Special peace-keeping committee holds first meeting

US AND RUSSIA RESTATE POSITIONS AS 33-NATION COMMITTEE ATTEMPTS TO FIND AN AGREED FORMULA

The 33-nation Committee, set up by the U.N. General Assembly to devise a formula acceptable to all as an alternative to the current impasse over the planning, conduct and financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations, held its first substantive meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York last week.

A disagreement, involving the opposed views of the Soviet Union and the United States, over the United Nations provisions for peace-keeping operations is the issue which resulted in the inability of the General Assembly to conduct its normal business during the past year.

The Soviet Union and France, among the great Powers, maintain that the Security Council is the only organ authorized by the Charter to institute U.N. action for the maintenance of peace and security, and make support of this action, including financing, obligatory on Member States.

The United States, and a majority of Member States, endorsed the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice that costs of U.N. peace-keeping operations — specifically those incurred in the Congo and in the Middle East — fall within the expenses which the Charter provides shall be assessed by the General Assembly against Member States.

Involved are not only the contributions to cover expenses of the past peace-keeping operations — which France and the Soviet Union refused to pay for legal and political reasons which they stated — but also the whole question of future peace-keeping operations in which the United Nations might become involved.

The United States, and the Secretary-General, decided to set up a 33-nation Committee to attempt to work out an agreed formula which would solve the U.N. financial problems arising from past peace-keeping activities and set the course for the future.

The Assembly also authorized the President and the Secretary-General to consult privately with Member States in a parallel attempt.

When the 33-nation Committee met, Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko of the Soviet Union and Ambassador Yost of the United States both restated their basic positions which they have taken in the past.

However, Mr. Fedorenko made it clear, while insisting that the Security Council alone had the right to call for action in maintenance of peace and security, that the Soviet Union
Three CIVPOL members make ANZAC Day memorial trip

THERE members of the Australian Police Contingent and one member of the New Zealand Police Contingent serving with UNCFYP Conti-

nual Police left Nicosa last Wednesday morning to take part in the special ANzAC Me-

morial Services held on Sunday, near Gallipoli, Turkey.

They were Constables

Tom Hartley, Newcastle, Victo-

ria; Constable Berrill, Darwin, Northern Territory and Cons-

cable Graham, Hanover, Aus-

tralia, New Zealand.

The 25th April was the 50th Anniver-

sary of the historic landing of the combined forces of the Australian and New Zea-

land Army Contingent, and of Anzacs, on Gallipoli in the Dardanelles Strights.

To mark the occasion, a large number of original Anzac's came from Australia and New Zealand to take part in the special ANzAC Me-

morial Services being held on Anzac Cove, near Gallipoli.

Anzac Day is observed throughout Australia and New Zealand each year to honor the soldiers who lost their lives in the dif-

ferent theatres of war invol-

ving Australia and New Zea-

land forces.

Australians and British officers were members of the original Australian and New Zea-

land forces that took part in the landing of Anzac Cove.

Emphasis laid on explosive situation in South Africa

THIE explosive situation in South Africa was again emphasized last week during a meeting of the Special Committee concerned with South Africa.

Mr. Michal Morol of Guinas, Chairman of the Committee, told the meeting that the key countries that could be affected by South Africa's activities were Great Britain, Belgium, France and the United States.

Mr. Morol said that the Committee had taken steps to prevent a military conflict in South Africa, which was a potential threat to the region.

A major concern was the possibility of a military conflict in the region, which could escalate into a wider conflict.

The Committee emphasized the need for a diplomatic solution to the problem, and called for restraint and de-escalation of tensions.

4 INFANTRY GROUP

HAPPENING training continued at Camp Corps, headquarters of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, in preparation for the expected operations in a potential conflict with the Cyprus National Guard.

The training is focused on the use of light and medium tanks, as well as infantry tactics and procedures.

The 4th Infantry Group, based in Nicosia, is responsible for the security of the UN buffer zone between the two communities in the divided island.

42 INFANTRY BATTALION

THE 42nd Infantry Battalion under the command of Capt. D. O'Brien is now fully established in the Morfou District. Col. T. O'Brien, British Chief of Staff and Irish Contingent Visitor visits to Sh⾳tollong Camp where he inspected a Guard of Honour drawn from HQ Coy.

The Battalion's open air Mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Kilian, Sacred music was provided by the Band of the 42nd Battalion and the Royal Salute was sounded by the bug-

lers and drums.

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lers and drums.
**Vappu Ja Huppu**


**Palloilusarjat**

Vappujen messut autto on järjestettävä kaikilla paikkakunnilla, joilla on vappujen messun historia. **Pallon juoksumiseen**

Olen tietoinen siitä, että palloilu on aina suosittu. Meidän on tehtävä kaikki tarvittavaa, jotta palloilu on mahdollista kaikilla paikoilla. Tämä on myös pystyteltävä huoli siten, että meidän on tehtävä kaikki tarvittavaa, jotta palloilu on mahdollista kaikilla paikoilla. Tämä on myös pystyteltävä huoli siten, että meidän on tehtävä kaikki tarvittavaa, jotta palloilu on mahdollista kaikilla paikoilla. Tämä on myös pystyteltävä huoli siten, että meidän on tehtävä kaikki tarvittavaa, jotta palloilu on mahdollista kaikilla paikoilla. Tämä on myös pystyteltävä huoli siten, että meidän on tehtävä kaikki tarvittavaa, jotta palloilu on mahdollista kaikilla paikoilla. Tämä on myös pystyteltävä huoli siten, että meidän on tehtävä kaikki tarvittavaa, jotta palloilu on mahdollista kaikilla paikoilla.
S-G stresses need for further disarmament

U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant, last week told the United Nations Disarmament Commission currently meeting in New York that yet another crucial point in the nuclear arms race might be near, and that "political courage and wise restraint" might bring about a decisive turn towards a safer world.

U Thant suggested that special attention be given to these issues: halting the spread of atomic weapons, extending the nuclear test ban to underground detonations, and barring nuclear arms from certain regions.

Such measures were of urgent importance, he said, because a growing number of states capable of making nuclear weapons might be faced by difficult and dangerous choices in the face of the continuing arms race and the stockpiling of weapons by other nations.

Partial disarmament measures of the type advocated, U Thant said, would be without prejudice to the "important and continuing obligations to draft an acceptable treaty on general and complete disarmament."

The Commission, comprising the entire U.N. Membership, is meeting for the first time since a brief session in 1960.

Detailed disarmament negotiations have been conducted by smaller groups before and since, and the disarmament issue has of course also been a major topic in General Assembly debate.

The Secretary-General said that important steps had been taken since the Commission last met.

He mentioned three achievements of 1963: Treaty banning all but underground nuclear weapons tests and signed by more than a hundred nations; the so-called "hot line" between Moscow and Washington for instant communication in case of crisis; and the Assembly resolution against placing nuclear weapons in orbit.

U Thant added that the setback in the production of atomic material for military use announced simultaneously by the United States and the Soviet Union in April of 1964, as well as the arms budget reductions announced the same year, were "small but significant" moves towards a halt in the arms race and better international relations.

U Thant concluded his remarks with the hope that the 18-nation Disarmament Committee—which has been handling specific negotiations in recent years—would meet again in Geneva as soon as possible.

Ambassador Mohammed Awad El-Kony of the United Arab Republic was elected chairman of the Commission by a unanimous decision following U Thant's remarks.

In a brief statement, he endorsed the Secretary-General's view that some significant progress had been made in the past few years.

Mr. El-Kony warned that there was no "magic bullet" to solve the disarmament problem, but expressed confidence

Peace-keeping Committee

(from page 1) arrangements with interested States for the provision of troops to the Security Council, to consider broadening its membership to include other nations besides the Permanent Members of the Security Council, and to investigate the setting up of regional sub-offices, for example in Africa.

As presently constituted, the Military Staff Committee includes only the five Permanent Members of the Security Council—Great Britain, France, the Republic of China, the Soviet Union and the United States. However, modifications suggested by the U.S.S.R. are all provided for under other Articles of the Charter.

U.S. Ambassador Yost said his country remained convinced that under the Charter, the Assembly alone had the right to assess contributions to Member States for all U.N. activities, including those related to peace-keeping. He said, however, that the United States would be flexible in the approach to any suggested arrangements whereby the Assembly in its assessments took into account the strong political stand by any of the great Powers regarding any particular peace-keeping operation.

Below: The Force Commander, General K.S. Thimayya, takes leave of President Mubarak after a brief courtesy call he made at the Presidential Palace last Wednesday. The purpose of the visit was to introduce to the President the new Commanding Officers of UNFICYP Nicosia and Famagusta Zones.