THE BLUE BERET

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WELCOME TO CYPRUS

CONTROVERSY OVER VIET-NAM:

First meeting of Peace-keeping Committee

The United Nations General Assembly's Committee that is to review the whole controversial question of peace-keeping operations and their financing held its first meeting at United Nations Headquarters last Friday.

It decided to recess while further consultations were conducted by Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana, Committee Chairman, along with the Secretary-General, U Thant.

In brief remarks to the Committee at the outset of Friday's meeting, Mr. Quaison-Sackey noted that his and the Secretary-General's consultations were already under way and said they were expected to lead into intensive discussions in the coming days and weeks.

Mr. Quaison-Sackey added there should be sufficient basis for reporting to the Committee shortly after Easter.

Mr. Quaison-Sackey said there was almost a unanimous feeling that the Committee should seek to work by consensus, without voting — but it was understood that a ballot would be resorted to whenever any Member felt it necessary.

There were divergent views, he said, whether the Committee should hold open or close meetings — he suggested that no decision on this would be taken now.

Consultations being conducted by him and the Secretary-General should not exclude U.N. Members not represented on the Committee, Mr. Quaison-Sackey added.

The procedures outlined by Mr. Quaison-Sackey were accepted by the Committee without objection. Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko of the Soviet Union then took the floor. He said the Committee was beginning to work at a time when a growing aggression by the United States in Viet-Nam and in Southeast Asia generally was endangering international peace.

He charged the United States was re-

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DE LAURO, NEW UNIFICYP C.A.O., SUCCEEDS BEGLEY

M. Albert L. de Lauro of the United Nations Secretariat has arrived in Nicosia to take over the duties of Chief Administrative Officer of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, succeeding the late Frank M. Begley who died recently victim of a heart attack.

Mr. De Lauro is not new to this type of activity as he has held since 1956 the post of Chief of the Peace Forces Administrative Section of the U.N. Secretariat's Field Operation Service. In this post, he has handled matters related to the logistical, budgetary and administrative support of all U.N. peace-keeping operations — UNEF (United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East), ONUC (United Nations Operations in the Congo) and UNIFICYP.

He has been with the United Nations since the early days of the Organization when it operated out of Hunter College in New York — in 1946. He has served with the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and in the U.N. Controller's Office and in the Office of Gene-

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UN Mediator submits report to Secretary-General

In its resolution of 4 March 1964, the U.N. Security Council recommended that the Secretary-General designate, in agreement with the Government of Cyprus, and the Governments of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, a Mediator, who should use his best endeavours with the representatives of the communities and also the aforesaid four Governments for the purpose of promoting a peaceful solution and an agreed settlement of the problem confronting Cyprus, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, having in mind the well-being of the people of Cyprus as a whole and the presentation of inter-

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Strathcona's on patrol

CANADIAN CONTINGENT: Rotation in full swing

Rotation of the Canadian Contingent officially began Thursday, the 25th of March with the arrival in Cyprus of advance parties of the 1st Battalion Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and the Recommissioned Canadian Dragoons.

Transported nearly ten thousand miles by Royal Canadian Air Force, York aircraft, from Victoria, British Columbia, on Canada's west coast to Nicotia airport, the advance party is the forebear of a 900 man main body which will follow, starting on the 3rd of April and will be completed by 10th April.

The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, an infantry battalion, will replace the 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles who will return to Petrie Canton after a six month tour of duty with United Nations in Cyprus.

One of Canada's old line infantry regiments, The Queen's Own Rifles were organized in 1850. The Regiment took part in the Campaign in North-West Canada in 1865, and again during the Fenian Raids in 1866. During the South African War 1899-1902, it contributed 1000 men as a regiment to the Canadian Contingent. In World War I it provided 900 men for the Canadian Expeditionary Force in 1914-15. "Romme 1916", "Araz 1917", "Vekke 1917", "Flanders 1918", to mention just a few. On D-Day, the 6th of June 1944, The Queen's Own Rifles landed in Normandy and fought there until the end of the war in North-West Europe.

The present Regiment is allied with The Queen's Own Rifles, The Royal Kent Regiment and the 2nd Green Jackets, The King's Regiment (Liverpool) of the British Army.

The 1st Battalion Queen's Own Rifles of Canada is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher L. R. Clark, C.M.G.

The Recommissioned Canadian Dragoons of the Royal Canadian Dragoons will be a new force in Cyprus. Some of the regimental staff are returning with The Royal Canadian Dragoons (Royal Canadian) who will return to Canada to replace the Regiment at Calgary, Alberta. The Regiment was formed in 1863, "The Dragoons" first. It served in North-West Canada in 1885. A detachment served with the "Newfoundland" Force in Ceylon during the 1890s. During the Boer War in 1899-1902, three members of the Regiment were active with The Boer War, The Cross, The British Empire's King's Bodyguard for England, the action.

In World War I, the Royal Canadian Dragoons landed in France and served as infantry and subsequently as cavalry. The regiment since its return from the battlefield, has taken part in many operations in World War 2, landing 100 in Sicily in 1943 and fighting through Italy and North-West Europe.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons have served with Canada's NATO Brigade in Germany and with United Nations Forces in Korea and Cyprus.

The Recommissioned Squadron is commanded by Major Albert K. Casselman, C.D. The new Royal Canadian Dragoons are allied with The Royal Canadian Artillery and The Royal Canadian Hussars, Dragonts of the British Army.

Squadron's last parade

As an armoured column of the Recce Squadron, Lord Strathcona's Horse passes through a Cypriot village.

FORCES COMMANDER IN THE COOKHOUSE

THE United Nations Economic and Social Council was told at a meeting last week that the world economy was entering a more difficult period this year because of an economic slowdown evident in many industrial countries outside North America.

Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, told the Council that international demand for imports had already declined, and that this weakened the prices of foodstuffs and raw materials which bulk so large in the exports of many nations.

In the meantime, a review issued last week by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe said 1964 was a more favorable year for the economies of Western Europe and the Soviet Union than 1963.

It was shown, it said, by the acceleration of the rate of growth of production in the Soviet Union and in the People's Republic of Germany, a continuation of the exceptionally rapid expansion in Rome and in the fact that the 1965 decline came only in a halting way, in Oslo and in Copenhagen.

On the other hand, the Survey noted that the economic growth accelerated in Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland and that the good 1963 performance was due only in Athens and Helsinki, with the decision not to slow down.

On the economic developments in Western Europe, the Economic Commission for Europe reported that 1964, on the whole, marked another year of expansion within the range of growth established during the past four or five years.

The report noted, however, that prices of metals in many countries as the year progressed and marked divergence between countries.

On the one hand, the growth of the basket and output in Italy, and later in France were brought to a stop during 1963 by policies of stabilization, while in most other countries, in the region, the growth of the 1964 was being held back by the growth of resources.

In some, notably the Federal Republic of Germany, production had responded with remarkable resilience, it said, and in others, in Greece, the rapid pace of expansion in 1963 was slowed to a temporary halt, to be resumed only in the 9th quarter of 1964.

"DIFFICULT PHASE FOR ECONOMY" - IMF Managing Director

"DAILY MIRROR" CROSSWORD

"FORECE COMMANDER IN THE COOKHOUSE begins by UN

A NEW United Nations Institute for Training and Research came into being last week. It will play an important role in the UN's future, as in the past, in serving as an educational institution.

To help the developing countries, for services with Member Governments as well as with the United Nations itself.

Mr. Gabriel Marie d'Arboin, of Switzerland, was named Executive Director of the Institute.

In an address before the Board of Trustees, the U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant, expressed his gratitude for their "willingness to serve the United Nations in this new venture which is of immense potential importance".

Mr. d'Arboin's appointment is the result of a successful effort by Mr. U Thant, the Executive Director of the Institute.

Mr. d'Arboin will be assisted by a team of four observers, who will report on the operation of the Institute.
Canadian Contingent News

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No mention of the Battalion would be complete without referring to their outstanding job in the field of sport during their tour with the United Nations Force. In just six months on the island they have managed to form the Army (Cyprus) Rugby Cup and their attempts to win the coveted trophy for the British Contingent in the Inter- and Intrabattalional matches held in Nicosia on March 6 and also in the victory of the UNFICYP Athletic Association (T.E.S.K.) in the March meeting on March 31.

Weekly steaks were on hand at the Officers’ Mess as a forerunner of the hospitality showed us by all the personnel who attended and to say farewell to the many friends we have made here.

Also this week saw the arrival of Major Bert Lindsay, the Canadian Royal Canadian Engineers' Captain John Long, Lieutenant Guy Bremy, Lieutenants Ken M. McCaul and Larry Gilliard. A big welcome from all fellow officers, we hope that your tour here will be good.
Human Rights Commission to consider religious intolerance Convention

In Geneva, the United Nations Commission for Human Rights began a new session which will be devoted mainly to the consideration of a draft International Convention against religious intolerance.

The preliminary draft before the 21-member group calls for the adoption of all necessary measures to speedily eliminate religious intolerance in all its forms and to prevent and combat discrimination in respect of such rights to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief. "Religion and belief" is described as including "theistic, non-theistic and atheistic beliefs".

Parties to the Convention would undertake to report regularly to the Commission on legislative and other measures adopted by them to give effect to its provisions.

On another subject, the Commission will review the U.N. programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. The programme includes such activities as the holding of seminars and regional training courses and the provision of fellowships.

Another item on the agenda is the study of the principles relating to the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest and detention.

As the session opened, two new items were added to the agenda in order to deal with the question of punishing war criminals, sponsored by Poland, and, together with the possibility of establishing a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, proposed by Costa Rica.

Peace-Keeping Committee

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...sorting to poisonous gas and napalm and thus violating international conventions and committing crime against mankind.

He reiterated the Soviet call for removal of U.S. troops from South Viet-Nam and remarked on measures taken by the Soviet Union to strengthen the defences of North Viet-Nam.

On the peace-keeping issue, Mr. Pederson said the Committee should give priority to the question of future operations. He reiterated the Soviet position that the Security Council had the exclusive responsibility for any U.N. military undertaking including its financing, and recalled in detail the proposals put forward last July by the U.S.S.R. on peace-keeping operations.

U.S. Ambassador Francis Pimpton expressed regret that the Soviet Union had injected an "irrelevant, discordant cold-war propagandistic note" into the discussions. He said the topic was going on in Southeast Asia was a "war of aggression conduct by North Viet-Nam against South Viet-Nam in violation of the U.N. Charter, international law and the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indo-China."

Mr. Pimpton said the United States was still awaiting some indication that Hanoi was prepared by abandon its proclaimed intent to subjugate by force South Viet-Nam.

Mr. Pimpton denied there had been any resort to poison gas warfare — all that had been used, in South Viet-Nam, he said, were non-lethal anti-riot gases employed by many police forces.

The U.S. Ambassador said the Committee had two major problems before it: restoring U.N. solvency, and determining the relative roles of the Security Council and the General Assembly in maintaining peace. He said the United States was ready to consider all proposals with an open mind and urged that negotiations be conducted with the greatest dispatch.

UN Commission told:-

NEW APPROACH TO POPULATION PROBLEM URGENTLY NEEDED

UN Under-Secretary Philippe de Seynes last week called for new approaches to the problem of population growth, starting in new session of the United Nations Population Commission, Mr. De Seynes emphasized it was no longer valid to assume, in the past, that the problem would somehow solve itself. Direct intervention, he went on, was necessary.

Mr. De Seynes suggested that population projects be instituted as a permanent function so that people everywhere could be kept informed of the ever-changing situation.

The Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, Mr. B. Sen, told the Commission that the next 25 or 30 years would be the most crucial period for the development countries in meeting the food needs of their growing populations.

"Either we take fullest measures both to raise the productivity and to stabilize population growth," he declared, "or we will face a disaster of an unprecedented magnitude."

To meet the needs, Mr. Sen said, it would be necessary to quadruple the total food supplies of the developing nations by the year 2,000, with a five-fold increase in animal food supplies.

The world, he said, could grow enough food to meet its needs with the use of applied research and technology, but the questions arose as to whether the necessary sustained effort would be made.

The situation, he said, called for the adoption of population stabilization as a social policy of urgent priority.

Mr. Sen said the general picture of hunger and malnutrition can show improvement by the end of the century if a solid foundation can be laid for increasing food supplies at about double the current rate; if family planning is accepted and practised on a wide scale in the rural communities of the developing countries; if the food-producing capacity of the developed nations can be fully utilized and surplus food distributed to the advantage of all; and if international cooperation is further strengthened to this end.

As for the alternative to such steps, he warned that mankind would be "overtaken again by the old Malthusian correctness — famine, pestilence and war."

Mr. Sen spoke of concern over the "losing battle against hunger and malnutrition" in Latin America, where population had increased by 11.5 per cent, while food production rose by 6.5 per cent during the last five years. In the Far East, he said, the race between population growth and food production was clearly precarious, and unless drastic measures were taken to increase the food production in that region, famines would begin to appear around 1980.

Mr. Sen said the situation in the Near East and Africa was somewhat better though still far from making any real impact on the level of nutrition.

By contrast, Western Europe had an 11 percent increase in food production compared with a population growth of four per cent in the last five years; and figures for North America were 7.6 per cent for food production and 6.5 per cent for population.

NEW ADMIN OFFICER

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rail Services as an Administrative Officer for Field Operations.

While being in charge of the Peace-Keeping Forces Unit at Headquarters, he made a number of field visits to Gaza (UNEF) and the Congo (ONUC). He also served as a Member of the Secretary General's study group which visited UNEF in 1963 to make a comprehensive review of the operations with the view to improving the composition and activity of the Force.

Mr. De Lauro was born in Weehawken, New Jersey, in 1914, where he also completed his primary and secondary schooling. Later he attended and graduated from the New York University Graduate School of Business. He is a veteran of World War II the served in the North African and Mediterranean theatres of operations as Engineer Officer) and the Korean War.

He is married and has two sons. Mrs. De Lauro heads the Department of Modern Foreign Languages at Paramus (New Jersey) High School where she also teaches Spanish.