Ambassador visits Swedish Battalion

The Swedish Ambassador to Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi-Arabia, Syria and Cyprus, His Excellency Czeslaw Wallin, last week flew in to Nicosia from Beirut to present his credentials to President Makarios. He also called on the Vice President, Dr Fazil Kuchuk, and spent a day with the Swedish Battalion in Famagusta. Pictured above the Ambassador being briefed on the present Famagusta situation by major Ingvar Ehring, Chief Ops. A (left) and Deputy Commander Lt. Col. Hans Håård.

UNIFICYP COSTS
New Greek contribution

GREECE has made a further contribution to the financing of the cost of the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

In a letter dated 15 November to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations, Mr. Alexis S. Liatas, a cheque for the amount of $400,000 was transmitted representing a second contribution made by the Greek Government to the expenses of the Force for the period between 27 June and 26 December 1965.

In his letter, Mr. Liatas said that the second contribution, "which shortly follows" the appeal made by U Thant (see BLUE BERET, 10 Nov, p. 1) for further financial support of the Force, "reflects the confidence of the Greek Government in the efforts deployed by UNIFICYP and the United Nations Mediator toward a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem".

SECURITY COUNCIL AND RHODESIA

Trade relations break urged

THE United Nations Security Council has called for a total arms and oil embargo against Rhodesia, and has urged all States "to do their utmost" to break all economic relations with that country.

The resolution embodying these demands was jointly proposed last week by Bolivia and Uruguay — the two Latin American members of the Council — after a week of efforts at United Nations Headquarters in New York to reach a compromise between the views of Great Britain and those of the African States. It was approved on Saturday by 10 votes in favour, none against and only France abstaining.

When the former Rhodesian Government of Mr. Ian Smith issued its unilateral declaration of independence on 11 November, Great Britain immediately declared the action illegal, stripped Mr. Smith and his colleagues of all office and authority, and instituted economic measures against the country. At the same time, Britain said it would not use military force to oust the Smith regime and solve the constitutional problem.

Led in the Council by the Ivory Coast, the African States demanded that a total trade embargo be applied against the 'white racist minority regime' of Mr. Ian Smith, and that Britain use military force to crush the rebellion.

This, Britain continued to

Continued page 8

Continued page 3

CYPRIOT RENEWED MEDIATION EFFORTS
SUGGESTED IN MAIN POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

UNIFICYP funds urgently needed

TWO draft resolutions recommending resumed United Nations mediation efforts to solve the problem of Cyprus, were submitted last week to the Main Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly currently meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

One sponsored by 23 States, most of them African, calls on Member States to refrain from any intervention in Cyprus and to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, as well as recommending continuation of United Nations mediation work.

The 23 sponsors of the resolution are: Burundi, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea, Jamaica, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, and Zambia.

The other draft, co-sponsored by Afghanistan and Iraq, while issuing a call for U.N. mediation efforts to continue, also recommends that negotiations be resumed between the principal parties involved in the dispute. The combined efforts, the resolution states, should not only safeguard the independence of Cyprus but ensure the peace, harmony and mutual confidence between the two communities on the Island.

A third draft resolution was circulated to the Assembly last month by Turkey urging negotiations for a settlement that would fully recognize "two distinct national communities" in the Island. (See BLUE BERET, 27 Oct., p. 12).

In March of last year, the Security Council unanimously recommended that U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant, set up a U.N. peace-keeping force in Cyprus and appoint a mediator to help promote a peaceful solution and an agreed settlement of the problem.

The U.N. Force in Cyprus was originally established for a period of three months. However, since June 1964 — end of the first three-month period — the Security Council has acted to extend the duration of the Force. Last June, the Council voted a six-month extension which expires on 26 December this year.

On Friday last, the Secretary-General told the Security Council that the United Nations is almost seven million dollars short of the amount of money it needs to
**Byvandring i Nicosia**

**FO** er specialt interesserede i kultur og arkæologi, og er generellt interesserede i volden de jøderne på søndag og deres situation i dette område.

**NEWS IN DANISH**

**Pastoren til Beirut**

**Følgselsæt, pastor Lidegar**


**TRAFIK - SIKKERHED**

**FO** er medlem af UNIFIT, der forsøger at omdanne hele Øst-Jordandelens trafik. De er skeptiske til, at de kan forbedre situationen.

**Dropping in on BRITCON**

**L.Cpl Joseph Bonnet is used to climbing the ladder.**

It all however, and greeted us cheerfully as we made it to his roof with a view.

To Off Mandria, we landed on the rock roof that contains a deep ravine on the OP site beside the Mediterranean. The resident old Cypriot shepherd became rather excited and volunteered as we emerged from the scoop, then led us into the bowels of the earth to point out deep fissures in the rock. He attributed the existence of aircraft landing at the post, but was quickly mollified by the assurance that aircraft would land elsewhere in future.

The opportunity to indulge in Infantry’s Air Corps co-operation presented itself at Mandria, so Corporal John Barrett remembered members of his Section with Helicopter procedure under the watchful eye of the pilot. A welcome cup of coffee was produced by the cheerful “Jock”, then off again on route to Polla. The Bentley Box took off after us, and we understood why it had been placed on its sail for our arrival. A slight over-sighting in the fuse of departure, with the unperturbed Pollas giving us hearty well-wishes.

**UNIFIT funds... from page 1**

maintain the U.N. Force in Cyprus between now and 26th December.

In a special report, U Thant says the cost to the United Nations of maintaining the Force from its inception, on 27th March 1964 to 26th December is estimated at 41.5 million dollars. The total amount of voluntary contributions pledged or received from Governments is only a little over 34.5 million dollars, and U Thant adds that, despite repeated appeals for further contributions, the response has been such that he has no reason to believe that "the wide gap between requirements and resources is likely to be closed". He draws the Council's attention to the "hand and urgent fact" that the U.N. Force in Cyprus cannot be maintained without the financial means to keep its costs.

The situation is particularly serious, he says, because the Council must decide on the future of the Force between now and the expiration of its present mandate on 26th December. And, by all reckoning, he adds, there will be a continuing need and demand for the Force after that date.

Lefth: The pilot's small map reading puts us down in the right place. Cpl Jack R urgent on the 14/20 Hussars gives a brief of the area. STILOC C-op in full swing. Fux Alexander Greenaway, followed by Fus Peter Pindar, under the watchful eye of Major John Coloss.

Page Three
HERALDY IN CYPRUS

By Major O.H.M. Hauthausen

The Lion of St Mark

A DOVE the gateway to the Katholiko Monastery in Nicosia, several other places of worship in Nicosia and in many small towns and villages you see a winged lion perched on an open book. It serves as a symbol of St Mark and is also the badge of the Republic of Cyprus.

If you want to know why there is a lion on the gates of St Mark's Church in Nicosia and a winged lion, I can only recommend you to read the Apocalypse IV, 7 or the Book of Ezekiel I, 10 (all in your Bible), and at the same time you will realize why the three lions are often represented by an On, an Angel and an Eagle.

As far as we know St Mark visited Cyprus on several occasions, no one believes he was a constable of St Barnabas of Cyprus. St Mark ended his life on Earth at Alexandria in Egypt, but for some reason no one remembers he became the patron saint of the city and republic of Venice and in this way the symbol of St Mark, the winged lion, also became the badge of Venice. We call it a lion and not a goat or a ram as it is not a charge on a shield.

This badge is found in many variations: normally the lion is a winged lion, on an open book. In the case of a shield, you can actually read the text in this book: 'Pax Tibi Marce'.

According to tradition, in every town the book is replaced by a sword and as the Venetians usually fought in battles at sea, it became the custom that no one who wanted to meet the lion holding a sword in his paw.

During the siege of Famagusta and the final defense of the town, it was captured by Venetian marines. Because of the situation he was in, the lion was forced to flee from the island with a sword in his paw.
Vittberste S.H. följde "Tsagren\nKurir" i sparen

Bland de svenska sportjournalist-
erna som tillhörde den händel-
skaps- och flyktningtåget och ny-
skapade SVS:s tidningen "S.H.", kände jag till en toppsporternas
mål, och också en av de mest
skickliga av dem, var Sven Hannson.

Sven Hannson har "gjort" både
Europeiska och Mästerskapet i
Valko, och han är den mest
rödhåriga av alla de sportjournalis-
rna i Sverige.

Sven Hannson har ett mycket
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långsamt nyckelvakt på det
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VIET-NAM

Geneva agreements must be implemented - 'only way' says SG

UN Secretary-General, U Thant, last week reiterated his conviction that the only way to bring peace and stability in Viet-Nam, "even at this late hour," was to carry out the Geneva agreements of 1954 which spelled out the political framework for independence of Viet-Laos, Laos and Cambodia - the independent States resulting from the break-up of the former French Indochina.

The Secretary-General said he had become increasingly convinced of the soundness of the position he had consistently stated over the last two and a half years.

These views, he said, were:

Firstly, that the more the conflict in Viet-Nam is prolonged, the more complex and difficult a solution would be necessary. This had been achieved in 1963, he argued, was not possible in 1964 and was much less possible in 1964 was not possible this year;

Secondly, that the Geneva conference should be reconvened and the agreements reached by it in 1954 be implemented;

Thirdly, that virulent efforts, implying perhaps future collisions, by all principal parties concerned, should be made;

Fourthly, that even at this late hour "perhaps ten years too late but it 1954 agreements could still be implemented;"

Fifthly, that the other alternative was that a course was the prolongation and escalation of the conflict, resulting in a spalling of life and tremendous destruction of property.

U Thant said he held the view that had "some bold step been taken, even as late as 1964", in the political and diplomatic fields much of the tragic developments being witnessed today could have been avoided. And he added "of course I am saying all this, not in the spirit of 'I told you so' but out of pure conviction. I still believe we have time to find a peaceful solution to the troubled Viet-Nam problem."

The Secretary-General made these remarks at the annual luncheon, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York, of the Memorial Scholarship Fund for Dag Hammarskjold.

U Thant explained he was making his very brief observation on the Viet-Name's situation in the light of his view that it was topical and deservedly had a very wide attention all over the world.

PEACE-KEEPING

Irish propose new finance formula

IRELAND and seven other States last weekend proposed a new formula to govern the authorization and the financing of future peace-keeping operations — an issue that has been the subject of a growing controversy in recent years.

A draft resolution was introduced in the U.N. General Assembly's New Political Committee meeting in New York, by Deputy Premier Frank Aiken of Ireland, who recognizes the special authority of the Security Council, and in particular of its five permanent members, in the peace-keeping field.

But the resolution would reassert the "residual right" of the General Assembly to recommend a peacelkeeping operation when the Council was unable to act.

because of the negative vote of one of the five permanent members.

The voting procedure would be modified in the Assembly when a peace-keeping operation was being proposed by five permanent members of the Council would cast their votes first.

To the financing, in the absence of other agreed arrangements, 70 per cent of the costs of any peace-keeping operation would be defrayed by those of the five permanent Council members who approved it — with a proviso that no single one of them would have to pay more than 50 per cent. A great Power that did not approve would not have to pay anything. The major part of the balance would be assessed against developed nations that are not permanent Council members.

Mr. Aiken said the proposed financial arrangements would did the Council in arrived at an agreement when one or more of its permanent members did not wish to vote for a peace-keeping operation, it would not wish to exercise its veto.

The only justification for the financing formula proposed in the draft, Mr. Aiken said, was that it seemed the only hope of collecting the bulk of the expenses of a peace-keeping operation. At the moment, he said, the Assembly was not prepared to adopt a resolution which would make assessments for future peace-keeping operations mandatory under the Charter on individual permanent members of the Security Council.