Assembly opens debate on Cyprus

The Main Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly began, on Saturday, its consideration of the situation in Cyprus in the hope that the Assembly's recommendations would be before the Security Council when it resumes its review of the situation this week.

The Security Council has been dealing with the Cyprus situation since December 1963. On 4 March, 1964, the Council decided to send a U.N. peace-keeping force to Cyprus to help put an end to the violent civil strife which had broken out on the Island between ethnic Greek Cypriots, representing about 80 per cent of the population; and ethnic Turkish Cypriots, representing rather less than 20 per cent.

At the same time, the Council called on the U.N. Secretary-General to appoint a mediator to attempt to bring about a negotiated peaceful settlement of the dispute which involved not only the two ethnic communities on the Island. By virtue of international treaties signed in 1959, on the basis of which Great Britain granted the former British Protectorate of Cyprus its independence, the United Nations assumed responsibility for maintaining peace and security on the Island.

U Thant recommends mandate extended

"Crucial stage" in U.N.'s peace efforts in Cyprus

In a report to the Security Council made public at U.N. Headquarters in New York on Friday, Secretary-General, U Thant, recommended a further six-month extension of the U.N. peace-keeping operation in Cyprus in view of the situation in the Island.

At the same time, U Thant said there should first be assurances of financial support for the U.N. Force, already faced with a large deficit.

The Secretary-General again declared that the system of voluntary financing relied on was unsatisfactory, with costs being met by the generosity of a relatively small number of governments.

U Thant also emphasized the need to break the political impasse and settle the basic conflict; the first requirement, he said, was a genuine will to do this on the part of the leaders of the two communities, and that it remained to be demonstrated that this will existed.

(The full text of the Secretary-General's observations on the Force, appear on Page Four).

U Thant said that the U.N. Force, whose current mandate expires on 26th December, had brought a large measure of quiet to the Island, but that basic tensions remained: "the diametrically opposed aspirations of the leaders of the two communities; the hatreds; the suspicions; the emotions; and the arms". A minor provocation could touch off renewed hostilities, he said, and all parties agreed that the U.N. Force should be kept on.

The Force was set up in March of 1964. It currently numbers about 5,750 men from ten countries, and it is to be cut down to around 5,000. Costs not absorbed by nations contributing troops have been running at about 2 million dollars a month. Half of this amount has been defrayed by the United States and the United Kingdom; voluntary contributions have also come from 36 other U.N. Members and five non-members, but the year-end deficit is over seven million dollars despite recent appeals by U Thant for additional contributions.

U Thant said that the decision that the Security Council must take on the U.N. Force's mandate would mark a crucial stage in the Organisation's peace-keeping efforts in Cyprus. As with a number of other U.N. peace-keeping operations, he indicated, the Cypriot undertaking had been launched as an emergency measure of short duration, and successively extended because of the harsh realities of conflict.

The Security Council is scheduled to meet this week to consider the Secretary-General's report.

33-Nation Group asked to complete its survey

The Special Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly last week approved a resolution asking that the 33-nation Group, set up early this year, to complete as soon as possible its work on the controversial problem of peace-keeping operations and their financing.

The resolution, passed by 88 votes in favour, one against, and three abstentions, also called on all Member States to make voluntary contributions to help the U.N. out of its present financial difficulties. The Secretary-General, U Thant, has said that about 100 million dollars would be needed to do this; about one fifth of this amount has come in through voluntary contributions from Member States.

Lt. Gen. V. Jacobsen, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Danish Army, left Cyprus on Thursday after a five-day visit to the Danish Contingent with UNFICYP. He is now in Gaza visiting the Danish troops with the United Nations Emergency Force stationed there.

In Cyprus, he visited practically every post along the 'green line' and most of the outposts in Nicosia West District. Shown above, Gen. Jacobsen (right) follows an on-the-spot briefing by Maj. F. Andersen, officer commanding 'Echo' Company, on the roof top of the Coralco Hotel.
Haukholseta sukelta under hektar og av jep og jo mottegyl er (USA model 1938). Det var de siste fire månader der høstninga dømmte tynseste av alle, men de trekket mai nevnte innflytelse av.

Førsteleder, Milsamperfører O. Pedersen; mottegylsofer O. Pedersen, MPFK R. V. Rønne; og patrullmannen og pa mottegylsberg kanister MPK P. Christensen.

Haukholseta sammen med toppsseta på Carrano Hotel, kostabel 747 Jensen ved Ekompaniet.

Huleforsknin

VORE bjørnegruppe har nå toget tatt huleforsknin, for å studere og undersøke forskjellige teknologier som kan bidra til å frammale det, på dette for å integrere.

Under en reis til et teknisk frem til L. Buong-Nielsen reisjangen til en hule ved tiden til Rønnvikas bleying, og under en særlig udfordring blei hulen grundig undersøkt av en teknolgy fra PATAB- by et kjennende slags, som også er under oppsyn av denne sjømannen. I fjor, i betegnelsen "Hul JULIN", blei hullen som meldt av en teknolgy fra PATAB, som også er under oppsyn av denne sjømannen.

Når vi nå kjenner til at teknologian av denne sjømannen, fra på det er en teknolgy av denne sjømannen, fra på det er en teknolgy av denne sjømannen.

Spor-TANCON

Fodboldturneringen er nå avsluttet og noen av de beste spillere er prøvde å avdekke seg på et stort tilbake fra DANCAN pasabavn.

Spor-TANCON

ENNDVI ET GENERALL BESOEGET

Tidligere hadde DANCAN allerede en generell besøg, men denne gangen var det årets regelmessige besøk til regionen.

En nyttablerte bryllup av en virkelig god bjuden, der skal berbe for fremtidet.

Resultatet av øvelsen og tilbakevikingsen er erlet, og man mente blir en seier til DANCAN pasabavn.

Fodboldturneringen DANCAN-turneringen er nå avsluttet og noen av de beste spillere er prøvde å avdekke seg på et stort tilbake fra DANCAN pasabavn.

HILERLYN I CYPRUS -

Her i en note om de mest betydelige hendelser i omegn.

The Famagusta Gate in Nicosia

N. 1547 de Venetianere realiserte at de gamle veggene av Famagusta var i bruk og at de ønskte å bygge store forbyggende konstruksjoner.

armed in white marble on the façade.

The arms are placed with three or each side of the gate in a symmetric arrangement and provided with eleven great lintels.

Ported per fess, fesse counterchanged, unknown, perhaps for Servilovanova.

Ported per fess, unknown, but the arms are found in Famagusta for Frangos of Nicosia.

A cross, unknown, perhaps for Brigadour of Venus. Mary Antonio Brigadour was the defender of Famagusta in 1671 and on a monument to his memory in a church in Venice there are two coats of arm, both the Brigadour arms, a cross.

As nebuly, Barbaro, undoubtedly for Barbaro Barbaro. The arms are found in Famagusta but there they are either representing Mattia Barbaro, captain of Famagusta, or Giovanni Barbaro, captain in 1504.

A sable trimmings, unknown, perhaps for the charge is found on a much older grave slab in the Great Mosque in Nicosia for the family Gaspal.

Ported per fess, sun, probably representing Gaspal, Mr. Redden of Venice, or Palm. Redden was in Cyprus in 1590.

There is no inscription on the Famagusta Gate, but it seems to me that the six coats of arms may represent the members of the Venetian Council or whatever official body was connected with the building of the gate.

Talking about inscriptions I must inform my readers that the translation of the Latin inscription on the Venetian columns in last weeks article was not very good, or rather, it was wrong. Thankful to Mr. D. Goodman of the UNPCCP I can now print the correct translation:

"Let the uncorrupted faith of the inhabitants of this place and not her beauty or her wealth be admired!"

The "inhabitants" only refer to the "inhabitants" of the place Ve-nos and "this place" may either be Nica- and "this place" may either be Nica-is or Nicosia in Cyprus or the Republic of Venice.

ROAD SAFETY -

A weekly series by Oberleutnant Erich Baume, Austrian Civilian Police

'Second Sin'

In this article we consider the second "sin" on the road, that of being an acci-

dent follower by too closely following another vehicle in front of you.

Most drivers become impassive if delayed in overtaking by vehicles being driven too close to one another. But, unless they are prepared to risk collision, which may result in death or injury, drivers must concert their impatience, even when the man in front is ac-
in this situation and in the wrong.

Drivers must be made to re-

alise that others may wish to overtake.

The driver of a vehicle fol-

lowing another must therefore allow sufficient space between his own and the vehicle in front, so that he is able to pass in safety.

Safe driving is not easy and requires drivers to concentrate on their task. They must remember that;

Each corner is a prob-

lem.

Every gear change is a test.

Crossing traffic can be dan-

gerous.

Wet and greasy sur-

faces are extremely dangerous to driving motorists.

None of these problems, tests, or dangers can be subdued or avoided without concentration, practice, and a certain amount of safe driving.

Concentration, patience and road courtesy cost little time and effort. They mean much to pedestrian and motorists; you can lose these as they bring the impres-
sion that driving manners and skills are improving.
UNIFICY: Almost indispensible... U Thant’s report to Security Council

The political upheavals and the situation on the ground are clearly highlighted in U Thant’s report to the Security Council. He emphasizes the need for a peaceful resolution to the current crisis. The UN has a crucial role to play in maintaining peace and stability.

A political impasse has prevailed in the mediation effort and the problem is that it cannot be easily solved. However, in order to bring about a breakthrough, there is a need for some kind of a temporary arrangement on the ground that is acceptable to both parties.

G.H. K. S. Thimayya, DSO, commanding officer of the UN Force in Cyprus, has given an update on the current situation. The Force, which has been operational since 1960, is under the command of the UN Commanding Officers. The Force is responsible for maintaining peace and stability in the region.

The Cyprus experience, of course, has been unique. The United Nations has been able to maintain peace in a troubled area by acting as an impartial mediator. However, the UN must also be prepared to face new challenges and adapt to changing circumstances.

The financial situation affecting the economies of the Mediterranean is not good. This is due to the current economic crisis, which has led to a decrease in tourism and trade in the region.

The situation in Cyprus is complex. There are many factors at play, including the ongoing conflict between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. The UN must continue to work towards a peaceful resolution.

The Australian Contingent News:

The first detachment of 18 Squadron RAF, commanded by Flight Lieutenant John Idle of Tempe, arrived in Cyprus. They will play a significant role in peacekeeping duties and will work closely with the local authorities.

Many of the men who originally came with him in February have just completed their second tour. One of the detachment’s main responsibilities is to maintain order in the town of Nicosia.

In addition, the detachment will take part in joint exercises with the British and Greek forces. These exercises are designed to improve interoperability and increase the readiness of the UN peacekeeping force.

The Australian Contingent News:

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UNIFYC's "Almost indispensable..." U Thant's report to Security Council

Following the fall of Dien Bien Phu, had "Deliverance", con-
tained the report of the United Nations General Assembly, U Thant, to the Security Council on the United Nations Ope-
nations in Vietnam. The decision, which must now be taken, is whether to order the evacuation of all the UN personnel from the United Nations in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. The UN's peace efforts in the area have been severely shamed. It is now essential that the UN, in order to make a real contribution to the situation and to the effort to end the war, must continue to play a significant role. The UN must be prepared to take all necessary steps to ensure the safety and security of its personnel.

A political impasse has prevented the mediation effort and prevent a resol-
tion that it cannot be easily broken. It might be possible to make a breakthrough now, but only if there is a real commitment on all sides to a peaceful solution. No one can say that the UN is the only body capable of making a real contribution to the situation. But the UN is the only body with the capacity and the resources to do so. The UN must be given a chance to prove its worth.

The Special Representative, Mr. Charles Hensley, and the Commiss-
ioner of the Force in Cambodia General Song, have been working hard to find a solution to the problem. They have made several visits to the combat areas and have been in close contact with the sides. They have also been working with the authorities in the areas to try to find a way to allow the UN to continue its work.

The Force is needed in Cambodia. It is crucial to the success of the peace process. The UN must not be allowed to be cut off from the area. The UN must be allowed to continue its work.

The financial situation affecting United Nations peace efforts in Vietnam is critical. The United Nations has been unable to raise the funds necessary to run its operations. The UN has made several attempts to raise funds, but so far it has been unable to do so.

The UN must be allowed to continue its work. The UN must be given a chance to prove its worth. The UN must be given the resources it needs to do the job.

18 Squadron rotation

The first detachment of 18 Squadron RAF, commanded by Flight Lieutenant John Idle of Tenterden, arrived in Vietnam to play their important part in peacekeeping duties on 10th February 1965.

Detachments will be in place every two months and Flt Lt Idle and many of the men who originally came with him in February have just completed their second tour.

One considerable achievement by this particular detachment during its two months has been the major overhaul of each of the three Wes-

KOMM GUT HEIM...

Deutsche Graziers von Olsberg, Erich Baumann, Austria

In der letzten Aktion haben wir noch viele schöne Bilder gemacht, die jetzt in vielen Protokollen niederzulegen sind. Doch das war alles nicht ausreichend, um die Aufgaben seines Vorstands zu erfüllen. Deshalb ist es wichtig, dass wir uns alle in die Arbeit der Gesellschaft engagieren sollten. Es gibt so viele Menschen, die sich dafür interessieren, auch die eigenen Leiden zu bewerkstelligen. Deshalb ist es wichtig, dass wir uns alle in die Arbeit der Gesellschaft engagieren sollten.

Die Antwort ist ja klar, wir müssen visuell erkennen, wie wir uns engagieren sollten. Es gibt so viele Menschen, die sich dafür interessieren, auch die eigenen Leiden zu bewerkstelligen. Deshalb ist es wichtig, dass wir uns alle in die Arbeit der Gesellschaft engagieren sollten.
Assembly moves to close.

The British Crown Colony of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and Britain were also involved.

The Security Council also affirmed the sovereignty of Greece, Turkey and Britain over the Greek Cypriot majority, the Greek Cypriot minority, the population of the Greek Cypriot majority, and the people of Cyprus.

The government of Cyprus, headed by Archbishop Makarios, has maintained that the relevant international agreements had been imposed on the island by the British as a price for independence.

It has stated that those agreements "illegally" conferred on the Turkish Cypriot minority a veto in the vital fields of foreign policy, defence, security and fiscal matters.

The government has called on the people of Cyprus to go with them without consent from any third party, including Greece and Turkey.

The right to self-determination, and another resolution is sponsored by Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya and Saudi Arabia.

The resolution calls for the negotiation of a solution to the conflict in accordance with the U.N. Charter, and the Security Council resolutions.

The third draft resolution is co-sponsored by the majority of most of them, including India and Yugoslavia, on behalf of the Security Council.

The Security Council called on all States to respect the sovereignty, and the Security Council resolution by the majority of most of them, including India and Yugoslavia, on behalf of the Security Council.

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