyprokselle tuloaan, läpikäynyt kotimaassa pikääkaisen ja huolellisesti suoritetun valintaprosessin ja sitä varten meiltä kaikilta edellytetään tavanomaista parempia työsuoituskuksia.

Katselmustilaisuuden päättäeksi kenraali Keinonen kehotti joukkoja yhtymään 3-kertaiseen eläköönkuutoon. Ja kyllä siihen yhdyttiin - niin, että Nikosia raijui. Tämän jälkeen kenttäpukuihin sonnustautuneet joukot suorittivat vaikuttavan ja ryhdikäään ohimarssin.

Kenraali Keinosen vierailu tulee jatkumaan pitkälle ensi viikon alkuun.



KENRAALI KEINONEN

## SVENSKT-NYTT



### Ur gaest-boken . . .

JUSTITIEMINISTER HERMAN KLING och rikspolischefen Carl Persson gästar denna vecka under ett par dagar den svenska bataljonen. Man ska i först hand inspektera den civila polisstyrkan, som jämsides med bataljonen är verksam på Cypern.

### Zonpressofficer

fran sid 3

månaders-tjänstgöring bakom sig och har i hög grad bidragit till att Cypressen kommer att bli den "minnesbok", som vi alla kommer att få nöje av hemma i gamla Svedala.

### Unficy ja Vihrea Linja

Keskiviikko-aamuna kenraali Keinonen oli turvajoukkojen komentajan, kenr. Martolan vieraana UNFICYP:in esikunnassa lentokentän äärellä. Siellä hän alkuesittelyjen jälkeen, tutustui turvajoukkojen esikunnan toimintaan. Samalla hänelle myös tehtiin selkäsaarella vallitsevasta yleistilanteesta.

Turvajoukkojen kansainvälistä esikuntaa seurasivat sitten kohteilaisuuskäynnit presidentin, varapresidentin sekä ulko- ja sisäministerien luona.

Ilta- ja päivällä kenraali Keinonen suoritti kiertokäynnin Nikosian kaupungin alueella olevalle vihreälle

## LIIKENNE – NURKKA

Varokaa 'sokeita kulumia', sillä niiden takana väijyy monasti vaara.

Aja hiljaa risteyskissä käännytässä, sillä sivutien reumat ovat monasti pahimmin rikki nimenomaan näissä paikoissa.



Suomalaisen suuri ystävä, vastuualueellamme operoivan YK:siviili-politiisosaston pääsiäikkö itävaltalainen ratsumestari Otto 'P' Hörmann vihittiin sunnuntaina Nikosiaan. Ensimmäisiä onnittelijoita olivat kenr. A.E. Martola ja evl. R. Wythe.

## VIET-NAM

## RECONVENE CONFERENCE CALL BY BRITAIN

AS THE PROBLEM OF VIET-NAM continued to dominate the general debate in the UN General Assembly last week, Great Britain again urged the Soviet Union to join her in reconvening the Geneva Conference — of which the two countries are co-chairmen — so that a peaceful settlement of the conflict could be negotiated.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. George Brown, told the Assembly that Hanoi had so far blocked the way to negotiations by failing to respond to U.S. proposals for mutual de-escalation; but that he was convinced that a settlement could be reached on the basis of the 1954 Geneva agreements which ended the French-Vietminh fighting and

## NETHERLANDS MAKES FURTHER CONTRIBUTION TO UNFICYP COSTS

THE Netherlands has informed the UN Secretary-General, U Thant, that it has decided to make a voluntary contribution of \$40,000 to the operational costs of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for the period of 27 June — 26 December 1966.

made political arrangements for the four successor States of French Indo-China.

Britain has on a number of occasions asked the USSR to reconvene the Geneva Conference, but the Soviet Union has held that she cannot properly act without the approval of Hanoi, which she considers a victim of aggression.

Mr. Brown spelled out a Vietnamese solution involving, in successive interlocking stages, a halt to bombing of North Viet-Nam and other curbs on military activity, negotiations on a ceasefire and the essentials of a political settlement, free elections in North and South Viet-Nam, and troop withdrawals. The whole process would be overseen by the International Control Commission created in 1954 and made up of India, Canada and Poland. It would be bolstered by a peace-keeping force.

In a press statement, US Ambassador Arthur Goldberg welcomed the proposal for a new Geneva Conference and said the US would be ready to discuss all proposals there, including Hanoi's.

# BUSY WEEK FOR SECURITY COUNCIL

## Congo and Middle East questions again raised; new Members recommended

THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL HELD A SERIES OF MEETINGS last week to consider questions involving threats to international peace and security brought to its attention by Member States and, also, to consider and favourably recommend to the UN General Assembly the applications for membership of the United Nations from two new African States: Botswana and Lesotho.

On Friday last, the Council urged Portugal not to allow foreign mercenaries to use Angola as a base against the Congo, and asked all States to refrain from intervening in Congolese affairs.

In the debate, the Congo charged that Portugal was allowing European mercenaries recruited by Mr. Moise Tshombe, former Congolese Premier now in exile, to assemble in Angola for a blow against the Congolese Government in Kinshasha. Portugal denied the charges and proposed an investigation in both Angola and the Congo to see which had bases for hostile action against its neighbour. The Congo is the avowed host of an Angolan nationalist group recognized as an Angolan Government in exile by a number of African States.

Later, the same day, 14 October, Israel's Foreign Minister, Mr. Abba Eban, formally charged in the Council that Syria had been responsible for a series of

incidents involving the killing of several members of the Israeli border police. In particular, he mentioned the placing of demolition charges and the laying of mines by "terrorists". He said Israel had brought the issue to the Council in order to have the international community reaffirm Israel's national right to exist, defend itself against aggression, and establish peaceful relations with its Arab neighbours. The Council should condemn these hostile acts of aggression, he said. For Syria, Ambassador

George Tomeh denied that his Government was in any way responsible for the incidents about which Israel was complaining. The debate is to continue this week.

Last week, the Security Council also unanimously recommended the admission to the United Nations of two newly-independent African States: Botswana, formerly the British protectorate of Bechuanaland, with a population of some 500,000 inhabitants; and Lesotho, formerly the British colony of Basutoland, with a population of about 900,000. All members of the Council took the floor to support the admission of the new States, most of them also stressing their special economic difficulties and long-standing UN concern over possible South African infringement of their territorial integrity.

Friday's Council sessions were marked by recurrent references to SYRIAN MISSION the intrusion of a group of young Syrian Delegation in New York earlier in the morning. The United States apologized for the incident and started legal action against the demonstrators. Later in the day, Jordan's Ambassador Muhammad El-Farra, Chairman of the African-Asian group of delegations, told correspondents that the Group considered the assault by American citizens against the Mission of Syria with dismay and indignation. He said the Group felt the assault on the mission concerned not only Syria but all other UN Members.

## AND ON CYPRUS . . .

During last week's general debate in the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus spoke of a reduction of tension in the eastern Mediterranean resulting from current Greco-Turkish bi-lateral talks, and said if this facilitated the solution of the Cyprus problem, it would be warmly welcomed by his Government.

He added that until a solution was reached, a UN presence in Cyprus "in one form or another" seemed to be a necessity.

Meanwhile, the UN Secretary-General, U Thant, has issued a new appeal for contributions to cover a deficit of six million dollars in the operation of the UN Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus.

## SW AFRICA

## SOUTH AFRICA WILL RESIST TAKE-OVER BID: MUELLER

SOUTH AFRICA WARNED THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY last week that she would offer determined resistance to any United Nations attempt to take over the administration of South West Africa. Referring to an African-Asian resolution which proposes this as a means of securing the Territory's speedy independence, Foreign Minister Hilgard Mueller of South Africa declared that this course would lead to chaos and collapse in the Territory.

His Government, he asserted, would resist with all the power at its disposal any attempts which endangered the safety "of our country or of the peoples committed to our care."

In the continuing debate within the Assembly, virtually all delegations denounced South Africa's policies of apartheid in the territory and took the view that she had forfeited all right to continue administering it. Some felt, however, that there was need to study the legal and practical issues involved in any specific UN effort to pave the way for the Territory's Independence.

## UNITED NATIONS DAY—A DAY OF MEDITATION AND DEDICATION

UNITED NATIONS DAY, 24 OCTOBER, is probably the most widely observed date throughout the world. The purpose of United Nations Day, as defined by the UN General Assembly, is to make known to the peoples of the world the aims and achievements of the United Nations and to gain their renewed support for the work of the Organization.

It is a day for meditation — especially for all those who work in trying to put into practice the principles and objectives of the Organization. Therefore, the editors of The Blue Beret invite its readers to give a moment's thought and meditation on this occasion by reading the special messages issued by U Thant, Secretary-General, and Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan, President of the UN General Assembly, which appear on page six.