THE
BLUE BERET

Wednesday, 2nd June 1965

U.N. "ignored or avoided....." U Thant

U.N. Secretary-General U Thant declared last week that for those who believe in the aims and ideals of the United Nations Charter and who are convinced that a world order must be developed now which would provide better prospects of peace and justice, "the present time is a trying one".

In a message to Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario (Canada), U Thant said he felt "bound to say that the first five months of this year have witnessed developments which have tended to undermine the position of the United Nation as the primary agency for maintaining international peace and security".

For various reasons, he said, the role of the United Nations "has been ignored or avoided" in the settlement of some recent disputes, "thus causing profound uneasiness in the minds of those who maintain that the United Nations represents the world's best hope for peace".

The Secretary-General said that the world was witnessing today "a definite reversal of the slow progress the United Nations has made towards world stability and world peace". A further drift in this direction, he added, "if not arrested in time" will mark the close of a chapter of great expectations and the heralding of a new chapter in which the World Organization "will provide merely a debating forum, and nothing else".

"We recognize all too well the tensions, anxieties and conflicting interests which motivate the protagonists in the various explosive situations that are existing around the world," U Thant said. "We sense their apprehensions and their necessary courses of action. Nevertheless, there must come a time when the wider considerations of world peace and security must be taken into account and even become dominant."

COURSES OF ACTION

The States Members of the United Nations, the Secretary-General said, if they are troubled by threats to world peace and security, have a number of possible courses of action available to them through the main organs of the United Nations to take action in all sorts of situations in which it has neither the authority for nor the possibility of effective action.

FEAR OF FAILURE

But it is also true, he added, that some of the United Nations' most sincere supporters sometimes voice the fear that abortive attempts by the United Nations to tackle major problems may have an unfavourable effect on the prestige and position of the Organization.

"I believe", U Thant stated, "that a far greater danger, for the world at large, as well as for the United Nations, is to shy away from a timely and concerted effort to take on those problems of peace and security which are a primary responsibility of the United Nations under the Charter, for fear of failure. Immediate success in this field is hardly to be expected, but that is no excuse for a failure to make the effort."

* * *

"Position Undermined"

U.N. "ignored or avoided....." U Thant

As reported in last week's "Blue Beret", Srgt Mogens Madsen of the Danish Contingent was awarded the Royal Danish Medal of Honour for his bravery in rescuing an unarmed Congolese from a group of 20-30 armed attackers whilst he was serving with ONUC. Pictured above, Srgt Madsen is congratulated on receipt of his award by Lt Col. H. Bjornahold, DANCON Commander.

U.N. Military Adviser visiting UNFICYP

The Assistant Military Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General, Major Lauri A. Koho, arrived in Nicosia on Monday at the start of a short visit to UNFICYP. He will stay on the island for seven days and during that time will visit the Headquarters and different units of the force.

Major Koho, a Finnish officer, was appointed to the post of Assistant Military Adviser in February this year. Previously to that he had served as a military expert in the Finnish Mission to the United Nations in New York. He has also held the appointment of Assistant Finnish Military Attaché in London.

Major Koho graduated from the Finnish Military Academy in 1947 and from the Staff College ten years later. He is married and his main hobby is scouting. This will be his first visit to Cyprus.

Jordan/Israeli countercharges of aggression

JORDAN and Israel last week charged each other with serious acts of armed aggression. In a letter to the President of the Security Council, Mr. Ratha Krishna Ramani of Malaysia, Jordan's representative Mr. Abdul Monem Rifai, said his Government had issued orders to the Jordanian armed forces to repel with utmost severity and determination any new Israeli act of aggression.

Earlier, Mr. Rifai had informed the Council that Jordanian forces had entered Jordanian territory in three separate areas on Tuesday, 27 May.

Also addressing a letter to the President of the Security Council, Mr. Michael Comay, Representative of Israel, charged that on three occasions last month, armed attacks from Jordan had taken place.

Mr. Comay said his Government, in the discharge of its responsibility for the defence of the population and territory of Israel and the security of its borders, cannot accept the continuation of organized and murderous attacks from Jordan.
British Contingent News:

Signals Troop is nerve centre of UNFICYP

The present 644 Signal Troop arrived in Cyprus on 30th Jan 65. The troop is commanded by Capt Malcolm Bradley of Manchester and its strength is 2 Officers and 55 NCOs and men who came in Cyprus from eleven Signal Regiments and 30 from RAMC. The role of the troop is to provide communications for the Headquarters of the Force equipped in a Brigade Signal trop. They are also manned and manned the troops present. The main function of the Troop is to provide communications for the Headquarters of the Force equipped in a Brigade Signal. They are equipped with a variety of equipment, which are located in the main hangar at Headquarters. The Command is controlled by Lt. Col. Kennedy and is manned 24 hours a day by three shifts with a daily duty Signal Officer and 11 NCOs and men in each shift.

Within the Command these are four methods of communication, a teleprinter network to each Zone and District and a rear line to the RIC which is a major relay station on the Commonwealth Community Army Network (COM CAN). This link enables the Canadian and British Command to send messages to any unit in the British or Canadian Army anywhere in the world.

Secondly, the force VHF Command net linking all Zones and Districts. Because of the length of the Troop line on communications established a retransmission system has been introduced. This system is situated 6,000 ft up on the top of Mt Olympus. This station can be extremely uncomfortable for personnel as during the winter the radio hut is covered in snow and the only means of entry is by a tunnel.

In Feb 65 during a particularly bad Blizzard at the town of Limassol and Big George Duffield weathered the storm and 24 men were rescued after being stranded. When the storm had passed the men were able to continue their journey.

Austrian Contingent News:

Bildbericht über die Tätigkeit der Austrian Civilian Police

Die Dienstleistungen der Oesterreicher waren und sind vielfach von Beton. Aus allen Aufgaben haben sich jedoch im Laufe der Zeit bestimmte Dienstverrichtungen herauskristallisiert.

Die Austrian Civilian Police, in der die Beamte-Welfare- Einrichtungen der UNO weder durch persönlichen noch durch Hilfsbetrieb ausgeübt.

Die Beamte der Technischen Dienstleistungen sind besonders ausgedehnte Beamte des Technischen Dienstes der Kriegsflugzeuge des österreichischen Flugzeugen verantwortung.

Sonderaufgaben:

Für die Sonderaufgaben wurden die Beamten der Beamten-Welfare-Einrichtungen verantwortungen.

Kommunikation:

Im Sommerhaus der österreichischen Flugzeugen wurden die Beamten der Beamten-Welfare-Einrichtungen verantwortungen.

Radiosprechstelle:

Das österreichische Flugzeugen wurden die Beamten der Beamten-Welfare-Einrichtungen verantwortungen.

Report:

IRISH CONTINGENT NEWS

Father and Son together at Limmits

Company Sergeant Jim Bathorill has something to be proud of whilst serving with the Finnish Contingent. There is no-one else in the company as proud of his son, John. John and Jim came from County Wexford, Ireland, to join the Finnish Contingent of the Finnish Army. John is Jim's 2nd C Coy. 42nd Infantry Battalion, and one of the privates in this Company in his eldest son John.

Jim and son came from Athlone and arrived here two months ago. John is the "man of the pair," having served in both with the 9th Irish.

There are eight children in the family, four boys and four girls. We gather there will be quite a celebration when the two wanderers return to Ireland on October 4th.

4 INF GR.

Capt. Harry Goulbourne, who presided at a conference between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot Militia in Polis recently. Amicable agreement was reached on several matters concerning the movement of the people.

6 INF.

Dr. Tom Nolan, a leading industrialist in the town of Clonmel, was in Ireland recently to attend the conference of the Irish Industrial Federation, which is to be held in Limerick City this month.

THE BLUE BERET

Stronger international ties are sought by Finland

ALTHOUGH the Blue Beret is a Force publication primarily for military personnel — the quality of the Finnish Forces is well known in the world of today and by history. Therefore, Finnish Army Commanders have often given them a special opportunity to give our fellow members of UNFICYP a chance to get a little more about our country.

During the week's break British school children were asked which country they knew the best. Many knew something of Canada, the USA or Russia. However, many of them thought of Germany or the United Kingdom. Some remote and primitive countries came in the reign of the British.

The Finnish press, many of which are read by the British forces in the Middle East, contain many articles on the Finns as a fighting people. Today, the Finns are fighting in the last two thousand years of history, as they have been. For two generations ago Finland was still a very small and rather poor country for everyone in Europe. This being the case, international travel routes and not many Finns were travelling outside their country. Even the Germanic remotes were emphasized nor many ways of communication. The Finnish language dominated to the Finnish language family, and it is entirely impossible to understand them in other Slavic languages.

Besides Finland made her debut in written history as a nation in the Vernon period, a few centuries and later seven centuries of this association, becoming a nation in the Pyramid period of Empires as an autonomous, united, and Denmark as the power of the empire. She did not, therefore, have the financial means available to her; no matter how much she wanted to give the world a taste of the Finnish culture that has been in the world for several centuries before the French, or the Finns, and the national language. This period was the Finnish speech, seeking its inspiration from the union of the nation's past and its folklore. At the same time, the production of literature, which was the Finnish speech and spreading internationalism.

The National Government of Finland is the key document of the Finnish political system. It is the constitutional act of Finland, and establishes the legal framework within which the state is governed.

Internationalism

In the XX Century, especially following the development of the national cultural ties have been broken. This is the main goal of Finland's foreign policy. With this in mind, the traditions of immigration, education, trade, and tourism, the Finnish culture has become more and more evident in the world. For example, as an example, we can mention the Finnish language. An important aspect of Finnish people, information, art and ideas flow freely across the countries, without the need for a passport or visa. The foundation for these ties was the Middle Ages, combining Roman and Gothic styles, which reflect the first and strongest cultural contacts of the nation.

However, when Finland mentions "the Middle Ages," for example — to Olavi Mäntynen, the Cultural Academy of Finland, mention also the Turku Academy founded in 1970.

Cultural barriers

However, the fact that Finland has been the XIX Century for the Finns to finally break through the barriers of national, cultural separation. The general liberal spirit of the times was to give the Finns more room, and the opening of the world began some decades earlier, removing the development of the Finnish language and the full-fledged cultural movement of the Finnish nation's identity and achievements.

Travel

Today things are quite different. The modern distance communications have reduced the influence of the development of the Finns in Vienna or to Moscow to help each other in the good deal — last year every Fifth Finn travelled abroad. And an ever-increasing number of Finns have friends abroad and take part in foreign travel. Finland is a country of thousands of lakes and it is difficult to find countries where it is possible to send Finnish traveller on the roads of the Finnish modern and lively towns. And since the Finnish languages have little little-known elsewhere, the Finnish language is spoken in many parts of the world, with the number of people learning the language of the Finns.

Above all, since 1971 Finland has continued to promote its relationship with other countries, and every time we the desire to take advantage of the region. As a result, Finnish cultural ties have been strengthened, and the region of Finland with other countries.

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Turku Academy

The Turku Academy was founded in 1970, with the support of the Soviet Union, and has been producing significant contributions to the field of cultural exchange, research, and education.

The Academy is located in Turku, Finland, and seeks to promote the exchange of knowledge and ideas among scientists, artists, and educators from Finland and other countries. It offers various programs and initiatives that foster collaboration and creativity, and aims to strengthen cultural ties and understanding between Finland and its international partners.

Friday, 4 June is Finnish Army Day, Capt. Veikko Kankaenen, the "Blue Beret" correspondent and member of the Finnish Public Information Office with the Finnish Contingent of the Force, has taken this opportunity to prepare the following notes on his country which appeared in an introduction of Finland to members of UNFICYP coming from other countries.
150,000 TRAINED

12 YEARS OF U.N. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Fifteen years of technical developing nations under the Programme of Technical Assistance (PTA) have shown the feasibility of this type of international cooperation and have put it within the capabilities of the United Nations to promote the development of living standards and economic and social progress.

This is one of the conclusions drawn by Mr. David Owen, Executive Chairman of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board, in a review of what he described as "the largest and most far-reaching undertaking in international "coope- ration."

Evolution of PTA

The review, "Fifteen Years of U.N. Technical Assistance," covers the evolution of PTA from its modest inception as a worldwide system for the pooling and exchange of technical and financial assistance to the present United Nations Technical Assistance Board.

The report makes the point that the scale of the assistance is "too great to be exaggerated." The need is so immense that the resources of the programme "have had to be extended, and indeed pain- fully, thinly spread." In most countries, they formed only a small part of total external aid, and a far smaller part of the total development effort.

World Population Conference

Appeal to 124 nations issued by U.N.

A newsletter has been sent by the U.N. Secretary General, U Thant to all Member States of the United Nations and related agencies calling attention to the need for funds to enable additional experts from developing countries to be sent to the Conference on Population held in Belgrade, 20 August to 10 September, under United Nations auspices.

The communication to 124 nations was being sent in response to a request made by the U.N. Population Conference which met earlier this year at United Nations headquarters in New York.

The Secretary-General's note recalls that the Commission had stated, in its report on the World Population Conference, that "special attention should be given to the development problems of the developing countries where the problems were more critical and the scope of measures taken was more limited and the problems of economic and social development were more acute and burdensome." Therefore, "all efforts should be made to increase the possibilities for the recruitment of experts from such countries."

The Secretary-General's note then addresses specific requests, in varying forms, to individual Governments.

For example, if Governments have been informed that they were not in a position to nominate specific experts, the note expressed hope for a reconsideration in the light of the Commission's action. Government of developing countries are asked to examine the possibility of initiating the expenses of at least some of their own nationals, and Governments of economic and technical assistance agencies of member countries are requested to consider financial aid to permit greater attention to be paid by experts from developing countries.

In March 1964 the Secretary-General invited all Members of the United Nations and related agencies, as well as 16 inter-governmental organizations and 20 non-governmental organizations, to nominate experts to participate in the Conference.

On the basis of the resulting nominations, the United Nations has invited approximately 1,000 experts to participate - all in their individual capacity not as representatives of Governments or organizations. So far, about 1,000 replies have been received, and a number of additional names have been received by agency representatives who have been in consultation with the United Nations on their work relating to the Conference.

The Conference is being planned as a scientific meeting of experts, and the Conference and its Committee, and the Conference, have been set up to provide an opportunity for scientists to collaborate and exchange experiences regarding the various aspects of the Conference.

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

From page 5

As a result of the work of the Committee, the Government of the United Nations has decided to undertake a major programme of economic and social development. The Committee was appointed by the Secretary-General, at the request of the Economic and Social Council.

FROM 42 INF BN

NEWS IN SWEDISH

"Turku" tuomisen pojat elorojuissa kaupungissa voimassa


SVYALLA SYKÄLLÄLLÄ

Erioppilaa on svallat turkkilaisen sydämessä työskennellut vapaasti, musiikki in the north and in the west of the country.

FN-svenskarna vill bli exempelära akta man


De svenska är också syveningarska på sportens hem och går på sporten. De får också spela några kompani mot grubba och sortera mettalar.

De svenska och de svenska soldaterna deltar i ett landets toppturneringer, som i Istanbul, i öst och den senaste som vi har deltagit i ett landets toppmatcher.

RUTIO VOITTI JALKAPALLO

Varisaien palveluksessa liikkuu pois menettäisiin sinne vaatteisiin.

More Finnish News p 8

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More Finnish News p 8
ENGLISH—

**H Q Nicosia Zone**

H Q Nicosia Zone celebrated the Victoria Day holiday with a big splash. It is known to all Canadians that this day is the time to bring out the bathing suits after they have been in storage for the winter months. At home you would have bought suits in some cases, but not here, not out the back door of HQ and into the pool. On the 84th of May, men from HQ Nicosia Zone, Forces Reserve BCD and the MP City met to do battle in the swimming pool.

The story showed that some of the competitors had been watching the TV program "Big Card" by the great performance they gave. The last competition showed a very great promise of being the Canadian trip to the next Olympic games. Last GW Brown at his very best pulled the crowd with his style of diving. It was clear to all that he had received his training from the movie producer of the "Keytome Corp" series. The Diving was a new event to some of us who entered and those that had entered in this event. Each competitor was given two eggs which he had to place at the other end of the pool. The gun sounded and away the competitors went, with the eggs on the end and swimming in any style for the other end. The winner was LT HR Gibling. The judges for this event were LT GRM Woodcock and Capt. LT Ap Charts. The second best was LT HR Gibling. The judges for this event were LT GRM Woodcock and Capt. LT Ap Charts.

The winners in the finals were 1st place:

- 2 heavy Style
- 2 Heavy BCD
- 2 Heavy Stroke
- 3 Heavy Stroke
- 4 Heavy Stroke
- 5 Heavy Stroke
- 6 Heavy Stroke
- 7 Heavy Stroke
- 8 Heavy Stroke
- 9 Heavy Stroke
- 10 Heavy Stroke
- 11 Heavy Stroke
- 12 Heavy Stroke
- 13 Heavy Stroke
- 14 Heavy Stroke
- 15 Heavy Stroke

**New Impetus for Mekong basin scheme**

The development of the lower Mekong basin in Southeast Asia received fresh impetus at a meeting held in Bangkok recently by the Committee of Four Riparian States (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam) as part of the 37th meeting of the Mekong River Commission. The meeting was attended by representatives of 39 countries and international organizations and lasted two days.

The Commission discussed the industrial development of Latin America, its economic integration and trade policy, and the present position of its economy.

The Commission examined the problems affecting industry and the policies followed in the various countries of the region. It adopted a resolution calling for greater investments of Latin American capital in the field of industry, asking for a training programme for industrial workers, and requesting that a study be made on the possible export opportunities of Latin American manufactures to the world market.

On economic integration, the Commission reiterated its commitment to promote closer co-operation with other ASEAN members, as well as to its policy of integration of the area. It also authorized the establishment of an intergovernmental group to examine the specific problems of integration of the fields of trade, commission for Latin America, economic and social development, political, economic, investments, payments, transport, and legal matters.

**ECLA examines industrial development problems**

The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), one of the U.N. regional economic commissions, ended its sixth session last month at its headquarters in Santiago, Chile.

The session was attended by representatives of 39 countries and international organizations and lasted two days. The Commission examined the problems affecting industry and the policies followed in the various countries of the region. It adopted a resolution calling for greater investments of Latin American capital in the field of industry, asking for a training programme for industrial workers, and requesting that a study be made on the possible export opportunities of Latin American manufactures to the world market.

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USSR urges formal A - weapons ban

Soviet draft resolutions urging a formal international ban on the use of atomic weapons as well as the liquidation of foreign military bases have been submitted in the United Nations Disarmament Commission currently meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The anti-nuclear draft calls for a world-wide conference before the middle of next year to conclude a convention prohibiting the use of atomic bombs. Pending such a convention, the draft asks all nuclear powers to declare that they would not be the first to use atomic weapons.

The Soviet draft recalls the General Assembly's 1961 declaration that use of nuclear armaments would be a crime against mankind, and refers to the widespread support for a special conference to draw up a convention outlawing the use of nuclear weapons. This ban, the draft says, would help curb the arms race and foster confidence between States.

The United States and other western countries have argued that the atomic ban would prove entirely illusory in case of major conflict involving nuclear powers.

The second Soviet draft resolution asks all States to do away with bases they may have in other countries, and also requests that all troops abroad be sent home. It says the stationing of foreign troops in other States harms normal international relations, threatens peace, violates national sovereignty, and hampers decolonization.

The Western countries contend that maintaining bases and troops abroad with the consent of host countries is a legitimate measure of collective self-defense, and that such arrangements could be progressively done away with only as part of a general disarmament scheme because of the dispersed geography of the Western alliance.

Dominican debate adjourned

The United Nations Security Council on Tuesday afternoon, 25 May, adjourned its consideration of the situation in the Dominican Republic to a date to be set later after its President informed the Council that the "cessation of hostilities continues".

The President, Radhakrishna Ramoni of Malaysia, said there was every reason to hope that the cessation of hostilities would continue in the days ahead. The Secretary-General had informed him, he said, that there were no negotiations regarding the cessation of hostilities since his last report of 24 May.

There was no objection to the President's proposal that the Council adjourn and that it would be called into session if the situation demanded it or any Council member requested a meeting.