THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL, U. THANT, HAS MADE A FURTHER URGENT APPEAL TO MEMBER STATES AND TO NON-MEMBER STATES maintaining Permanent Observer’s offices at United Nations Headquarters, for voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

New contributions totalling approximately $374,056 dollars must be received, the Secretary-General said, if the Organization is to be in a position to honour in full its past commitments and to cover the costs involved in maintaining the Force during its present six-month mandate.

In a letter to all Governments, dated 5 January, the Secretary-General said that the total estimated costs to the Organization from 27 March 1964 to 26 June 1967 are: $2,715,000 dollars. The amounts paid or pledged as of 5 January 1967 to cover these costs total $1,340,944.

For the present six-month mandate — from 27 December 1966 to 26 June 1967 — the estimated costs to the Organization total $12,998,000. This estimate includes an amount of $610,000 as the cost for final reparation of contingents and liquidation costs, but excludes the costs for the period which Governments providing contingents have agreed to bear at their own expense and which they have estimated to be as follows:

- Austria, 75,700 dollars; Australia, 152,400 dollars; Canada, 745,369 dollars; Denmark, 2,238,567 dollars; Ireland, 595, 700 dollars; New Zealand, 44,900 dollars; Sweden, 360, 000 dollars; and the United Kingdom, one million dollars.
- Finland is also absorbing certain UNFICYP costs at its own expense.

In the letter, the Secretary-General draws attention to the statement made in his report to the Security Council on the UN Operation in Cyprus for the period 11 June to 5 December 1966 to the effect that the situation had deteriorated as a result of “intensified Syrian acts of aggression”, including “indiscriminate shelling of civilian targets” and “increasing use of heavy weapons”. Syria charged that Israel had been guilty of attacks along the Demarcation Line and that Israeli units had been firing on Arabs seeking to cultivate their land in the De-militarized Zone.

UN WISH COOPERATE WITH NEW CATHOLIC EFFORT

CLOSE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE VATICAN in a new Catholic effort to help the poor nations of the world was pledged in an exchange of letters between Secretary-General, U Thant, and Pope Paul VI made public last week.

The Secretary-General had written to Pope Paul in November of last year to express his warm interest in plans to set up a new Church organization to educate and stimulate the Catholic community in the field of worldwide social justice and development. U Thant said he was impressed every day by the need “to reach the minds and consciences of the people, to tell them the facts of hunger and need, to arouse their intelligence, stir their hearts and confirm their commitment”.

U Thant wrote that the Pope’s phrase “development is the new word for peace” was underscored each passing month by mounting evidence of “wasting food supplies, growing hunger, more uncontrollable urban migration and wantlessness, and behind it all more exasperation and despair”. The Secretary-General believed
I disse dage bliver DANCON treuet i landbetjent fra helikopter. Det er en form for træning, som danske soldater ikke ret ofte kommer ud for, og altid er det tilfældet som en rar afvikling fra det daglig. Overvå- lend beundrer detail fra helikoptertøje, medens der står ca. 2 m over jorden, i nedsættelse af et tax, når maskinerne er i ca. 8 m højde, og i op- og afhylde. Oprettelsen af militær helikopter er et nærliggende skib, men der er dog et det, der går samlet med mange kulturfulde brændere i højttalere stansende fra klaksen i træet. Inden uvennen skulle konsulenten puses af, og man ser her, hvorledes det blev gjort i KIH.

Selv overhovedet forberedt på at have et bra Niçois Club, og her har vi fotograf indlagt et par mund, medens de er på vej ned af træet. Det særlige billede viser KS 853009 Frank Thansen, JULB, på konsulenten i KIH, der med sin knap 2 m vel nok er DANCONs højeste mund, sammen med et par mindre kolleger, tv KS 530310 Kaye Madison, PIR, og th. KS 658417 Erik Clement, JTGR, begge ligte og fra KIH.


**HELIKOPTER TRÆNING**

**Kranse-nedlægning**

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**THE BLUE BERET** WOLSELEY BARRACKS HQ UNICYP

**SURGEON-GENERAL VISITS CANON**

Surgeon General of the Canadian Forces visits Canadian servicemen in the Middle East from January 23 - February 1. The visit is for an on-the-spot examination of medical problems experienced by Canadian servicemen in this region and in particular to ex-amine problems of hygiene and sanitation associated with their environment.

SAS admiral Elliott will be accompanied by his Director of preventive medicine, Col. Maxwell Pitts, and by his executive assistant, Sqn. Ldr. J. D. Tunney.

They arrive in Cyprus next Monday, leaving the Island on January 23rd, when they will go on to examine Cana-dians with the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East and welfare and relief organizations in the Gaza area. They also will be seeing Canadians in the UN Truce Supervisory Organization before leaving from Lebanon on February 1 by air for Canada.

**BUSTIC SHADOWS** — The week's winter cast long shadows over Canadian sentry cars and sheep alike during a long range reconnaissance patrol of the Fort Garry Horse from Calgary, Alberta, in the region of Ayas Ermolnos in the sheep country of the Kyrenia District. The Gunners have been peace-keeping for the UN in Cyprus since October of last year.

(Canadian Forces Photo)

**RED ADMIRAL W. J. ELLIOT** to study medical problems in the Middle East.

**MEDAL PARADES are becoming more frequent as Canadian Contingent personnel build up time on the Island. Above, on Camp Maple Leaf, Cpl Edmund Brian Goodman salutes Lt Col P. A. Lebel, commanding officer 1 RCR, at a medals parade on what the Canadians affectionately term 'Lizard Flats'. Cpl Goodman is a vehicle technician in the SCME detachment on the flats.**

(Canadian Forces Photo)

**CAPT. OTTO HOESMANN**

THE BAND OF THE BLACK WATCH

DEFINITELY NOT JUST MUSICIANS

The general impression held by the members of regimental bands is that they are not so much soldiers as treasured musicians. These photographs show the bandmen expected to lay aside their brilliant trappings and instruments from time to time and to take up the accoutrements and weapons of war. Although regimental bands as such are not the black Watch, there are a number of its personnel who are members of the regiment.

Lance Corporal Alan Ditty, from Glasgow, plays the bugle.

Superintendent Bryan Dean (above) has recently taken over command of the UNFCTP's New Zealand Police Detachment stationed in UNFCTP's Lisbon Zone.

Brigadier Geoff Murrell, from Auckland, plays the bugle.

Brian Drummer Charlie Quinn, from Glasgow, also plays the bugle.

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NEW CHIEF FOR KIWI CIVILIAN POLICE DETACHMENT

Defence Chiefs to Visit Contingent

Next week the Irish Contingent will be visited by a group of very important Defence personalities from Ireland. They are An Taoiseach (Prime Minister) Mr. Sean MacDail and, of course, Mr. Michael Hilliard, An Ceann Polnighdhi (Chief of Staff).

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MISAS PRIORITY

Brakes and Braking

Difficult to put into figures, braking is primarily on the road surface. The stopping distance can very considerably on a smooth or rough road, or pavement, gravel or dirt. A sprinkling of wet leaves can make the road as treacherous as a patch of ice. Rain, although not so bad, can often make a tar mac surface surprisingly slick.

The road surface after a slight wetting, perhaps from a brief shower, or even the set of heavy rain, is particularly slippery. A film is formed with the dust and oil on the road and this acts as a lubricant. Heavier rain, however, will eventually wash this away.

You can see, therefore, that your stopping distance is affected by various factors. Distance needed to stop increases in direct ratio to the speed of the vehicle. Doubling your speed and you will need four times the distance to stop. Treble it — nine times. At forty miles per hour, with good brakes and a dry road, it is difficult to stop a Jeep or Landrover in less than the length of a football pitch.

Experience can help you estimate stopping distances — but a careful driver always leaves an extra safety margin.

PART II

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HOLY LAND TOURS

TOURS TO THE HOLY LAND HAVE ALWAYS BEEN A FEATURE OF SERVICE IN CYPRUS FOR Irish soldiers. The 7th Infantry Group is no exception and there has been a brisk demand for bookings for these tours, the first of which began last week. The tours arranged through a local travel agency are booked on an all-in basis. Each touring party, consisting of 30 or so personnel, departs on Tuesday and returns the following Monday. They provide for a stay of three full days in Jerusalem and two in Beit and on the other travel days will spend plenty of extra time at each place. Before the time of departure at Nicosia airport until their return the party is looked after in the matter of accommodation through each airport, hotel, extra accommodation, buses for transport to places of interest and every other requirement that a traveller pilgrimage needs.

The Group Touring Committees, which is under the chairmanship of the second in command, Commandant P. P. Noll, has issued a circular for display in messes and canteens and for use by each person travelling. This document is a miles of information covering such matters as advice on buying souvenirs, what to avoid in eating and drinking, details of various currencies which will be in use and rates of exchange. So exhaustive and informative is this circular that we hear it is how difficult to procure a copy of it, but of course this is only a temporary emanation.

Five tours in all have been booked up running continuously from this week (15th January) up to the end of next month (26th February). If there is a demand, more tours in March may be put on.

This means that more than one hundred and fifty all-rail packages will be available in this facility.

Drummer "Erk" Kirk, of St Andrew's Fife, handles a .762 LMG as expertly as his dramatics.
Tunno minä tässäkas ja tässä lennä.

Jääkarä Laine (vaat) ja Marit-

threatta tukahduttelevan sukullisuuden ja sijoittaa sarjatasoläämmän ikävoit.

Lähiliitä sarjoja lähdet taudille ja vihais puukkaamis viilillä. Kol-

mien jääkarä keskittelevät Dhekelian seuraavissa radulla.

Työskentelee sekä taitavat kuuluisia ja vihais puukkaamis viilillä. Kol-

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GREECE MAKES $600,000 CONTRIBUTION TO UNFICYP

Greece is to make a $600,000 dollar contribution to Force finances for the present mandate, Ambassador-Delegate to the United Nations, Mr. Spindell, informed the General Assembly on Wednesday. In his appeal for contributions to UNFICYP finances "that the Greek Government is willing to make a voluntary contribution of $600,000 for each of the two forthcoming trimesters."

FINANCES from front page

that the method of financing UNFICYP had been far from satisfactory. The Greek offer, he stated, was at the close of the period under review a continuing serious deficit. He endorsed the Secretary-General, it is clearly imperative that the operation be maintained.

VATICAN from front page

that the prospective Catholic organ would be a major enlightening influence in "our evolving international society" and said that the United Nations wished to have the closest links with it.

In his address to the United Nations, Pope Paul said that the new organism would soon be set up, and that it would maintain close relations with the UN and its related Agencies. "Only by awareness of the gravity of the world situation and by the firm commitment to accept necessary sacrifices," the Pope said, "can prosperous nations and emerging nations take their rightful place in the family of nations and develop in an atmosphere of peace for the general well-being of their citizens. In season and out of season we shall continue to support people in the confident hope that such fraternal collaboration will become reality instead of merely fond desire".

MR. P. P. SPINELLI...

On the BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES on Mr. P. P. Spinelli, United Nations Under-Secretary and Director-General of the UN Office in Geneva, who is now acting temporarily as the Secretary-General's Special Representative in Cyprus, we mentioned (THE BLUE BERET, 28th December 1966) that he had already served as the Secretary-General's Special Representative in Cyprus in March 1964, and as the United Nations Acting Mediator for Cyprus in August 1964. Mr. Spinelli did, in fact, serve as the Secretary-General's Personal Representative in Cyprus in March 1964. In August 1964, however, Mr. Spinelli was requested by the Secretary-General to oversee temporarily the Office of the Mediator, following the illness of the then UN Mediator, Ambassador Sakari Tuominen.

VIET-NAM

Secretary-General gives personal assessment: "Bombs must stop" as first step to peace

SPeaking at a Press Conference held at United Nations Headquarters in New York last week, Secretary-General, U Thant, outlined what he considered to be the basic differences between his assessment and understanding of the Viet-Nam war and that of many others, including the United States. Firstly, he said, he did not subscribe to the generally held view that the National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam — the political arm of the Viet Cong organization — was the "stoge" or independent entity in the same way that the National Liberation Front of Algeria had been in the late 1950's although it had received substantial help from Tunisia, Morocco and the UAR.

Secondly, he said he did not subscribe to the "domino" theory, according to which if South Viet-Nam fell then countries X, Y and Z would fall in turn. In U Thant's view, the destiny of each country was distinct, shaped by its own peculiar circumstances, national characteristics, historical background and political systems.

Thirdly, he said that he did not subscribe to the view that South Viet-Nam was vital to Western strategic interests or to Western security, whatever its political ideology or pattern might be, just as Yugoslavia, for example, did not pose a threat to any European country.

U Thant said he knew the leaders in Viet-Nam to be very strongly committed to non-alignment. Pointing out that these were twin principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreement, he said if Viet-Nam were independent and militarily non-aligned — preferably with a guarantee from the United Nations — he did not see that it could pose a threat to peace and security.

Asked whether he considered that the US had rejected his three stage programme for getting talks started — an end to the bombing of the North, followed by de-escalation of military activity in the South by both sides, and a show of willingness to hold talks with all those wishing to talk including the NLF — he pointed out that he regarded the unconditional cessation of bombing as being a necessary first step, and that the US had said it would stop — provided there were assurances of reciprocal action. It was open to interpretation, U Thant said, whether this meant rejection of non-intervention or acceptance of his programme.

As for Hanoi's attitude, U Thant said it was common knowledge that both Hanoi and the NLF has taken exception to his second point — de-escalation. He quoted from a Hanoi broadcast of last October which said the second point negated the first because it amounted to equating aggressors and independent and national freedom fighters. U Thant commented that any proposal seeking to narrow the gap between the two points was likely to meet with objections from both sides, and that if it were to meet with total agreement from any one side it would not be a very good compromise proposal.

Regarding the third point in his programme, U Thant noted that the United States had said there was no insurmountable obstacle to bringing the NLF into negotiations. He felt this was a wise position to take because neither Hanoi and Washington alone — although they would be a very important step in the right direction — would solve the problem of South Viet-Nam. This, he said, must be solved primarily by the South Viet-Nam people themselves.

U Thant said that one of his reasons for accepting a second term as Secretary-General was his belief that he could thereby better contribute to the ending of the Viet-Nam conflict. He insisted, however, that the matter was so delicate that such exchanges as were taking place must be kept confidential.

CYPRUS SIGNS DUAL HUMAN RIGHTS COVENANTS

CYPRIUS YESTERDAY SIGNED THE COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS which was approved by the General Assembly, 18 December 1966. Cyprus had on 19 December signed the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and an Optional Protocol to the latter.

These two Covenants, when the Assembly goes into force, will generally require States parties to implement the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, when it becomes effective, permits consideration by a Human Rights Committee of petitions from individuals claiming to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in the Covenant.

The Covenants will come into force after 35 States have become parties to it by depositing instruments of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General. The Optional Protocol will enter into force after it has been ratified or acceded to by 10 States which have become parties to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.