ROTATIONS CONTINUE

SWEDISH AND BRITISH ELEMENTS BEGIN CHANGEOVER

THE AUTUMN ROTATIONS OF THE FORCE continued this week with the change-over of the Swedish UN Battalion as the main body of the British Contingent both beginning on Monday.

The Swedish Battalion 34C, with responsibility for the Force Famagusta Zone is scheduled to return to Sweden before the weekend. It is replaced by Battalion 34C, under the command of Colonel Bertil Stjernfelt, which began arriving at Nicosia airport on Monday.

The major unit of the British Contingent, the First Battalion, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, began to move back to Germany yesterday (Tuesday) morning. The previous night, the advance party of the First Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) (42nd and 73rd) arrived at Akrotiri un-

Rhodesia talks censored by General Assembly

THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY last week condemned any agreement on the Salisbury situation made between London and Salisbury that did not recognise the inalienable right to independence of the people of Zimbabwe — Rhodesia — and reaffirmed that power should be transferred on the basis of universal adult suffrage — one man, one vote.

An Afro-Asian draft resolution was adopted by 86 votes in favour to two against — those of Portugal and South Africa — with eighteen countries, including Britain, either abstaining or not taking part. The resolution expressed grave concern about the current talks between the British Government and the “illegal racist minority regime” of Ian Smith. It said these talks jeopardized the inalienable rights of the African people — who

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WORLD MUST FIND PEACE FORMULA

MARTOLA TELLS UN DAY GATHERING

THE FORCE COMMANDER, MAJOR-GENERAL A. E. MARTOLA, speaking at a United Nations Day dinner in Nicosia on Monday, organised by the United Nations Association of Cyprus, said that although the world Organization had achieved a certain amount of success in peace-keeping, it had not, unfortunately, been successful in the field of peace-making.

Speaking of the Viet-Nam war the U.N. Force Commander said that this again served as a harsh reminder that the peoples of the world have still failed to find a formula that will save “our children and our children’s children from the scourge of war”.

Not all the international efforts to maintain peace and security have been a failure, General Martola said — for timely intervention has several times served to stop armed clashes in various parts of the world, but he continued, “while the world powers, large and small, still fail to find this ever-increasingly urgent peace-making formula. There is little hope of achieving the much desired stabilization and reduction of armed forces and military budgets”.

The full text of the Force Commander’s speech appears below.

“It is indeed a great honour and privilege for me to be able to share a few thoughts with such a distinguished and friendly gathering on the occasion of United Nations Day.

“I say this with genuine sincerity, for as President of the Finnish Red Cross, I too, have been and continue to be active in the work of the various non-governmental organizations such as the United Nations Association which has brought us together tonight — dedicated to the principle of international understanding. “Twenty years ago the General Assembly established the 24th of

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MILLION DOLLAR UNIFICYP CONTRIBUTION

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY has informed the United Nations that it has decided to make a further contribution of one million dollars to the costs of the United Nations Peace-Keeper Force in Cyprus.

In a letter to the UN Secretary-General, U. Thant, the Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Sigismund von Braun, said that this additional sum was being made available for the six-month period of UNIFICYP from 27 June to 26 December 1966, bringing his Government’s total contribution to the costs of the Force to $5,500,000,
**De Forenede Nationers Dag**

**MÅNDS NAADE DE FORENDE NATIONER** nyttiddstyret heller, idet den ver-

demperende orlogsaktør kunne gjøre sin ret i 21·sdagen for å erobere.

Dagen markerte ved at det ble skiftet fra de Forenede Na-
tioners generalsekretær ble berettiget sammen med et øyde-

den av dødsavskjelde, mens dette samtidig konfererte.

Således: 

"Som dansk kontingentchef er dit meg en gjerning den grete skuespil at kunne fastslå bare at... DACON i Nicosia West Detox og i avise og avise avise, DACON har derfor patentet, har levert og... fortal i forsikringen av en fagmand. Handelsagentur og gjenomførte Gener er følgende planer for verden, og... at de overlages med å overføre... merke hvis hindringer blir beseiret, og det må gøres av kafor, at... merke om overforstår støt av en pelten. Dermed blev det... ikke gjefte, men paa den andre side heller ikke spor tilumorale.

Fortsattes paa side fra..."
644 SIGNALS TROOP
MEDAL PRESENTATION

On Friday 21st October, 644 Signals Troop paraded outside
UNIFYP HQ under the command of the OC, Captain M. J. L.
Byrne, to receive United Nations (Cyprus) medals, having com-
pleted their qualifying service.

Lt Col A. R. W. White, the Chief Signals Officer, congratulated
the Troop on their excellent record with the force and later took
the salute as the Troop marched past.

BRITISH CONTINGENT NEWS

Troop training for 'Skins' gets
under way

On 18th October, 'A' SQUADRON, 5th ROYAL INNISKILLING
DRAGOON GUARDS carried out training exercises in the
Kyrenia area, north of Kyrenia. At night leaving the Forts
began to stream out of District HQ Camp to take up positions for
the start of the exercise. A high pitched whine, a cloud of dust,
hoarding every nook and corner, riding the wind current was
the impression of the troop on the move.

The aim of the exercise was to practice control of road move-
ment, observation patrolling and flank drills. Drills were practiced
in phases and each phase was carried out continuously by troop in
different parts of the area.

After the morning operations, the troops converged on Coral Bay
beach near Kyrenia where every man had a swim.

ROAD SAFETY

1. Take care of your vehicle, it may be getting old and
mechanical failure can be fatal. Drive it carefully and
be prepared for the possibility of skids or other hazards.

2. Remember your tyres take punishment every time
you have to pull onto the verge, inspect, regularly and
thoroughly to avoid blowouts. Avoid running over
objects lying in the road. NEVER run tyres until bald.

SIGH OF RELIEF AT CAMP

CAMP MAPLE LEAF haunts

A collective sigh of relief last week after the month delayed
last major rotation flight left Hil-

Le Col H. G. Woods, CO 5 INNIS DG, talks to Sgt Peter Min-

Having returned to Camp Maple Leaf after a month's absence, a
sigh of relief was heard among the personnel.

Sgt Rayn of 'C' Coy, 7 Inf Group, using a map to refresh the
memories of members of 'A' Coy who are here for another term.

IRISH CONTINGENT NEWS

7TH INF GROUP A NICE BLEND

OF YOUTH AND EXPERIENCE

7TH INF GROUP, THE LAST ELEMENT OF WHICH ARRIVED ON

12TH OCTOBER, have been

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8/9 UNIFYP

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Getting the records straight in A Coy, 7 Inf Group. From left:
COMS Bob O'Donnell, CAL Kevin Geraghty and C/Sgt Christo-
Shaunessy.

Be Sgt-Major Bill Jackson 7 Inf Group chats with a group of
U.H. veterans of HQ Coy.

Corporal Denis Dossy, 7 Inf Group who is back in Cyprus for
a fourth term...
FIVE YEARS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS REVIEWED

AMONG THE OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS is to improve the maintenance of peace, to promote a higher standard of living, to develop economic and social progress in the less developed world, to promote international cooperation and to achieve universal recognition of human rights.

In connection with the third objective of the U.N. — that of promoting economic and social progress in the less developed world — Dr. Earl Houl, UN Economic and Social Programmes Representative told journalists in Ottawa on Saturday.

"The United Nations is committed to being 21 years ago against the backdrop of the Second World War. Today, the war clouds that hang over Viet-Nam and threaten to engulf the world, pale in comparison to what was then, even though we have not ceased our efforts to find the formula that can save our children and their children from the same fate."

"Not all the principles of the United Nations' efforts to maintain peace and order have been successful. But while effective in checking the spread of military action, they have failed to prevent threats to the peace of the world, a number still to be found in the formula that save our children and their children from the same fate."

"Snorre väreilaiton Radiol vih- dörmän oljeha on aleh eririsaalik vilkka ja kuvittavaa, sillä mit- nen kahden vilkan aikaa on evi- tettävä, sillä sen kahden vilkan aikaa on evi- tettävä, sillä sen kahden vilkan aikaa on evi- tettävä, sillä".

"Snorre väreilaiton Radiol vih- dörmän oljeha on aleh eririsaalik vilkka ja kuvittavaa, sillä mit- nen kahden vilkan aikaa on evi- tettävä, sillä".

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AUSTRIA CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE

TODAY, WEDNESDAY 26th OCTOBER, AUSTRIA celebrates her national day. The date is significant, for it was on this day, eleven years ago, that the last soldier of the occupation armies left Austrian soil, bringing to an end some eighteen years of foreign rule and occupation.

In 1945, following seven years of Nazi domination, Austria obtained formal in- dependence and the Republic was born. However, in all essential problems of politics and economy, the nation had still need of foreign aid and rule. In 1955, the Austrian State Treaty was signed, and that year still marked the birth of the country that helped to overcome the many difficulties faced by Austria in the path of complete independence. Finally, on May 15th, 1955, the Austrian State Treaty was signed, and that year still marked the birth of the country that helped to overcome the many difficulties faced by Austria in the path of complete independence. Finally, on May 15th, 1955, the Austrian State Treaty was signed, and that year still marked the birth of the country that helped to overcome the many difficulties faced by Austria in the path of complete independence.

In October 1955, that year, the last soldiers of the allied occupation forces left the country, and on the same day the Federal law of permanent neutrality was signed — stating Austria's determination to remain neutral and the right to defend her decision with arms if her strength. October 26th is also marked as the birthday of the Austrian Defence Force the Bundesheer.

Since joining the United Nations, Austria has always attempted to contribute to world peace. In 1961, the Force Field Hospital has been a most effectively administered and operated by successive contingents of about fifty officers and men sent from Austria. The Force Commander, Major-General A.E.E. Martola, is scheduled to visit the Hospital today on the occasion of Austria's National Day.

UNRWA may face deficit

MR. LAWRENCE MICHELMORE, head of the United Nations Agency for more than one million Palestinian refugees told the General Assembly's Special Political Committee last week that a shortage of funds could force curtailment of essential aid and cause great human suffering — with particular political repercussions in the Middle East.

He said that the voluntary contributions, on which the Agency depended, would apparently fall four million dollars short of the 1967 budget of about 40 million dollars. He remarked that only about a third of the members of the United Nations had contributed to the Agency since it was set up sixteen years ago.

STOP PRESS
INSPECTIONS REPORT

A report on UN inspections carried out on 19 October in Demilitarized Zone between Syria and Israel and defensive areas on both sides told of improvised violations by both parties, but said no further breakdown of fires or equipment had been observed.

The report, submitted by Chief UN Truce Superviser, Mrs. Yvonne de Gaulle, has been transmitted by Secretary-General U Thant to the UN Security Council, which has been considering renewal of the truce area.

In a note to the Council, Israel complained of two incidents involving sabotage and mine-days on her territory, which she said, were part of a pattern of raids organized and directed from Syria.

SANCTIONS ISSUE IN S.W. AFRICA DEBATE

CONTINUING ITS DEBATE on the problem of South West Africa last week, the United Nations General Assembly again found that the demands made by South Africa, through her imposition of racialist and other oppressive policies in the territory, had forced her League of Nations mandate, and that it should be terminated. There were however, opinions on how this could or should be done.

The central issue was that of economic sanctions against South Africa, Britain, while stating that she would support concerted UN action within the Organization's capacity, warned that there were limitations to the pressure that she could bring to bear. Ambassador Solomon of Trinidad and Tobago said that Britain had already made it clear that she would not enter an economic war with South Africa. Britain, a country as the United States, could, if its government steered itself against business interests, reduce the South African government single-handed.

Cuba and Albania, however, laid the primary blame for the situation on the US and its allies in the United Nations, Bulgaria and Byelorussia also blamed western monopoles for the plight of the people of SW Africa stating that they were sustaining South Africa in her long defiance of the United Nations.

GENERAL DEBATE WOUND UP VIET-NAM STILL DOMINANT THEME

THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY last week wound up its fourteenth General Debate in which representatives of 108 nations had set forth their views on major world issues of the day. The Viet-Nam conflict, which has dominated the debate throughout, remained the major topic of round of statements heard, with the issues of decolonization, disarmament and economic development also figuring prominently.

On the Viet-Nam war, the Prime Minister of neighbouring Ceylon, Prince Souvana Phouma, urged prompt negotiations to end the conflict and to neutralize all of Indochina. Stating that his people, along with the Viet-Namese, were direct victims of the war, the Laotian Premier said that if the process of so-called wars of national liberation were not stopped in time, it could lead to a third world war which would "destroy us all".

Ambassador G.G. Ponnam- baram of Ceylon, G. Ceylon, warned that a small group of non-aligned nations visited Viet-Nam and the capitals of directly interested countries to foster a peaceful settlement of the conflict. He said that recent US reciprocal de-escalation proposals indicated a genuine desire to reach a solution and should be thoroughly explored.

Mr. Frank Corner, the New Zealand delegate, said every- one agreed the war must end — the question was, how to end it in a manner that would safeguard the rights of the Viet-Namese people to choose their own govern- ment. Stating New Zealand was fully committed to defence against aggression, Mr. Corner said if those who contended the war was of a civil nature would stand aside if West Germany were to attack the German Democratic Republic. Constructive pro- posals had been made for ending the conflict, he said, and it was to be hoped that there would be constructive response.

Algeria, Syria, Cuba and Hungary, however, saw the matter in a different light, arguing that US intervention in Viet-Nam posed an ever increasing danger to world peace.

At the close of the General Debate, US Ambassador Arthur Goldberg said his country remained committed to a political settlement in Viet-Nam and would not take the first step in de-escalation by the cessation of bombing of the North as there were reasons that there would be a "response towards peace" from North Viet-Nam.

RHODESIA... make up more than ninety percent of Rhodesia's popul-

The bulk of support for the resolution came from African countries, toge- ther with East European states and the abstentions, mostly from Western coun-

While the sponsors of the resolution and their supporters argued that Britain, having been brought down the Smith regime, ineffective sanctions might be on the verge of making a deal against the expense of the country's Africans. Britain again stressed that she would not grant independen-

From front page

before majority rule unless the people of Rhodesia as a whole favoured it.

Britain's present plan, as outlined at the UN, is that Mr Smith should give way to a non-party government, and that this government would negotiate with London for a settlement "in the spirit of the objective of majority rule". This settlement would in turn be submitted to the people of Rhodesia by "in- proper democratic means". Afro-Asian speakers have pressed Britain to use more drastic measures to topple Mr Smith — including the use of force.