

# THE BLUE BERET



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Third Edition

No. 3

## MEDAL FOR SMALLEST SERGEANT



Sgt Roy Jones of Newcastle-on-Tyne, reputed to be the shortest Sergeant in the British Army receives his UN medal from the UNFICYP Chief of Staff, Brig A. J. Wilson, MBE MC, at the farewell parade of Ajax Squadron, 2 RTR at Zyyi last week.

## Committee hears mixed views on peacekeeping

THE U.N. 33-nation Committee continued last week to seek a way out of the current impasse over the authorization and financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations. As it continued its deliberations at United Nations Headquarters in New York, the Committee heard the views of a number of delegations.

Chief S.O. Adebo of Nigeria, chairman of the earlier group dealing with the problem, said it was essential to define what was meant by peace-keeping since the term did not appear in the U.N. Charter.

Chief Adebo said it was generally agreed that the U.N. General Assembly could make recommendations to the Security Council on a proposed peacekeeping operation over which the Council was deadlocked, but the problem was what to do in the event of a second Council deadlock. He suggested the Committee seek to define those cases in which the Assembly could pursue the matter and make recommendations to the parties in dispute.

As to financing, Chief Adebo said the Council might be competent to make financial

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## Message to World Veterans

# SG pays tribute to 'Soldiers of peace'

IN a message to a special session of the World Veterans Federation held in Geneva, on Monday, 3 May, United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, paid tribute to the "soldiers of peace" serving with the United Nations peace-keeping forces.

"In these pioneering ventures", U Thant said, "the military personnel of more than 30 countries have already served the United Nations with distinction."

He paid special tribute to General K.S. Thimayya, Commander of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, who is attending the WVF meeting on behalf of the Ex-Servicemen's Association of India.

As the Secretary-General's message is of particular importance to men serving with United Nations forces, the "Blue Beret" publishes herewith the full text.

"Veterans the world over are genuine friends of peace. The members of your organization know better than anyone the horrors of war and the futility, in our present world, of seeking victory, prosperity or any other positive objective by military means.

As you know, the primary function of the United Nations is to keep the peace. This activity involves not only the so-called peace-keeping operations, of which we hear so much, but a vast complex of day-to-day consultations and activities on



U Thant

## Greece and Zambia make contributions to UNFICYP

Greece and Zambia last week made further voluntary contributions to the costs of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

In a letter, dated 24 April, addressed to the UN Secretary-General, U Thant, the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations, Mr. Alexis S. Liatis, sent a cheque for \$400,000 representing the contribution of Greece to the expenses of UNFICYP for the fifth three month period of its mandate.

In his letter, Mr. Liatis said that his Government, in mak-

ing this contribution, "wishes to reaffirm their confidence in the efforts deployed by the UNFICYP and the United Nations Mediator towards a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem."

The Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations, Mr. F.M. Mulikita, sent a letter to U Thant, dated 26 April, with which he enclosed a cheque for \$2,000 representing a further voluntary contribution of Zambia to UNFICYP. Zambia, on 5 April, made an initial contribution also of \$2,000.

all sorts of problems, conflicting interests and disputes. Some of this activity goes on at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, often in my office or between the more than 100 Ambassadors who are permanently accredited to the United Nations. Similar consultations go on all over the world, not only between embassies, but also in the regional organizations and the field missions of the United Nations. Combined with long-term economic and social activities which are aimed at providing a more stable foundation for world peace, the activities which I have men-

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## NYT PANEUDUTTAVA MATKASUUNNITELMIIN

Nyt, kun uudet tulokkaatkin ovat saaneet itselleen ruskean ja terveän varinseka tutustuneet pääpiirteissään Nikosian ja Kyproksen nähtävyyksiin, on käsillä aika, ruveta suunnittelemaan matkustamista lähimaihien. Koulutustoimistolla on tätä varten rutinoitu henkilökunta ja suuri joukko ehdotuksia erilaisista mahdollisuuksista.

Muistettakoon, että varhaisemmissa pataljoonissa on tehty paljon työtä juuri matkailuasioitten hyväksi. Ja monien vaihteitten jälkeen on päästy ratkaisuihin, jotka ovat osoittautuneet halvimmiksi ja edullisimmiksi. Kuitenkaan mitään ei saa ilmaiseksi, minkä vuoksi tulevaisuudessa matkalle lähtevien on syytä ruveta ajoissa säästämään ja katsomaan, mihin päivärahansa panevat. Tietenkin kaikki riippuu kunkin palvelusalttiudesta. Sillä, kuten muistamme, voidaan lomaa myöntää ainoastaan palkkioksi hyvästä palveluksesta. Se ei siis lankeä jokaiselle automaattisesti kuin Manulle illallinen.

### Suunniteltava ja Saastettava

Suunnitelmat on tehtävä hyvissä ajoin etukäteen. Kiireessä lähtevät eivät perillä useinkaan pääse nauttimaan kaikista loman suomista eduista. Tätä varten on parasta tutkia koulutustoimiston loma-ajelmat tarkaan. Syytä on myös kysellä neuvoja varhemmin maissa käyneiltä. Heitähän on nykyisessä pataljoonassa mittei jokaisessa ryhmässä. He tietävät ja heidän kokemuksistaan voi oppia paljon.

### Kielitaitoa Tarvitaan

Matkalle ei kuitenkaan kannata lähteä pelkästään pääkaupunkeja tai yökerhoja katsomaan. Antoisimmiksi muodostuvat kiertoajelut maaseudulle ja opastetut matkat historian eri kohteisiin. Näitä riittää näillä main. Kuitenkin oppaat tuskin koskaan puhuvat suomea tai ruotsia. Tämän vuoksi kieltä taitamattomien on valmistauduttava siihen, että heillä on "porukassa" mukana sellainen, joka taitaa englantia tai ranskaa. Näiden kielenkääntäjien ei kuitenkaan tarvitse olla mitään "valantehneitä tulkkeja", vaan esim oppikoulun lyhyt oppikurssi jommassa kummassa kielessä riittää mainiosti. Oppaat puhuvat yleensä selvää ja yksinkertaista kieltä. Lisäksi kuukauden parin harjoittelu kyproslaisen kanssa lieene luonut riittävän pohjan puheltaidolle ja karsinut melistä suomalaiselle monasti ominaisen turhan kainouden.

Matkoilla saattaa suorittaa myös edullisia ostoksia tai hankintoja. Kuitenkin on pidettävä mielessä, että näihin maihin suuntauvat matkat on tarkoitettu ensi sijassa virkistykseksi tai valistukseksi eikä suinkaan hamstaraamiseksi. Siihen päivärahasta ei tuskinkaan riitä. Lisäksi tämän maailmankolkan kaupparehillä on takanaan lähes seitsemäntuhannen vuoden kaupallinen perinne joten kaupanhieronassa suomalainen jää tavallisesti toiseksi. Vaikka ei sita sillä hetkellä heti huomaa.



NEWS IN FINNISH

## Rotationen genomfoerd 746 nya svenskar paa oen

Paa onsdagen förra veckan avslutades rotationen av bataljon 28 C och 30 C. Organisatoer har varit major Ahlstedt tillsammans med kapten Joensson. Sammanlagt har 767 man ur 28 C ersatts med 746 ur 30 C och det är ca 100 rekapitulatner i den nya styrkan.

I den sista flighten från Sverige fanns bl.a. stf. bataljonschefen, överstelöjtnant Harald Norgren och överste Bengt Hultgren. Den se-

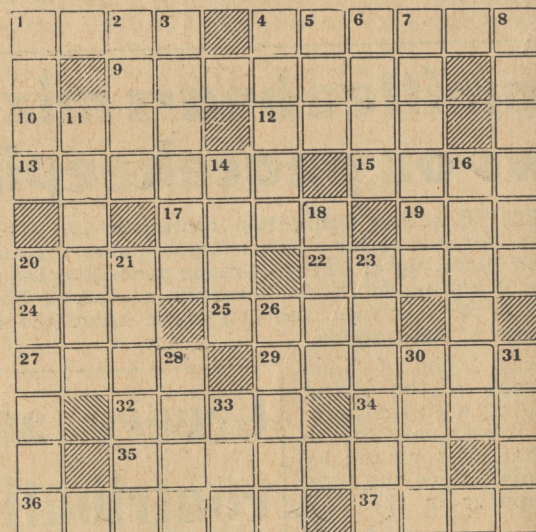
je och tacksamhet över den tid han faatt ha de svenska poliserna i sin tjänst.

Chef i Larnaca har varit l:e polisassistent Eric Moertberg.



NEWS IN SWEDISH

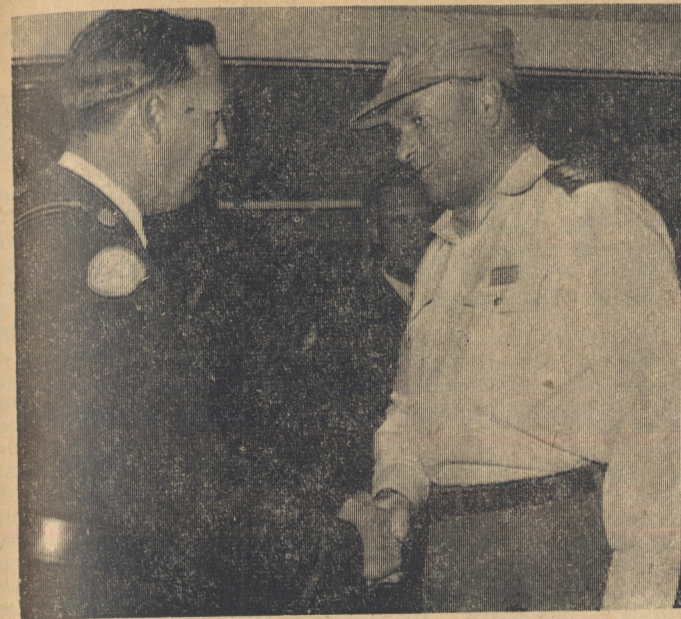
### "DAILY MIRROR" CROSSWORD.



**ACROSS:-** 1. Arrest (4). 4. Garment (6). 9. Well-liked (7). 10. Always (4). 12. Check (4). 13. Eating (6). 15. King? (4). 17. Requirement (4). 19. Number (3). 20. Pains (5). 22. Operators (5). 24. Grow old (3). 25. Remove (4). 27. Gregory? (4). 29. "Sam" in Dickens (6). 32. Good-bye (4). 34. Bait (4). 35. Frightened (7). 36. Calm (6). 37. Highway (4). **DOWN:-** 1. Cast off (4). 2. Frank (4). 3. Meditating (6). 4. Rush (5). 5. Beverage (3). 6. Attack (4). 7. Decorative (6). 8. Vegetables (6). 11. Face (6). 14. Home (4). 16. Church official (6). 18. Noble (4). 20. Documents (6). 21. Heavenly drink (6). 23. Vendor (6). 26. Not ignorant (5). 28. Plant (4). 30. Game (4). 31. Study (4). 33. Colour (3).

**SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD NO. 2:-** ACROSS:- 1. Rood. 5. Precis. 10. Ordeal. 11. Vane. 12. Seen. 13. Averse. 14. Assist. 16. Pip. 17. Soothed. 19. Yam. 22. Tee. 24. Villain. 27. Ton. 28. Nought. 31. Accord. 33. Dare. 34. Been. 35. Eleven. 36. Stress. 37. Seat. **DOWN:-** 1. Rosary. 2. Ores. 3. Odes. 4. Denis. 5. Plato. 6. Eve. 7. Carpet. 8. Inside. 9. Seep. 15. Soil. 18. Trio. 20. Avocet. 21. Mincr. 23. Extent. 25. Andes. 26. Nudes. 27. Tabs. 29. Gave. 30. Area. 32. One.

More News and  
Pictures on page 3



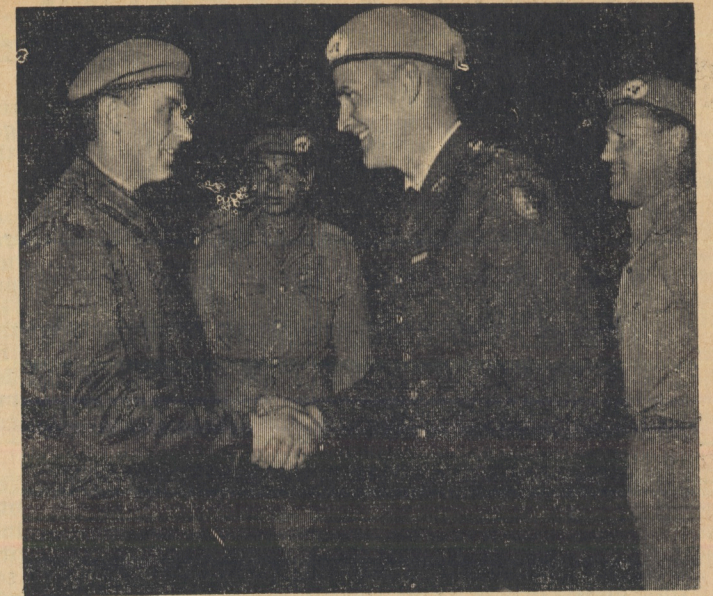
Police adviser J. Hamilton tackar l:e polisassistent Eric Meotrberg foer gott arbete paa Cypern.



Oeverste B. Hultgren blir hjaertligt vaelkomnad av den svenske kontingentschefen vid ankomsten till Nicosia flygfält.



KS 570483 Madsen i faerd med at modtage signaler.



Oeverste S. Geijer haelsar sin staellfoertraedare, oeversteloejtnant H. Norgren vaelkommen till Nicosia.

## Med Blyant, Negerknogle Og Telegrafnoegle

PAA luxushotellet Ledra Pallas sidder der paa Dancon's OPS — rum, beskyttet af et halvt hundrede sandsaekke, en radiomand, hvis vigtigste vaaben er blyant og mikrotelefon (negerknogle). Han betjener 3 radioer, der har forbindelse med op til 40 andre radiostationer. Den ene af radioerne er netknotrolstation for Dancons kommandonet, der holder forbindelse mellem kompagnierne samt Chef/Dancon's, NK/Dancon's og kompagnichefernes radiovogne. En anden af radioerne er paa vort patruljenet, kontrolstation for poster og patruljer rundt of i Dancons omraade, bl. a. til Louroujina med dens understationer i Perakhorio og Pyroy, til Alonas "bjergtropper", og til posterne i Akaki, Athalassa, Eylenja og Strovolos. Desuden indgaar spejdervognene under deres patruljering ogsaa paa dette net.

Den tredje radio indgaar paa Nicosia Zone's kommandonet. Her er der ogsaa brug for telegrafnoeglen, idet man 4 timer om natten maa optraede som "gnist" for at traene canadierne.

Det lyder maaske til at vaere et interessant og varierende job, men eftersom 90% of arbejdet bestaar i ustandselig at gribe mikrotelefonen til patruljenettets radio og sige: "Her er een send skift", nedskrive et signal om et graesk koeretoj og sige: "Modtaget slut", ja, saa kan det nok blive trivielt i laengden. Saerlig irriterende bliver det naar alle stationer raaber i munden paa hinanden, selv om det kan have sin charme at hoere en sydsjaellaender, en lollik, en fynbo, en soenderjyde, en aarhusianer og et par andre jyder samt en enkelt bornholmer og en canadier — paa een gang!

Lidt afveksling er der dog of og til, naar der er noger usaedvanligt paa faerde, f. eks. naar en spejdervogn melder: "Jeg er taget til fange af graekerne!" eller Louroujina beder os sende laege til

en kvinde, der skal foede, men fem minutter efter, at han er sendt afsted pludselig raaber: "Vi har faaet babyen, vi har faaet babyen, — alt i orden — I behoever ikke sende laege alligevel!"

Trods de ca. 2-3 hundrede signaler, der indloeber om dagen, kan der alligevel blive tid til at skrive breve, laese og lave kaffe til vagthavende officer. Endelig vil jeg slutte med at sende en hilsen til alle dem, vi daglig taler med, men aldrig ser — fra radiooperatoerne i O — rummet: KS 570483 Badsen, KS 570407 Poulsen, KS 570478 Nielsen og KS 579416 Berthelsen.



NEWS IN DANISH



# Peace - Keeping

from page 1

arrangements when all costs were being met by those providing the means of a given operation. But any residual costs for the general U.N. Membership required consultation of the Membership.

Mr. Charles Yost of the United States referred to an Ethiopian draft resolution embodying the African-Asian proposals put forward four months ago to the General Assembly. (The draft would urge that U.N. solvency be restored through voluntary contributions from all Members. Meanwhile, the question whether Members listed as over two years in arrears should lose their Assembly vote under Article 19 of the Charter would not be raised).

Mr. Yost said it was generally agreed that the U.N. treasury should be replenished by a voluntary fund. But on the applicability of Article 19, he said this was up to the Assembly and not the Committee to determine. The Committee, he said, had two tasks: restoring U.N. solvency, and seeking an agreement on future peace-keeping procedures.

Mr. Nikolai Fedorenko of the Soviet Union recalled that his country had supported the African-Asian proposals. He indicated, however, that he did not feel the wording of the Ethiopian draft was specific enough on the issue of not raising the applicability of Article 19.

Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodriguez of Venezuela said it might be possible for the delegations to decide, without prejudice to their positions of principle, to postpone for the time being the application of Article 19. This, he said, would remove the immediate obstacle to the formal functioning of the Assembly and a fund could be set up to cover the existing deficit through voluntary contributions.

Before the General Assembly recessed earlier this year, it had been avoiding formal votes because of the Article 19 issue.

Mr. Mihail Hasgaganu of Romania said it was urgent to concentrate on the normalizing of the Assembly's work "because of elements in the international atmosphere endangering world peace". The solution to the present difficulties, he said, must be based on the Charter.

Mr. B.N. Chakravarty of India felt it was not widely understood that the refusal of some to contribute to the financing of the Congo and Middle East operations represented a political rather than a financial problem. He thought it might be possible to agree that the sending of armed personnel on a mis-

sion other than mere observation or investigation might be the exclusive right of the Security Council.

Mr. Jaime de Pinies of Spain held that the General Assembly could act when the Security Council was unable to do so. At issue, he declared, was whether the world organization was to be a dynamic instrument for cooperation or a mere forum for political and ideological exchanges.

Mr. Jose Sette Camara of Brazil also said the Assembly could initiate peace-keeping operations when the Security Council was unable to do so. He reiterated his country's proposal for the revision of the U.N. Charter to include a new chapter on peace-keeping operations falling between conciliation and enforcement measures.

Mr. Dudley McCarthy of Australia said that while the Security Council had the primary responsibility in the peace-keeping field, the General Assembly had the capacity to act if the Council was unable to. As for the financing, he felt there should be an element of flexibility.

For Afghanistan, Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak urged a closer relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly, with the latter in a position to make recommendations readily if it disapproved any Council action. Mr. Pazhwak said the Assembly's rights should be respected in matters of assessment.

## NEED TO LOWER TARIFF BARRIERS STRESSED AT TRADE & DEVELOPMENT BOARD MEETING

THE importance of commodity agreements as a means of securing fair prices for exports of developing countries was one of the themes emphasized in the United Nations Trade and Development Board as it concluded its general debate at United Nations Headquarters last week. The need to lower tariff barriers was another.

Mr. K. G. Tretyakov of the Soviet Union charged that artificial obstacles to trade were being maintained by certain countries in violation of the principles drawn up at the Geneva Conference on Trade and Development last year. He spoke of the U.S. blockade against Cuba and the restrictions on shipping in the Gulf of Tonkin, and said the Federal Republic of Germany was exerting economic pressure on the Arab countries.

Mr. Philip Trezise of the United States said earlier that his country was the largest single national market, and one of the least protected, for

## Dominican Republic:

# USSR and Cuba charge US with aggression

THE Soviet Union and Cuba on Monday, 3 May, charged in the United Nations Security Council that the United States was guilty of open armed aggression on the Dominican Republic. The U.S. aim, they declared, was to preserve in power a reactionary government subservient to the United States. They called on the Council to condemn the U.S. action and demand the withdrawal of all U.S. forces.

The United States declared that the U.S. Marines had landed to safeguard the lives of U.S. citizens and nationals of 30 other countries endangered by the collapse of law and order in Santo Domingo. The strength of U.S. forces had been increased, it declared, when it became apparent that a small group of well-known communists had tried to seize control of the revolution.

Mentioning the criticism of U.S. action voiced in several Latin American States, the Soviet Ambassador said the concern of these States could be well understood. The United States was now trying to use the Organization of American States for its own purposes, he said, after negating the very existence of that Organization by launching its attack without even considering the views of its Members. The Security Council, he declared, could not remain indifferent.

Addressing a meeting of the Council — at United Nations Headquarters in New York — called at his urgent request, Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko said the United States had initially used the thoroughly false thesis of saving American lives to launch what had now become a full-scale invasion with frankly imperialist designs. With an invading army of 14,000, he declared, the United States was suppressing the people in that small Latin American country who had risen against a bloody dictatorship, and was doing its best to reestablish a regime of reaction and terror.

Further, he said, the U.S. President brings out the usual false charges of communism and had made no secret of his intention to overthrow Dictator Trujillo.

About a week ago, he said, the Government in the Dominican Republic collapsed and he contended that armed bands roamed through the streets, and that there was looting, burning, sniping and that embassies were violated.

The majority of the insurgents, said Mr. Stevenson, were not communist, but a small group of well-known communists had attempted to seize control, clearly acting in conformity with the directives issued by a recent Communist conference and that this was all part of a deliberate effort of Havana and Moscow to promote subversion and create unrest in the Caribbean.

The U.S. Ambassador said his Government had notified both the OAS and the President of the Security Council of the action taken by the United States to evacuate its citizens and other foreign nationals and to set in motion the machinery of the Organization of American States.

Mr. Maurice Viaud of France said that the European economic community was currently the best customer of these countries, buying more than one fourth of their total exports. Mr. Viaud expressed doubts about the statements made to the effect that the developing countries themselves would be ready to renounce existing preferential arrangements in favour of a general non-discriminatory system. He said, on the contrary, negotiations indicated an increasing interest in the preferential systems.

# Secretary-General stresses UN peacekeeping role

(from page 1)



General K.S. Thimayya  
UNFICYP  
Force Commander

tioned a continuous effort at keeping on a far greater scale than the world had before.

This is a great effort, he said, justified by the dangers and the complexity of our world. It is when these difficulties do not succeed in solving problems and conflicts that we have to have the efforts of the United Nations, such as we have in Cyprus, the Middle East and Kashmir, which we have had in such places as Congo and West Irian. The United Nations is at present a basic and important international organization going on about its business, organization and responsibility for the establishment and financing of these peace-keeping efforts. This is a profoundly difficult task with an incalculable price for the future, and not surprising that it poses certain problems. It is to wrestle with these problems that the Assembly has set up a special Committee on Peace-keeping.

## Difficult to overcome

These difficulties, grave though they have not so far prevented United Nations from organizing and maintaining peace-keeping operations, a situation is critical to warrant it, as, for example, in Cyprus in the past; and, of course, the peace-keeping operations in the Middle East in Kashmir are being continued. Quite apart from the importance in preventing the tensions and frictions given area from expanding into a far greater and more serious conflagration, operations have a significance. They have the genesis of a new type of soldier — the soldier-peacekeeper. They have produced the first generation of officers and men who have developed the art of war and even more difficult, the art of peace-keeping.

## Thimayya's view

You have to today one of the greatest practitioners of this new art. General Thimayya, the Commander of the United Nations Force in Cyprus and I am delighted to have this opportunity to share with you his views on the role of the United Nations in peace-keeping.

It is most desirable that organizations outside the United Nations should interest themselves in the problems of peace keeping and in its future development, and certainly no organization is more entitled or better qualified than the World Veterans Federation to take such an interest. There is, I am glad to say, widespread interest in the subject through out the world at the moment, and many organizations are turning their attention to it. In expressing my warm approval of such activities, I would merely add that I hope it will be possible for the organizations concerned to keep each other informed of what they are doing so that their efforts do not duplicate each other or overlap too much. The field is certainly large enough to absorb an almost unlimited amount of co-ordinated effort.

Lebanon, in the Congo, in West Irian, in Kashmir, in Yemen and in Cyprus, to name the main peace-keeping operations which have taken place so far, are very different from and much more complex than the straightforward military tasks of the traditional soldier. Although these are peace forces, service in them is hard and can be dangerous. The soldiers are required to exercise a degree of judgement, restraint and ingenuity far above anything that is likely to be required in normal military service. The possible consequences of mistakes, bad judgement or bad behaviour by United Nations soldiers are far graver and more far-reaching than are likely in normal military activity, for in these delicate situations the simplest act or event can have political and other repercussions. United Nations soldiers are required to operate at a completely different level and with a completely different technique from the one that they have been taught in their national military establishments.

## Pioneering ventures

In these pioneering ventures, the military personnel of more than 30 countries have already served the United Nations with distinction. It is an immensely encouraging fact that, with a very few exceptions, their performance of their very difficult duties has been outstanding. However slow the political or organizational developments of peace-keeping forces may be, on the human side they have already made a most auspicious start. It has been shown beyond doubt that the new profession of soldiering for peace has immense possibilities for good and for the

effective solution of disputes and conflicts between nations and groups. It is also clear that there are plenty of officers and men from countries all over the world who are willing, able and enthusiastic to take up the challenge of keeping the peace.

I understand the World Veterans Federation is considering the establishment of a group to collect information and experience from previous and current peace-keeping operations and that this activity would be guided by an advisory committee of qualified experts.

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## Difficult obstacles

If we are to surmount the obstacles which now stand in the way of the establishment of a reliable and permanent system of keeping the peace in the world, we are going to need the help of intelligent and well-informed people everywhere. The obstacles which we have to surmount are difficult. There are all kinds of problems involved with concepts of national sovereignty, conflicting national interests, prestige and military power, quite apart from the problems of military and civilian organizations and financing. A solution to these problems will require intelligent public debate and significant changes in national attitudes and prevailing prejudices. Such changes cannot be accomplished by the United Nations or by any Government alone. The active co-operation and help of other organizations and groups of people throughout the world is indispensable.

## Rhodesia:

# Great Britain urged to cancel May elections

STRONG action by Great Britain to prevent a unilateral declaration of independence by the white minority Government of Southern Rhodesia — in particular the cancellation of elections scheduled there this month — was urged in the United Nations Security Council last week by two foreign ministers speaking for the Organization of African Unity.

Britain replied that she had already made clear that the Rhodesian independence proclamation was unsanctioned by the British Parliament and would be a rebellion entailing disastrous economic and political consequences for the self-governing colony, but that she lacked the constitutional power to intervene directly in the manner called for by the O.A.U. Foreign Ministers Doudou Thiam of Senegal and Abdel Aziz Bouteflika of Algeria set forth the O.A.U. position as the Council met last week at the request of 35 African countries.

Mr. Thiam, the first speaker, said Prime Minister Ian Smith had made no secret that the May elections were to be the prelude to an illegal independence move, with some 300,000 European colonists ruling over more than ten times as many Africans through repression and terror. Besides cancelling the elections, he urged Britain to restore full civil liberties, call a constitutional conference to draw up a new Constitution with universal adult suffrage, and then grant independence to a fully representative government.

Mr. Thiam rejected Britain's contention that she could not intervene thus in the internal affairs of the colony that had been self-governing for more than 40 years.

In his statement, Mr. Bouteflika said the people of Southern Rhodesia would, if their rights were denied, resort to an increasing violence to gain freedom. He urged Britain to act before passions were unleashed and international peace imperilled.

Lord Caradon of Great Britain said British policy was based on three principles. The first was that the British Government, which alone had the authority to grant independence to Southern Rhodesia, must be satisfied that the basis on which it was proposed was acceptable to the people of the country.

The second was that progress should be sought not through unconstitutional action but through negotiation.

The third was that no one should be left in doubt about the consequences of an illegal declaration of independence.

Lord Caradon quoted at length a statement made earlier in the week by Mr. Harold Wilson in which the British Minister reaffirmed his warnings that a unilateral declaration of independence by Salisbury would cut Rhodesia off from British markets and capital, and from the Commonwealth as a whole, and would be recognized by only one or two Governments in the whole world. But, Lord Caradon said, Britain

had no authority to intervene in the Rhodesian elections, which he said would have no effect on the constitutional situation.

## SG GIVES BRIEF NEWS CONFERENCE - QUESTIONS ON VIETNAM AND CAMBODIA

U.N. Secretary-General U Thant left New York last week to attend a meeting in Vienna of the Administrative Committee which coordinates the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Answering newsmen's questions during a brief stop-over in London, U Thant said he continued to believe that military methods would not solve the Vietnam conflict and that only methods of negotiation would succeed.

In answer to further questions, the Secretary-General said that he still had no present intention of calling for a cease-fire, but was continuing his efforts in a "very discreet way", and by the use of "contacts, particularly with the parties involved, on a purely personal basis".

Asked to comment on the proposal made in the British House of Commons by Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart for a conference on Cambodia to be called by the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, U Thant said that he was "always a believer in the usefulness of contacts and communications", and that a conference on Cambodia would be "very useful not only for the sake of finding a solution to the Cambodian problem", but also because it would provide "physical contacts between those Governments which have no diplomatic relations."



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# Au Revoir to Ajax Squadron

ON 30 Apr 65, seven days before their departure for the United Kingdom, the Ajax Squadron 2nd Royal Tank Regiment, paraded at Zzyi to receive their United Nations medals for service in Cyprus.

The medals were presented by Brigadier A.J. Wilson, MBE, MC, Chief of Staff UNFICYP and Commander British Contingent on behalf of the Force Commander. He arrived at Zzyi in a Scout helicopter of 6 Flight Army Air Corps, piloted by Captain Ron Roberts.

Six Officers and one hundred and two men of the Ajax Squadron were drawn up on parade in front of their vehicles to receive their medals. Twenty one Ferret Scout Cars, nine landrovers and six other vehicles all in immaculate condition, gave an impressive background to the parade.

On arrival Brigadier Wilson was received by Captain Mike Levitt and was conducted to the parade, which was reported to him by Major Geoffrey Duckworth, the Squadron Commander. After presenting Major Duckworth with the UN medal, the Brigadier presented each man with his medal and spoke at some length to each man.

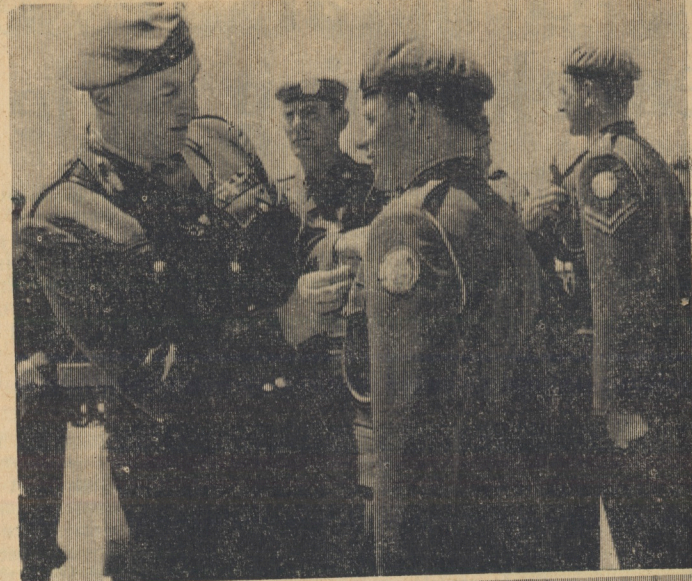
After the presentation was completed the Squadron mounted in their vehicles and carried out an impressive mounted march past the saluting dais from which the Brigadier took the salute.

**Top Right:** Brigadier Wilson presents the UN Medal to Trooper Jim Govier of Greenwich Ellminis, near Dover. **Above Right:** Major Geoffrey Duckworth (left) OC of the Squadron reports the Squadron ready for the Chief of Staff's inspection. **Right:** The armoured cars and Landrovers of the Squadron. **Below Left:** Brigadier Wilson addressing the Squadron. **Below Right:** Trooper Brian Forrester, of Sanderstead, Surrey, receives his UN Cyprus medal.

When the march past was completed, the vehicles were parked and the Squadron assembled round the saluting dais where the Brigadier addressed them and thanked them for their excellent service in Cyprus with the United Nations.

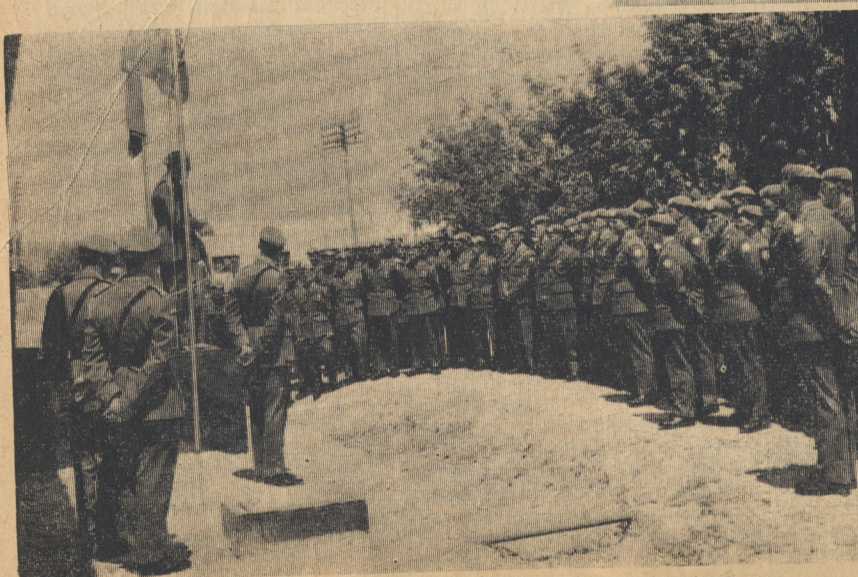
The Squadron started their service with the United Nations in Cyprus on 5 Nov. 64. They return to the United Kingdom in Britannia aircraft of Royal Air Force Transport Command from Akrotiri on 6 and 8 May. In the United Kingdom they will be stationed at Perham Down in Wiltshire where they will be joining their parent unit, the 2nd Royal Tank Regiment, to carry out conversion training to tanks prior to the regiment joining the British Army of the Rhine towards the end of this year.

'A' Squadron, the 14/20th Kings Hussars, commanded by Major Robin Harris, will replace the Ajax Squadron at Zzyi. The advance party of the squadron arrived there last week and the squadron will take over United Nations responsibility at Zzyi at 1200



hrs today. The squadron has come from Libya where it has been stationed for the past two and a half years.

## British Contingent News



## IRISH CONTINGENT NEWS



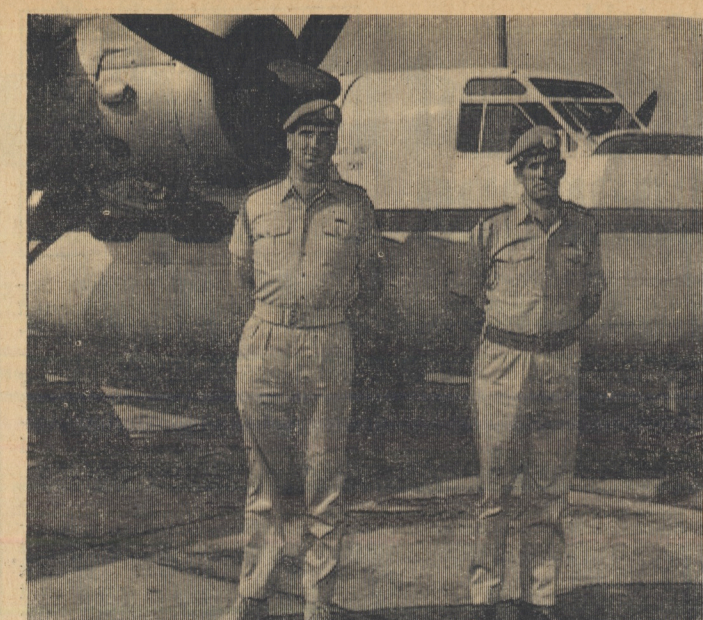
### 42 BATTALION

ON Sunday 25th April, a team from the 42 Irish Battalion travelled to Morphou with a large crowd of supporters to take on the local Greek Cypriot team. Although losing by the odd goal in five, the Battalion team put in a fine performance adjusting well to the warmer conditions. Players to catch the eye for the 42nd were Jimmy Murray, William Tighe and "Bonzo" Carroll.

The Band of the 42nd Bn, played the teams on to the pitch and gave a recital at half-time, which was well appreciated by the locals. At a reception after the game the Sec. of the Morphou Sports Club spoke of the friendly relations which had been established between the Irish 41st and 42nd Battalions and Morphou Sports Club. Lt-Col. Delaney OIC, 42 Bn suitably replied.

On Monday 26th, HQ Coy team played a team from Linou. This friendly game produced some very attractive football and plenty of excitement for a very large attendance of local supporters, the game ending 5-3 in favour of Linou. For this game, C/S. Hugie O'Donnell, the former All-Army and League of Ireland player, came out of retirement, and in adding his name to the scorer's list, showed flashes of his old football artistry.

Although beaten by 4 points by Morphou on Tuesday night on an outdoor court, under lights, the 42nd Bn team acquitted themselves creditably. A return game is fixed for next Saturday



evening, and fielding a stronger team for this game, the 42nd Battalion is expected to score its first Basketball victory in Cyprus.

A presentation was made to W/Officer Dave Humber (British Army) in the NCO's Mess, Skouriotissa, on Monday night last. He had been attached to Transport for a few weeks, and was very popular with all NCO's in Camp. An enjoyable night ensued, with the Band adding to the nights enjoyment.

Very little news percolates back to Bn Hqs from the outlying Companies. It is rumoured on good authority, that all their time is not spent on O.P. Duty. Games are being played with the local teams, maybe they do not want the score revealed.

'B' Coy in Kokkina, I believe, is proving a popular spot for "Tourists". Maybe the beach there is the attraction or else The Cobb commander of that Coy has come out on top as a host.

Last Sunday, the Greek Easter, was a busy time for most Coys. Representatives visited local Nat Guard HQs to celebrate the Easter festivities with them and to partake of their hospitality.

### 4 INF GP

On Wednesday 5th May the OC and Officers will be hosts to approx 150 members of the UN Association, Paphos. The function will



begin with a lecture and a showing of coloured slides on Ireland. This will take place in the Gymnasium of the local school and Col Hogan with the assistance of Comdt Gerry O'Sullivan will be putting our guests in the picture about the Emerald Isle.

A "Fleadh Ceoil" was held during the week at Yeroskipos and the lads here travelled in strength. The entertainment was of a very high standard and a good time was had by all.

On Sunday last Group HQ soccer team played Yeroskipos for the third time. As the previous matches both ended in a draw this match was a needle affair but we had to admit defeat to the tune of 4-1.

Sunday next the 4 Inf Gp team will take on Paphos soccer team. Heres hoping for some consolation for last Sunday's defeat.

### HQ UNFICYP

We welcome left G. Leech who arrived from Dublin during the week. George is his usual calm self although he is slightly perturbed at not being able to establish the identity of COMIRCO-NEEN.

## FOR YOUR LISTENING RADIO BROADCASTS

All times are local  
SHORT WAVE

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

### MEDIUM WAVE

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

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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.



## Disarmament Commission told:—

# Vital to curb spread of nuclear weapons

THE 114-nation Disarmament Commission of the United Nations opened its general debate at U.N. Headquarters in New York last week, with the problem of curbing the spread of nuclear weapons figuring prominently in the statements heard.

Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko of the Soviet Union was the first speaker in the disarmament debate. He particularly urged the Disarmament Commission to take a stand against plans for a multilateral NATO nuclear force.

While speaking against the spread of nuclear weapons, he said, the West was in fact ready to open a wide back door to the NATO nuclear club to some of their allies, and particularly West Germany, through the multilateral nuclear force.

Mr. Fedorenko also argued that the United States was pursuing a policy of aggressive imperialism which lent special urgency to two measures long pressed by his country: the elimination of foreign military bases, and the withdrawal of troops stationed outside the nation's frontiers. He condemned U.S. actions in Viet-Nam as evincing the same militaristic inhumanity as displayed when the atomic bomb was tried out on Nagasaki and Hiroshima.

Mr. Fedorenko reiterated the Soviet call for a formal international ban on the use of atomic weapons and, pending that, a pledge from each nuclear power not to be the first to employ such arms. He took a positive view of the proposal of the People's Republic of China for a world summit meeting on disarmament, and of the French position that all nuclear powers should take part in future disarmament negotiations.

Speaking for the United States, Ambassador Adlai Stevenson said the tone of Mr. Fedorenko's speech confirmed widespread doubts about the motives of the USSR in asking for a meeting of the Disarmament Commission.

Mr. Stevenson said military steps taken by the U.S. and its allies since the end of the Second World War had been necessitated by the Soviet and other Communist attempts at expansion by force, and in South Viet-Nam the case was one of helping to resist aggression carried out by North Viet-Nam with the support of Peking.

Mr. Stevenson urged an agreement to prevent nuclear anarchy be given the highest priority by the 18-nation Disarmament Negotiating Com-

mittee when it met again in Geneva. This, he said, should entail a pledge by the atomic powers not to give control or aid in the manufacture of nuclear weapons to nations not possessing them; and a pledge by non-nuclear powers not to manufacture or otherwise acquire control of such weapons.

Mr. Stevenson stressed the U.S. proposals for halting the production of fissionable material for weapons use; the setting up of observation posts to reduce the danger of war by surprise attack; the studying of ways to prevent the use of force to extend the control over another territory; and a Soviet-U.S. agreement to destroy certain numbers of medium bombers.

Lord Chalfont of the United Kingdom urged an agreement on the non-proliferation by nuclear and non-nuclear powers. He warned if the arms race, particularly in weapons of mass destruction, is not reversed, the world would be headed for a catastrophe.

Continued col. 4

## SOCIAL COMMISSION OPENS NEW SESSION IN NEW YORK

THE United Nations Social Commission opened its annual session on Monday, 3 May, at U.N. Headquarters in New York during which it will examine the entire range of United Nations activities in the social field.

The Social Commission, one of six functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, has the task of formulating the goals and policies for the over-all United Nations programme in the social field. In its work, the Commission keeps in close touch with the activities of other United Nations commissions and related agencies.

Prominent on the Commission's agenda is an item on social development which deals with (a) methods of determining appropriate allocation of resources to the various social sectors at different stages of economic development; and (b) targets for social development and the question of international priorities in this field during the second half of the UN Development Decade.

The Commission will continue meeting until 19 May.



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### DISARMAMENT

from col. 2

trophe.

The British Minister of State said the first Chinese atomic detonation last year has given new urgency to the problem of atomic proliferation. There were, he observed, a number of local arms races going on; and in the absence of curbs on this proliferation, he commented, one country would sooner or later acquire atomic weapons before an apparent enemy, and temptation to use them might be irresistible. It was even possible, he said, with nuclear weapons widely available, they might be used by insurgents seeking to overthrow a government.

Lord Chalfont said the proposal for a unified NATO nuclear force was designed to prevent a further nuclear spread, despite Soviet charges to the contrary.

Ambassador Francesco Cavaletti of Italy expressed hope that the present debate would give new impetus to the Geneva disarmament negotiations, which he felt should be resumed as soon as possible with special emphasis on steps to reduce the nuclear danger. He suggested that, without waiting for general disarmament, the principle be established that the first savings achieved by some partial measures be allotted to mutual aid for the welfare of mankind.

Mr. Karoly Csatorday of Hungary called for the renunciation of any multilateral nuclear arrangements and for the liquidation of all foreign bases. Condemning the U.S. action in Viet-Nam, he suggested that Governments bearing the responsibility for the cause of peace should initiate actions, multilaterally or unilaterally, for the return to the Geneva accords on Indo-China. This, he said, could lead to a mutually acceptable basis for the restoration of peace and the normalization of the situation in a gravely disturbed part of the world.

### Aden Subcommittee reiterates:

## Need for UN Supervised pre - independence elections

THE United Nations Subcommittee on Aden has reiterated its conviction that the question of Aden and Protectorates can best be solved through the immediate implementation of U.N. resolutions calling for U.N. - supervised elections as a prelude to their independence.

These resolutions also called for an end to all repressive action against the people of Aden and stressed the desirability of an early removal of the British military base there.

In its report issued last week, the Subcommittee said it deplored Britain's continued failure to implement the resolutions. The report said Britain's policies continued to give rise to tension in the area, particularly along the border with Yemen. It expressed concern that Britain "is still carrying out military operations against the people of the territory" and said her decision to maintain its military base aggravated the state of tension in the area.

The report was introduced in the U.N. Decolonization Committee last week by Mr. Huot Sambath of Cambodia, Chairman of the Subcommittee.

tee.

Speaking for Britain, Mr. Francis Brown said consultations on the proposals designed to further the territory's political and constitutional progress and to promote the cooperation between the Government of the Territory and the political parties were proceeding actively.

Mr. Brown said it was the declared intention of Britain to grant independence to South Arabia by 1968 on a basis commanded the widest possible support and offered the best possible prospect of political stability and peace for "this new Arab country". He added, however, that the exercise of self-determination and peaceful progress to independence were being obstructed by the repeated attacks by armed bands from Yemen.