Mandate Extended

Need for Greek and Turkish Cypriot talks is stressed

The United Nations Security Council — meeting at U.N. Headquarters in New York on Tuesday evening, 15 June — unanimously agreed to a six-month extension of the U.N. Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus. It did so on the basis of the recommendation by Secretary-General, U Thant, incorporated in a resolution sponsored by the Council’s six non-permanent Members.

Action was taken with the agreement of countries directly concerned — Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

UNIFICYP has been in existence for 15 months with contingents and financing being provided on a voluntary basis.

In his report to the Council, (see ‘Blue Beret’ of 16 June) U Thant said although there had been relative quiet on the Island in the past three months it was tenuous and no real progress had been made toward solving fundamental problems. It was likely he declared that without the U.N. Force there would be an early recurrence of fighting.

The report noted that the mediation function of the U.N. in Cyprus was currently inactive but said this did not preclude continuation of efforts to bring about discussion and negotiations. The Secretary-General’s report expressed hope that the bi-lateral talks now taking place between Greece and Turkey would be “productive”. U Thant also said he had long believed it would be helpful if talks could be arranged locally between officials of the Cyprus Government and the leaders of the Turkish Cypriot Community.

Addressing the Council on Friday Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus said if Greco-Turkish talks resulted in a relaxation of tension they would be welcome but any agreement between the two countries on the solution of the Cyprus problem could not bind the Government and people of Cyprus. He stressed the right of the people of Cyprus to self-determination and spoke of his Government’s efforts to achieve a return to normality on the Island and said these were being thwarted by the policy of division and self-segregation followed by the Turkish Cypriot leaders at the instigation of Turkey.

Ambassador Orhan Erbap of Turkey said that return to normality was being thwarted by the Greek Cypriots who were encroaching on Turkish Cypriot rights, and that Archiprivate Mahar bios was determined to secure annexation of Cyprus by Greece by any means. He spoke of a threat posed by the military build-up on the part of Greek Cypriots.

(Continued on page 8)

Secretary General U Thant... No real progress made towards solving fundamental problems... Without UNIFICYP there could be an early recurrence of fighting... Need for local talks...

Expiry of the resolution submitted by the six non-permanent Members of the Security Council and adopted unanimously by the Security Council on 15 June 1965, which extends for six months the mandate of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus, ending 26 December 1965;

“The Security Council,

Noting that the report of the Secretary-General recommends the maintenance in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force created by the Security Council resolution 4 March 1964 for an additional period of six months;

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has indicated its desire that stationing of the United Nations Force in Cyprus should be continued beyond 26 June 1965;

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General that, while the military situation has on the whole remained quiet during the period under review and while the presence of the United Nations Force has contributed significantly to this effect, nevertheless the quiet which prevails in the Island is tenuous and, in fact, it is very likely that without UNIFICYP there would be an early recurrence of fighting;

Renewing the expression of its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in implementation of Security Council resolution of 4 March, 13 March, 20 June, 25 September, 18 December 1964 and 19 March 1965;

Renewing the expression of its deep appreciation to States that have contributed troops, police, supplies and financial support for the implementation of the Resolution of 4 March 1964;

1. Reaffirms its resolutions of 4 March, 13 March, 20 June, 9 August, 23 September and 18 December 1964, 19 March 1965 and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd Meeting on 11 August 1964;

2. Calls upon all States Members of the United Nations to comply with the above—mentioned resolutions;

3. Calls upon all States Members concerned to continue to act with the utmost restraint and to co-operate fully with the United Nations Force;

4. Takes note of the Report of the Secretary-General;

5. Extends the stationing of the Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force established under the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964 for an additional period of six months, ending 26 December 1965.”
Twentieth anniversary of UN Charter Signing

The City of San Francisco, which served as host to the United Nations at the time of its birth 20 years ago will again be host for representatives of the 114 nations who will assemble in the city to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the International Co-Operation Year.

The celebration will begin on Thursday 24 June with the presentation of the flags of the member nations of the United Nations by the Mayor of San Francisco and the Governor of California, who will simultaneously call for further calls for statements of support. The celebration will continue until the Nov. 22, which is the anniversary of the World peace conference at San Francisco, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The San Francisco Conference on the United Nations Charter, known as the United Nations Conference on International Organization, was opened on 31 March 1945 and was attended by 51 countries, including the United States, United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union. The conference was attended by 114 nations, including the United States, United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union.

The Charter was adopted by the Conference on 26 June 1945 and was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of the 114 nations, including the United States, United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union.

A group of approximately 24 Permanent Representatives has been invited to address the commemorative meeting. In order to provide an equitable geographical distribution, they have been selected on the basis of the composition of the General (Eisenhower) Committee of the General Assembly, the United Nations Security Council, and the International Telegraphic Union.

On June 26, closing ceremonies will be held at the Opera House. This meeting will be addressed by the President of the United States.

The coming meetings are the seventeenth anniversary of the San Francisco Peace Conference, which was held in San Francisco. The first was held in 1963 on the occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary of the United Nations. The Twentieth Anniversary celebration will be held in San Francisco. The 114 members of the United Nations, including the United States, United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union, will be represented by the Charter on 15 October 1945.

By the fiftieth session in 1960 membership had risen to 97. It now stands at 114 more than double the original membership.

Disarmament Conference:

Calls for urgent efforts to end nuclear race

The United Nations Disarmament conference, which opened in New York in 1945, was the first of a series of world disarmament conferences. It was held in New York and convened at the United Nations building.

The conference was attended by 114 nations, including the United States, United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union. The conference was chaired by the United Nations Secretary-General.

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Mr. Fodor won the award for his efforts to end the nuclear arms race.

The report which reviews the progress of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, was prepared by the United Nations Secretary-General and was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

"Hardly begun"

It says that many of the proposals for arms limitation have been rejected by the United Nations and that the United Nations has not been able to achieve its goals.

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Irish Contingent News

42 INF BN

THE Basketball fever which struck both HQ Coy and C Coy for the past couple of weeks, came to a very satisfying end when on Wednesday last night at the Sport Stadium, Eyrebrook, HQ Coy averaged their last two defeats in no uncertain manner, with the score 2 games to nil in their favour. HQ Coy treated their followers to a grand game of fast and serviceable and a very accurate passing which was a pleasant surprise to many of the C Coy followers who did not curtail.

The final Australian Police contingent to Katoa Pyjamas have all recently made their presence felt in a game of darts with HQ Coy, taking to Skouriotis during the week to "kill" four Volleyball players by their team. In a challenge game, all four points tops were obtained by the new competitors who certainly did not understand the smaller opponents of HQ Coy. Although giving away height and weight, they were better to win a very enjoyable match. It is a strongly rumoured that many of the Adelaide Police have a successful in Ireland and judging by the friendly spirit that exists between and the ship and the 42nd BN, many pleasant moments to come.

* On Sunday last, the 42nd BN soccer team gave a very good account of itself, when beating a team from the National Guard BN of Italy 1-0. The team was level at 1-1 but in the second half of the match, a goal by the 42nd BN put them ahead. The 42nd BN is currently level at 1-0 with their counterpart, and the game was played without any interference.

* Congratulations to Sgt. Hughie O'Brien of 3 D Coy on his promotion to second lieutenant. The promotion was a well-deserved one.

* On Monday the 13th of October, the 42nd BN was invited to participate in a public inspection of their service by the Irish Ministry of Defence. The inspection was held at the Ministry's offices in Dublin.

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Swiss to give $65,000 to UNIFYP

C ROBERT J. NATIONAL COMMANDER

The armed forces of the United Nations and the UNIFYP will contribute $65,000 to the operations of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus. This is a significant contribution as it provides vital support to the force's ongoing efforts to maintain peace and stability in the region.

The decision to allocate funds was made after consultations with the UNIFYP commander, Lieutenant General Robert J. National Commander, who expressed his appreciation for the support from the Swiss government.

The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNIFYP) is a multinational peacekeeping force established in 1981 to monitor the ceasefire agreement between Greece and Turkey. The force is responsible for maintaining peace and security in the island of Cyprus.

The funds will be used to support the operational activities of UNIFYP, including the purchase of equipment, maintenance of infrastructure, and support for personnel. The contribution is seen as a significant step forward in fostering global cooperation and addressing the challenges posed by peacekeeping operations.

The Swiss government's decision to allocate funds to UNIFYP is in line with its commitment to international peace and security. The country has been a long-time supporter of the United Nations and has a strong history of contributing to peacekeeping efforts worldwide.

This contribution will help UNIFYP continue its vital work in ensuring peace and stability in Cyprus, an island that has been a hotbed of conflict and division for decades. The Swiss government's support demonstrates a commitment to international cooperation and the maintenance of peace in the region.

In summary, the Swiss government's decision to contribute $65,000 to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus is a significant step forward in addressing the challenges posed by peacekeeping operations. The funds will support the operational activities of the force, ensuring that it can continue to maintain peace and stability in Cyprus.

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PEACEKEEPING:

More time is required
to deal with problems

The U.N. General Assembly's special committee on peace-keeping operations and their financing — which has been meeting at U.N. Headquarters in New York — last week agreed on its first report to the Assembly.

Besides giving a brief, factual account of its meetings held since the end of March and of the formal proposals put before the Committee, it stated the following: That Members agreed that the United Nations should be strengthened through cooperative effort, and that the General Assembly, when it reconvenes, should conduct its business in accordance with normal procedure.

The report states that more time is required to deal with the problem of peace-keeping operations and their financing. The report will go to the General Assembly which asked the 33-nation Committee to report by mid-June.

The document prepared by the Committee's chairman, Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana, and the U.N. Secretary General, U Thant, says there seems to be general agreement on the before-mentioned two specific issues.

One is that the Assembly should be in a position to function normally when it meets again in September. Before its recess, the Assembly refrained from voting on any substantial matter to avoid a showdown on other matters with listed scores above a two-year level that should lose their Assembly vote.

The other widely supported view is that United Nations solvency should be restored by voluntary contributions from the entire membership, without prejudice to positions of principle taken by various States.

The report also records the Committee's decision to continue with its work.

In introducing the draft, Mr. Quaison-Sackey said it had not been possible to suggest concrete recommendations reflecting the consensus of the Committee. At the same time, he noted the two points on which general agreement appeared to have been achieved.

Mr. Quaison-Sackey said the Committee would probably have another series of meetings before it submits its final report to the Assembly.

Decolonization:

"Dangerous activities" must end

The United Nations Special Committee of 24 on Decolonization, which has been meeting in various African countries, has adopted a resolution calling on the General Assembly and the Security Council to take positive measures to ensure that the rights of African communities are respected and that the "dangerous activities" of Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia in central and southern Africa are ended.

The Committee also asked all States and international organizations to provide assistance to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as to the "minority settler etatism in Southern Rhodesia.

The resolution, sponsored by the 12 African and Asian members of the Committee and Yugoslavia, was adopted by a vote of 15 in favour, none against with no abstentions.

Australia, Chile, Denmark, Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela — did not participate in the voting on the grounds that they did not have time to consult their Governments. Madagascar and Uruguay, the other two members, were absent.

MANDATE IS EXTENDED UNTIL 26th DECEMBER

As for the suggestion for talks between the Government of Cyprus and the leaders of the Turkish Cypriot community, the President of the Turkish Cypriot Vice-President and the Turkish Cypriot Ministers were an inseparable part of the Government.

Ambassador A.S. Liatis of Greece stressed that the talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots were absolutely essential. A new impulse must be given to pacification and to a comprehensive return to normality if talks in Athens and Greece are to succeed, he said.

Mr. Liatis said it was regrettable that the Turkish Cypriot leadership had not responded to the Government of Cyprus' pacification measures and that he hoped that they would depart from that negative position.

Lord Caradon of the United Kingdom said that the United Nations operations in Cyprus had proved to be invaluable and that the world Organization would continue to play an essential part in the urgent quest for cooperation and peace in that part of the world.

Lord Caradon said Britain would continue to supply troops and financing for the operation.

Ambassador Charles Yost of the United States also pledged his Government's continued financial support and expressed hope that such support would be forthcoming from other countries.

Ambassador Nicolai Fedorin of the Soviet Union said his country had no objection to the extension of UNFICYP on the same basis as before as long as this was agreeable to Cyprus.

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