HALT SPREAD OF NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS

THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE last week recommended to the eighteen-nation Geneva Disarmament Committee to promptly resume negotiations, giving special emphasis to halting the further spread of nuclear weapons and to putting a stop to all nuclear weapons tests.

It also asked the UN Secretary-General, U Thant, to prepare a study of the effects which the use of nuclear weapons would have on mankind, and on how their acquisition and development would affect the security and the economy of States. And it called on all States to respect and adhere to the 1925 Geneva Convention prohibiting the use of poisonous gas and germ warfare.

On Friday, the Committee urged all States to sign the partial nuclear weapon test ban and that it be extended to cover underground detonations. There was no opposition to a non-aligned draft resolution with these provisions.

The resolution also hopes for an effective international exchange of seismic information to improve the means of detecting underground blasts at long-range. The vote was 72 in favour and one abstention — France, in accordance with her position over recent years. She contends that the nuclear threat must be dealt with as a whole, by doing away with stocks and delivery vehicles, and not by isolating the test problem. Along with the People's Republic of China, she has declined to sign the 1963 Moscow Treaty banning tests in the air, under water, and in outer space, and has pursued atmospheric tests in the development of her atomic arsenal.

Extending the Moscow ban to underground detonations has so far been held up by divergent East-West views on inspection. The United States and other Western countries continued page eight.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT FIGURES FOR the Force for the month of October, published last week, show an increase of only one accident over the previous month. During the period, Force vehicles covered a total of almost one and a quarter million miles and the average mileage per accident was approximately 46,500.

In a month which saw the start of winter weather conditions, heavy rain and greasy road surfaces, the Danish Contingent returned the best safety average with only two accidents at an average mileage of 82,500. The British Contingent, whose vehicles covered some, 294,000, miles during the period, had eight accidents at an average of 37,000 miles per accident. Once again the Austrian Contingent had an accident free month, but the Swedish and Irish Contingents, both of whom have in the past maintained an excellent safety average slipped to averages of 26,500 and 36,500 miles per accident respectively, vehicles of each Contingent being involved in four accidents.

The twenty-six accidents during the month involved one fatality, four cases required hospitalization and there were three cases of minor injuries.

ACCIDENT FIGURES RISE: WEATHER CONDITIONS HELP BOOST TOTAL
**LEGENDEN**

**OM ST. BARBARA**

**N**U **PAA SUNDAG DEN 4. DECEMBER** er det St. Barbaras dag. Som ved de fleste ved, er hun Artillerens skyldgen, og paa denne helligdags eenfaldige fejder minde paa forskellig vis af artillerister verden over.


St. Barbara har ingen banaderet tilknytning til Cypern, men nih- gevel er ikke mindre end seks kirker paa denne vei til Ayia Varvara, som hun hævede paa græt.

Selv i det protestantiske Dan- mark har helligdagen atter fundet føder, for det var mange vegne aftag- digt, at det var paa St. Barbaras dag, den 6. december 1585, at Hans Majestæt Kongen overtrakte Arti- riet sin første fæl.

**SVÆRIGES RADIO GÖR PROGRAM OM BATALJON 36C**

**FÖRRA VECKAN BESÖKTE** Fredrik Högland från Sveriges Radio. Han reste runt innan samtliga kamperers omsked och kunde på vid de flesta av bataljonens debatter och posterings samt besökte nåra håll såvitt staden som cirka arbetat.


Första berättelsen på visninges ägare. Levin han lämnade- ställningen lodde han på att kooperera av programmen. Vi kan det virka på att få härda det nu för denEQP-ansvarig håller inte

Vidare är det besök av Sve- riges Radio till bataljonen och den svenska FN-bataljonen av regerings- ställningstjänster i Sveriges Radi.

mötes med svenska FN-bataljonen av regerings- ställningstjänster. Levin, som är först i en ledande plats av svenska FN-bataljonen för Cypern, fortsatte vidare att diskutera med alla deltagande.

**BATORKESTER DEBUTERAR**

**BATALJONENS FÖRSTA STÄLLNINGSTJÄNSTER** är det första besöket av en internationell orkester. Orkesteren bestod av de flesta av bataljonens debatter och posterings samt besökt nåra håll såvitt staden och cirka arbetat.

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BRITISH CONTINGENT NEWS

WALLABIES IN THE MOUNTAINS

THERE HAS BEEN NO Sudden radical addition to the natural fauna of the island. Three 'Wallabies' are tall, Antipodean lawn mowers. The Australian policemen serving with the UN Force number forty all ranks. Each at home they serve members of the various State Police Forces. Each of the six States and two Territories are represented in the UNFICYP Contingent.

The Ausnet territory on the Island covers the whole of the Lefty and Folos Districts in the North-West of the Republic. The Contingent HQ is located at Kapoketa village in the foothills of the Tyrodon, an elevation barely 2,000 feet above sea-level. But the duty of the Wallaby patrolmen take them into some of the most rugged—almost picturesque—parts of the island. This region, which includes Mt. Olympus—about 4,000 feet at its highest—has an overall area of about 1,000 square miles, much of it precipitous mountain woodland. The few roads are narrow; some of them almost impassable at times.

The work of the Ausnet policemen, however, is not head-in-the-clouds matter. In conjunction with the British and Irish military contingents of UNFICYP, their duties include, inter alia, observation in sensitive areas within their 'pits'. Results are achieved, in the main, by frequent patrolling, unobtrusive observation, and constant, close liaison with the local leaders. In all, their duties UNICVPS members are unwarmed.

The 'Wallabies' are led by Chief Superintendent John O'Connor, from Melbourne, Victoria. All the present members of his command—they have been in the island since May 1966—were to remain in Cyprus—provided the Flower mandate is extended beyond December 1966—until May next year.

OLYMPIAN STROLLERS

THE rises from the summit of Mount Olympus, 6,400 feet above sea level, are a clear day. The broken ground climbs steeply away on all sides. The surface is covered with small stones and rocks of diverse dimensions, intermixed with trees and scrub. The scoured and rugged foothills all ways to the top. The time is 1340 hrs on Saturday, 24 November 1964. Four men are on the topmost point, surveying the panoramic view below them. They feel on top of the world, and with good reason. Exactly five hours earlier, at 0840 hrs that same morning, these very men were standing at the Australian UNICVPS Headquarter at Kapoketa, looking upwards to Mount Olympus.

As the proverbial crow flies, the distance from the village to the top is about six miles; across country it is roughly ten miles. Our four men were resolved to work to the very summit of the great mountain over the shortest practicable route. Since they are not crows, they have chosen the shortest cross-country route. The leader of the party is Commodore Michael Gill, aged 48, from Togepen. His wife and family are at Cork, whilst Mike

Sgt. Eddie O'Carroll (left) and Private Mick Hayfill get down to a bit of carpentry.

PRIVATE DUPATOM AIDING THE YOUNGER GENERATION

SETTING THE PACE FOR THE YOUNGER GENERATION

To the building of an NCOs Mess bar at Limassol. The maintenance of electric generators and wiring, the laying of winter drainage schemes and the development of new washing and cooking facilities, all have fallen within their company. The normal of the section is not being increased; the command of Comdt. Cyril Ryan, with whom we spoke about their work to date, noted...

continued page six
SOTILASPÄÄTÖYRITTÖMÖ KOLMESTA

PERJANTAI 25. JÄRJESTETTÄNNEI KONTINENTIN
ARMEIJAN SUOMEN VIISURAAT

Kolmisotilastoharrastuksen koulu

PALLOILUSARJAT

JALKAPALLO

PENnalO

Lootte on mukana Kyprosikunnan kahdeksassa. Silloin olivat myös huolestuttavat toisen lukutapahtuman vuoksi.

THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION, in conjunction with the CANADIAN CONTINGENT of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), will present an evening of special interest to all music lovers. This event will take place in the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday, 14th December, and will feature a program of music by Canadian composers and performers.

THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) and the Royal Albert Hall will be联合主办一个特别活动，以引起所有音乐爱好者的兴趣。该活动将于12月14日晚在皇家阿尔伯特音乐厅举行，将包括加拿大作曲家和表演者的音乐节目。

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THE PROBLEM OF PEACE-KEEPING operations and their financing continued under discussion last week in the UN General Assembly's Special Political Committee.

On Tuesday of last week, the Soviet Union and France reaffirmed their view that the Security Council had the exclusive right to decide on any UN peace-keeping operation and to arrange for its financing. They said the General Assembly's powers in this field were limited to making recommendations for possible Council action.

The Soviet Union explicitly opposed, and France said it could not support, two draft resolutions which are before the Committee.

One of the drafts, submitted by Canada and six other States, would have the brunt of peace-keeping expenses borne by the great Powers and other influential states. It would also have Member States inform the UN of what forces they might contribute to peace-keeping operations and it asks the Security Council to find out what state-by-state forces Members might hold available for its call.

The second draft, sponsored by Ireland and nine other countries, would provide for a steeply-graduated scale of assessments for peace-keeping operations, with the burden on the rich nations.

The United States has expressed support for the Canadian draft, saying it would make a substantial and significant step forward in the field of peace-keeping.

Great Britain, speaking in the Committee, said that although it believed that the primary responsibility in peace-keeping was with the Security Council, the Assembly had certain complementary functions. Financing Britain said, was a collective responsibility of all members.

Council Censures Israel

THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL ON FRIDAY LAST adopted — by a vote of fourteen in favour to none against, and with one abstention (New Zealand) — a resolution "censuring" Israel for its "large-scale military occupation" of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from 13 November, and deploring the loss of life and heavy damage to property caused by that action.

The draft resolution adopted was submitted by Mali and Nigeria. It decried the loss of life and heavy damage occasioned by the attack.

The Council also emphasized to Israel that actions of military character may not be tolerated and that, if they were repeated, the Council would have to consider "further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against the repetition of such acts."

UN observers placed the dead at eighteen and the wounded at over fifty. The damage included destruction of more than one hundred houses.

The Secretary-General was asked to keep the situation under review and to report to the Council as soon as possible.

Following the vote, Ambassador Comay of Israel said that the resolution failed to recognize the fundamental cause of the Arab-Israel tension; and that, he declared, was the persistent and avowed policy of the Arab countries which had led to the series of terrorist and sabotage raids into Israel. These raids, he said, were actively supported or at least countenanced by Arab Governments. Under these circumstances, he said, Israel was bound to defend herself.

Ambassador Muhammad El-Farra of Jordan said that actual sanctions should have been imposed on Israel, but that he had gone along with the resolution so as to give the "aggressor" a last chance. He said the root of the problem, he foresaw the forcible occupation of Arab territory by Israelis and Israel's refusal to allow Palestinian Arabs back to their homes.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria said the resolution represented the minimum. The Netherlands, Uruguay felt the Council should have taken a broader view of the whole situation but hoped that the resolution would help restore peace.

China Debates Continues

THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, in plenary session, continued last week to debate the issue of China's representation in the United Nations. It had before it three formal proposals and several others suggested by Canada as fundamental to an interim solution.

The United States and fourteen other countries submitted a draft resolution which would have the Assembly reaffirm its decision that any proposal from the Chinese representation would require a two-thirds vote.

Albania, Cambodia and eight other States proposed that the Assembly should "restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China", accept its representatives as the only lawful Chinese delegation and expel from the UN the present representatives, described as representing only Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Italy, supported by several other States, introduced a proposal that the Assembly re-examine its position on the situation in all its aspects and to make recommendations for an equitable and practical solution to the next session of the Assembly.

Without submitting any formal draft resolution, Canada argued that the essential guidelines for a solution were recognition of the People's Republic of China as representing the 700 million Chinese on the mainland, and continued recognition of China — the Government now headquartered on Taiwan — as representing the territory it controls, and the assumption of the seat of China as a permanent member of the Security Council by the Government of the People's Republic of China. He said this in no way implied the recognition of "two Chinas". The juridicial issue, he said, must be resolved by the two parties directly concerned, not by the United Nations.

Spread of Atomic Weapons Must Be Halted

HOULD that despite technical progress, long-range seismographs are often unable to determine if the shocks in the lower range are underground or natural and result from man-made or natural earthquakes. Consequently, they declare, a small number of on-site inspections would only add to the underground ban collapse of mistrust.

The Soviet Union along with its East European colleagues contends that detection from afar is fully able to police an underground ban. They oppose on-site inspections as unnecessary and as opening the door to illicit intelligence operations.

Poland and the Ukraine withdrew their proposals that all States be asked to send aircraft to detect nuclear weapons beyond their frontiers. As usual, Western speakers argued this was unenforceable and described it as a propaganda move, directed against the United States as a result of a crash of a US bomber in Spain earlier this year. Poland said the proposals were still felt their proposal was sound and voiced general concern, but that they did not want it voted on in a "heated" atmosphere, engendered by the debate.

Iran withdrew its proposal asking States to allocate a small part of their military budgets to UNESCO campaign against illiteracy, reduce their military budgets, and develop the savings devoted to aiding the poor countries. It suggested that the matter might be taken up later, perhaps at a joint meeting of the Political and Economic Committees of the Assembly.

Stop Press

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR VISITS FORCE

Dr. Ludwig Steiner, the Austrian Ambassador to Greece, accompanied by a member of his staff, arrived in Nicosia from Athens last night (Tuesday) to begin his tour of the Force. The primary purpose of Dr. Steiner's visit is to discuss the Austrian Contingent serving with the UN Command Hospital unit and with UNICYPOL.