

THE BLUE BERET

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UNFICYP Assists In Rotation of Turkish Contingent

THE RELIEF OF PART OF THE TURKISH NATIONAL CONTINGENT IN CYPRUS took place between 0720 and 2250 hours on 21 September 1967. Inland transportation, escorts and observers were provided by the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

Fifty-two officers, 35 NCO's and 259 other ranks, personal baggage and battalion stores arrived on the Turkish ship ONARAN. Fifty-one officers, 35 NCO's and 258 other ranks, with their personal baggage and battalion stores left the Turkish National Contingent area at Orta Keuy and were repatriated on the ONARAN which left Famagusta tonight. Neither draft was armed at any time during the operation. A total of 35 UNFICYP trucks and 3 Turkish buses were used for the move.

Escorts consisting of a vehicle at both the front and back of each group of vehicles were provided by UNFICYP as well as military police escorts to lead convoys into and out of Nicosia and Famagusta.

UNFICYP observer teams supervised the operation at both Nicosia and Famagusta.

SWEDISH ARMY COS — Lt Gen Karl-Erick Holm (center), Swedish Army Chief of Staff, left Saturday after spending four days in Cyprus visiting the Swedish Contingent serving with UNFICYP. He is shown with Col Curt Hermanson (right), SWEDCON Commanding Officer, and Col Per Wallin, who will succeed Col Hermanson in October. After his departure from Cyprus, General Holm went to the Middle East to visit Swedish officers serving as Truce supervisors with UNTSO.

GREECE CONTRIBUTES TO UNFICYP OPERATION COSTS

GREECE HAS MADE AN ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION TO THE OPERATION COSTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS.

The Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations, Ambassador Demetri S. Bitsios, has sent a letter to the Secretary-General, U Thant enclosing a cheque for \$600,000 which represents Greece's contribution to UNFICYP costs for the period of June-December 1967.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

U THANT WARNS AGAINST TREND TOWARDS VIOLENCE

THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENED ITS 22ND ANNUAL SESSION ON TUESDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, amid appeals for more effective international action against war and misery in the world.

As delegates gathered in the great Assembly Hall north of the U.N. skyscraper, an annual report from the Secretary-General, U Thant, warned against a trend towards violence among nations and suggested high-level UN talks to counter it.

In his report to the Assembly, U Thant said he feared a new Middle East war would be inevitable within a few years if no progress were made toward real Arab-Israeli peace. He again urged a negotiated end to the "savagely" Viet-Nameese conflict, with a halt to the bombing of the North as a prerequisite.

U Thant painted a generally bleak picture of international events over the past 12 months and felt there had been but limited progress in key fields such as decolonization, economic development of poor nations, and disarmament — although he attached "great significance" to a Soviet-United States agreement on most of a draft treaty to prevent further spread of atomic weapons.

(Continued on Page 8)

Romanian Foreign Minister Elected GA President

FOREIGN MINISTER CORNELIU MANESCU OF ROMANIA WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY that opened its 22nd session last week at UN Headquarters in New York. In his maiden address he included appeals for the end of the Viet-Nameese war and for a lasting Middle East settlement.

Mr. Manescu said that the choice of an East European as the President — for the first time — showed a recognition of the need for an equal participation of various regions and systems of the world in the work of the United Nations.

The outgoing President, Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan, said that forces of armed conflict were getting out of hand in both Viet-Nam and the Middle East, and a war between the black and the white was threatening in Africa because of the last ditch of colonialism.

Cpl. SALMON, MP FROM CANCON DIES AT AKROTIRI

At approximately 0345 hours on Sunday, a non-commissioned officer of the Canadian Contingent serving with the UN Force in Cyprus — Cpl. Kenneth Salmon — died in the Royal Air Force Hospital, Akrotiri, from natural causes.

Cpl. Salmon, age 31, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, had been serving with the UNFICYP Military Police Company since 8 April 1967. His body will be buried at Dhekelia later this week.

In his letter, Ambassador Bitsios points out that the total of Greek contributions to the United Nations Force in Cyprus since its inception in March 1964 now amounts to \$5,650,000.

Ambassador Bitsios also takes the opportunity to express "once more the sincere appreciation of the Greek Government for the efforts being made by UNFICYP in order to help maintain peace in Cyprus."

DANCON NYT**VORT HJEMLANDS VEDMODIGE SKIKKE-**

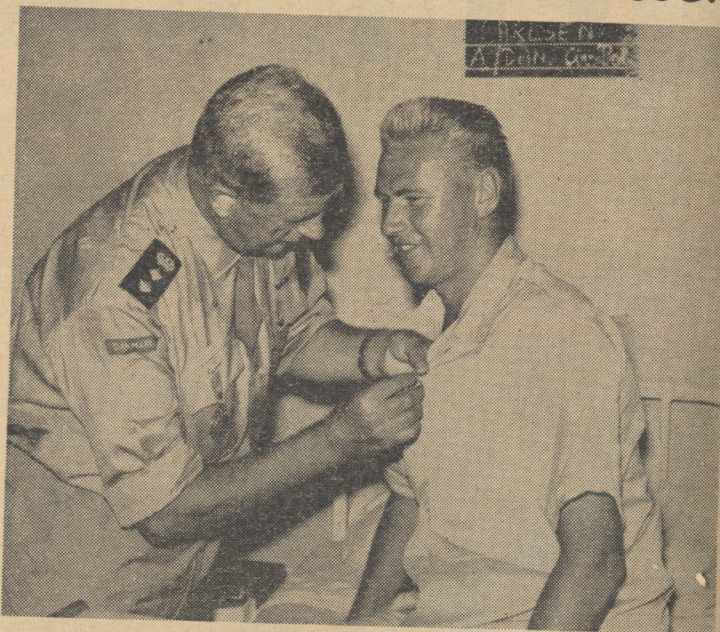
Lørdag 16 SEP blev der på motorværkstedet i Nicosia Club holdt rejsegilde på værkstedets nye udbygning. Man vil med denne skabe bedre arbejdsforhold for værkstedspersonalet, der nu kan arbejde i skygge om sommeren og i tørvejlr om vinteren. Værkstedets udvidelse er på ca. 75%.

VORT HJEMLANDS KNAK SÅ VEDMODIGE SKIKKE -

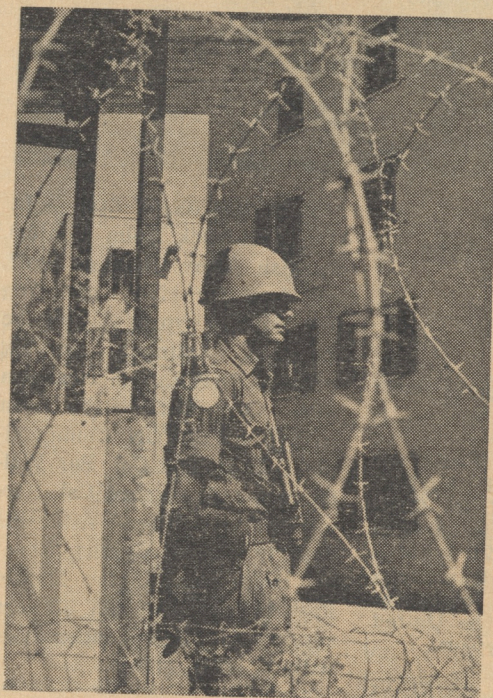
Rejsegildet blev fejret behørigt af værkstedets folk og forskellige andre interesserede.

ORDEN I SAGERNE?

Det er godt nok kompagnierne opgave at inspicere deres egne poster, men posterne kan aldrig vide sig sikre for DEPUTY, der her inspicerer post 3 ved Bravo. Posten er KS 695225 H.J. Christiansen. (Der er forøvrigt for mange huller i pladerne og for mange tidsangivelser, der næppe har større historisk interesse, ridset eller skrevet i pladerne)

SELV OM MAN HAR DET GODT PÅ AFH, ER DET NU GODT AT FAA BESOG!

Lørdag 16 SEP fik politibetjent Carlsen overrakt sin FN-medalje i sygesengen på Det Ostrigske Felthospital. Her overrækker politikommissær F. Nielsen medaljen til den glade patient.

**PIGTRAAD
ALENE
GOR DET
IKKE**

Hegn og pigtråd er med til at forøge folks tryghed i de forskellige indkvarteringsområder, men det er absolut ikke nok, og derfor må vagttjenesten passes. Her er det KS 673941 K. Andersen, der holder vagt foran Bravos KSN.

**LEIF PEDER
SKOV
SPILLER
BOB**

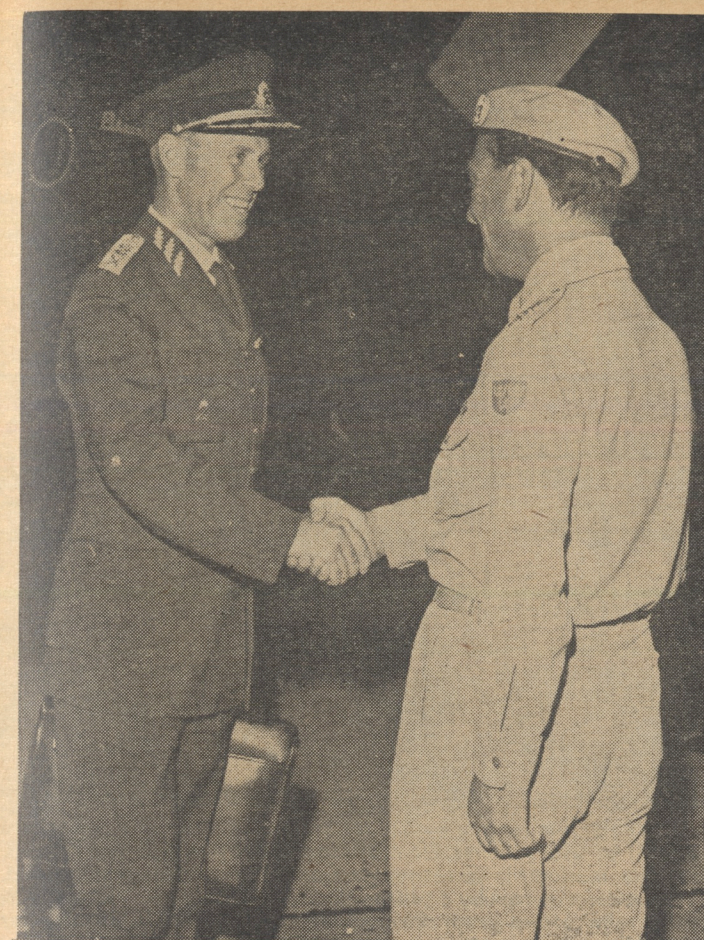
Det er ikke alene i tjenesten, man skal koncentrere sig, det er også gavnligt i fritiden, hvis man vil have noget ud af den. KS 711542 L.P.S. Madsen fra Louroujina går her til den med et spil Bob. SKN.

**SWEDCON NEWS****ARMÉSTABSCHEFEN
hos cypernsvenskar**

Bat 38 har under veckan som gått haft storfrämmande från Sverige. Arméstabschefen generallöjtn. Karl-Erik Holm har gästat FN-svenskarna och gjort sig bekant med förhållandena på Cypern - via stabsorienteringar och OP-visitationer mm. I sällskap med gen. Holm kom även C Ast/FN öv. Nils Stenvist, C FN-bat 39 öv Per Wallin samt riksdagsman James Dickson.

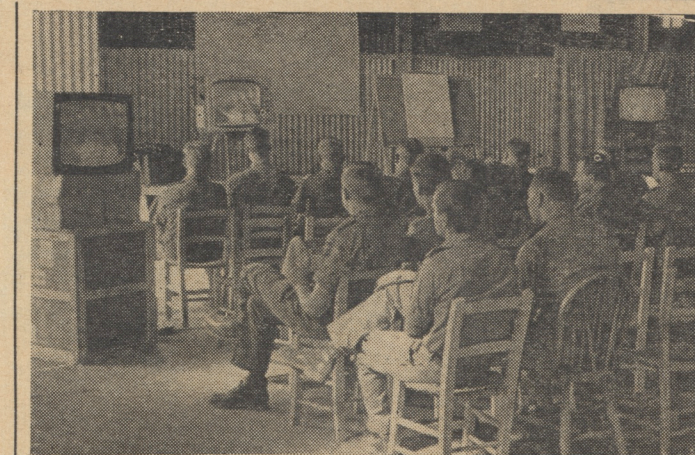
Ovan: Hedersvakten på Carl Gustaf Camp sträcker upp sig för arméstabschefen.

Nedan: Rundvandring på campen ledde gen. Holm bl.a. till hundgården, där rustm Hans Fransson lämnade av.

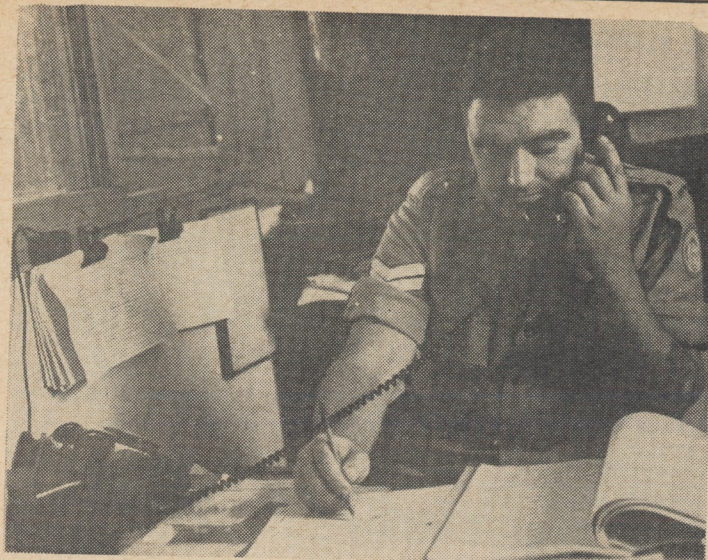


Välkommen till Cypern, general! Öv. Curt Hermanson tar emot arméstabschefen på Nicosia Airport.

I Nicosia passade gen. Holm på att studera problemen vid "Green Line" Danske kont. chefen övl. Madsen (t.v.) och mj Black guidade.

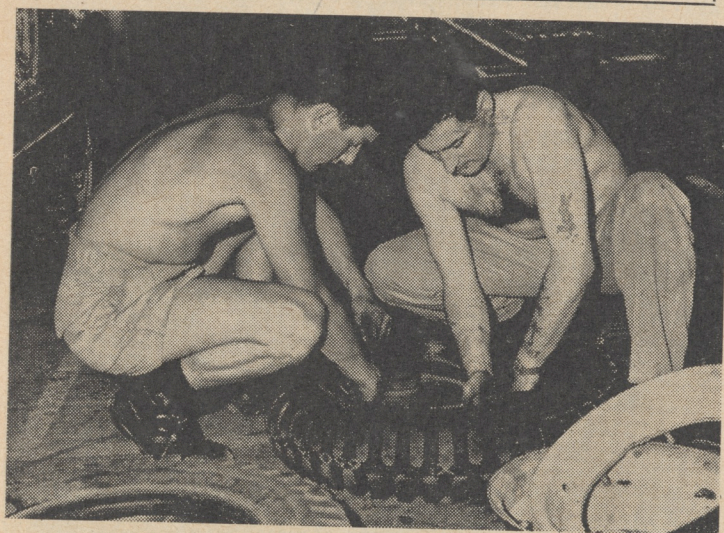
**PÅ SKOLBÄNKEN IGEN,
MED HÖGERTRAFIKEN!**

Cypersvenskarna har slagit sig ned på skolbänken igen. Högertrafik står på schemat och undervisningen sker med planscher, TV-filmer och körgårdar. Men än är vi på Cypern, så nu gäller det att köra höger utan att sluta köra vänster, så att vi sedan inte kör vänster när vi skall köra höger! Ojdå....

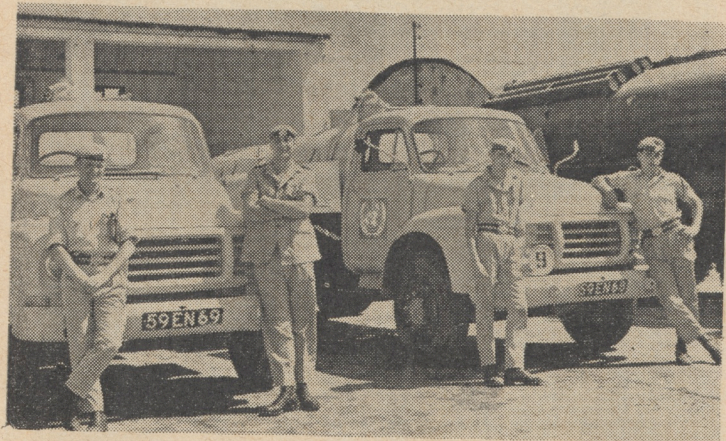


It's a nightmare sometimes for Cpl Frank Green who as details NCO has to try to meet all requests for transport and finds very often that demand exceeds supply.

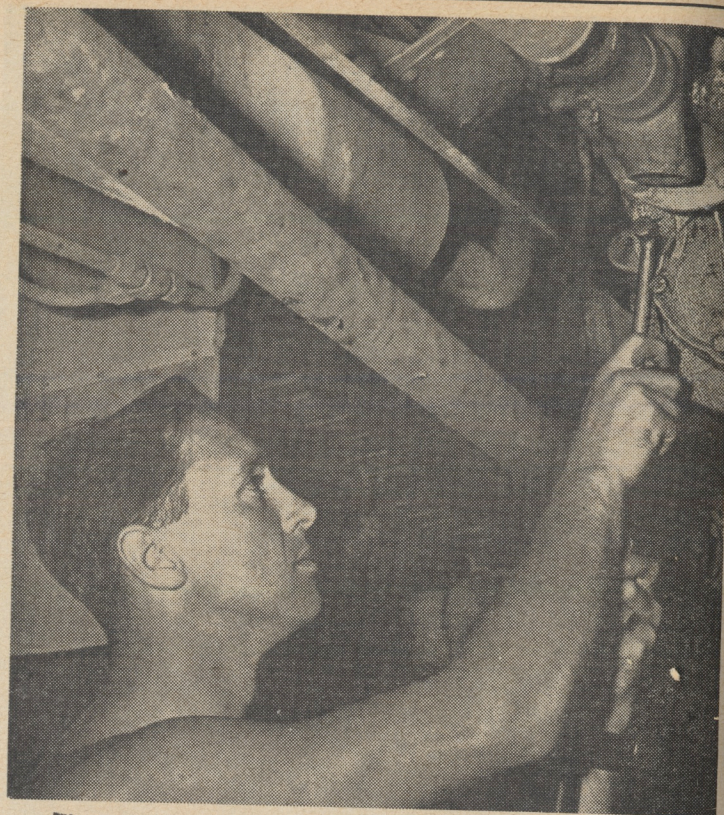
BRITCON NEWS



It was one of those days for Cpl Dereck Thomas (Right) when the photographer caught him repairing the fifth puncture of the day. "Generally we average about two a day" said Dereck who comes from Aberdare and is the section NCO of B Troop. Giving Cpl Thomas a helping hand is Dvr Gordon McGlynn from Bradford who used to be a dog handler in the RAVC until he transferred in January this year. He now handles vehicles.



Not all details are pleasant ones and one of the most unpleasant but absolutely necessary ones are those carried out by the "UGGIE" drivers of A Troop. It is not generally appreciated that most of the drivers of the sullage vehicles have carried out two runs before breakfast and this means starting around five o'clock every day. Left to right are Lcpl Tony Stilwell from Liverpool, Dvr Keith Cuddeford from Plymouth, Dvr Tony Martin from Lewes, and the chap with the nonchalant air is Dvr Ken Cowen from Middlesbrough.



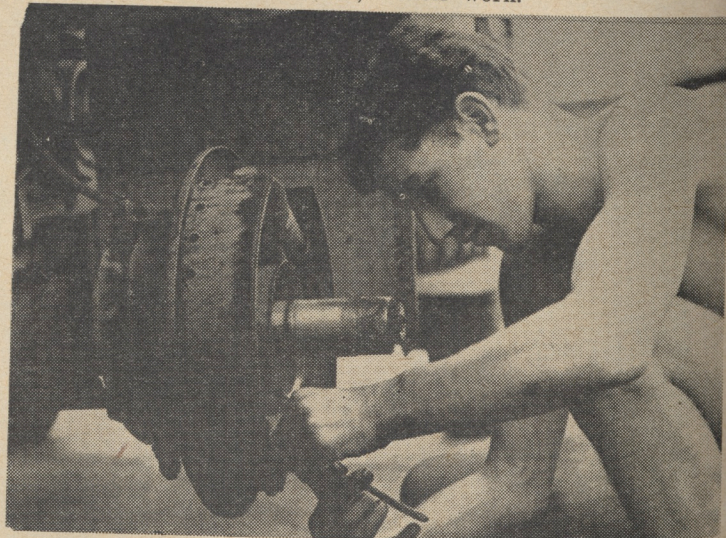
The servicing bay — a vital section of the Squadron where a total of 216 vehicles from all contingents except the Swedes, receive a monthly greasing and an oil change when needed. The section is run by Cpl Jim Everett RCT (shown in our picture) who comes from Edmonton, London and is assisted by Dvr Michael Bennet from Wakefield.

AT WORK: 65 SQUADRON ROYAL CORPS OF TRANSPORT

EVERY DAY OF THE WEEK CARS AND VEHICLES OF THE FORCE TRANSPORT SQUADRON can be seen carrying out their various details to all parts of the Island. Some idea of the distance covered by these vehicles can be had when one hears that last month they travelled a distance of 110,985 miles and this on a relatively small Island. The squadron consists of a headquarters and two troops, 'A' troop has the big vehicles having twenty three 3 tonners,

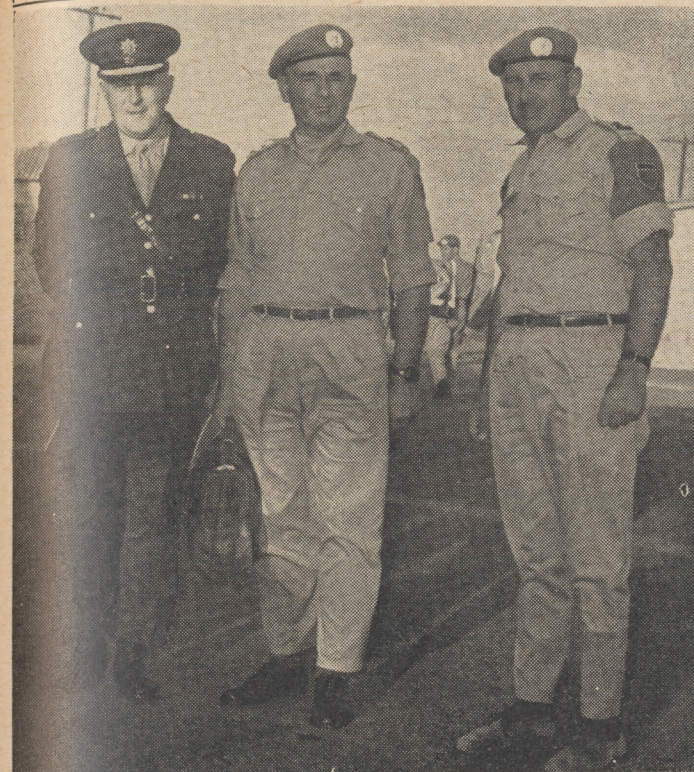
three 10 tonners, 4 sullage trucks, 2 Ambulances and 1 quarter ton vehicle. All the hired cars are held by B troop who have 29 civilian cars, a British staff car, 2 minibuses and 15 Landrovers all of which are in constant demand.

The squadron first saw service in Cyprus in March — October 1964 and again from March 1965 to July 1966 so this is the third time round. Our pictures show some of the members of the squadron at their work.



No transport squadron would not be complete without a REME LAD and 65 Squadron is no exception. An interesting fact is that all the fitters of the LAD are ex apprentices from the Army Apprentice School at Carlisle. Our picture shows Cfn Tony Hammond from Norfolk changing the brake shoes of a Bedford 3 ton vehicle.

IRISH CONTINGENT NEWS



Director of Irish Army Medical Corps arrives in Cyprus. Col T. Elliot, A.M.C. who is on a visit to IRCON being welcomed at Nicosia Airport on 18th September by Comdt. Henry O'Shea, Senior MO IRCON (centre) and Comdt Tom McDunphy Press Officer with the previous contingent.



Co-operation in unloading stores during change over at Lefka Camp. Members of the rotating Units. (L to R) Cpl Bill Fenlon, 8th Inf Group, Pte Cyril Fogarty, 9th Inf Group, Pte Gerard O'Neill, 8th Inf Group, And Cpl Joe Maguire, 9th Inf Group.



They have run out of gas. Members of 9th Inf Group cook-house staff prepare to refuel gas cookers. (L to R) Cpl Tom Flanagan, Pte Brendan Carty and Pte Felix Kiernan.

9 INF GROUP TAKES OVER

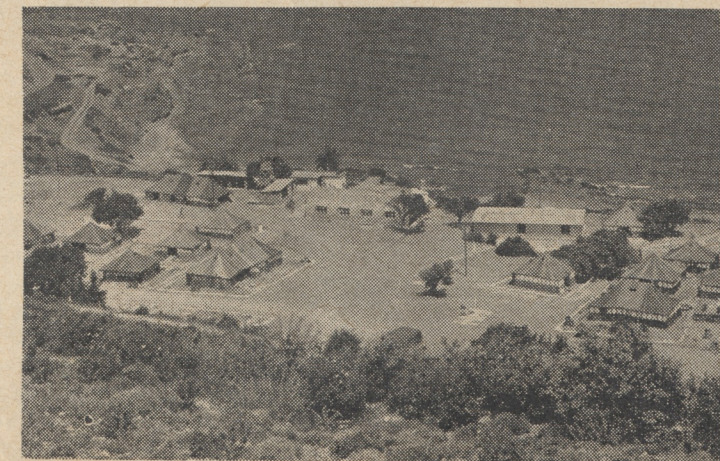
During the past week-end the 9th Inf Group formally took over UNFICYP duties from the 8th, the last of whose members fly out to Ireland today.



Officers of the 9th Inf Group receive a briefing in the Ops Room at Xeros Camp. (L to R) Capt. T Murphy, Capt. J Hall, Capt M Shannon (partly hidden) and Capt. J Parker.

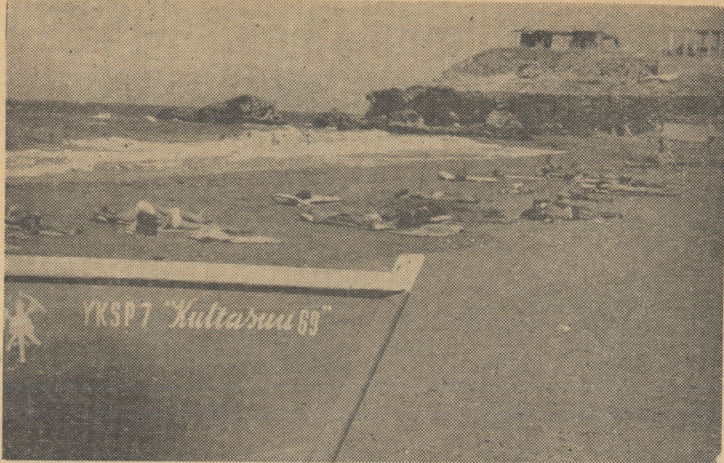


NCO fitters of the 9th Inf Group adjusting a canopy frame on a Bedford Truck at the Transport Yard, Xeros. (L to R) Sgt. John Walsh, Cpl Sean O'Reilly and Cpl Mick Smith.

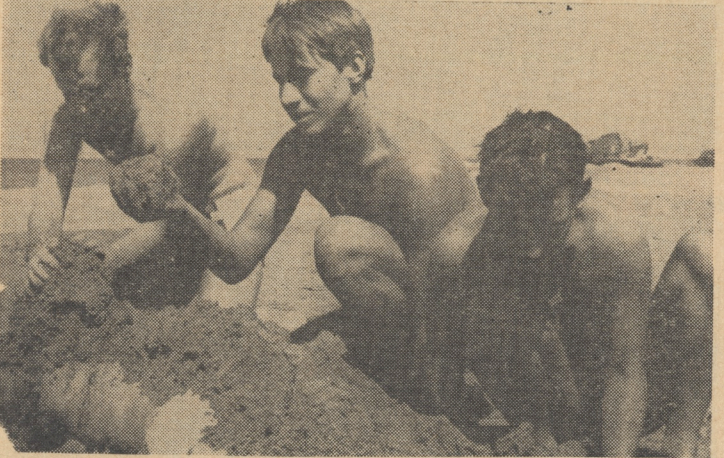


Kato Pyrgos Camp, the most westerly of the IRCON Camps. Beautifully situated, it is now occupied by A Coy, 9th Inf Group.

FINCON NEWS



Kuuden ja puolen mailin piitsiltä löytyy tämä pioneerien maskottivene. Uljas, edustava ja ryhdikäs, vaikkei käyttöarvosta puhuttaisikaan.



Auringossamakuun raskautta voidaan silmän väsyessä keventää esim. ryhtymällä ruumiillisiin ponnistuksiin kunnon kohottamiseksi. Esimerkkiä näyttämässä vas. jääkärit Majewski, Hautala ja Summanen; kasan alle jäämässä jääk Malinen.



Näin käy siis kun hyvin peitellään. Mutta mikäpä on mienellä ollessa kuuma niekka ympärillä ja sittenkin varjossa.... Laiskuuden hetkellistä huippua Välimeren äärellä tavoittelemassa jääk Malinen.



Ei viikkoa ilman urheilua: tässä onniteljaan jalkapallosarjan voittajia. Vasemmalta evl Kuosa, ev Rusanen ja 3JK:sta lt Tuomola sekä jääkärit Papunen, Virta ja Koskimaa.



Pakollinen kuin laakarintarkastus on käynyt varusvarastolla. Kotaan tön tuomaa etukomennuskuntaa edustavat vas. luutnantit Kyytsöne (PionJ), Kirjavainen (Hankinta) ja Berggren (ViestiJ).

SUOMALAIS NÄKYMIÄ SAARELTA

ROTAATIO kahmii jälleen osan pataljoonaa ja tuo uutta, ystävällismielisesti "valkovarpaiksi" kutsuttua ainesta kuvaan mukaan. Kaiken kaikkiaan 225 - yli kolmannes pataljoonastamme - vaihtuu tämänkertaisessa kierrossa työmikkkeen muuttuessa samalla YKSP 8:ksi ensi kuun alusta. - Esikuntaan uusina kasvoina saapuivat mm. evl Palmen pataljoonapuseeriksi ja maj Pajunen huoltopäälliköksi. Poislähteille näkemiin ja kiitos käynnistä, uusille taas tervetuloa mukaan!

URHEILURINTAMALTA tiedotetaan ruotsalaisten hävinneen kotikentällään meikäläisten 2JK:lle lentopallossa 1-3. Niinpä täytyikin ilmeisesti todeta 2JK:n olevan pistämätön lentopallohommissa, koskapa voitti pataljoonan sarjan toistamiseen. Muut sijat: toisena kovasti yrittänyt 1JK, kolmantena HK sekä sitten 3JK ja EK.

Viikonloppuvihjeenä vielä mainittakoon Limassolin viinijuhlat, jotka jatkuvat vielä ensi sunnuntaihin saakka. Kyprolaisviinejä luvataan tarjota ilmaiseksi musiikin ja tanssin säestäessä sikäläisessä Municipal Garden'issa, liekö kaupunginpuutarha. Käykääpä mahdollisuuksien mukaan katsomassa!

U THANT'S REPORT ON PEACE-KEEPING

Herewith the text of Chapter IV of the "Introduction to the Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization, 16 June 1966 — 15 June 1967", dated 15 September 1967, which was released at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 19 September 1967. (See story on P. 1):

IV. PEACE-KEEPING

The events of 1967 have brought both the practice and the theory of United Nations peace-keeping to an important milestone — and perhaps even to a crossroad. For some years now there has been, both within and outside the Organization, a protracted and wide-ranging controversy about many aspects of peace-keeping, and especially about its constitutional and financial aspects. The fact that the concept of peace-keeping as such is not mentioned in the Chapter has contributed to this controversy. The withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force and the events which followed upon it have abruptly brought the United Nations and the world face-to-face with the realities of that aspect of the United Nations peace effort which has come to be known as peace-keeping, with the great usefulness as well as with the intrinsic fragility of such operations.

The first reality of United Nations peace-keeping is its voluntary nature. Peace-keeping efforts must voluntarily be accepted by all parties to a conflict if they are to be effective at all — and, as we have seen recently, the time may come when that voluntary acceptance can be suddenly and unexpectedly withdrawn. When that happens, the usefulness of a peace-keeping operation almost automatically comes to an end. It must be emphasized that peace-keeping, in the sense of the operations thus far conducted by the United Nations, has no relation to enforcement action as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, nor can there ever be any question of peace-keeping forces being used in such a way as to appear to be occupation forces. The effectiveness of peace-keeping depends above all on the willingness of the parties to a conflict to accept, however grudgingly, a peace alternative to violence, even if they have no real will to peace in a solid and enduring sense.

The voluntary principle pervades all other aspects of peace-keeping. Military personnel are made available voluntarily by Governments, which can withdraw them at any time. In practice over the years, there have been surprisingly few instances of such withdrawals, whether for political or other reasons. The men engaged in a peace-keeping operation can carry out their duties only with the voluntary co-operation of the authorities and people of the host country and in some cases of their parties directly concerned. The financing of the only major peace-keeping force still operating, the United Nations Force in Cyprus, is on an entirely voluntary basis, with quite disturbing indications of a tendency towards financing future peace-keeping operations in a similar way. This is indeed a fragile and undependable foundation for operations which are usually vital to international peace and security.

The lack of progress in the establishment of a more durable framework for peace-keeping operations, with agreed and authorized guidelines and ground rules for setting them up, conducting and financing them, undoubtedly diminishes the confidence with which the United Nations can face the probable conflict situations of the future. It is not to the credit of the United Nations that after nineteen years of peace-keeping efforts each operation has still to be improvised for lack of measures of a general preparatory nature by the appropriate organs. While it seems to be agreed that the United Nations must have some capacity to act effectively in time of danger, it has not so far been possible to agree on methods by which the capacity would be increased and made more reliable, especially in the periods between crises. This deficiency stems from the fundamental differences among the Members of the Interpretation of the Charter with regard to United Nations activity in behalf of peace.

In this uncertain situation, the decision of a number of Member States to earmark elements of their armed forces for standby services in United Nations peace-keeping operations is a welcome step. It would be helpful in connection with such forward-looking actions if it could at least be agreed among the Members that the General Assembly would undertake to study such questions as the standardization of training and equipment for standby forces, the relationship of the United Nations to Governments providing such forces, and the constitutional and financial aspects of employing them. This could be done either by a committee specially appointed for the purpose or by authorizing the Secretary-General himself to carry out the necessary studies. Such a study would give some impetus to the development of the peace-keeping concept and technique as well as provide useful practical ideas. The Secretary-General has now gone as far as he can properly go in these matters without specific authorization.

There are the basic elements of the United Nations peace-keeping problem — its voluntary nature, its inability to operate if any party is determined on violence, and the lack of agreement in the United Nations on the legitimate basis for peace-keeping, present and future. There are other less fundamental difficulties which sometimes are cited — perhaps because the real basic obstacles seem so intractable — as principal causes of the lack of progress or improvement in United Nations peace-keeping. It is often said, for example, that lack of military staff and lack of planning in the Secretariat are an important source of weakness. The proponents of this position, based on a misleading equation of United Nations peace-keeping operations — which are only semi-military in their functioning — with normal national military operations, never make clear what they would expect even a limited military staff at United Nations Headquarters to do. It is all too obvious that contingency military planning by the Secretariat for specified future operations would be, to put it mildly, politically unacceptable. Apart from anything else, such planning would depend upon the gathering of political intelligence which it would be out of the question for the United Nations to attempt.

It has been said also that the preparation of all sorts of standing operational procedures would greatly improve the quality of United Nations peace-keeping performance. The fact is that such procedures do exist and have been compiled routinely for each peace-keeping operation. These are used as a basis when a new operation is mounted, but experience has shown that instructions and procedures have to be adapted specifically to each operation since, so far at any rate, the various peace-keeping operations have differed widely in scope, nature, composition and function.

The Secretariat at the present time has neither the authorization nor the budget to engage in widespread planning, staff work, recruitment or training activities such as are common to national military establishments; nor, indeed, in present circumstances would such activity have much practical utility. A plan for the training of officers for United Nations peace-keeping duties was elaborated in detail some years ago, but has never been implemented for lack of authorization and finance. In the prevailing political circumstances at the United Nations it is hard to see how a United Nations military staff, even if authorized by the competent organs, could justify its existence and actually improve very much the quality either of existing operations or of hypothetical future ones.

The hard and frustrating fact remains that the principal obstacles in the way of an improvement in United Nations peace-keeping are primarily political and constitutional, and only secondarily military and financial. The crossroads which we seem to have reached in peace-keeping is marked by a political and constitutional impasse. Member States today have the choice of two main directions. They could, despite all the difficulties, frustrations and disappointments, pursue and develop the possibilities of United Nations peace-keeping as a rational and civilized method of seeking to mitigate conflict while basic solutions are



GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETS — General view of the Assembly Hall at United Nations Headquarters, New York, as the 22nd Session of the UN General Assembly opened its meetings last week. Delegates from the 122 States members of the United Nations are attending. The Foreign Minister of Romania Corneliu Manescu, was elected President of the Assembly session and presides over the meeting.

sought. They could, on the other hand, decide that the conditions of the contemporary world are too complex and too violent to allow of reasonable and peaceful regulation and that the United Nations has no useful active role at present in helping to keep the peace or in developing a potential for future action of that nature. The latter course seems to me to be unthinkable, for the dangers of the present and the risks of the future will surely not be slow in developing to a critical and disastrous stage should it be adopted. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the United Nations and its failures to find durable solutions or to maintain peace, its achievements both at the conference table and in the field have already demonstrated the essential worth of the peace-keeping concept.

The United Nations cannot begin to justify the hopes placed in it unless it is enabled by its Members to meet the challenge of the increasingly dangerous situations in many parts of the world by improved methods and new initiatives. It is worth repeating that the pioneering efforts in peace-keeping have not been matched by new and imaginative initiative in the process of peace-making involving the peaceful settlement of disputes. The capacity of the United Nations to settle disputes or promote constructive and peaceful solutions to disputes is as much — perhaps even more — in need of study as the problems of peace-keeping. The tendency for peace-keeping operations, originally set up as temporary expedients, to assume a semi-permanent character because no progress is made in settling the basic causes of conflict is a serious reflection on the capacity of the United Nations to settle disputes even when these disputes have been brought to the United Nations by the parties directly concerned.

The United Nations Force in Cyprus, during the past year, has continued to perform its essential function of preventing a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, contributing to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions. The underlying assumption in this activity has been that, by helping to keep the peace and by promoting normalization, the Force would create the conditions in which a political set-

tlement, which necessarily is mainly the responsibility of the parties, could be better sought.

The main effort towards a solution has been in the dialogue, recently resumed, between Greece and Turkey. United Nations mediation has been long blocked by the impasse over the selection of a mediator between the Governments of Cyprus and Turkey. My Special Representative in Cyprus, under his broadened responsibilities, has been able in the prevailing circumstances to do no more towards a solution than to establish useful official contacts with the Cyprus Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership.

To the best of my knowledge — I have to say with regret — there has been no significant progress towards a solution of the Cyprus problem. All the parties concerned, of course, wish the United Nations peace-keeping force to remain in the island. Thus, I have felt obliged to recommend to the Security Council the extension of the Force in Cyprus. It seems all too clear that, in the absence of a solution to the Cyprus problem, the withdrawal of the Force would lead to renewed hostilities and a consequent threat to peace and security in the Eastern Mediterranean.

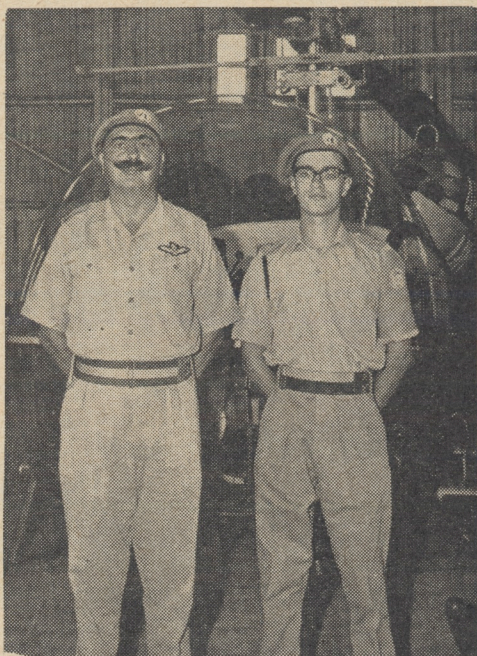
In my view, however, it should not be expected that the Force can continue in the island indefinitely, if only because of its unsatisfactory and inadequate financial support. In any case, a United Nations force, as I see it, should not be called upon to maintain indefinitely an obviously unsatisfactory status quo.

In welcome contrast to the tragic events of 1965, the situation in Jammu and Kashmir during the past year has been quiet and UNMOGIP has reported few case-fire violations, none of them of serious military or political significance. Such minor difficulties or incidents as have occurred were resolved readily with the co-operation of the parties and through the good offices of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan. However, following last year's promising development at Tashkent, there has been no serious effort on the part of the United Nations to contribute to an ultimate solution of the problem.

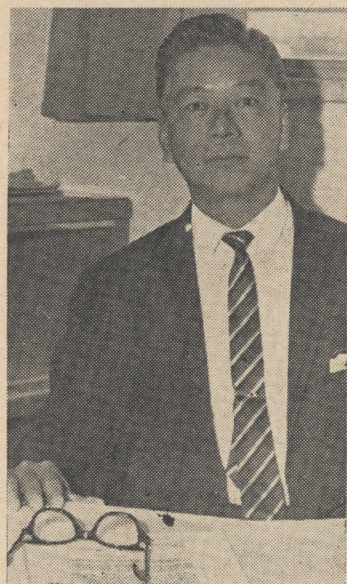
FANCY, MEETING YOU.....

It isn't often that father and son serve together but 2 Lt John Craig recently spent 3 weeks attached to 644 Signal Troop as part of his voluntary T. A. training and was thus serving in the same H.Q. as his father Maj David Craig MBE, GM. John has just completed his studies at Bristol University where he gained a 2nd class Honour degree in Electrical Engineering and is now with the Telecommunications Division of Plessey Ltd.

At right: Photograph shows both Craigs shortly before John returned to UK.



MOK SEN TAN, NEW GENERAL SERVICES CHIEF



UNFICYP's General Services has a new Chief: Mr. Mok Sen Tan, recently arrived in Nicosia to take over the post previously held by Mr. G.A. Dunn who left last week for Vienna.

Mr. Tan, a national from Malaysia, comes with a real alphabet-soup career with the United Nations. He has been with the UN since 1950 when he started serving with UNCIL (UN Conciliation in Libya). He has also served with: UNMOGIP (UN Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan), UNTSO (UN Truce Supervision Organization for Palestine), UNOGIL (UN Observation Group in Lebanon), ONUC (UN Operations in the Officer, and now joins UNFI where he was Chief Finance Officer, and now joins UNFICYP.

Welcome!

PHILATELIC CORNER

The United Nations Postal Administration has in preparation two new stamp issues which will be placed on sale this Fall (and which will be available to Force members in Cyprus at UNFICYP Headquarters).

The first issue will make its debut on 24 October — United Nations Day — and will be dedicated to United Nations efforts "Towards Disarmament". (See BLUE BERET of 9 August 1967, page 8). This issue will consist of two stamps — a six-cent (US) green and blue stamp and a 13-cent green and red stamp.

On 17 November, the same date six years ago when the late Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, and fifteen others lost their lives in a plane crash in Ndola, Africa, the UNPA will issue a six-cent stamp containing the upper middle panel of a stained-glass window, located in the lobby of the UN Secretariat building in New York, designed by Marc Chagall and donated by the members of the Secretariat in memory of the late Secretary-General. (See photograph).

At the same time, the UNPA will issue a miniature art sheet of six 6-cent stamps with slit perforation (line roulette) reproducing the stained-glass window in its entirety. A really philatelist collectors' item!

We have received a letter from Mr. A. Georgiades, Hon. Secretary of the Cyprus Philatelic Society, extending an open invitation to UNFICYP members who are philatelists and might like to attend the

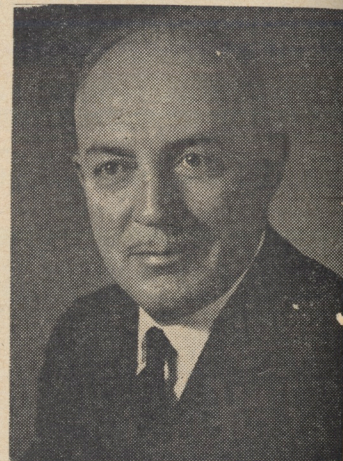
DISARMAMENT, MIDDLE EAST TOP ASSEMBLY'S AGENDA

THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAS ACCEPTED ITS AGENDA FOR ITS CURRENT SESSION AS RECOMMENDED BY ITS STEERING COMMITTEE. A total of 94 items so far have been included on the agenda.

According to the recommendations approved by the Assembly, such issues as the Middle East situation, the question of South West Africa, and the Chinese representation in the UN will be taken up at plenary meetings of the Assembly.

Allocated to the Assembly's Main Political Committee are a number of items in the field of nuclear and general disarmament. The Special Political Committee will take up such matters as a report of the UN Agency which has been caring for Palestine refugees, South Africa's policies of apartheid, the effects of atomic radiation, and the question of UN peace-keeping operations in all their aspects.

Canadian Defence Minister To Visit Cyprus Next Week



THE HONOURABLE Leo Cadieux, P.C., Minister of National Defence of Canada, who will visit Cyprus October 2—4 to see the Canadian Contingent serving with the United Nations Force here.

ASSEMBLY...

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The Secretary-General proposed that the UN Security Council meet at Foreign Ministers level to seek agreement on issues affecting international peace and security. He noted that the UN Charter provided for periodic Council sessions of this kind but that the procedure had never been used. U Thant thought this was a good time to make a start, as many foreign ministers were to be here for the Assembly. He suggested informal closed meetings before any public session.

On Cyprus, the Secretary-General expressed regret that "no significant progress" had been made towards a solution of the Cyprus problem. In the absence of a settlement, withdrawal of the United Nations peace-keeping Force "would lead to renewed hostilities and a consequent threat to peace and security in the eastern Mediterranean". At the same time, the UN Force should not be expected to continue in the island indefinitely, "if only because of its unsatisfactory and inadequate financial support". (See P..... for text of pertinent chapter of the Secretary-General's report).



Society's weekly meetings. The Society meets on Saturday afternoons in the hall situated in the garden of the OLYMPIC Hotel on Digenis Akritas Avenue. For the remainder of the present month of September and the first week of October, the meetings will be held between 1600 and 1900 hours. Starting on Saturday, 14 October, the Society will observe winter hours — i.e., 1500 to 1800 hours.



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