Talks aim to end financial crisis


Following the United States' declaration that it would drop its insistence that the Security Council sit in arrears as a result of non-payment of peace-keeping assessments, delegates were relieved of their votes in the General Assembly. Lord Caradon of the United Kingdom said that the future was more important than the past and that the U.N. membership should concentrate on ending the financial crisis the U.N. is facing and get ting on with the work of the General Assembly.

Speaking in the 33-nation Special Committee established by the General Assembly to examine all aspects of U.N. peace-keeping operations and their financing, Lord Caradon pointed out that Britain and a number of other countries had taken the lead in a cooperative effort by making voluntary and unconditional contributions totalling some 18 million dollars to help the U.N. out of its financial difficulties. The British have expressed hope that other contributions would not be delayed.

Lord Caradon, as did Ambas sador Arthur Goldberg of the United States, maintained that the primary responsibility of the Security Council did not preclude the General Assembly from playing a peace-keeping role, and stressed continued belief in the principle of collective financial responsibility, but it was recognized that there were differences of view about the Congo and Middle East assessments, and Britain respected this. It was of overriding importance that the work of the Assembly should go on. Therefore, a full delegation agreed to the Assembly's resuming business in a normal manner without insisting on a resolution of controversy over these peace-keeping assessments.

UN needs $65m. to meet commitments

The United Nations made it known last week that, in short term, it would require some 65 million dollars to continue to meet all its commitments.

In making this announcement, it was made clear that, despite difficulties encountered as a result of non-payment by some Members of their assessments for operations in the Congo and the Middle East, the United Nations had so far met all its financial commitments on due date. This had been effected by borrowing from countries such as the U.N. Special Fund, and as of this date, all money borrowed had been returned.

It was also pointed out, however, that in the near future, it would probably be necessary to borrow again unless further cash

Continued on back page

UN 1966 Budget estimate seeks 117 million dollars

U.N. Secretary-General U Thant has recommended a United Nations budget of 116.7 million dollars for 1966. At the same time, the General Assembly's advisory committee on budget ary matters recommended a reduction of two million dollars in this figure.

Both recommendations will come before the U.N. General Assembly at its XX Session which opens in New York on 21 September.

U Thant noted in his budget report that his estimates for the coming year amounted to 8.3 million dollars more than the level recommended by the Advisory Committee for 1965. This substantial increase, he said, was due mainly to the need to expand, particularly in the economic and social fields, and to meet new requirements for the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development.

Stressing the need to meet new demands of Member States for expanded programmes in economic and social fields, the Secretary-General declared:

"At the present state of the Organization, when its value and effectiveness are frequently called into question and its inherent strength is being put so severely to test, our only and overriding purpose should be not only to husband our present resources to their maximum effect, but to welcome, foster and make unceasing provision for the natural and inevitable growth in our global responsibilities."

The report of the Advisory Committee agreed on the need for sound growth, but added that the possible extent of the Organization's activities, and more especially the growing needs of the developing countries, are so vast in relation to available resources that not all desirable programmes can be undertaken immediately.

Jamaican contribution to UNIFCYP

JAMAICA last week informed the United Nations that it will make a voluntary contribution of 2,000 dollars to the costs of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in Cyprus.
Road safety matters

The Blue Beret, Wednesday, 25th August 1955

Austrian Police safety specialist makes some new suggestions for increased UNIFCYP safety campaign

Since the UN Force has been operating in Cyprus all traffic accidents involving Force vehicles have occurred, in which sixteen people have been killed and over 200 injured. It is time to find a new system to stop these accidents. There are two main dangers: the objective and subjective dangers.

The objective danger: This can be caused under several circumstances:

- Climate: Climate, vehicle, and in the case of all contingents, cannot be taken into account by the British and Swedish drivers on the road.

- Driving: It is a major factor in injuring drivers. Loss of sight through perspiration may make a driver fail to see the body. The result is that the driver becomes tense, exaggerated and tired. Restlessness becomes slower and concentration difficult. The hot bonnet damper must be replaced with oil and vibro-airbag (see A and C). Drivers should carry a reserve of chocolate, glucose and dried fruit. The driver should be allowed to have a 10-hour period on a journey of at least five hours of driving. He should not be used for any other duties than driving.

- Vehicle: The vehicle is the condition of the road as observed on the road. Every morning the driver should check the headlights, brakes, oil, petrol and lights. Tyre pressures are particularly important. If the vehicle is stationary, the careful check should be carried out. The most serious arrangement of the camp on Lavrentia's and Swedish vehicles is to cover the vehicle top, but leave the rear uncovered. To protect the best way round, the vehicle should have a mirror - one inside and one outside. To protect the driver from sweat, a seat cover should be fitted. The driver should wear a comfortable duty dress and particularly important are good shoes. All vehicles should carry a first-aid kit.

The vehicle itself should be disassembled in case or it should be carried (covered). This could be done very easily by the insertion of a spring or lock on the accelerator pedal. Thus the driver could be able to the speed limit without applying the throttle. This mechanism which in most vehicles is an automatic change, means that the driver takes his eyes off the road. The resistance of such a spring or lock could be easily broken but it would serve its purpose in case of constant checking of the speed-meter would be necessary. Lastly, whenever possible, the driver should be alone in the vehicle.

Driving on the road: Each vehicle should have a traffic rules, objective and subjective dangers, improper persons should train the driver and keep his knowledge of the rules. The ice is very bad. In case of rain, humidity, roads become slippery. Drivers should not lose sight of the road. They will be much longer than usual.

The subjective danger: A risk reason for accidents is or social and the underestimation of the objective dangers. Many drivers are young - a great deal of experience, MTPF and other like drivers on their arrival and regular work experience after their arrival.

The technique of the hands is not important for good driving. When the vehicle is in motion, hands should be constantly on the wheel in the steers - the trend - position. Braking while driving, changing of gears or any intervention should be strictly forbidden. If the driver has to adjust anything he should stop the vehicle. The driving position should be correct, the shoulders against the backrest. Braces should be worn, where necessary.

Therefore, I have some recommendations for safety:

1. Appoint an ATO who should be responsible for observing all the points mentioned.
2. The driver should train newcomers in driving, traffic rules, objective and subjective dangers, special orders issued by the Force, etc. He should be responsible for coordinating all the activities within an HQ Safety Committee, (a) it should have a room, contribute to a joint MTPF newsletter to the Blue Beret. (b) The driver should be responsible for the observation of all rules issued by UNIFCYP for the Force. (c) Have the map correctly, used by the driver, who has to account for the speed on the road. (d) Have a seat belt. (e) Have two mirrors. One in the cab and one on the outside. The position of these mirrors should be corrected. In a careful check should be made on acceler- ator resistance.

Swedish PIO leaves brevyan

Vänndäby i Västertället sit- ter 18-årige Margaretha brév- ström och längtar efter brev från någon svensk FN-soldat på Cypern.

Margaretha berättar i ett brev om sit påtagliga ansats att hon inte vill tala till någon diagnos. Hon vill ha "pap og" i alla ut- trycken - det spelar tydigen se- enes mindre på om det är en Jerry Lewis, Tages eller Loppis.

Till och med Elsa Preley hänger sig alltjämt kvar på Margareta "gott", och kommer att bli "hennes" även efter brevet.

Adressen är Margareta Bäck- ström, Box 10, Vänndäby, Swe- rige.

Grattis svenska föreare

Förlor i Debussy och Curd von der CD, medan andra lätteli i en enkla CD från ABBA. Vänndäby och Margareta hoppas att brevet kommer och att det kommer snart från Lång- tidstiden i Österland.

De flesta olyckorna hittills har berott på att fordonen framfördes med alltför låg hastighet. Och i allt detta många flera har ratflyttat förekommit.


En annan god trafikmand: Kanske är det det som också är de få som i strålen där i natt har råat istället som om Du läser igen:

Ny stabsredaktör

Den svenska FN-batillagen får en ny stabsredaktör den 1 septem- ber. Han heter Åke Sundström och kommer närmast från Lång- tidstiden i Österland.

Jo insta kerna. Hän och andra signerer själv, idag Yleisradion nhyllysyntty (Ragnhild Malmen) och i sista jorden Yleisradion (S承包) som stabsredaktör.

DANSKARNA

Flyttar

Med anledning av att Nicolai "Rysteb" vedbysen de lagemedar, som - deres "cops" har været mulig å benytte sig af, har danske -, kan de ikke længere bruges på grund af, at det gaar til med, at de ikke længere er ledige.

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NOTES. Every Wednesday and Saturday a United Nations News Roundup provided by the US office in New York is broadcast.

Danish Contingent News

considerer der 37. terve og dauskere 58 hver og etydelig lan. Jernbanen i landet med det skab. Noen vil kunne have aven i følge forfatterne aven i følge forfatterne. Der er meningsløshed at miel ke i en bil. 

The club functions under the experienced guidance of Lieutenant Alex Heroy - a former instructor at Gronlund Commando Leadership with the Infantry Junior Leaders Battalion in the UK - and includes some forty enthusiastic members.

Armed with the essential tools of their dangerous sport - pithon metal pegs, ettrus and nylon strap - the Guards have been tackling some formidable rock faces on the Festeticsykkly peak. This is probably the best rock climbing in Europe, and is named because of the five finger prints of the mythical Greek god who lived here. It is a popular place, and many climbers have lost their lives there.

With the confidence that experience brings; the climbers are already enjoying the thrill of exploring new rock faces and putting up new routes. One such route consists of 500 feet of vertical climbing, and some six hours later the tired adventurers dragged themselves over the lip just as dawn was falling. The hazards were not only artificial; a route eight hundred feet high with no safety measures was precipitous and perilous. It was called the Irishman, and all who had reached this point were greeted with warm words from the United States and Ireland.

The ceremony took place, with the arrival of the Commander at UNFICYP Headquarters, O.C. D. Brown, Assistant Chief of Staff, and Commander of the Irish Contingent.

For those who have already reached the top, the journey to the next stage of descent.

The club leader, Lieutenant Alex Heroy (below) demonstrates technique to Lance-Corporal Richard Harris.
UN needs $65m. now

from page 1

was forthcoming, and that contin-
uation of the process of finding
ad hoc solutions to recurring finan-
cial problems could lead in a
matter of months or a year to a
financial crisis.

In addition to the approxi-
ately 65 million dollars estimated
as required to meet short-term
commitments — that is those
which must be met within about
a year—the United Nations also
has a long term debt of approxi-
mately 154.7 million dollars in
relation to the bond issue floated
in 1962 to raise money for the
Congo and Middle East costs. The
bond issue has to be amortized
within 25 years — that is by
1987.

Amortization payments which
fell due in 1963, '64 and '65
have already been met and have
reduced the initial indebtedness on
the bonds of 168 million dollars
to the present figure.

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U.N. FINANCIAL ISSUES

from page 1

Canada, which has promised
four million dollars, suggested
that an appeal for funds be
launched at one of the two
pledging conferences which
are scheduled to be held at
the United Nations in Septem-
ber or October.

Nigeria pledged, 20,000 dol-
ars. Chief S.O. Adebo of Ni-
geria said the U.S. statement
was a good omen that future
sessions of the Assembly
would operate normally and
that they would not be troub-
bled by a revival of the contro-
versy that had made its
normal work impossible at the
last session.

Nigeria, he said, was no less
dedicated to the principle of
collective responsibility and
rule of law than any other
country, but it had come to
the realization that applica-
tion of sanctions under Article
19 could bring disaster to the
organization.

Ambassador Paul Trem-
blay of Canada said his coun-
try was not insisting on
the application of Article 19 in
respect of peace-keeping
costs. But this, he said, was
without prejudice to future
application of the Article in
respect of the regular bud-
get.

The Canadian representative
emphasized that collective
financial responsibility con-
tinued to be the best system
for financing peace-keeping
operations, and that the U.N.
Emergency Force in the Mid-
dle East, in particular, should
continue to be financed on
that basis.

Negotiations continue
on Dominican dispute

THE United Nations Security
Council meeting which had
been scheduled for last Wednes-
day on the situation in the Do-
minican Republic was postponed
indefinitely.

The meeting had been called
following a request received from
the Commonwealth authorities in
the Dominican Republic. The meeting
was put off following further con-

sultations between the President
of the Council and its members.

Meanwhile, U. N. Secretary-
General U Thant submitted a
report on the situation in the
Dominican Republic for the
period from 22 July to 17 August.
The report said that, with ex-
ception of a few minor incidents,
the cease-fire had been generally
maintained during this period;
that the general situation re-
garding the question of Human
Rights has recently shown some
signs of improvement; and that
negotiations for a political settle-
ment are continuing.

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Secretary—
General appoints
political affairs
Under-Secretary

U.N. Secretary-General, U
Thant, has announced the
appointment of Alexei Efremo-
vitch Nesterenko of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics
as Under-Secretary for Poli-
tical and Security Council
Affairs. He succeeds Vladimir
Pavlovich Suslov, whom the
Secretary-General released for
return to the Soviet Union
diplomatic service.

Born in 1915, Mr. Nesteren-
ko is a graduate of the Lenin
Electrotechnical Institute in
Leningrad. He held a number of
important posts in the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
and in USSR diplomatic mis-
sions abroad.

He was a member of Soviet
diplomats at international
conferences and the United
Nations General Assembly
sessions.

In 1960—61, Mr. Nesterenko
was Senior Counsellor of the
Soviet Mission to the United
Nations.

Since 1961, Mr. Nesterenko
has been Ambassador Extra-
ordinary and Plenipotentiary
to Pakistan.

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