ROLZ-BENNENT COMPLETES HIS ROUND OF TALKS

Maurice Rolz-Bennett, the United Nations Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, wound up his series of talks on Cyprus this week when he visited London and Dublin for consultations with the British and Irish governments before returning to United Nations Headquarters in New York to report to the Secretary-General. Mr Rolz-Bennett arrived in London from Copenhagen where he had, in a visit to the Danish Foreign Ministry, Per Henrik Kjærnup and the Minister of Defence, Victor Gram. During his visit to London, Mr Rolz-Bennett had talks with Mr Walter Pidley, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and officials of the Foreign Office and Commonwealth Relations Office. After lunching with the Minister of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office, Mr Clodwyn Hughes, at Marlborough House, he had further discussions at the Foreign Office. The U.N. Under-Secretary left for Dublin on Friday for talks with representatives of the Irish Government and of the Department of Foreign Affairs. He left Ireland on Saturday to return to the United States.

New OPS I at FINCON

Lieutenant Colonel H.V. Nielsen, DANCON, who will shortly take over the position of Ops I at HQ UNFICYP, has recently been touring UNFICYP Zones and Districts to get a first hand impression of conditions. Pictured above, left, he talks to Colonel Lauri Boldt, FINCON, Commander of the Nicosia East District.

ECOSOC opens new session

The United Nations Economic and Social Council opened its new session at U.N. Headquarters in New York last week — the first since the Council's membership was enlarged from eighteen to twenty-seven nations.

Ambassador Tewfik Bouattoura of Algeria was unanimously elected Council President for 1966. In assuming the Presidency, Mr Bouattoura observed that this was the first time an African representative had been given the privilege of presiding over the Council. Pointing to the expansion of U.N. activities in the economic and social field, the new President said, "the search for new horizons should be accompanied by new methods" in the Council's work.

In the course of the new session, expected to last until March 4th, the Council will examine a number of issues. One of the topics included under the theme of the new session is the role of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and its affiliates, new proposals by the Secretary-General for a five-year survey programme for development of natural resources and reports on international control of narcotic drugs. The Council will also examine activities in the field of industrial development.

BERNARDES VISITS ISRAEL

Mr Carlos A. Bernardes, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus, left Nicosia on Friday morning, accompanied by his family, for a week long private visit to Israel. Mr Bernardes is expected to return to Cyprus on Friday, March 4th.

Successful end for UNIPOM task

U Thant reports Indo-Pakistan troop withdrawals completed on schedule

The United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, reported to the Security Council last week on the successful conclusion of a major phase of the U.N.'s continuing efforts to end conflict and tension between India and Pakistan. The report said that the withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani troops to positions held by them before last August 5th — the start of the flare-up along the 1949 cease-fire line in Kashmir — was moving towards completion by the target date of February 25th.

The withdrawal was in compliance with repeated calls by the Security Council. It brought to fulfilment the tasks of the United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission — UNIPOM — and the special mission undertaken by General Julio Marambio on behalf of the Secretary-General. These missions were undertaken in response to the crisis which began along the cease-fire line in Kashmir and broadened and intensified until it extended for more than a thousand miles along the India-Pakistan border and threatened to engulf the whole area.

The crisis kept the Security Council in emergency session through much of last September, with both sides charging each other with aggression and offering conflicting arguments regarding the underlying causes of the trouble as well as measures needed to restore peace. India argued that Kashmir was an integral part of the Indian Union, and said she had no alternative but to defend her territory in the face of massive infiltration of personnel across the cease-fire line which was organised by Pakistan for the purpose of sabotage and rebellion. In order to restore peace to the area, said India, it was necessary for Pakistan to accept the full responsibility for withdrawing all armed and unarmed personnel and to undertake to prevent any recurrence of the infiltrations.

Pakistan argued that India
**THE BLUE BERET**
Wednesday, 2nd March, 1966

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**SOLID SUCCES EFTER SVAG START**


Det knæb navnlig i starten med kontakten mellem kunstnere på scenen og publikum i salen. Selskabets programmet var lidt anderledes end man havde ventet, man måske fordi nant Kjeld Ingrid, hans fælle tilbage i Norge. Det er med det "livstykket" Jette Ziegler, der med sit smitten de humorer og lovelserne som fik klagespærerne til at ruile - halvedt fulgt af yndige Grato Tange og eksemlærd Kjeld Ingrid.


**MP lurer lidt endnu**

Fredselskapskampagnen har for saa vidt været en stor succes. MP høvdet af at få den mest langt bedre end tidligere, og at det ikke har været muligt at optage et større publikum. Publikum er ikke højt set. Den nuværende programmat, holdes og om muligt, at det er bedre end tidligere, og at det ikke har været muligt at optage et større publikum.

Men man måske fordi man havde ventet, der næsten ingen fejl begav sig. Man opfordrer med til også at tage med bagvægten, fordi det næsten ingen fejl begav sig. Man opfordrer med til også at tage med bagvægten, fordi det næsten ingen fejl begav sig.

MP lurer lidt endnu

End af betingelserne for at man kan koere ordentlig er nu engang at vognen er ordentlig. Og det kunne jo værre end det, at MP netop i denne uge fik en festlig aften, og nu i Gaza, men den kommer nu frem for jurister, og veloplagt. Men mod slutningen endnu ikke har fået fuldt liv.

**Presse - visit fra Norge**

Sammen med underholdningsgruppen har DANCON også haft hoese væske fra Napo, den fik ikke åbenbare frivillige medlemmer paa Gypset (som Norge ikke deltager i). Besøget er arrangeret med den danske Hærkommendes bemyndigelse.

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KEVÄT ON KOITTANUT


Keväät merkkeihin kuuluu myös esikuntoihin helikopterienkin helilennokkeja ja koitzinan suunnita- tavan saamuun lakisopan, 'moillisen oito' ja tullaisten haavintaa. Eikä tuo tosia ensä kauankaa viene, kun ensimmäiset tietueenurkku- talaisten asuvat saareilla.

THE BLUE BERET

VIIMEENEN PURIN KUNKANEN AIKANA ON PARIT TIELETTÄVÄN TOIMINUT TOIMINNEKASSA AAK SIEVINEN MINTA.

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Tiedustajajoukkueen heinäihikkoaloitteet, Jäikarit Lajumen, Korkiaisikki ja Engberg esikuntaan heinäihikkoperesitin heinäihikkopainsunan. Vehkeet valin tunnuvat olen sopimatontaita.

CASTLES OF CYPRUS

Major O.H.M. HAXTHAUSEN concludes his series on the Castles of Cyprus in Lusignan and Venetian times with an appraisal of the fortified city of NICOSIA.

In my encyclopedia I read, "The theoretical considerations of the renovation regarding the fortifications of Nicosia were inspired by the Italian Castelletto and took its point of origin in the technique of fortifications of the time. A characteristic example of a polygonal fortified city is Palma Nuova in the north-east of Italy."

I am not going to argue with an encyclopedia, but personally I feel that the fortifications of Nicosia were much better as an example of medieval castles than the typical Roman ruins are found in Rome (and in Jordan).

Nicosia was originally fortified by the Lusignans, but when the Venetians took over it was made impossible for the inhabitants to guard and defend the city. The great length of the wall was constructed. Therefore, in 1565, the Sigillo of Venice despatched Ascanio Savorgano to report on the fortifications. His report was not encouraging. "I am of the opinion that, even though it were in other respects suitable, the Most Serene Republic would be ill advised to fortify it, and this for many reasons apart from reasons of State, and to which I am not competent to speak."

However, two years later the present fortifications were begun from Savorgano's designs, under the superintendence of Francesco Barbaro and their form when completed was very much as we see them today. The original medieval walls were pulled down and the old circumstances reduced by three miles. Everything outside the new circumference was demolished and a road was left for the artillery mounted on the bastions. bastions were manned, as they should have been according to the plan, with 200 men per bastion and that they were very short of artillery and powder.

The bastions were named after the committee of officers who built the fortifications. Some of the ancient crusader family of De Norese.

After the Venetian period the walls of Nicosia were completed and it also seems as if the modern forts at Larnaca, Limmassol and Paphos were built or rebuilt, but the two great periods of fortification were over and with this the series about the Castles of Cyprus must end.
recruited from Northern Ireland from where their Regiment derives part of its distinguished title in the name of Enniskillen. Personnel of the Squadron have been fairly constant on the move since early 1961 and have seen much of Mediterranean and Middle Eastern countries.

After exercising with Centurion tanks in North Africa, the Squadron returned to Tidworth in April '64 as a unit of the Strategic Reserve.

December '64 saw them on the move again, this time to Aden. From then until their recent arrival in Cyprus they alternated every few months.

The new Squadron, commanded by Major G.M.G. (Mike) Swindells, is now equipped with the Ferret Mk II Scout Car — vastly different to the Centurion tanks they have used for the last 20 years. Although given little or no time to retrain, all members of the Squadron appear to have mastered the new equipment without difficulty.

Three Troops are deployed in patrolling the Paphos District from Ktima, Annadhiou and Paphos, where they work in close co-operation with the 1st Battalion, The Royal Highland Fusiliers. The two remaining Troops are stationed with Squadron Headquarters at its base in Zyyi, one as Stand-by Troop and the other normally engaged in maintenance and re-fitting.

For many of the senior members of the Squadron who saw action in Korea, this is not the first tour of duty with a United Nations Force. Among those who served with their Regiment in Korea is WO II Squadron Sergeant Major Ronnie Cock, a considerable majority of the men in the Squadron are recruited from Northern Ireland from where their Regiment derives part of its distinguished title in the name of Enniskillen. Personnel of the Squadron have been fairly constantly on the move since early 1964 and have seen much of Mediterranean and Middle Eastern countries.

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**A’Squadron settle in at Zyyi**

from page five

don its mission of providing relief and assistance to South Africa’s millions of blacks who are suffering under apartheid.

The Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa held its first meeting at the world Organisation’s Headquarters in New York last week and elected Sven Aton of Sweden as its chairman.

At the opening meeting, the Secretary-General, U Thant, recalled that in 1963 the General Assembly had requested him to seek ways of providing relief and assistance, through appropriate international agencies, to families of those prosecuted by the South African government for opposition to policies of apartheid.

In response to an appeal made by the Special U.N. Committee concerned with apartheid, U Thant reported, twelve member states had contributed about $300,000 to voluntary organisations for this purpose.

The Trust Fund Chairman, Mr Astom, spoke of the international community’s growing concern over the plight of prisoners and their families. The Committee hoped, he said, that generous contributions would be forthcoming from governments, organisations and individuals.

Participating on the Committee of Trustees Along with Mr Astom are; Ja-...
FIN UPPVISNING
AV GRK OCH GRG

I tidigare vecka arrangerades Lkon, en demonstration som utbildning med granatkastare och granatutgivare vid Lekfonikoo Range. Utöver danska, irlandska och finländska FN-officerare medverkade även bland gläserna grekiska och turkiska, civila grekcyproter samt landsbildningsarna i Finska, Lordsa och Laraca.


Men frågan är om inte den svenska grannasjonens impone­rade mest genom att effektivt nedkämpa sina stridsvansar. Få. jutare, tveksamt från Turkarna, kunde vara smärteriella belägen med sina skytter.

**Idrottsnytt...**

Svenska bataljonslaget var på Östlandens inhjutet till Ni-coia att spela fotboll mot det turkiska stadslaget i Old City. Det ska med en gång avgis att turkarna vann med bela 7-2.

Svenskarna är ju kända för bort­förklaringar. Vi hade inte vår ordinarie målvakt med utan fick skära in en utespelare. Denne blev emellertid justerad efter bara några minuter spel, varför en annan fick ta plats mellan stolarna.

Turkarna spelade ett snabbt och effektivt spel som vanligt men även de våra spelade en bra och jämte fotboll, enligt turk­pressen läg. Halvvideregående var 4-1 och de svenska mål sätterna med Bengt Andersson, 1, komp och givna till Tore Melhurs, (Han ledes vårt snart skytteslaget).

Som plåster på skälen fick det svenska laget en stor pokal som skänkt av dr. Koutchok.

**Vietnam:**

"Inopportune time" for further debate

**BUT SECURITY COUNCIL’S PRESIDENT STRESSES NEED FOR CONTINUED PEACE EFFORTS**

Här ses eldhundpatronen bestående av Bengt Inghammer, Kline, och signalisten Torsten Lunde, Askum.

In a letter to members of the Security Council over the week­end, Akhri Mutual of Japan, the Council President for February, has said that serious differences of view on the question of Viet­nam have "givrn rise to the general feeling that it would be inop­portune for the Council to hold a further debate" on the problem of this time.

The President added, how­ever, that from the Council's proceedings of the 1st and 2nd February and from consult­ations which have been held since then, he "could detect a certain degree of common feel­ing among many members".

He summarized this as fol­lows: "1. There is a general grave concern and growing anx­iety over the continuation of hostilities in Viet-Nam and a strong desire for the early res­olution of the situation and a peaceful solution of the Viet­Nam problem; 2. There appears also to be a feeling that the termination of the conflict in Viet-Nam should be sought through negotiations in an ap­propriate form in order to work out the implementation of the Geneva Accords".

Matsui concluded her letter by expressing the personal hope that efforts would be continued within and outside the United Nations.

In answer to questions by newsmen about the procedure he adopted in sending out the letter, the President said it was his thinking that at least eleven of the fifteen members of the Council approved the letter. He said the Soviet Union and Bulgaria had declined to participate in the consultations he had held, so it could be assumed they objected to the procedure, and that one or two other members had made re­servations. Matsui said that in the face of two extremes of view on whether the Council should or should not act on Viet-Nam, he had felt a letter, such as the one he addressed to members, was the best middle course.

**BRODESIA:**

Oil embargo proves effective: Report to U Thant by oil expert

The oil embargo against Rhodesia applied by Britain and a number of other countries since the Ian Smith regime's uni­lateral declaration of independ­ence is already the cause of a major and most severe upset in the Rhodesian economy and soci­ety "and will increasingly be so", this is the conclusion presented by oil expert Walter Levy in a report he prepared on the situ­ation at the request of the Secu­rity-General which was made public over the weekend.

The unilateral declaration of independence of the self-govern­ing British colony was made on the 11th November last by Ian Smith, the then Prime-Minister. Britain immediately declared the declaration illegal, an act of tre­ason and called for a meeting of the Security Council. On No­vember 19th the Council called on all States, among other mea­sures, to apply an embargo on oil and petroleum products as part of the the effort to bring down the Smith regime.

In his report, Levy states that although oil is not the dominant factor in Rhodesia's overall ener­gy balance, since cool and hydro­electric power supply the bulk of energy for industry and agricult­ure, it is critical in the field of road transport. He estimates that the country's remaining stocks of petroleum by the second half of January were sufficient to sus­tain normal consumption of some nine thousand barrels a day for some ten weeks, or perhaps fifteen weeks under rationing. On a siege basis, he argues Rho­desia could probably make do until mid-year or beyond, al­though the economy would be signiﬁcantly affected. He sug­gests, however, that the pressure upon the regime of diminishing stocks would intensify. The oil embargo, he declared, could thus be of even greater psychological and political import that the as­yet cool and immediate economic impact.
NEW I.A.E.A. SAFETY-MEASURES PLANNED

The International Atomic Energy Agency is preparing to apply safeguards to plants for chemical reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, and may inspect a plant in the United States later this year. This was one of the matters discussed by the Agency's Board of Governors at meetings held in Vienna last week.

The Agency's safeguards against diversion to military use of materials supplied for peaceful purposes have, to date, been applied mainly to reactors, but the extension of safeguards to cover phases of the fuel cycle outside reactors has always been regarded as a logical development.

WOMEN'S STATUS COMMISSION OPEN NEW SESSION AT GENEVA

The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women opened a new session at Geneva last week under the Presidency of Mrs Helena Bonnerts of the Philippines. A draft declaration seeking to eliminate discrimination against women is one of the main items on the agenda.

UNIPOM mission completed

KASHMIR MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP ALSO TO BE REDUCED

from page one

must not be allowed to continue to flout U.N. resolutions calling for self-determination for the people of Kashmir. She said that to seek only to restore the cease-fire there, without going to the heart of the problem, would only serve to perpetuate the injustices done to the Kashmiri people. Churging that India had nullified the cease-fire line by military incursions last Spring and then gone on to invade Pakistan under the pretext of police action, Pakistan called for enforcement action by the Council to end Indian aggression.

The Council's September meetings were obfuscated by a series of resolutions demanding a cease-fire and withdrawal of armed personnel to positions held before August 5th, and, at the same time, pledging efforts to help settle the eighteen-year-old dispute over Kashmir. The Secretary-General was asked to provide the necessary assistance to ensure supervision of the cease-fire and withdrawal. To carry out this task, U Thant set up a team of about one hundred military observers along with about sixty supporting personnel, and also took steps to strengthen the U.N. military observer team in Kashmir.

The September resolutions were followed by an often broken cease-fire and by virtually no compliance with the call for a military pull-back. This led the Council to insist, in its resolution of November 5th, that its decisions be carried out, and to demand that India and Pakistan make prompt arrangements with the representative of the Secretary-General on pulling back their armed personnel.

On January 10th came the news of the Flashpoint Declaration in which leaders of both sides agreed to comply with the Council's call for withdrawals by February 25th. Premier Saeed Koying of the Soviet Union took the initiative in bringing the parties together. The Declaration was signed by President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and Prime Minister Lal Bhadur Shastri of India just a few hours before the Indian Premier died of a heart attack.

With General Marambio helping to work out details of the withdrawals, and with UNIPOM in supervision, the operation proceeded as planned and the two U.N. Missions completed their tasks at the end of last month. In addition the Secretary-General reported he also intended to begin a gradual reduction of the fifty-nine new observers who were added to the Force. The present three already on duty in Kashmir when the crisis erupted.