

THE BLUE BERET

Tuesday, 5th January, 1965



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No. 12

VOTELESS ASSEMBLY RECESSES

General is back at work



General K. S. Thimayya, Commander of UNFICYP, leaving Dhekelia after undergoing a check-up following his short illness. Major Jim Cullens of 3 Flight AAC piloted the Scout helicopter which brought the General back to work.

New term starts Jan. 18th

THE United Nations General Assembly went into recess until January 18th after a series of meetings last week which dealt with unfinished business which had to be completed before the New Year. Following intensive private consultations, the Assembly acted to complete composition of the Security Council for 1965, and to give temporary budgetary authorization to the Secretary-General. It also acted to establish permanent U.N. machinery for trade and development. All this action was taken without resorting to a formal vote.

The reason for which the Assembly has been voteless since it convened on December first is to avoid a showdown on the issue of peace-keeping arrears and voting rights.

Because of their refusal to help defray costs of the U.N. military operations in the Congo and the Middle East — undertakings which they consider politically flawed and unconstitutionally financed — the Soviet Union and six other East European nations are

listed as more than two full years in arrears in U.N. financial statements. A U.N. Charter provision states that members whose delinquency reaches this level shall have no vote in the Assembly, and a number of countries, prominent among them the United States, hold there is no way of avoiding the no-vote issue if a formal Assembly ballot is taken.

Consequently, the Assembly resorted to the device of acclamation to elect Alex Quaison Sackey of Ghana as President of the Assembly at the start of the month, and agreed to avoid any formal vote while the general debate was going on. It is still not completed.

Meanwhile, intensive negotiations have been going on to find a way out of the financial and constitutional crisis.

Pending budgetary decisions to be taken in 1965, the Assembly agreed, without objection, and without a formal vote, to authorize the Secretary-General to continue expenditures at the same level as in 1964.

U Thant said this would be done without prejudice to the basic objections of some countries to the budget and certain portions of it.

In this connection, the Soviet Union reaffirmed its reservations with regard to such expenditures as those connected with the U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and the U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East. It reiterated that it would not contribute to such expenditures of bodies which it regards as illegally constituted.

3 INF GROUP ROTATION DETAILS

THE following statement concerning the rotation of part of the Irish Contingent of UNFICYP was issued by a UN spokesman on Saturday.

"The 3 Inf Group of the Irish Contingent UNFICYP will be rotated during January 1965. Preliminary details are:

a. Maintenance Element of Cavalry Unit consisting of one officer and four other ranks will arrive in Cyprus on 2 January 1965.

b. Advance party of 4 Irish Inf Group (strength 75 men) will arrive on or about 13 January 1965.

c. Main body (strength 340 men) will arrive on or about 27 January 1965.

(For unit history and pen picture of CO see page 2)

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE TO BE UN ORGAN

THE U.N. General Assembly last week approved — without any reservations — a resolution establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, a Trade and Development Board as a permanent organ of the Conference, and a secretariat for serving the Conference, the Board and its subsidiary bodies.

It was agreed that the Conference, which held its first session in Geneva in 1964, should meet at intervals of not more than three years, and with the next session to be held early in 1966. The Trade and Development Board, composed of 55 Member States, will carry on the work of the Conference when that body is not in session.

The functions of the new machinery will include making recommendations for the promotion of international trade, especially with the view to speeding economic development, and initiating action, where appropriate, for nego-

tiations of international agreements in this field.

The 1964 Geneva Conference — which lasted almost three months — made 60 recommendations to enlarge the role of the United Nations in the field of international trade and to evolve new conciliation procedures, all aimed to approach the problems of a comprehensive world-trade organization.

To this end, the Conference enunciated 15 general principles 12 special principles and eight principles dealing with

(Continued page 8 column 6)

NEWS IN FINNISH



LIBANON - ERAS LOMAKOHDE

Vuoden alusta alkavat jälleen lomat ulkopuolella Kyproksen. Siitä millaisia mahdollisuuksia onnistuneen loman viettoon eri lomakohteet tarjoavat, kertoo Blue Beret muutamassa seuraavassa numerossaan.

Lomavieton pääasialliset kohdet sijaitsevat Egyptissä Israelissa ja ja Libanonissa. Tulevaisuutta silmälläpitäen on pataljoonassa harkittu myös uusien lomakohteiden etsimistä mahdollisesti jostain kauempana idästä.

Matka Beiruttiin, Libanonin pääkaupunkiin kestää Nicosiasta lentokoneella vain vajaa tunnin. Beirutia on usein kutsuttu idän portiksi ja sellaisen vaikutelman kaupungista saakin jo lentokentällä: uusi ja laaja lentokenttä antaa kuvan vilkkaasti elävästä kansainvälisestä kaupungista.

Itse Beirutia ei voi pitää minään itämaisena kaupunkina. Tosin kaupungin vanhimmat osat antavat pienen aavistuksen itämaisyydestä, mutta toisaalla on eurooppalainen leima voimakas. Suurelta osaltaan on Beirut rakennettu sotien jälkeen. Uudet kaupunginosat ovat avaria ja moderneja.

Huolimatta siitä, että arabia on Libanonin virallinen kieli, on eurooppalaisuus myös kuultavissa. Monet puhuvat englantia, mutta yleisin kieli on ranska. Myös kaupungin kolme laajaa yliopistoa lisäävät kaupungin uudenäköistä leimaa.

Beirutin tarjoamista nähtävyyksistä on ehdottomalla etusijalla basaarit yleensä ja erikoisesti kultabasaarit. Siis eurooppalaisin silmin nähty itämainen kaupunginosa. Hämärät, kapeat kujat, jotka molemmilta sivuiltaan hohtavat kultaa, antavat pienen sadunomaisen tinnun. Satumaisen halpaa on kulta myös hinnaltaan, joten kannattaa käyttää tilaisuutta hyväkseen ja hankkia kultaa vaikka vain "pahojen päivien" varalle. Ostokset kannattaa suorittaa kultabasaareista, eikä ole syytä langeta opaiden mahdollisille houkutuksille jostain paremmista paikoista. Basaareissa nimittäin jokainen kauppias valvoo tarkasti naapurinsa liiketoimintaa. Näinollen ei kukaan uskalla myydä arvotonta tavaraa eikä muutenkaan harrastaa vilppiä. Muut kauppiat ovat varsin halukkaita auttamaan näistä vedettyä turistia. Sen varalta, että jossain kohtaa huomaisi itsensä näistä vedetyksi, on syytä muistaa.

CHRISTMAS DAY MEETING WAS FIRST IN TWENTY YEARS

It was a Christmas Day reunion for two former pupils of the Maldon Grammar School, Essex at the HQ UNFICYP Sergeant's Mess, when Captain Alan Gillett, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, commander of the UN Nicosia Zone Ordnance Detachment and Staff Sergeant Eric Martin, of 8 Inf. Workshops Detachment met for the first time in twenty years.

Captain Gillett and Staff Sergeant Martin were in the same form, both were members of the school's Army Cadet Force and both left to join the Army in 1944. Although their paths almost crossed once before when both were serving in Germany at the same time, they had not met until the traditional Christmas Day visit by the officers to the sergeant's mess brought them together.

Staff Sergeant Martin's path to the Christmas meeting lay through postings in Jamaica, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, Ger-

many and Singapore. He is married and his wife and family live at Colchester, Essex. His father is resident at Great Totham, near Maldon.

Captain Gillett, who has served in India, Germany, Ja-



"Pleased to see you again". Capt. Gillett (right) and Ssgt Martin talk over their school-days.

3 INF GROUP ARE TO LEAVE UNFICYP

It was announced this week that the 3rd Irish Infantry Group will shortly be leaving Cyprus after almost a seven month tour with UNFICYP. Captain JIM DUGGAN, the Blue Beret's Irish correspondent has prepared the following notes on the Group and on its Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. T. McDonald.



Pen Picture: Lt Col Thomas McDonald

LIEUT. Colonel Thomas McDonald was born in Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim on 27 May 1915. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Cork. Entering the Military College in 1936 he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant two years later. He was promoted Lieut. Colonel in 1959. He has held appointments as Officer Commanding, 2 Battalion and 4 Battalion, and Staff Officer, Operations, Southern Command. He is married and has six children.

His hobbies are gardening and woodwork.

UNIT HISTORY

THE Irish Government at the request of the Secretary-General, United Nations Organisation agreed, in July 1964, to provide additional troops for service in Cyprus. The raising of a new unit was authorised and designated 3 Infantry Group.

Like all Irish units for UN service the personnel are volunteers and are members of the Permanent Defence Force.

The Group is organised into Group Headquarters, Headquarters Company, and two Infantry Companies, with a strength of 34 Officers and 378 Other Ranks and is drawn from all units in the Defence Forces.

Arriving in Cyprus on the 3, 4 and 5 August the unit moved to Camp "A" Dhekelia, and took over command of Larnaca District from 1 Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers on 8 August. The main body of the Group was located in Larnaca with outposts at Hamid Bey, Kophinou and Ayios Theodoros.

On the re-location of units of UNFICYP 3 Inf Group took over command of Paphos District from 28 Swedish Battalion on 9 December. With the exception of B Company, which is in Polis, the remainder of the unit is stationed at Ktima.

Rotation of the unit will be carried out during the month of January.

pan and Cyprus is also married and his family live at Bicester, Oxfordshire. His parents still live in Maldon.

Finnish News:

(From column 1)

staa, että Beirutissa on erityinen turistipoliisi. Turistipoliisin nimen väläyttäminkin tekee kyllä vil pinteikijät katuvaiksiksi.

Toinen Beirutin päänähtävyyksistä on kaupungista noin kolmekymmenen kilometrin päässä sijaitseva Libanonin Casino, "Casino du Liban". Kasino on eräs maailman suurimmista pelipankeista, heti Las Vegasin ja Monte Carlon jälkeen. Kaihtaa ei pidä myöskään ensimmäisen drinkin kallista hintaa, jos haluaa nähdä kunnan ohjelmaa. Casinon ohjelma on todella aivan toista luokaa kuin jonkun Nicosian kabareen, ja se on huomattavasti korkealuokkaisempaa verrattaessa sitä moneen eurooppalaiseen korkean luokan ohjelmaan.

Muita nähtävyyksiä, kirkkoja, moskeijoita on Beirutissa lukuisia. Ajan kuluttamisen pulmaa ei ole. Lauantaisin ja sunnuntaisin voi myös seurata ratsastuskilpailuita, joissa on nähtävissä parhaat arabialaiset ratsut.

Kiertoaajelu kaupungin ulkopuolella avaa paljon uusia näkymiä: historiallinen Baalbeckin temppelialue, Jeitan tippukiviluolat, Cedars' in hiihtokeskus ja Tripolin kaupunki. Mahdollista on myös pistäytyä päiväksi Damaskokseen, joskin sinne lähtiessä on selvitettävä rajanylitysmuodollisuudet jo edellisenä päivänä.

Kaiken kaikkiaan Libanon tarjoaa turistille paljon nähtävyyksiä. Tuntuu siltä, että lomaohjelman puitteissa varattu aika on käytettävä harkiten, jotta myös ehtisi jottain oppia.

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NEWS IN DANISH

SEKS TYRKISKE BRØN TIL DANSK JULETRAE

"Julen varer laenge" synger vi saa smukt i en af vore populære julesange. Nu er julen forlaengst overstaaet, men her skal vi endnu engang snakke jul. For midt i festlighederne omkring julen 1964 tog det danske politi paa Saray Hotel et initiativ, som fortjener at blive naevnt.

Politifolkene inviterede nemlig seks tyrkiske børn til dansk juletræ paa Saray. Paa selve juleaften. Det tør nok siges, at børnene fik en jul, de aldrig vil glemme. De blev budt velkommen paa deres eget sprog, og de var - naturligvis - med til at danse om juletræet. Der vandede julegaver fra politimaendene, og de blev modtaget med begejstring. Børnene legede lystigt med deres gaver, inden de gik hjem. Og saa fik de lejlighed til at smage dansk julebagværk. Manden bag den gode ide var kriminalassistent Bruhn. Jo, det blev en aften...

Der var ogsaa andre end det danske civile, uniformerede politikontingent, der juleaften taenkte paa børnene. Det finske kontingent tog sig ligeledes af nogle tyrkiske børn. FINCON har "adopteret" en lille børneflokk, og



Some 900 officer's and men of the Danish Contingent received UN Cyprus medals on New Year's Day. Here Major Mogens Orea Jespersen of Blovstød Salutes Lt. Col Jørgen Andreassen at the presentation parade at Elisabeth Camp.

Picture by Georges der Parthogh, UPL.

man har blandt soldaterne samlet ind til den.

Den oymærksomme løser har utvivlsomt bemaerket, at de sidste numre af "Baretten" har vaeret praegnet af fejl i den dansksprogede del. Det triste er, at ogsaa den lidt uopmærksomme læser vil have lagt maerke til det. Med andre ord - det var umuligt at undga at se, at "The Blue Beret" satte verdensrekord i trykfejl og fejl i ombyrtingen. Det var ikke en enkelt saetternisse, der havde vaeret paa spil, men et helt kontingent. Vi prøver i øjeblikket at finde frem til en maade, hvorpaa den slags kan undgaas. Ellers maa vi vel til at give praemier til dem, der er i stand til at laese hele artiklen. Det er vist vaertere end at gaette en kryds-og-tvaers.

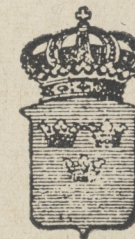
Foreløbig tager vi det dog roligt. Saa laenge soldaterne i DANCON er saa tilbageholdende med selv at give bidrag til bladet. Indtil nu har vi kun faaet stof fra Stabskompagniet og DANPO. Men det aendrer sig maaske? Eller skal vi til endnu engang at fylde pladsen ud med trykfejl og linier, der gentages?

Nytaarsdag blev medaljedag for DANCON. Klokken 11 traadte en styrke, der bestod af repraesentanter for officerer, øvrige befallingsmaend og menige fra alle enheder under DANCON, an paa Camp Elizabeth's røde jord. Lejrkommandanten, major A.S.B. Juul, meldte styrken af til chefen for DANCON, oberstløjtnant J. Andreassen, som derefter i en kort tale mindede soldaterne om den indskrift, der er paa FN-medaljen, "In the Service of Peace" - "I freddens tjeneste". Derefter dekorede oberstløjtnanten hver enkelt i styrken.

Til stede ved paraden var en TV-fotograf fra det canadiske kontingent. Han optog glimt fra paraden, og de blev lørdag sendt til Danmark, saa de i løbet af denne uge kan udsendes i det danske fjernsyn. For at skildre lidt af baggrunden for FN-medaljen har den canadiske TV-fotograf mellem jul og nytar aflagt besøg hos B-kompagniets delinger i Louroujina og hos E-kompagniet paa "den grønne linie" i Nicosia. I alt optoges der 500 fod film, hvilket giver en spilletid paa 13 minutter og 55 sekunder Opgaven fra dansk TV lød paa, at

der skulle bruges 3 minutter, saa der skal unaegteligt skaeres en del fra.

Aaret 1964 er nu gaaet over i historien. Vi skriver 1965, og derfor vil vi gerne fra "The Blue Beret" ønske alle danske paa Cypern et godt nytar med lykke og fremgang for alle.



NEWS IN SWEDISH

FORCE COMMANDER AATER PAA BENEN

Force Commander general K.S. Thimayya är acc aater paa benen efter cirka 14 dagars sängliggande till följd av överansträngning och en svår förkylning. Förre becken genomgick han en medicinsk undersökning paa Dhekelia-sjukhuset.

En av general Thimayyas första ämbetsaätgärder sedan han paa nytt tillatits vistas ute var att besöka president Makarios. Besöket ägde rum paa nyaarsdagen. Force Commander önskade paa sina egna och FN-styrkans vägnar presidenten ett Gott Nytt Aar. President Makarios bad i sin tur general Thimayya att till alla officerare och soldater i UNFICYP framföra hans hjärtliga lyckönskningar. med inför hjärtliga lyckönskningar med inför det nya aaret. hjärtliga lyckönskningar med inför det nya aaret.

MEDALJERADE. SVENSKAR

verstløjtnant Richard Werke, Malmö, ställföreträdande bataljonschef vid 28:e Svenska FN-bataljonen samt förre stabsschefen major Jan Liedgren, Danderyd, mäkorerades vid en ceremoni paa FN-högkvarteret i Nicosia paa mandagen med FN:s Cypern-medalj

(Continued Page 7)



NEWS FROM STRATHCONA RANCH

WE can safely say that all hands at the ranch survived the holiday season festivities intact, and that most resolutions made on New Year's Eve, have since been short-lived.

New Years was rather quiet this year with the squadron having a small party on New Years Eve in the mens' mess, and the Officers and Sergeants having a levee on New Years Day.

On the 2nd of January the squadron carried out its second re-organisation since arriving on the island. There were a considerable number of personnel changes within the squadron, including yours truly.

Lt. A.R. Robertson has taken over as Liaison Officer, and with it, goes the dubious pleasure of bringing this article to you each week.



1ST BN THE CANADIAN GUARDS

WITH the New Year successfully and thoroughly welcomed, the battalion is now looking toward March. Throughout the companies and platoons calendars are appearing with notices "X" days to go. The attitude could be summed up in the commonly heard expression "we'll be home soon!"

Taking review of the festive season, it would appear that it was marred somewhat by a series of unfortunate accidents and one or two guardsmen have been hospitalized. It is hoped that they will enjoy a speedy recovery.

Lt. Smith, the Welfare Of-

(Continued Page 6)

Last year in the UN

THE year 1964, was, for the United Nations, one of the most important in its history. The 'Blue Beret' this week publishes an overall survey of the work of the organisation during this vital and sometimes difficult year.

THE creation of the United Nations Force in Cyprus and the withdrawal of the peace-keeping force from the Congo, developments at the Conference on Trade and Development, and discussions on the Organization's finances — these were major events with which the United Nations was concerned in 1964. The General Assembly, which normally opens its session in the third week of September each year, convened for its nineteenth session on 1 December after two postponements. It opened against a background of divided views on the past, present and future of peace-keeping operations, the question of finances in general, and the applicability of Charter provisions concerning arrears.

The Secretary-General informed the Assembly that because of differences of opinion on the conduct of the nineteenth session, he had consulted a number of Members to find a way of avoiding a "confrontation". It was his understanding, he said, that issues which could not be disposed of without objection would not be raised.

This understanding was maintained up to the time the Assembly recessed on 30 December. It will resume meeting on 18 January.

On the opening day of the session, Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana became President of the Assembly; the Credentials Committee was appointed; and Malawi, Malta and Zambia became Members of the United Nations — by acclamation.

Peace-Keeping in Cyprus

The Security Council, on 4 March, unanimously recommended the creation of a Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus, and the appointment of a Mediator to promote a peaceful solution and an agreed settlement of the problems confronting that country.

This was the first time that the Council had called for such a Force to be financed through voluntary contributions from all Member States.

The Council specified a three-month limit on the stationing of forces on the island, but it renewed the mandate for additional three-month periods in June, September and December.

By the end of May the strength of the Force on the island reached 7,000. As the year ended, there were contingents of almost equal strength from Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Medical units and civilian police came from Australia, Austria, Denmark, New Zealand and Sweden.

By 23 December, pledges of voluntary contributions totalling \$15,485,745 had been made by 31 Governments. Estimates for the maintenance and operation of the Force for the 12-month period are \$23,961,000.

Following the death in September of the first Mediator, Sakari Tuomioja of Finland, Galo Plaza of Ecuador, who had been the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cyprus, was appointed to the post. The Special Representative today



is Carlos Alfredo Bernardes of Brazil. The first Commander of the Force was General P.S. Gyani of India. He was succeeded on 20 June by General K.S. Thimayya.

United Nations and the Congo

The withdrawal of the United Nations Force from the Congo on 30 June, after four years of duty there, marked the end of the largest and most costly peace-keeping activity ever undertaken by the Organization — an estimated \$381,505,000 in peace-keeping and \$51,545,015 in civilian operations.

Technical assistance to the Congo, the largest programme carried out by the United Nations, is continuing and will continue to the extent that resources are available and subject to the needs and wishes of the Congo Government.

The Secretary-General has stated that the stay of the Force in the Congo was not extended beyond the end of June because there had been no request from the Government for an extension.

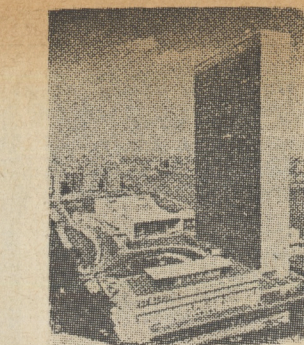
UNFICYP was the first UN force to be financed through voluntary contributions. Pictured here is an UNFICYP armoured patrol.

Apart from the financial difficulties, further extension of the stay of the Force would, in his opinion, provide no solution to the Congo's problems.

Conference on Trade, Development

Representatives of 119 States met in Geneva from 23 March to 16 June to seek solutions to problems resulting from imbalances in world trade. At the conclusion of its meetings, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development recommended to the Assembly that: the Conference should be established as an organ of the General Assembly; a 55-nation Trade and Development Board should be the permanent organ of the Conference; and a secretariat to support these efforts should be set up.

In approaching the problems of a comprehensive world-wide trade organization, the Conference attempted to enlarge the role of the United Nations in the field of international trade and to evolve new conciliation procedures.



Security Council

The Council met this year to consider events relating to Cyprus, the Panama Canal Zone, Kashmir, Yemen, South Africa, Cambodia, the Israel-Syria border, the Gulf of Tonkin, Malaysia and the Congo.

On 10 January, **Panama** asked the Council to consider alleged threats and acts of aggression by the United States. Denying this charge, the United States informed the Council that in the days immediately preceding the meeting, it had taken only minimum measures to ensure the safety of the Canal Zone and its inhabitants. The Council asked both Governments to end the bloodshed, and to impose the utmost restraint over their respective military forces and civilian populations.

The Council began a series of meetings on the question of **Kashmir** on 3 February, following Pakistan's request that it consider the situation that had arisen in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, as a consequence of steps taken by India to "destroy the special status of the State". India replied that legally and constitutionally Jammu and Kashmir had been, and continued to be, Indian Union territory. On 18 May, the President of the Council, summing up the views of members, stated that it had not proved possible to reach unanimous agreement on even one important point; therefore, no over-all conclusions could be drawn.

Yemen asked the Council in April to condemn the United Kingdom attack on a Yemeni town on 28 March. The British position was that the attack had been a defensive response to aggression and provocation by Yemen against the Federation of South Arabia, with which the United Kingdom had treaty obligations. Following debate the Council deplored the air attack and condemned reprisals as incompatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

The Council then met in May to hear a **Cambodian** complaint of aggression against it by the United States and the Republic of Viet-Nam. It sent a three-man mission to both countries to examine border problems which recommended that the Council: send to Cambodia a

group of observers; to Cambodia a public of Viet-Nam; and to resume political relations off in August. It also appointed a person to stand in for a meeting between the Governments; to the Republic's that it recognized its territorial integrity and territoriality of Cambodia.

The request yet been considered by the Security Council.

In June, the Council requested the United States to resume its role in the "serious" situation in South Africa. The Council then urged the African Government to end the trials of anti-apartheid leaders and to call for an end to those sentenced to death. A resolution was invited to influence the United States to comply with the Council's resolution. The United States established a new representative of the United States to the Council, which was then invited to report on the end of February.

In April, the Council dealt with the request from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Council began a series of meetings on 9 December to consider recent events in that country. The 22 Member States informed the Council that the actions of Belgium and the United States, with the concurrence of the United Kingdom, in Stanleyville and other parts of the Congo, were contrary to the Charter and were a threat to the peace and security of Africa. The Congo stated that aid had been given to rebel groups on its territory by Algeria, Ghana, the United Arab Republic, the Soviet Union and other States. It asked the Council to consider this problem of "foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Congo".

Malaysia to the Council for a complaint of aggression by Indonesia. The Council, after debate, failed to adopt a resolution which would deplore the incident, and Malaysia had to refrain from the use of force and integrity of the region. The Council also adopted a resolution to condemn the actions of the Syrian Arab Republic, which had been taken by the Syrian Arab Republic in November. The Council failed to adopt a resolution to condemn the actions of the Syrian Arab Republic, which had been taken by the Syrian Arab Republic in November.

In December, the Council examined a series of complaints concerning the actions of the Syrian Arab Republic, which had been taken by the Syrian Arab Republic in November. The Council failed to adopt a resolution to condemn the actions of the Syrian Arab Republic, which had been taken by the Syrian Arab Republic in November.



The Security Council in session. This picture was taken during the debate on Cyprus last March.

and the United States, under which the Council would have deplored the renewal of military action on the Israel-Syria border. The resolution was not adopted because of the negative vote of a permanent member, the Soviet Union.

Following two requests, one from 22 Member States and the other from the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, the Council began a series of meetings on 9 December to consider recent events in that country. The 22 Member States informed the Council that the actions of Belgium and the United States, with the concurrence of the United Kingdom, in Stanleyville and other parts of the Congo, were contrary to the Charter and were a threat to the peace and security of Africa. The Congo stated that aid had been given to rebel groups on its territory by Algeria, Ghana, the United Arab Republic, the Soviet Union and other States. It asked the Council to consider this problem of "foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Congo".

New Members

As 1964 came to a close, the United Nations had grown to 115 from a membership of 51 States in 1945. Three new Members — Malawi, Malta and Zambia — were admitted at the opening of the Assembly's nineteenth session.

United Nations Budget

Under the regular budget, \$101,327,600 was appropriated for 1964 as against an expenditure of \$92,195,880 in 1963. Since then, the Secretary-General has requested supplementary credits amounting to \$4,488,860.

For 1965, the Secretary-General has proposed an initial gross budget of \$104,693,750 and has made additional requests thus far for approximately \$5,237,853.

The Secretary-General has observed that in the face of growing demands from all parts of the world, above all

from development countries, he found it unrealistic to propose a continuation of a strict policy of containment which the difficult financial situation would otherwise dictate.

The question of the financing of peace-keeping operations occupied the attention of the Assembly-Appointed Working Group of twenty-one on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations, at a series of meetings which it held in 1964. This Committee has not yet reported.

On 30 November, the Committee on Contributions list-

MEN BEHIND THE HEADLINES



These are the men behind the UN headlines. Left: U Thant, the Secretary-General. Sitting next to him in traditional dress, Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana, the President of the Assembly. At right, Under Secretary C. V. Narasimhan.

ed seven States (Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, the Ukraine and the USSR) as being in arrears to the equivalent of more than two years' contributions. The Committee reported that none of them had sought to demonstrate that failure to pay was due to conditions beyond its control.

Secretary-General

In January, the Secretary-General visited Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco. He cut short planned visits to a

number of other countries in Africa as developments in several international issues required his presence in New York.

In the course of the year, he also visited London, Moscow, Ottawa, Paris and Washington, at which capitals he conferred with leaders of the respective Governments. In July, U Thant went to Cairo where he addressed the Conference of African Heads of State. In the latter part of that month the Secretary-General was in Rangoon.

Colonial Issues

In a year which saw three new Members join the Organization, the General Assembly's Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism examined conditions in 55 dependent territories. Reporting on its work for the year, the Committee drew attention to the situation in Southern Rhodesia, the territories under Portuguese administration, South West Africa, Aden and British Guiana. The Committee emphasized the need for action on its recommendations on these territories. The situation in these territories was described as explosive, dangerous and grave.

For the first time, the Committee examined individually a number of smaller territories in the Atlantic, the

Rhodesia Government resorted to a unilateral declaration of independence.

On Portuguese territories, the Committee took the view that the Security Council should consider measures to secure compliance by Portugal with United Nations decisions, especially those which call for the immediate cessation of repressive acts by Portugal, the withdrawal of forces used for that purpose, and negotiations with the territories' political parties with a view to transferring power to freely elected political institutions.

As to South West Africa, the Committee stated that the Government of South Africa had maintained its refusal to co-operate in the work of the Committee and that, in "flagrant disregard" of the United Nations resolutions, South Africa had intensified the application of apartheid policies in the Territory. The right of the people of South West Africa to self-determination and independence was reaffirmed in those resolutions, and South Africa was condemned for its persistent refusal to co-operate in taking steps towards achieving that goal.

The Committee reported that the United Kingdom had refused to agree to a visit to Aden by its Sub-Committee on Aden and declined to receive it in London. In order to resolve the "present dangerous situation" prevailing there, it said, immediate measures must be taken by the United Kingdom to implement the resolutions concerning the Territory.

Apartheid

The Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid, following a series of meetings in 1964, recommended to the Assembly a total embargo against South Africa until it complied with its obligations under the Charter. The Committee also recommended the denial of economic and technical assistance from international agencies and the prohibition of investments by foreign nationals.

Technical Co-operation

The consolidation of the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance into a United Nations Development Programme came closer to realization in 1964 with a recommendation by the Economic and Social Council that this be done. By the end of 1964, the Special Fund had completed more than 36 projects each lasting an average of four years, and trained more than 50,000 persons in the developing countries.

Voluntary pledges of con-

(Continued on page 6 column 1)

ROUNDUP OF THE YEAR IN UN

(From Page 5)

tributions in 1964 amounted to \$84.6 million, more than three times the amount contributed during the Fund's first year, 1959. The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, which has set its 1965-66 biennial goal at \$100.9 million, received pledges of \$51.6 million in 1964.

In almost 15 years of operation, the Programme has sent 13,000 experts to more than 150 countries and territories and awarded 28,000 fellowships. An increase and concentration of activity in Africa that permitted larger programming, will continue in the new biennial technical assistance programme.

Training and Research Institute

The United Nations Training and Research Institute, the establishment of which was recommended by the General Assembly in 1963, is expected to begin operations in 1965. The Institute will train personnel, particularly from the developing countries, for service with Member Governments and organizations in the United Nations system. It will also study major questions relating to the maintenance of peace and the promotion of economic and social development.

African Development Bank

The African Development Bank, the result of more than three years of effort by the Economic Commission for Africa, came formally into existence on 10 September when the Agreement providing for its establishment entered into force. In November, the Board of Governors met in Lagos, Nigeria, and designated Abidjan, in the Ivory Coast, as the permanent seat of the Bank. The main task of which will have an authorised capital of \$250 million will be to channel funds into major economic and social development projects of a complementary nature which will lead to an orderly expansion of African foreign trade.

Other Action in Economic, Social Field

Meeting midway in the United Nations Development Decade, the Economic and Social Council turned in 1964 to the problems of effective development planning, co-ordination and execution of programmes to accelerate change and industrial growth. Apart from recommending the merging of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and consideration of the creation of a

permanent Trade and Development Board, the Council also recommended studies related to the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development within the framework of the United Nations family, strengthening of the Centre for Industrial Development, opening and extension of clearing house operations on science and technology, continuing emphasis on technical assistance to less developed countries in particular, and more studies on population trends and their implications for economic and social development.

The Council also asked the Secretary-General to report in 1965 on progress made in the implementation of the Declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

A Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs came into force on 13 December, culminating years of work to outlaw the illegal use of opium, marijuana, hashish and coca leaf chewing. A new International Narcotics Control Board will replace the two existing organs — the Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body — for the international control and administration of narcotics.

Application of Science, Technology

More than 3,800 scientists and engineers met in Geneva in August for the Third In-

ternational Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, organized at the request of the General Assembly.

The Conference was of the view that reduced fuel costs and more efficient reactor operation have brought down the costs of nuclear power. The world's operating capacity has grown from five megawatts in 1955 to almost 5,000 megawatts presently and is expected to reach 150,000 megawatts in 1980. There are 500 reactors of various types and capacities already operating, and at least one type of industrial reactor has been designed and tested.

Disarmament

The Secretary-General has reported that although the expectations of the eighteenth session of the Assembly had not been realized, the fact remained that more significant progress in achieving some measures of disarmament had taken place this year than in all the years since the founding of the United Nations.

He stated in his report on the work of the Organization that the partial test ban treaty, the direct communication link between Moscow and Washington, the Assembly's resolution to ban nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction from outer space, the reduction of military budgets of the Soviet Union and the United States, and the mutual cut-backs in pro-

duction of fissionable materials for military purposes by these two countries and the United Kingdom, were all indications that a start might finally have been made to grapple successfully with the very difficult problems involved in peace-keeping and in the arms race. He added, however, that despite these favourable developments the year 1964 had not fulfilled the hopes generated by the partial test ban treaty and the general improvement in international relations in 1963. The Assembly's resolutions on disarmament remained unimplemented in important respects.

Outer Space

The year 1964 saw renewed progress in international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space. Continuing the process of developing the law of outer space, the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space reported substantial progress in 1964 in the preparation of international agreements on liability for damage caused by objects launched into space and on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles.

On the scientific and technical side, the Committee continued its efforts to disseminate information on national and co-operative international space programmes and on the space-related activities and resources of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other competent international bodies.

Canadian Contingent News

(From Page 3)

ficer, has been busy distributing sports equipment and the air seems full of healthy competition. Badminton courts are appearing in the oddest places and though skill at the game isn't apparent, enthusiasm more than compensates. The big sport however, at least in Troodos Road Camp, is football, and 2 Coy's stalwarts can be seen daily locked in intense struggles.

One lasting effect of Christmas is the masses of food accumulated from parcels sent by wives and mothers, Christmas cake and shortbread and all the other sundry delicacies will probably be on the menu for weeks to come. One person even got a jar of peanut butter which he claims is very nutritious.

In case anyone is getting too homesick, a recent headline in an Edmonton paper, told of a temperature of 90° below. That makes Cyprus



3 INFANTRY GROUP PRESENTATION OF UN MEDALS FOR SERVICE IN CYPRUS

COL. C. O'Sullivan, Commander, Irish Contingent presented UN medals for peace keeping service in Cyprus to members of 3 Infantry Group, on 29 December, at Polis and Ktima. Arriving by helicopter at Polis he was met by Lt. Col. T. M. McDonald, Officer Commanding 3 Inf Group and escorted to the parade, which was handed over by Comdt. T. Driver, commanding 'B' Company. Col. O'Sullivan then presented medals to the Company Officers and personnel of the Company.



Private Sean O'Carroll is really up the pole. Pte O'Carroll from Kildare, is a member of 2 Field Engineers. He is pictured here doing electrical repairs at the 3 Inf. Group camp at Ktima.

In his address to the parade on the conclusion of each presentation ceremony, Col O'Sullivan thanked the personnel of the unit for the good work they were doing in helping to keep the peace, and for their excellent conduct and bearing.

GROUP SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP
Headquarters Company met A Company in the first match of the Group Soccer Championship at Efka Soccer Pitch, Ktima. HQ Company were considered favourites but soon after the match started it was obvious that they were not going to get their own way. The score at half-time was nil all. Soon after resumption Pte Eddie Walsh (Dublin) scored a goal for A Company, and although HQ tried hard they failed to equalise before full time. Cpl. Sean Carey (Dublin), Pte. Edward Connolly (Dublin) and Pte Eddie Walsh played a big part in A Company's success helped by Cpl Fenton Morrissey's good work in goal.

FOR YOUR LISTENING RADIO BROADCASTS

All times are local

SHORT WAVE

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

MEDIUM WAVE

Voice of America 238 Metres	0630 — 0900 0915 — 0930 1800 — 1830 2300 — 0015	News and reports in English
British Broadcasting Corporation 211 Metres 428, 417 & 470 Metres	0500 — 0830, 1500 — 2315 0500 — 0545, 0745 — 1000	English
British Forces Broadcasting Service. 209 & 213 Metres	0530 — 2315	English

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daily 1930 - 2030 hrs in all languages of UNFICYP as follows:-

Monday	Swedish Programme
Tuesday	Canadian Programme
Wednesday	Finnish Programme
Thursday	Irish Programme
Friday	English Programme
Saturday	Danish Programme
Sunday	Request Programme

NOTE: Every Wednesday and Saturday a United Nations News Round-Up provided by the UN office in New York is broadcast.

SWEDISH CONTINGENT NEWS

(From Page 3)

av general Thimayya. Överstelöjtnant Werke återvänder 6 januari till Sverige och ersatts av överstelöjtnant John Tore Paulson från T 2 i Skövde. Major Liedgren har avrest till Gaza, där han skall bli chef för ett kompanierna i den svenska bataljonen. Den nye stabschefen, som fungerat sedan en tid tillbaka, är major Björn Orward, Stockholm.

IRLÄNSK ROTATION

en irländska 3 Infantry Group, som bevakar Paphos District, skall rotera under januari. En underhållsavdelning bestående av en officer och 4 man anlände 2 januari. Förtrupp ur 4 Infantry Group, som skall ersätta 3 Infantry Group, anländer omkring den 13 januari. Förtruppen består av 75 man. Huvuddelen av 4 Infantry Group (340 man) anländer omkring 27

KITION DIGGINGS END FOR SEASON — TO CONTINUE THIS YEAR?

THE Cyprus Department of Antiquities announced last week that this year's excavations of the ancient city of Kition, near the northern outskirts of Larnaca, had been completed. The excavation, directed by Dr V. Karageorghis, Director of the Department, lasted for about two months and covered an area of about 200 square metres. It is hoped to continue the work during this year.

During the present diggings, part of the ancient wall, to a length of about sixty metres was uncovered. The original wall was built of large mud bricks in about the second millennium BC, but destroyed in the 13th century BC and a new 'cyclopean' wall constructed. A road, about four and half metres wide ran along this wall and on its surface was found a thick layer of ashes, the result of a fire which destroyed the prehistoric city. A large number of pot-sherds were found in the ashes, bearing a strong resemblance to the style known in the Peloponnese at the end of the 12th century BC and these provide additional evidence for the second and final colonisation of Cyprus by the Achaeans at the end of that century.

"DAILY MIRROR" CROSSWORD.

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	19			20		21		22	23	
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28	29	30				31				
32				33	34					
35										
36				37						

ACROSS:- 1. Well-liked (7). 6. Supporter (3). 9. Learned (7). 10. Had (5). 12. Base (3). 13. Further (5). 15. Moistens (5). 17. Lounge (4). 18. Jewel (3). 19. Inform (4). 21. Hurry (4). 25. Organ (3). 26. Legal right (4). 28. Fraction (5). 31. Drink (5). 32. Stick (3). 33. Wrathful (5). 35. Stuff (7). 36. Seed (3). 37. Hat (7).

DOWN:- 1. Push a bike! (5). 2. Dog (6). 3. Contribute (4). 4. Exist (3). 5. Steering-piece (6). 6. Movie (4). 7. Surmounting (4). 8. Informative (5). 11. Dickensian Sam (6). 14. Point (3). 16. Charm (6). 20. Women (6). 22. Temptresses (6). 23. Pronoun (3). 24. Sharpen (5). 27. Stocking material (5). 29. Resort (4). 30. Thought (4). 31. Head (4). 34. Quadruped (3).

SOLUTION. TO CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 11: ACROSS:- 1. Seer. 4. Spades. 9. Victory. 10. Aged. 12. Odin. 13. Benign. 15. Dank. 17. Noel. 19. See. 20. Merge. 22. Otter. 24. Eva. 25. Shoe. 27. Lash. 29. Enamel. 32. Hear. 34. Soda. 35. Empower. 36. Warped. 37. Lead. DOWN:- 1. Stab. 2. Even. 3. Riding. 4. Stone. 5. Pod. 6. Arid. 7. Dynast. 8. Sucker. 11. Geneva. 14. Goes. 16. Needed. 18. Loon. 20. Mellow. 21. Rasher. 23. Teasel. 26. Herod. 28. Hemp. 30. More. 31. Lard. 33. Ape.



Lt Col Werke

placed in UNFICYP by Lt. Col. J. T. Paulson of Skövde, who serves the Göta Trängregemente Regiment — an Ordnance Regiment.

The former Chief of Staff of the Swedish Battalion. Major Jan Liedgren, left Cyprus for Gaza on Monday to take up the appointment of Company Commander in the Swedish Battalion of UNEF. The new Swedish chief of staff is Major Björn Orward.



Maj Liedgren

Commander Sees the President

GENERAL K.S. Thimayya, Commander of the UN Force in Cyprus was received by the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, at the Presidential Palace on New Year's Day. The following statement was later issued from the Palace:

"The President of the Republic received at noon today the Commander of the UN Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, General Thimayya, who wished him a happy new year on behalf of himself and the Peace-keeping force.

"His Beatitude asked General Thimayya to convey to all the officers and men of UNFICYP his hearty wishes on the occasion of the New Year".

CONGO DEBATE ENDS AFTER THREE WEEKS

THE United Nations Security Council last week ended three weeks of debate on the Congo, with the adoption — by a vote of 10 in favor to none against, with one abstention (France) — of a resolution by which the Council:

- Requested all States to refrain or desist from intervening in the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

- Appealed for a cease-fire in the Congo, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on 10 September, and considered that the mercenaries should be withdrawn from that country "as a matter of urgency"; and

- Encouraged the OAU to pursue its efforts to help the Government of the Congo to achieve national reconciliation.

All States were requested to assist the OAU in the attainment of these objectives, and the OAU was asked to keep the Security Council fully informed of any action it might take under this resolution.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations was asked to follow the situation in the Congo in general and to report to the Security Council at the appropriate time.

The Council acted by adopting a revised version of a proposal submitted by its two African members at the time — the Ivory Coast and Morocco — and modified at the request of 18 other African States.

Earlier the Council had taken a separate vote, at the request of France, on the first operative paragraph which was adopted unanimously. This was the paragraph under which the Council requested all States to refrain or desist from intervening in the domestic affairs of the Congo.

The vote, on Wednesday, brought to an end the long and often bitter debate on two charges, neither of which were explicitly mentioned in the resolution finally adopted. One, filed with the Council at the start of the month by 18 African States (and four others), was that the November U.S.—Belgian Stanleyville paratrooper operation was not a humanitarian mission to save foreign hostages from rebel hands, but rather an aggressive intervention in African affairs designed to bring about the fall of the insurgent's headquarters. The other accusation came from the Congolese Government. It contended that certain African nations — in particular Algeria, the United Arab Republic and the Sudan — were sending arms and men to the Congolese rebels with the support of the Soviet Union and Communist China.

AUSTRIA AND NEPAL TO CONTRIBUTE TO COST OF UNFICYP

AUSTRIA and Nepal are the latest countries to have responded favorably to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant's appeal for voluntary contributions for the financial support of the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

In a letter, dated 18 December, to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations, Major-General Padma Bahadur Khatri, said that the Government of Nepal had decided to make a

contribution of \$400.00 towards the cost of the United Nations operations in Cyprus.

In a letter, dated 28 December to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, said that the Austrian Government had decided to provide a "further voluntary" financial contribution to the U.N. — Cyprus operation in the amount of \$40,000.

ASSEMBLY NAMES NEW SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

THE U.N. General Assembly, which has been operating under a vote moratorium because of its financial-constitutional crisis, resorted to a new and informal procedure last week to fill the four Security Council seats which became vacant at the end of 1964.

Alex Quaison Sackey of Ghana, Assembly President, received the heads of delegations, one by one, in his office behind the Assembly podium to record their choices, given "anonymously and in writing."

As a result, the Assembly President proposed, and the Assembly decided, in the absence of any formal objection, and without a vote, that Malaysia, the Netherlands and Uruguay should fill three of the vacancies in the Council.

A contest for the fourth seat persisted between Jordan and Mali, and ultimately the President reported an agreement on splitting the two-year term with Jordan serving on the Council in 1965 and Mali taking the seat in 1966. This was subject to an understanding that if enough ratifications of the Charter were received in 1965 to permit expansion of the membership of the Security Council, both delegations would hold a seat for a full two-year term.

Malaysia was to take over for one year a seat being vacated by Czechoslovakia under a split-term agreement agreed on last year. Brazil, Morocco and Norway were the three outgoing members on the Council.

When Quaison-Sackey took the floor to outline the procedure he proposed to follow, Albania and Cambodia entered reservations on the novel manner in which the Council members were being selected but did not press their objections. Indonesia also took the floor to stress its non-recognition of the Federation of Malaysia.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE TO BE AN OFFICIAL UN ORGAN

(From Page 1)

the transit trade of land-locked countries.

The Conference dealt with the types and scope of commodity arrangements and techniques to be evolved, the granting by developed countries of maximum reductions in duties on manufactured and semi-manufactured products of export interest to developing countries, and criteria for financial co-operation to be provided by industrialized countries through bilateral and multilateral programmes of assistance.

Indonesia to leave United Nations?

FOLLOWING Indonesia's announcement on Thursday that she intended to leave the United Nations, the UN Secretary-General, U Thant, sent a message to President Sukarno urging him to reconsider his announced intention to withdraw his country from the organisation.

The Indonesian announcement followed the UN General Assembly's election of Malaysia to fill one of the non-permanent seats on the Security Council which were to become vacant in 1965.

U Thant, at present convalescing in the Virgin Islands after his treatment for a duodenal ulcer in December, sent his message to President Sukarno on New Year's Day.

The text of the message is as follows:

"I have just been informed that your Permanent Representative has been instructed to withdraw from the United Nations and that a public announcement to this effect will be made by you.

"As you may be aware, the United Nations has inaugurated International Cooperation Year this very day, and we count upon the cooperation of all Member Governments to make it a complete success.

"I would sincerely hope that Your Excellency's Government would not think of withdrawing its cooperation from the world organisation".