

# THE BLUE BERET

Wednesday, 21st September, 1966

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Volume Four

No. 23



A. Rahman Pashwak

## ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS

**T**HE TWENTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF THE U.N. GENERAL Assembly began its work at United Nations Headquarters in New York yesterday afternoon and immediately proceeded with the election of Mr. Abdul Rahman Pashwak of Afghanistan as President of the session.

At the same time, Guayan was admitted as the 118th Member of the United Nations, following the decision taken earlier this year by the the Security Council to recommend its admission to the Organization.

Today, the Assembly is scheduled to complete election of its officers for the current session and in the afternoon will meet in plenary to hear President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines who will make an official visit to UN Headquarters.

In the afternoon, the Assembly's General Committee (formed by the President and the Vice-Presidents of the session and the Chairman of the Assembly's Main Committees) will meet to make recommendations on the adoption of the agenda and the allocation of

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## 'FRUSTRATIONS' CLOUD WORLD POLITICAL SCENE

**U** THANT, UN SECRETARY-GENERAL told the 118 UN Member States that "frustrations have been more dominant than constructive change" during the 12 months that have elapsed since June 1965 in respect of long-standing problems in Africa and such long-standing disputes as those in Cyprus and the Middle East.

In fact, U Thant said, the international political situation has not improved.

- The cloud over Viet-Nam has grown larger and more ominous.

- Although the serious open conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir has been calmed, tensions have heightened and violence has erupted elsewhere.

- Comparatively little has happened to brighten the prospects of those who occupy the two-thirds of the world where poverty, disease, ignorance and lack of opportunity are the most conspicuous facts of daily life.

In the Introduction to his Annual Report to the General Assembly on the Work of the Organization, released over the week-end at UN Headquarters, the Secretary-General also expressed his "regret" that the Special Committee appointed by the Assembly to look into the problems affecting peace-keeping operations had failed to agree on basic principles. This, he said, reflected a "reluctance" to come to grips with the problem. (See Pages 5/6 for excerpts of some Chapters of the Introduction).

Although the UN has continued to be active in peace-keeping, said U Thant, he believed this is a "crucial if not a critical" time for such efforts or to put it more accurately — the future of them.

He, therefore, reiterated his hope that the Assembly would devote its "most serious and determined attention" during its present session to finding a solution to both its constitutional and its financial problems.

The Secretary-General stressed, once again that peace-keeping "is a means, not an end" to the solution of international crises — such as that which affects Cyprus. Effective peace-keeping, however, U Thant said, tend to make these operations semi-permanent, leading the parties directly involved in the conflict to take the attitude that the very UN presence frees them from any pressing obligation to exert a really serious effort towards a settlement of their differences. In this respect, he felt that much could be done by the Security Council and the General Assembly to further develop the capacity of the UN to settle disputes instead of trying merely to stop the fighting and to avoid a recurrence of it once it has erupted.

However, the Secretary-General pointed out that in spite of all the efforts of the UN, the success of peace-making endeavours rest, in the last analysis, on the parties directly concerned in the conflicts. And here Governments which entertain friendly relations with those parties may be able,

Continued page nine

## BELGIAN CONTRIBUTION TO UNFICYP FINANCES

**U**N SECRETARY-GENERAL, U Thant, has been informed in a letter dated 13 September 1966, from M. Constant Schuurmans, Permanent Belgian Representative to the United Nations, that the Belgian Government has decided to contribute 12 million Belgian francs towards the expenses of the United Nations Force in Cyprus during the period from 26 December 1965 to 26 June 1966.

In his letter, M. Schuurmans emphasizes that Belgium "intends to reserve its position with respect to its future participation in the financing of UNFICYP if it becomes apparent that the parties concerned show no willingness to reach a negotiated solution within a reasonable period of time."

## INDONESIA RETURNS TO UNITED NATIONS

**I**NDONESIA INFORMED the United Nations on Monday, 19 September, that it had decided to resume its participation in the world Organization's activities, beginning with the 21st regular session of the UN General Assembly which opened at UN Headquarters yesterday.

A delegation headed by Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Mr. Adam Malik, was scheduled to arrive in New York to attend the session.

This will mark the end of a one-and-a-half-year withdrawal by Indonesia from the world Organization.



# TRE LEOPARDER...



Richard Løvehjertes  
første segl fra 1189



Richard Løvehjertes  
andet segl fra 1194

To-løver-mærket

## TRAFIK- SIKKERHED ANGAAR OS ALLE...

Trafiksikkerhed angaar os alle, og trafikkommissionen ved UNFICYP er stadig bekymret over de mange trafikulykker hvori FN-køretøjer er impliceret. Det er derfor hensigten i de kommende uger her i den blaa baret at give række raad og vink om dette i ordets bogstaveligste forstand livsvigtige emme. Denne uges huskereglene er:

1. Hastighedsbegrænsningerne gælder for alle, ikke blot for de andre.

2. Nogle cypriotiske bilister giver bare tegn med hornet, saa vær forberedt paa hvadsomhelst.

### Kampen

### Mellen

### DANCON og

### SWEDCON

Lørdag eftermiddag klokken fire skal det store slag staa paa fodboldbanen paa voldgraven bag gamle KIH i Nicosia. Det er kampen mellem SWEDCON og DANCON, og uanset resultatet vil der blive returkamp den følgende uge i Famagusta. DANCON-holdet ser optimistisk paa deres chancer, men mener samtidig, at det vil have behov for al mulig støtte fra publikums side, sa mød talstærkt op til kampen.



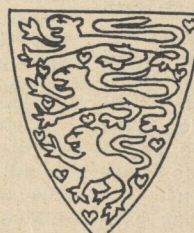
Henrik II's  
formodede  
vaaben.



Richard  
Løvehjertes  
formodede  
første vaaben



Det tysk-romerske  
kejservaaben for  
Henrik VI af  
Hohenstaufen,  
1 dag Swabens vaaben.



Det danske  
kongevaaben fra  
1192 for Knud VI.



Det engelske  
kongevaaben fra  
1194 for Richard  
Løvehjerte.

## ... SPRINGENDE, VILDE, DRISTIGE OG GRUSOMME

Tre leoparder... springende, vilde, dristige og grusomme, som vidnedsbyrd om, at kongen er frygtelig mod sine fjender, og hver den, paakalder sig hans vrede, vil faa hans farlige hug føle, men mod den, som søger hans venskab eller underkaster sig hans magt, er han en naadig herre.

Saaledes beskrives det engelske kongevaaben i et manuskript fra omkring aar 1300, men saadan har det ikke altid været, og det er netop den historie, der her skal berettes.

Vi ved ikke med sikkerhed hvordan den engelske kong Henrik II's vaaben saa ud, men meget tyder paa, at det har været to gaaende leoparder over hinanden. Maaske maa jeg allerede her lige indskyde, at forskellen mellem leoparder og løver paa vaabenskjolde ikke er af zoologisk art, men den, at leopardenes hoveder ses forfra, og løvernes hoveder ses fra siden, ellers er det samme "dyr". Forøvrigt skal der ikke tages for tungt paa denne detaille, da man allerede i tidlig tid forvekslede de to arter og lavede fejl.

Henrik II's søn Richard Løvehjerte blev kong af England i 1189. Fra krøniker om hans korstog ved vi, at han, som sin far, førte to leoparder i sit vaaben, men vi ved bare ikke hvordan de var placeret i forhold hinanden i skjoldet. Der er imidlertid bevaret eksempler af hans segl, og her er den unge kong gengivet til hest førende sit skjold paa venstre arm. Desværre er rytteren set fra højre side, saaledes at kun halvdelen af skjoldet er synligt, men det ser dog ud som om, der er en oprejst løve i feltet, og at den er vendt mod skjoldets midterakse. Hvis vi skal rekonstruere Richards vaaben paa dette grundlag, maa vi formode, at der har været to oprejste løver i skjoldet, vendt imod hinanden.

Den 6 maj 1191 gik Richard Løvehjerte i land paa Cypern, og i løbet af 29 dage lykkedes det ham

ikke alene at erobre hele øen, men ogsaa et blive gift med sin forlovede, den spanske prinsesse Berengaria. Saa fulgte kampene i det hellige land mod sultan Saladin og salget af Cypern. I 1192 tiltraadte Richard Løvehjerte sin hjemrejse. Den gik over land. I Tyskland blev han taget til fange af den tysk-romerske kejser Henrik VI af huset Hohenstaufen, og først i 1194 blev han frigivet mod en enorm løsesum.

Tilbage i England anskaffer Richard sig et nyt segl, og i det er der tre leoparder—de samme som til denne dag staa i det engelske kongevaaben. Vi maa formode at seglet er fra 1194, men det tidligst kendte eksemplar er paa et dokument fra 1198. Vi danske behøver ikke at lade os imponere af disse aarstal. Løverne i det danske kongevaaben er dokumentariske fra 1192. Noget tyder imidlertid paa, at de danske løver stammer fra Tyskland, fra kejserne af huset Hohenstaufen. Deres vaaben med tre sorte løver i guld skjold er nemlig betydelig ældre, og i hine dage havde kejseren slet ikke saa ringe magt over selvstændige smaakonger. Maaske fik ogsaa Richard Løvehjerte sin tredje løve fra kejseren, som en ringe gengæld for den høje løsesum?

Richard Løvehjerte har ikke efterladt sig mindesmærker paa Cypern, men i den britiske tid fra 1878 til 1959 har man ved forskellige lejligheder anvendt et mærke til minde om hans glansperiode. Da der er lidt usikkerhed om præcist hvordan hans skjold saa ud, har man udeladt skjoldfaconen og i stedet lavet et cirkelrundt mærke, hvori der er to gaaende leoparder. Mærket ses paa flere gamle bygninger, det betyder at den paagældende bygning er fredet. Mærket finde ogsaa paa en stor sølvmonet fra 1928, 50-aaret for britisk styre paa Cypern.

Wednesday, 21st September, 1960



Hoppas! Här försöker hy Lennart Andersson Burträsk och 2. komp upphäva tyngdlagen!



Högsta beredskap för svenskarna i Arsos.



Kapten Nils Alstermark förklarar läget i Arsos för löjtnant Åke Tuvedsson, 1. komp.

Intresserad åhörare är kompanichefens driver 6363 Carlsson.



Den finske målvakten, som fick kapitulera sex gånger, ses här i full aktion.

## Seger i fotboll 6-0 mot finnarna

Fotbollsmatchen i lördags mellan de svenska och finska bataljonslagen blev en klar seger för de svenske, 6-1, halvtid 3-0. Matchen gick på idrottsplatsen i Old City, Famagusta och hade lockat en publik på bortåt trehundra personer, bland dem den svenske batchefen överste Laven, turkledaren Mr Sami och Storbritanniens deputy High Commissioner Mr Adair.

Matchen blev på grund av det ojämna styrkeförhållandet mellan lagen tyvärr inte den spännande batalj man hoppats på. Men den bjöd ändå på en lång rad fina prestationer och snygga kombinationer framförallt i det svenska laget. En av planens mest dominerande spelare var givetvis den svenske lagkaptenen Tore Mellbris, som ju har en fin fotbollskarriär bakom sig hemma i Sverige.

Efter matchen tackades spelarna av överste Laven som också till det finska laget överlämnade en stilig

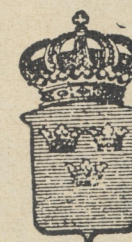
## SABBATS- SABOTAGE

För en del år sedan förekom en del sprängningar i centrum av Stockholm. En tidning döpte gärningsmannen till sabbats-sabotören, eftersom han slog till varje weekend. Svenskarna tycks ha råkat ut för något liknande på Cypern.

De tre sista veckandarna har vi satts på svåra och hårda prov med början i Larnaca, sedan Arsos och nu sist Famagusta och-Arsos igen. Lyckligtvis har incidenterna inte urartat till rena krigshandlingar, utan kunnat bemästras på grund av svenskarnas snabba och resoluta uppträdande. Force Commander, general Martola, har uttryckt sin stora tillfredsställelse på det sätt varpå den svenska bataljonen löst sina uppgifter. Förhandlingar pågår f.n. och det verkar lugnt på tan-men spänningen finns fortfarande kvar.

Det är emellertid inte enbart Famagusta Zone som varit utsatt för oroligheter. Kanadensarna i Kyrenia-området har haft en del kon-

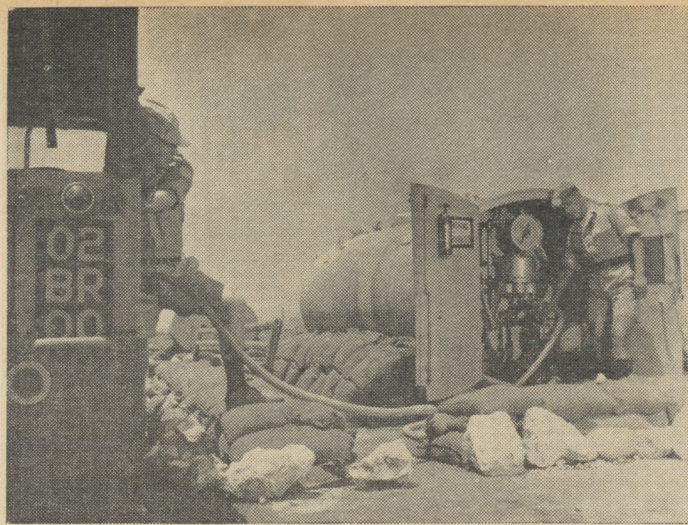
Mer Svenskt paa sid 9



pokal, en gåva från en sportfirma i Famagusta. Ett uppskattat inslag bjöd den svenska orkestern Los Vikings på i pausen. Efter matchen åt spelarna gemensam middag på Carl Gustaf Camp.

På lördag är det färdigt igen! Då blir motståndarna våra "arvfiender" danskarna. Matchen börjar kl. 1600 och spelas på fotbollsplanen i Old City i närheten av Ledra Palace Hotel.





Private Stewart Reid, a RAOC petroleum operator, issuing petrol to a Landrover of the Irish Contingent, at the HQ UNFICYP POL point.

# History of Royal Welch Fusiliers

I: THE BOYNE TO WATERLOO (1690—1815)

ON MARCH, 1689, A WARRANT WAS GIVEN TO LORD HERBERT OF CHIRBURY, "to raise volunteers for a Regiment of Foot." The command of this regiment which was raised in the border counties of Wales, was taken over by the founder's cousin, Colonel Charles Herbert, and for the first few years of its existence it was generally known as "Herbert's Regiment (23rd Foot)".

August 1869 found the Regiment disembarking near Belfast for active service against James II and his French allies in Ireland. The Regiment distinguished itself at the Battle of the Boyne in July 1690. At the Battle of Anghrim in August 1691, Colonel Herbert was killed and Major Toby Purcell, the Regiment's first second-in-command, succeeded to the command. The spurs which Toby Purcell wore at the Boyne were worn by successive 2 ICs until 1842 when they were lost in a fire in Montreal, Canada. In the Officer's Mess on St. David's Day each year the Senior Major still proposes the toasts of "Toby Purcell, his spurs, and St. David".

In January, 1694, the Regiment landed on the continent under King William III, and in June, 1695, fought at the siege of Namur. Again in Europe in 1701 they took part in the Siege of Liege under the Duke of Marlborough, who wrote: "By the extraordinary bravery of the officers and soldiers the citadel has been carried by storm". In recognition the Regiment was selected as one of the original Fusilier Regiments with the title "The Welsh Regiment of Fusiliers". The Fusiliers were raised "with the object of protecting the artillery, for which purpose it was necessary that they should be lightly armed and quick loaders".

The Regiment fought at Blenheim and other major actions of the war of the Spanish Succession and in reward the 23rd were officially styled "The Royal Regiment of Welsh Fusiliers", and in 1714, shortly after George I had succeeded to the throne, was named "H.R.H. The Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Welsh Fusiliers" and granted the Prince's three badges. This title, was changed to "The King's Own Royal Regiment of Welch Fusiliers" on the accession of George II.

As their Battle Honours show, the Royal Welch took part in the major battles of the war of the Austrian Succession (Dettingen, Fontenoy) and of the Seven Year's War (Minden). In 1756, a 2nd Battalion was raised, but in 1758 it became the 68th (now 1st Bn. The Durham Light Infantry).

The Regiment was present at the Battle of Bunker's Hill during the American War of Independence (1776 — 1782), then in 1800, in Sir John Moore's Brigade, was part of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's expedition which landed at Aboukir. In recognition of their conduct against the French they received the thanks of Parliament and permission to bear a Sphinx on their colours with the word "Egypt".

In 1807 the Royal Welch took part in the capture of Copenhagen, were stationed in Nova Scotia in 1808, and in February, 1809, assisted in the invasion and capture of the island of Martinique.

Meanwhile the 2nd Bn was raised in 1804 and as part of the force under Sir John Moore, advanced to meet Napoleon in Spain — then carried out the famous retreat to Coruna. Captain Thomas Fletcher and his Corporal, the last to leave the town, locked the gates behind them. The keys, after being in possession of Captain Fletcher's family, are now in the Regimental Museum.

The 1st Bn joined Wellington's Army in Portugal in December, 1810, and fought through the Peninsula War and up to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. Two weeks before Waterloo, Wellington himself wrote: "I saw the 23rd the other day, and I never saw any regiment in such order. They were not strong, but it was the most complete and handsome military body I ever looked at". Later Lt-General Hill wrote: "From every statement it appears that the 23rd and 51st Regiments acted fully up to their former high character."



## ROAD SAFETY AND YOU

ROAD SAFETY IS A SUBJECT which affects all of us, and it is of particular importance here in Cyprus where we intend to open road safety courses for drivers. We hope drivers will take these tips into practice — if you don't already do so. These tips may seem commonplace, but

don't think you know the answers. These tips are reminders for YOU.

Speed limits are intended for you not just for others.

Sometimes the only signal from a driver is his horn, ANTICIPATE THE UNEXPECTED.

## 2RHC's Retreat



Highland Dress forms an integral part of the Retreat ceremony.

## farewell to town

ON SUNDAY NIGHT THE HARBOUR OF KYRENIA echoed to the skirl of pipes and the roll of drums as 2 RHC bid their former townsfolk farewell to the town of Kyrenia in the form of a Retreat.

For most of the soldiers of the battalion, Kyrenia has been a familiar spot to relax and enjoy the sun and swimming by the town. The Retreat ceremony, as a farewell, was saying "thank you" to the townspeople who have made the stay in Cyprus as friendly and comfortable as possible.

The Pipes and Drums, dressed in white jackets and kilts, played their customary Retreat ceremony with the traditional Highland music and dances.

A large crowd gathered in the harbour area to watch the ceremony and as the battalion advance party left on Monday it was the last time that the Pipes and Drums had the opportunity to play here.



## UNITED NATIONS MEDALS

DETAILS REGARDING MEDALS AND RIBBONS awarded by the United Nations are always a matter of general interest. The UN medal was inaugurated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, according to the regulations of 30th July 1959, it may be awarded to military personnel who, in a given period, have satisfactorily performed duties with the United Nations, either in armistice supervision or in peace-keeping operations.

The ribbon from which the medal is suspended is produced in six different colour combinations, one for each of the theatres of operation. These are as follows:

India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP/UNIPOM). Dark green in the centre of the ribbon, changing to white on both sides with edge stripes of UN blue.

Lebanon (UNOGIL) and Palestine (UNTSO). UN blue with two narrow white stripes.

Congo (ONUC). A broad centre with two narrow white stripes and UN blue edges.

West New Guinea (UNTEA). UN blue with centre containing three narrow stripes, dark green, white and light green.

Yemen (UNYOM). A broad dark brown stripe in the centre, on either side of which are narrow yellow stripes and UN blue edges.

Cyprus (UNFICYP). A broad central stripe of white outside of which are narrow dark blue stripes and UN blue edges.

In addition to the United Nations medals mentioned above, two other medals are awarded. These are the United Nations Emergency Force Medal (UNEF), Gaza, which was established by the Secretary-General on 30th November, 1957, and the United Nations Korea Medal (UNCURK) which was introduced in 1950.

UN participating nations have their own regulations regarding when and how these medals may be worn.



Cpl Richard Cullen of B Coy, who is playing with the OP No 1 mascot, is on his second tour of duty in Cyprus. Originally from Dublin, he has been stationed with 4th Battalion in Cork since he joined the Army.

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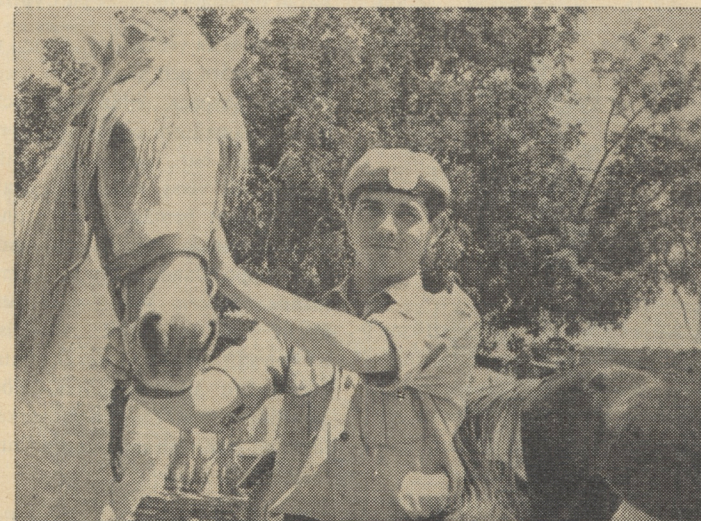
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Picture taken during IRCON farewell party at the Ledra Palace Hotel shows, from left: Comdt W. Glenn, Liaison Officer; Major P. Carew, Ops A2 and the Force Commander, General I. A. E. Martola.



Trooper Pat Nolan of A Squadron, the 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, pictured here with one of the Squadron's eight horses. Pat is a keen horseman and has plenty of opportunity for riding in the ideal countryside round Zyyi.



Although Viet-Nam represents the most serious manifestation of the unsatisfactory state of international affairs, it is not the only point of open danger. The situation in the Middle East has shown no improvement, and dangerous tensions persist. I sincerely trust that the hopes newly raised for a settlement in Yemen will be fulfilled. I also hope that the involvement of the United Nations in the difficult question of Aden may help to bring about a peaceful solution there. Beyond these questions lies the long-standing conflict between Israel and the Arab States and the continuing need for passions to be restrained and the terms of the armistice agreements to be observed by all concerned.

I shall not conceal my distress at some of the happenings in Africa during the last twelve months — not only those which have hardened the colonial and quasi-colonial attitudes still entrenched in large parts of the continent, but also those involving sudden and violent political changes in newly independent States. They have created a sense of instability which can easily be misrepresented or exaggerated to the disadvantage of Africa as a whole and, by causing an increase in tensions among African countries, they have produced a setback to African unity. By no means all of the many problems that the African peoples are facing are of their own making, but few, if any, of them can be solved except by the African countries themselves showing the qualities of maturity and restraint which they have often displayed, and using these qualities to engender the greater spirit of co-operation and willingness to work together, which is essential to the fulfilment of Africa's destiny. This task is so important that Governments and peoples must put above everything else a willingness to sink their differences in the higher interests of Africa and of the world as a whole.

The situation in Latin America also gives cause for some concern. Notwithstanding the several factors which should enable Latin America to move forward in its economic and social development, the area as a whole is finding it very hard to consolidate satisfactory growth rates. Many of the difficulties encountered are home-made and must be eliminated by the Latin American countries themselves, while others stem from Latin America's economic relations with the rest of the world and their solution must be sought in an effective and continuous policy of international understanding and co-operation.

At the same time, I must make clear my belief that, while we face up to the existence of national situations which are beyond the control of the United Nations and recognize the harmful effects which they may have on the progress of international co-operation within its sphere of activity, the United Nations should be enabled to act more effectively and decisively than it has done so far

on many of the matters before it. We cannot wait for the world to right itself — for the great Powers, in particular, to adjust their differences — before applying greater determination and, if necessary, a larger sacrifice of time-honoured attitudes to the solution of urgent problems.

It has, of course, been partly because of the deterioration in the international situation that it has not been possible to make greater progress in regard to such basic issues as disarmament. The world disarmament conference still remains a somewhat distant goal. The problem of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons has gained added urgency and there is a greatly increased need for early action on account of the terrible prospect of more countries joining the "nuclear club". It is also, in my view, both necessary and feasible to agree upon a ban of all nuclear tests. I hope that the discussions at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly will demonstrate, above all to the nuclear Powers themselves, how essential it is to make speedy progress in regard to these matters.

Moreover, the international situations to which I have referred, the rise of tensions and the emergence of new dangers in so many parts of the world, point to the need for a stronger rather than a weaker United Nations, and one which can be relied upon to undertake peace-keeping operations wherever such action could help in the restoration of stable conditions. Unfortunately, although there seems to be a measure of agreement that these operations have been effective in the past and could prove useful in the future, we are still far from agreement on basic principles. I very much hope that, in the months to come, the general membership and in particular those Members who have a special responsibility with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security, may find it possible, within the Charter, to agree upon the procedures to be followed in launching such operations, the responsibility of the various organs in their actual conduct, and the financial arrangements by which the expenditures involved may be met. I must draw attention to the fact that the peace-keeping activities of the United Nations, perhaps more than any other part of its work, have enabled the Organization to gain a measure of public confidence which is in danger of being lost if the Member States remain deadlocked on the constitutional and financial questions involved.

I should like to add, in this connection, that I believe that regional organizations will have an important role to play in future in reducing tensions within their regions and in promoting co-operative efforts to attain common ends. The work of the United Nations at the regional level in the economic and social fields has won universal acclaim; the regional economic commissions have become increasingly

effective in helping the developing countries not merely through research and studies but also by direct operational activities including those which have led to the establishment of economic and social planning institutes and development banks. The work of inter-governmental regional bodies outside the United Nations can also, I am sure, contribute to the solution of problems between countries within a region. However, there are certain questions of jurisdiction and competence which arise with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security, especially in the peace-keeping field, and concerning which the role of the regional organizations requires clearer definition. Some time ago, I suggested that a study of the functioning of regional organizations in terms of their respective charters might be useful, and I mention it again in the belief that Governments should wish to follow it up.

It is as important for a stronger United Nations to continue the long-term task of building the peace as it is to equip itself for helping countries to keep the peace. It is not enough, in my opinion, for the United Nations to deal where it can, and as the case arises, with each specific problem that threatens world peace. The causes of tension in the world have to be attacked at all of their many roots. We have the means of doing so, and we have made a start. While, for example, the international activities in the fields of economic and social development and human rights do not figure in the headlines, the fact is that the greater part of the resources of the United Nations and its family of agencies is devoted to these tasks. The manner in which they are undertaken has a direct relationship to the reduction of tensions. I have said many times that it is essential that the gulf between the rich and the poor countries should be narrowed. I attach the greatest importance to the Governments of Member States taking seriously the goals of the United Nations Development Decade, and making deliberate progress towards the achievement of these goals.

**There are other causes of tension which cannot be left to resolve themselves. In particular, I feel that the United Nations must make a sustained attack on the problems which we might, because of their origin or their nature, describe as the problems of colonialism. While recognizing that substantial progress has been made, we cannot afford to forget that the process of decolonization has not been completed. A hard core of actual colonialism still exists, particularly in Africa. It is coupled with the kindred problem of racial discrimination, and this evil in turn subjects the majority of the population of one of the largest independent States in Africa to conditions akin to the worst type of colonial subjection. I believe that in these situations**

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**there lies a great opportunity for statesmanship on the part of the colonial Powers — an opportunity which they must seize before it is too late.**

It is impossible, moreover, to view some of these outstanding problems — whether it is the position of the United Nations in regard to the crisis in South-East Asia or the lack of progress in disarmament — without relating them to the fact that the United Nations has not yet attained a goal of universality of membership. In the long run the Organization cannot be expected to function to full effect if one fourth of the human race is not allowed to participate in its deliberations. I know that there are serious political difficulties involved in correcting this situation; but I hope that the long-term advantages may be more clearly seen and the necessary adjustments made.

This process may take some further time. Meanwhile, I feel that all countries should be encouraged and enabled, if they wish to do so, to follow the work of the Organization more closely. It could only be of benefit to them and to the United Nations as a whole to enable them to maintain observers at Headquarters, at the United Nations Office at Geneva and in regional economic commissions, and to expose them to the impact of the work of the Organization and to the currents and cross-currents of opinion that prevail within it, as well as to give them some opportunity to contribute to that exchange. Such contacts and inter-communication would surely lead to a better understanding of the problems of the world and a more realistic approach to their solution. In this matter I have felt myself obliged to follow the established tradition by which only certain governments have been enabled to maintain observers. I commend this question for further examination by the General Assembly so that the Secretary-General may be given a clear directive as to the policy to be followed in the future in the light, I would hope, of these observations.

The United Nations is an experiment in multilateral international diplomacy. Governments maintain here Permanent Representatives who have to carry out instructions understandably designed to promote the political and other interests of the Governments concerned. At the same time, however, these Governments have subscribed to the principles and ideals of the Charter and they have to recognize that one of its basic purposes is to be "a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations" in the attainment of the common ends for which the United Nations was established. I am glad that in most cases the representatives of Member States do not, in their pursuit of national interests, forget the larger interests of humanity represented by this Organization. I personally believe that it should be possible for the Governments of Member

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## S - G's REPORT

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States in all cases to use the United Nations as a centre for harmonizing their actions so that the interests of humanity may not suffer but may be properly served.

In these observations I have stressed some of the basic beliefs which I have held in the discharge of my functions as Secretary-General over the last fifty-eight months. I feel that this is an appropriate occasion for me to urge that the problems to which I have referred and the suggestions which I have made deserve careful consideration if the Organization is to be strengthened, if peace is to be preserved and promoted, and if we are to make real progress towards the goal of the economic and social advancement of all peoples. There are many ways of reaching these objectives of peace and well-being, and I do not believe that anyone should adopt a dogmatic approach to them. Conditions differ widely from country to country and each has the right, within the broad framework of the principles of the Uni-

ted Nations, to pursue its goals in its own way and by means which it judges most appropriate and fruitful. At the same time I believe that the ideological differences that have divided the world are beginning to show signs of losing their sharp edge, and I approach the end of my term of office with some confidence that, over the years, the United Nations will prove to be the means by which mankind will be able not only to survive, but also to achieve a great human synthesis."

## ASSEMBLY

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*the 92 items which are so far listed for consideration by the Assembly at its current session.*

**On the eve of the new session, Czechoslovakia requested that a new item be added to those already listed on the Assembly's provisional agenda. It called for consideration of the matter of: "Strict observance of the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, and of the right of the peoples to self-determination".**

The Assembly will open tomorrow its general debate on world problems with the participation of most of the 118 delegations attending the session. The first speaker will be from Brazil. So far, it is expected that among the speakers in the debate will be the Foreign Ministers of 32 Member States who will head delegations to the Assembly.

One item on the provisional agenda of the Assembly — the question of South West Africa — is to be recommended for inclusion for discussion as a priority item. It is expected that it will be discussed in plenary sessions starting on Friday, 23 September, in the afternoons, so as to avoid an interruption of the general debate.

## 'FRUSTRATIONS'

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in certain cases such as Cyprus, to contribute, individually or collectively, to bringing them closer together and to instill in them the will to make those necessary concessions without which an agreement is not possible. Such action could "usefully complement" what is undertaken through UN organs on behalf of peace.

# JA VANHA LAHTEE POIS

**Ensimmäiset valkovaipat ovat jo saapuneet, heitä opastetaan parhailaan uusiin tehtäviin, jotta he sitten runsaan viikon kuluttua saatavat "vanhoina" kertoa uusille tulokkaille saaresta ja sen erikoisuuksista. Nämä etukommenuskuntalaiset eivät kuitenkaan ole ainoita vahoja, sillä paltaloonaan jää noin kolmejapuoლისათა vuoden varrella saarelle saapunutta konkaria.**

Varsinaisia "ikäihmisiä" tänne ei kuitenkaan tällä kertaa juuri jää, sillä rotaation mukana matkaavat kaikki selaiset, jotka ovat palvelleet saarella vuoden tai enemmän.

### Kokeneita Miehiä

Noiden pitkään palvelleitten uskollisten joukossa on monia sellaisia, jotka ovat olleet saarella jopa kaksijapuoლი vuotta. Heidän suhteen voitane todella sanoa, "että vanha lähtee pois".

Suoritetun palvelusajan pituudesta riippumatta he kaikki aikanaan saapuivat saarelle oppimaan vieraita kieliä, tutustumaan uusiin



olosuhteisiin tai hankkimaan itselleen tärkeitä elämäkokemuksia....mutta ennen kaikkea kuitenkin suorittamaan palvelusta ihmiskunnan korkeimman päämäärän kainvälisen rauhan säilymisen hyväksi.

### TYÖN TYLOKSIIN OLLAAN TYYTYVAISIA.

Kun he nyt palaavat koteihinsa, voimme olla varmat siitä, että he ovat saaneet sen, mitä ovat halunneetkin ja että heidän rauhanturvaamistehtävässä suorittamansa työn tuloksiin ollaan tyytyväisiä kaikkialla maailmassa.

Siitä ovat selvänä todistuksena m.m. ne lukuisat arvovaltaiset lausunnot, joita useat maailman politiikan johtomiehet ovat antaneet Kyproksen turvajoukoista ja aivan erikoisesti selkkuastilanteen uhanalaisimman kaistan haltijoista-suomalaisista rauhansotilaista.

### Suositus Tulevaisuudessa.

Yhdisteitten kansakuntien hyväksi suoritettu änsiokas työ ei kuitenkaan tule jäämään pelkäsi lyhytaikaiseksi hyvänolon tunteeksi tai miellyttäväksi muistoksi elämän varrelta, vaan se tulee seuraamaan jokaisen mukana arvostetuna suosituksena tulevaisuuden työpaikoilla, elämässä, missä tahansa liikkumekin.

Tästä asiasta meillä jo tähän mennessä on riittävästi esimerkitapauksia varhaisemmin saarella saavutettujen kokemusten valossa.

Kaikki kotiin palaavat saattavat sen vuoksi suhtautua tulevaisuuteen valoisin mielin. Me puolestamme kiitämme kaikkia heidän Blue Berettia kohtaan osoittamasta harrastuksesta ja toivotamme matkamiehille hyvää matkaa sekä onnea ja menestystä tulevaisuudelle.

## LIIKENNE – TURVAL – LISUUS

Tässä ovat 2 ensimmäistä ajo-ohjetta sarjasta, joka tullaan julkaisemaan viikottain Blue Beretiissä.

1. Nopeusrajoitukset on tarkoitettu sinulle, eikä ainoastaan muille kulkijoille.

2. Ainoa merkki paikalliselta kuljettajalta saattaa olla äänimerkki, tästä syystä on parasta, että varaudut yllätyksiin.



## BASIC ISSUES SPLIT COMMITTEE OF 33

**PROBLEMS FACING U.N. PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS** and their financing was the subject of a report approved last week by the 33-member Committee charged with examining those problems. The report, which will be submitted to the U.N. General Assembly which opened at UN Headquarters yesterday, offers no specific recommendations. It contains an account of various suggestions and discussions which took place in the Committee during the year.

The Committee agreed, without objection, to include in its report a statement by its Chairman, Ambassador Francisco Cuevas Cancino of Mexico, that despite "long and delicate negotiations," it had not been possible to reconcile the different views on the subject held by member States.

The United States, Great Britain, and Canada praised some of the suggestions made during the Committee's discussions which they felt would be useful when the Assembly took up the question of peace-keeping. They also expressed the hope that substantial voluntary contributions to restore the financial solvency of the United Nations would be forthcoming.

The Soviet Union reiterated its view that under the UN Charter only the Security Council could deal with such questions as UN forces and their financing. The Assembly could discuss and make recommendations, it said, but only the Council could act.

France said she was not surprised that the constitutional crisis of the world Organization could not be settled overnight, but that she would have hoped for more progress by the Committee.

# U THANT REITERATES HIS DECISION

### BUT WILLING TO STAND TILL END OF YEAR

ON THURSDAY, U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT, emphasized his decision not to offer himself for a further term of office. Addressing members of the UN Correspondents Association at a luncheon given in his honour, U Thant said it had taken him several months to weigh the pros and the cons. He had been through a "prolonged inner struggle", involving questions of principle, conscience and, of course, personal, official and political considerations. He felt that his statement — of 1st September — on the issue was self-explanatory.

On Monday, 19 September, U Thant told a news conference at UN Headquarters that he would consider remaining in office until the end of the year if U.N. members — particularly the Members of the Security Council — could not agree on a suitable successor by the time his current term expires on 3 November.

*Asked by newsmen whether he would consider a further extension of his term if there were still no agreement on a successor by the end of the current General Assembly session, U Thant said "someone will be found". He said he considered two or three months ample time for agreement to be reached.*

### ROLE RESTRICTED

U Thant reiterated that his decision not to serve again was based on a combination of personal, official and political considerations.

In this connection, he spoke of his natural urge to return to his native land and to the fact that he had found himself increasingly restricted in his efforts to function as he believed a Secretary-General should function. "I do not believe," he declared, "that a Secretary-General should be a glorified clerk."

**"The Secretary-General,"** said U Thant, **"must take political and diplomatic initiatives;"** but he had increasingly found this was not the view of a section of the UN membership.

U Thant said he was also hampered in his task by a set-back in East-West relations caused primarily by the war in Viet-Nam. The relationship between the big Powers, he declared, has dropped to a "new low," and as a result there had been no meaningful dialogue between Washington and Moscow — or for that matter between Washington and Peking and Peking and Moscow.

Stressing the need for increased contacts all around, he added: "This is what the United Nations is here for and I suppose that it is what I am here for."

Questioned on the attitude of the Peking Government, he said Peking was a "Chinese puzzle". He suggested, however, that one should discriminate between the Peking Government's words and actions. Its actions, he said, had been very different from the bellicose statements it issued from time to time.

### GRATITUDE

At Thursday's UNCA luncheon U Thant expressed his heart-felt gratitude to the expressions of trust and confidence in him which he had received in massive volume. "Day after day," he declared, "I have been stricken with a kind of guilt of having to show some sort of insensitivity to such kindness." But he said he could not agree with the assumptions of those who said his departure would cause a major crisis in the United Nations.

## UNEF VITAL TO PREVENT FRONTIER FIGHTING

**A REPORT ISSUED BY THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL** last week says that the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East is continuing to perform an "indispensable" role as "a major stabilizing influence and the principal means of maintaining quiet" in the frontier area between Israel and the United Arab Republic.

The report, to be considered by the present session of the UN General Assembly, says that UNEF has continued to discharge its responsibility effectively, despite a reduction in its strength, although it has not been confronted with any stern challenges in the form of major incidents during the past year. However, it adds, there have been some recent disturbing signs that a change in this situation could occur.

"It is an unhappy statement to have to make," says the report, "but it is a reality all too apparent that, despite almost a decade of relative quiet along the line on which UNEF is deployed, relations between peoples on opposite sides of the line are such that if the United Nations buffer should be removed, serious fighting, would, quite likely, soon be resumed."

The report gives an account of the reduction of the Force by more than 600 men to its present strength of under 4,000 men in line with the recommendations made last year by a UN survey team, and of economies carried out in the operation.

It says that, given the continuance of the existing favourable conditions and relative quiet, the intention is, within coming months, to further reduce the Force to a basic strength of 3,400 officers and men. It warns, however, that any significant lowering of this "basic figure" would make it impossible for the Force to carry on as a peace force with its present functions and responsibilities.

## BERNARDES IN VIENNA FOR TENTH IAEA SESSION

**D**R. CARLOS A. BERNARDES, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, left the island on Monday for Vienna to attend the Tenth Regular Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency which will mark the first ten years of work of this agency which is related to the United

Nations.

Mr. Bernardes is attending the IAEA Conference at the invitation of the Director-General of the Agency, Mr. Sigvard Eklund. The IAEA has invited a few of the persons who took a leading part in the establishment of the Agency to attend the Conference. Mr. Bernardes was a member of

the Brazilian Delegation that took part in the special conference held at United Nations Headquarters in New York in 1955 which approved the Statute of the new agency. He also served as President of the IAEA Preparatory Commission and has served as Chairman of the Agency's Board of Governors.