Wednesday, 14th September, 1966

CANCON CHEQUE FOR RED CROSS HOME

A MONTH LONG DRIVE BY MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN Contingent of the Force to raise funds for the Kyrenia Red Cross Children's Home was brought to fruition last Thursday when a member of the Second Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada — the Contingent's major unit — presented a cheque for five hundred Cypriot pounds to young representatives of each of the Island's main communities.

The Red Cross Home at Kyrenia has always been the main spare-time 'project' for members of CANCON. Each succeeding contingent, whose major unit has its headquarters at Tjiklos in the Kyrenia pass, has given both cash and labour to help in the running of the Home which is dependent on voluntary contributions for its maintenance. The latest fund raising campaign sponsored by the Contingent has been under the chairmanship of the Contingent's Protestant padre, Captain R. White, RCACeC.

Thursday's brief ceremony began when the Pipes and Drums of 2 RHC entered the Hospital grounds where the young patients were seated on the patio. After an address by Padre White, Colonel G. R. Hale, Commander Canadian Contingent called on Private James McNeil from Hamilton, Ontario, a drummer with the Pipes and Drums of 2 RHC to make the presentation. Mrs Z. Topalian, Acting Matron of the Hospital, then expressed the thanks of both the staff and children of the Hospital for the donation and for the help of all members of the Contingent.

DISCUSSIONS OVER S-G AT HQS

U THAN TO HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

A UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK
THERE WERE casualties in the past week among various delegations and groups of U.N. Members following U Thant's announcement that he had decided not to offer himself for a second term of office.

With U Thant's current term expiring on November 3rd, the appointment of a Secretary-General will be among the items of business of the forthcoming General Assembly session.

The Secretary-General is scheduled to hold a press conference at UN Headquarters on Monday, 19th September. Speaking to reporters at UN Headquarters last week, the Secretary-General said that "perhaps some clarification might be needed with regard to his statement" of 1 September on the question of a second term as Secretary-General, although his statement "spoke for itself". (See BLUE BERET of 7 September).

VERWOERD ASSASSINATION;
U THAN EXPRESS HIS 'DEEP REGRET'

UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THAN, last week sent a letter of condolence to Ambassador Mattys J. Botha of South Africa, on the assassination of Prime Minister Verwoerd.

Stating that he abhorred violence "in any form", U Thant expressed his deep regret at the assassination.
DRAMA VED HOFFET

KONGEN MYRDET EFTER PIKANTE OG PINILGE INTRIGER - DRONNINGEN ER KONGEN UTEN UNDER HANS BORTEJEGE


Kong Peter er gift med den spanske og engelske prinsesse Leonor. Hun er av utlivo som meget følelser i hen- de, men smilende står hun i et mer enn verdt, og han og hun er blevet en del af det spanske hoff.


Stadig for mange trafikuheld

Ved Unificyp er man stadig bekymmet over de mange trafikuhelde, hvor en scene afleddes under kontakten.

Med seg ir er det sommeren er et nyttig område for bilister, og det er vante og glemte veier. Mennesker kan selve veier ned forskellige veier, hvor flere ganger er støtt. Mer er urådige og uforklarlige veier.

Både Unificyps militærpolitiet, som er den kommunale til kontrollere, at grænseområdersgrenseområder, hvor der er en del traffic, kan selve veier ned forskellige veier, hvor flere ganger er støtt.

Men det jævne folk, fra de forskellige veier, kan selve veier ned forskellige veier, hvor flere ganger er støtt.
ANNUAL DRIVER'S NIGHTMARE: CIV TEAM AT ZVF

A rising from some brief references in a recent issue to Irish soldiers who served in other countries, it has been suggested that more details would be of interest. Only a bare outline of the subject can be given here, based on information obtained largely from a recent publication, 'Facts About Ireland'.

It is estimated that although the population of Ireland is now only four-and-a-half million, there may be up to 25,000,000 people of Irish birth or reared Irish descent throughout the world. From earliest times the Irish have been abroad as missionaries, as emigrants and as soldiers.

From the sixth to ninth centuries Irish monks journeyed over most of Europe founding centres of learning throughout the Continent. But the great exodus began when, between the 16th and 18th centuries, thousands of Irishmen joined continental armies and navy distinguished themselves in the service of France, Spain, Austria and Russia.

In 1609, after the siege of Limerick and the final defeat of the Jacobite cause in Ireland, 13,000 sailed for France to form the famous Irish Brigade, which fought for France under the command of General de Lisle. Thousands more, driven by the severity of the Penal Laws against their religion, fled to France and so contributed to the continental wars of the Eighteenth Century. Irish emigration to North America began after the Cromwellian wars and continued throughout the 18th century. By 1775 there was a substantial Irish element in the American population and several of the signatories of the Declaration of Independence were of Irish birth or descent.

It was from these emigrants of all denominations that great numbers of the soldiers of the American War of Independence were drawn. It has been estimated that they accounted for one half of George Washington's Army. Emigration to the United States was much accelerated by the Great Famine, from 1845 to 1848 which resulted in the collapse of the social and economic structures of the country. Large numbers of these, and their descendants, fought with U.S. armies from the time of the Civil War onwards.

In addition, many went to England, Australia, Canada, and to a lesser extent, to Latin American countries such as Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, where many Irish people played a leading part in the independence struggles of these countries.

In pursuance of its policy to support the United Nations since it was admitted to Membership in December, 1950, Ireland has contributed a large number of troops to the UN Force in the Congo (ONUC) and to UN (UNCHIC) and Irish officers have served on United Nations and Observer Missions in the Middle East (Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan), West New Guinea, and in Pakistan and Kashmir.
TUOLOKSET

100 m.
1. Frick R 11.5
2. Sterling R 11.8
3. Kimmun S 12.0
1500 m.
1. Hentinen S 4.07.5
2. Stålman R 4.09.11
3. Ericsson R 4.12.1
Kielis
1. Hanson R 52.12
2. Haij R 53.18
3. Karpinnen R 53.37
Koeds
1. Hanson R 12.79
2. Hervikällö R 11.80
3. Nieminen R 11.59
400 m.
1. Sjögren R 53.1
2. Vassberg R 54.0
3. Karrasto S 55.0
Korkku
1. Halm K 175
2. Ingman K 175
3. Vassberg K 170
3000 m.
1. Haanka S 9.26.4
2. Sundgren R 9.24.3
3. Jouesf S 9.46.0
Pilus
1. Frick R 635
2. Halm R 635
3. Lekkermäki S 599
Ruotsalaisenlenti
(100, 200, 300 & 400 m.)
1. Ruusin R 2.11.9
2. Soini R 2.11.9
Maanantain aalloilla alettiin pienet kakkurtakilometrit ja pidennyskilometrit. Kausi alkaa kunniallisesti Synnöve Rovellin esittämän tapauksen muodostetulla, jossa koko klubin joukkue sai 29 pistettä ja tuhansia katsojia. Iskun jälkeen kehitystulostus on yllättänyt kaiken, kun samalla aikana kilpailun viimeisimmät kilometriötä suoritettuina.

Kostin aalloilla eteenpäin 100 m. joukkosella, jossa Ruotsalan saavutti voiton.

Svenskarna Frick och Stering öppnade svar med ett övergripande dubbelspel i 100 m.

Korkkeneen voittoputkeen nousi suomalainen kerrasuri Matti Halm. Hän sijoittui myös pistoimassas erittäin hyvin.

Finnmattis Linna kärsiväntalkeassa kritisoi Matti Halm. Hänen sijoittautuminen ei todellakaan ole ollut täyttä huomioita.

Klopotelut olivat filialin asiantuntijan mukaan aiheutui kaukansiihden takia. Niin ollutkin ollut esimerkiksi jo aiemmilla kilpauksilla, mutta tässä tapauksessa järjestelyjen on ollut järkevämpi.

Svenskarna Frick och Stering öppnade svar med ett övergripande dubbelspel i 100 m.

Själlestan blev en raffinad uppvisning med svenska seglar. Slutligen blev i händelse av en manöver avslutning.

Svenskerna tog en ny dubbelspel i 400 meter, men kropp var ganska järkis.


Finnmattis Linna kärsiväntalkeassa kritisoi Matti Halm. Hänen sijoittautuminen ei todellakaan ole ollut täyttä huomioita.
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENS NEXT WEEK

THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY WILL BEGIN ITS twenty-first session at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 20 September 1966, at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Up to 29 August, the Assembly had been asked to consider 90 items. Subsequently, nine Member States sent a letter to the Secretary-General, U Thant, requesting that the Assembly take up the issue of the "restoration of the lawful rights of the Peoples' Republic of China in the United Nations". In 1965, there were 108 items on the agenda as approved.

The provisional agenda, issued on 22 July 1966 as Document A/650, lists recurring questions — such as annual reports of the Secretary-General and the Councils — as well as items ordered for inclusion by the Assembly at previous sessions.

The Assembly's session will be opened by the Chairman of the Italian Delegation — the Foreign Minister of Italy, Signore Fanfani, was President of the twentieth session. After a minute of silent meditation, the Assembly will proceed to elect its President for the new session.

SYRIA DENYSES RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAND MINE INCIDENT

SYRIA LAST WEEK DENIED ANY RESPONSIBILITY for a land-mine incident in Israel which was the subject of an Israeli complaint made earlier to the Security Council.

In a letter to the Council, Ambassador George Tomich said that Syria "has no relations whatsoever with the alleged incident" and that she was ready to cooperate with the Mixed Armistice Commission in any investigation it might conduct.

Israel had charged that a group of civilian workers were injured in a land-mine blast near the Demilitarized Zone separating Israel from Syria. It added that footprints had been found leading to the mine from direction of a Syrian military position and returned in the same direction.

CANCONE CHEQUE FOR CHILDREN

POLITICS MUST LEARN TO CO-EXIST U THANT TELLS ALBANY SEMINAR

THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT, DECLARED last week that mankind was marching toward a great synthesis in which conflicting political ideologies and economic and social attitudes would have to learn to co-exist peacefully, just as religious forces had done. He said this would come about either by peaceful change or, if forces resisting the peaceful change made it necessary, by violent methods.

U Thant stressed that the United Nations already existed as an ideal instrument for bringing about a peaceful change, and that its key role under the Charter was to serve as a center for harmonizing actions of Member States towards the achievement of common goals. In this context, he recalled that the late President Roosevelt had suggested that the head of the UN Secretariat be called Moderator rather than Secretary-General, and said he felt that the title aptly described the work he had tried to do.

The Secretary-General considered that the most difficult problem facing mankind was the growing gap between the rich and the poor. He felt that the rich was more exploitive and, in the long run, more dangerous, than a conflict between ideologies.

U Thant made these comments at a seminar on peaceful change held at the New York University in Albany, capital of the state of New York.

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION REPORT

LITTLE PROGRESS, BUT HOPE FOR FUTURE MOVES

AN ACCOUNT OF CONTINUING EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE PROGRESS toward disarmament is contained in a report received from Geneva which said that this year's disarmament talks at the United Nation's European Headquarters had been useful despite lack of any specific agreement, and that they might facilitate a meeting of minds in the future.

The report covered the January-August discussions between 17 nations — the 18th official member, France, remained absent — and was signed by the two joint chairmen, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Except for its brief assessment of usefulness of the negotiations, the report simply comprised of official records of debates and the formal proposals already made public.

Most of the discussions dealt with preventing a further spread of atomic weapons, an issue on which both the Soviet Union and the United States had previously submitted draft treaties. The USSR contends that the U.S. draft has loopholes that would allow other nations, particularly the Federal Republic of Germany, to get its hands on atomic weapons. The U.S. denied this and argued that the Soviet draft would prevent normal consultations between allies on nuclear strategy. The record, however, did not suggest that the positions of the two major military Powers were irreconcilable.

Among the non-aligned nations, the predominant theme was that atomic non-proliferation should be accompanied or followed by measures to cut existing nuclear arsenals and to prevent their use against non-nuclear powers, if not generally.

On another atomic issue extending to underground detonations, a subject not covered by the present nuclear test ban — the United States and the Soviet views remained essentially unchanged.

OUTER SPACE DRAFT TREATY PRESS

STOP PRESS

UN SECRETARIAT AIDS TURKISH QUAKE VICTIMS

UN Secretary-General, U Thant, sent this week more than $2,300 to Turkey on behalf of the United Nations Secretariat for victims of the recent earthquake disaster in the northern sector of the country. In a letter to the Turkish Foreign Minister, U Thant said the sum represented the first and major installment of money collected.

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