Wednesday, 3rd February, 1965

The Blue Beret

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UN General Assembly Adjourns

Financial Issue Is Debate Highlight

As the General Assembly of the United Nations last week reached the final stages of the opening general debate on world affairs during its current nineteenth regular session at U.N. Headquarters in New York, the importance of reaching a solution to the financial crisis remained the dominant theme, with all speakers stressing need for the Assembly to get on with its work on such important problems as disarmament, decolonization, and economic development.

Ambassador Adil Stevenson of the United States was the last speaker in the debate.

Stating that the Assembly faced a challenge to what might well be its "most important prerogative in the course of history"—the power of assessment, Mr. Stevenson declared: "If the Assembly should ignore the Charter with respect to some of its Members, it will be in no position to enforce the Charter impartially as to others, with all the consequences which will follow with respect to the mandatory on the voluntary character of assessment.

Asserting that there could be no "double standard", Mr. Stevenson said it was up to the Members to decide whether the United Nations would continue to work under the Charter as accepted by most of them, interpreted by the International Court of Justice, and endorsed by the Assembly.

The United States, Mr. Stevenson said, was clear about its own choice and wanted to do its full share in such tasks as strengthening the U.N. peacekeeping operation, and the world organization's capacity to wage war against poverty.

As for the alternatives, if the Assembly "should falter in the exercise of its own authority, and shut its eyes to the plain meaning of the Charter", Mr. Stevenson said, the Assembly would be taking a "step in the dark down an unfamiliar path".

* * *

U Thant Reports "Encouraging" Consensus

After hearing brief statements by the UN Secretary-General, U Thant, and the President of the General Assembly, Alex Quinon-Sacekey, the Assembly adjourned till next Monday afternoon for five days in order to make progress in the debate on consultations on the future course of the session and some of the urgent problems before it.

The Secretary-General told the Assembly on Monday that "while there has been some movement, a meeting of minds has not yet been achieved; and there are many specific issues of procedure and timing in regard to which a serious difference of opinion still persists." U Thant added that he was, however, encouraged by an apparent consensus among the entire U.N. membership regarding certain general principles.

Firstly, he said, he believed all the Members agreed they should, without prejudice to the position hitherto taken on the question of the financing of peacekeeping operations, pay close attention to differences in the interests of the Organization, so as to help relieve it of the present situation.

Secondly, he thought all the Members agreed that, in the interests of the Organization, a confrontation on the application of Article 19 should be avoided at the present time. He referred to the Article of the UN Charter which provides that those Members more than two years in arrears in the payment of assessed contributions shall have no vote in the Assembly unless their failure to pay is due to conditions beyond their control.
VIIDAKKORATION KUTSUJA

Väitetään, että Kyprekosse on hiljaista - jopa niin hiljaista, että on syntynyt ikävämmistymisprobleema. Jokainen asioita vähänkin
perillä olis teta, kuitenkin, että 100 vuorokauden korka, ilmeellisesti
on tapahtua saattaa pysyä hiljaista. Tietenkin ei minulla ollut tapahtu
vilkkailta Linjalla. Siitä mitä finjan takana on yksi, tai päinvastoin, tapahtuu tervallikadon yhd.
hälyttävissä uimaata.

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Statement by U Thant

The Blue Beret is published by the United Nations Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). It is distributed to all UN staff across the globe. This issue is dedicated to the theme of peacekeeping and reflects the diverse perspectives and experiences of UN personnel involved in this critical mission. The articles cover various aspects of peacekeeping operations, including the role of women, the impact of technology, and the challenges of humanitarian assistance.

First 10,000 mile plaque awarded to Guard's staff car driver

Dr. D. Lleras Cueto, former President of Colombia, and one of the original presidents of the United Nations, declared that the world organization "was born in New York last week" on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the United Nations. He emphasized the importance of international cooperation in addressing the challenges of our time.

Revolution of Cooperation

Dr. D. Lleras Cueto

Says Dr. Lleras
COMMANDER VISITS ROCCAS BASTION

General K. S. Thimayya, the Commander of UNICYP last week visited the tunnel uncovered in the Roccas bastion of the Nicosia city wall. Our pictures show:-

Above: General Thimayya with Nicosia Zone Commander Brig N. G. Wilsom-Smith. Right: Armed with ladder and lantern the General begins his inspection. Below: The General and some of his staff on the wall above the tunnel.

22 SQUADRON JOINS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE

Above left: A Whirlwind Bates, of Epsom, Surrey carrying gator Gerald Perrell, Nottingham Mitchell, Stockport, Marisa Jones, Liss, Hampshire in the aircrews ready Wheatley about to enter their helo at right.
Nicosia Zone HQ at work


Corporals build their own club

The Corporals of 8 Infantry Workshops, HQ UNIFICYP, have recently completed the building of their own club. "The Spitting Panther" club, built in a few weeks for a cost of less than $6, has a modern decor with murals and an unusual feature in the 'coat of arms' representing the trade of each corporal on the bar.
SHIFT OF EMPHASIS IN ECA ROLE

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in 1984, its sixth year of existence, shifted the emphasis in its role from the gathering of information about Africa's economic life to the implementation of specific projects designed to contribute towards the economic development of the continent.

During the year, the African Development Bank, Africa's first regional financial institution, came into being. Preparatory work on a programme for co-ordinated industrialization at regional and sub-regional levels resulted in a decision to establish a large-scale iron and steel plant for West Africa, the setting up of a Permanent Inter-Governmental Machinery for North Africa, and an agreement by 26 countries to lay the foundations for an all-African air transport organization.

Economic Development
and Planning Institute

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, set up in November 1963 in Dakar, has established its governing council, completed its first regular one-year training course in development planning, and held a series of specialized courses in several fields.

The student body comprised graduates from 12 African countries who came from their national planning organizations.

The United Nations Special Fund has assumed financial responsibility for the Institute and has appointed a project manager.

Development Bank

The Bank was formally established on 10 September. Its principal tasks, under the terms of the treaty establishing it, is to channel funds into major economic and social projects and programmes, particularly those designed to make the economy of African countries increasingly complementary and capable of bringing about an orderly expansion of their foreign trade.

All but a small proportion of the Bank's authorized capital of $250 million, open only to its exclusively African member States, has been subscribed. Its Board on Governors held its first meeting in Lagos, Nigeria, in November, appointed the first President and four Vice-Presidents, and selected Abidjan, Ivory Coast, as the Bank's headquarters. It is expected to begin operations this year.

Three missions, set up by the Commission in 1963 to investigate and draw up a programme for rationalizing industrial development in Africa, completed their work during the year.

In response to their recommendations, West African States decided at a conference in October to establish two iron and steel plants in the area; one with an annual capacity of 350,000 tons, to be located in Liberia, and a smaller plant to be situated in Mali. The State also called for pre-investment and feasibility studies regarding the establishment of additional steel plants, a chemical fertilizer industry and other projects, and for steps towards the creation of a sub-regional market for textile products.

North African countries, also acting on the recommendation of the missions, set up in November a permanent consultative committee and a centre for industrial research. The participating countries are Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.

Plans were made for a conference of East African countries to formulate a programme of industrial co-ordination in the area.

FREE-FALL PARACHUTING IS A
HOBBY FOR THESE TWO SERGEANTS

Free falling — delayed parachute jumping — is one of the fastest growing sports in the world. All types of people take up this thrilling pastime and many women are found in the memberships of 'skydiving' clubs. Briefly the object is to delay opening the parachute for as long as possible after leaving the aircraft, although, of course, certain safety factors have to be observed.

The Armed Forces too, provide their quota of free fall parachutists, and Sergeant Henry Hall and Sergeant Eddie Evans, now serving with the 1st Battalion the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment as part of UNPACYP are two such enthusiasts.

Sergeant Hall is 32 years old and married with two young sons. Born in Stockport, Cheshire, he joined the Army at the age of 18. To date he has made some 177 jumps, about 150 of those while serving with the 1st Battalion the parachute Regiment from 1966. These military jumps were made using a static line — a line attached to the aircraft to pull the parachute from its packing and thus enabling the parachutist to drop at a much lower height than normal Sergeant Hall had heard a lot about the sport of freefalling. "This is a very exciting sport. I did a lot of military parachuting, but there is far more fun to this."

Sergeant Eddie Evans from Wallasey, Cheshire, is 28 years old, married and has one son and two daughters. He has served for eleven years with the Regiment, being stationed in Berlin, Singapore, Malaya and Borneo. "This is something I've always wanted to do", he said. "I tried to get into the parachute Regiment, but I was too young. I kept on with this instead. You usually get butterflies in the stomach while you're waiting to jump, but once you're off the aircraft you really enjoy it."

A beginner at the sport receives training in control of the parachute and landing procedure. He then moves on to static line drops, and once he has mastered control of the chute in the air and while landing, he then begins the 'free' fall drops working up from a five second delay. The amount of delay is judged by either a watch or a stop clock.

Many people think freefalling is an expensive sport, but after the initial outlay, there is little further expense except for the use of an aircraft. The cost of a main parachute would not be much more than £80 for a new chute and the reserve chute, very essential, item, would probably be about £25.

Air Transport Conference

Twenty-six African countries, selected from the national planning organizations of 12 African countries, completed a one-year course in development planning at the African Institute of Economic Development and Planning in Dakar, Senegal. Twelve of the trainees were offered fellowships by ECA, the Governments of Poland and the United Kingdom, and McGill University in Canada.

Twenty-nine persons from 14 countries participated in a specialized course organized by this Institute jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Government of the United Arab Republic, and held in Cairo from February to May.

Other training projects sponsored by the Commission during the year related to demography, self-help housing, the treatment of juvenile offenders, customs administration, foreign trade and commercial policy, and organization and methods.
CANA N DIANS GIVE NEW INCENTIVE TO SAFE DRIVERS

SAFETY conscious Canadians serving here with the United Nations Force have added another incentive in their drive to prevent costly accidents, with the presentation this week of the first 10,000 mile safe driving award to Lcpl M.E. Loner of Revelstoke, B.C. Canada.

Colonel William de N. Watson, Commander of the Canadian Contingent presented the specially designed ceramic plaque to the driver of the Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, The Canadian Guards. Lcpl Loner qualified for the award in just over three months by driving more miles than the average Canadian drives in a year. Traffic on what Canadian soldiers refer to as "the wrong side of the road" is the initial hazard to overcome. Left hand drive is unfamiliar to Canadians and safety officials attribute minor accidents in the early stages to this hazard. Over confidence becomes the enemy once left hand drive and narrow roads and streets are mastered.

The plaque is in addition to a 5,000 mile accident free shield and a 1,500 mile certificate offered as an incentive to more than 200 drivers regularly behind the wheel on peace-keeping duties. Canadians drive 222 vehicles an average of 300,000 miles a month. Thirty-three 5,000 mile shields and 167 certificate have been awarded since the arrival of the 1st Battalion, The Canadian Guards and the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadian).

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Australian Radio
31 Metre Band
25 Metre Band

Austrian Radio
19 Metre Band
16 Metre Band
25 Metre Band

British Broadcasting Corporation
31 Metre Band
25 Metre Band
16 Metre Band
13 Metre Band

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
19 Metre Band
25 Metre Band
13 Metre Band
31 Metre Band

Voice of Denmark
19 Metre Band

Finish Broadcasting Corporation
25 Metre Band
23 Metre Band
13 Metre Band

Swedish Radio
23 Metre Band
25 Metre Band

Voice of America
238 Metres

British Broadcasting Corporation
211 Metres
428 Metres
470 Metres

British Forces Broadcasting Service
206 & 213 Metres

MEDIUM WAVE

Voice of America
238 Metres

British Broadcasting Corporation
211 Metres

British Forces Broadcasting Service
206 & 213 Metres

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Tuesday
Wednesday
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Saturday
Sunday

NOTE: Every Wednesday and Saturday a United Nations News Round-Up provided by the UN office in New York is broadcast.

other occasions and in other places he spoke in favour of peace. He also said that while Turkey was dealing with the Cyprus problem through negotiation, Turkey had sent planes and warships to the area.

Later, in his formal address to the Assembly during the general debate, the Foreign Minister of Cyprus said that his government would never accept partition or any other divisive settlement which would make the will of the majority dependent on the privileged position of any minority. He asked whether Turkey would accept partition and federation on an ethnic basis in the case of a large minority living in the island.

Mr. KyprIanou said his country was a sovereign state and a Member of the United Nations, and as such entitled to all the rights and privileges of any other sovereign state.

He said that Turkey had instigated subversion in Cyprus and promoted the animosity of the Turkish minority with the object of obtaining partition in Cyprus. Mr. KyprIanou said both partition and federation were rejected by his Government and the people of Cyprus alone would determine their form of government and political future.

Speaking in reply, Ambassador Yiannis Boussoulas said that he was astonished at what Mr. KyprIanou had said. Mr. KyprIanou, before the Greek delegate had presented trumped up charges against his Government. Turkey, he said, was always ready to negotiate a peaceful solution and agreed settlement of the Cyprus problem, but annexation of Cyprus by Greece and the enslavement of the Turks of the Island would never be accepted. The Turks on the Island were not rebels, he declared, but victims of a Greek Cypriot rebellion against their constitution.

Rejecting the argument that federation was being sought by a minority, with partition the Island, Mr. Erkoli said that partition was not Turkey's aim and that he hoped it was not more than shadow boxing with a non-existent adversary.

In turn, Turkey's charge that the treatment of the Turkish community, the Foreign Minister of Cyprus told the General Assembly, was no way for Turkey to accept a United Nations guarantee for the rights of all the people of Cyprus and to accept a permanent United Nations presence on the Island.
FRANK BEGLEY'S DEATH SHOCKS UNFICYP HQ

UNFICYP Headquarters was shocked last week with the news of the sudden death of Frank M. Begley, popular Chief Administrative Officer of the U.N. Force in Cyprus.

Mr. Begley died on Tuesday night, 28 January, at the British Military Hospital in Dhekelia where he was taken after suffering a heart attack, his death was reported in Nicosia earlier during the day.

His body was returned to Nicosia and funeral services were held on Friday, 29 January, at the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross and were attended by his many friends and colleagues, including the Force Commander, Gen. K.S. Thimayya, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus, Mr. Carlos M. Bernandes, and the United States Ambassador and Mrs. Belcher.

Mr. Begley's body was sent to New York, by air, on Saturday morning after a brief blessing ceremony at the church of the Rev. Father Kevin of the Church of the Holy Cross.

Mr. Begley, born in Holyoke, Massachusetts, in December 1911, was Chief Administrative Officer of UNFICYP in Cyprus since July 1965, and was Chief of the Buildings Management Service, of the Office of General Services, at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

He joined the United Nations staff in 1946 as United Nations Chief Security Officer. In June 1947, he was designated Chief of Buildings Management Service. In that capacity he was responsible for all security and other protective services at Headquarters, construction, alteration and planning, maintenance operations, and other building services. He also assisted in the arrangements for the establishment of United Nations Head-

Mr. Frank Begley
City and in March 1952, Honorary Deputy Police Commissioner of Paris.

Prior to joining the United Nations Secretariat, Mr. Begley served with the Connecticut State Police, the U.S. Army Forces Intelligence Section and the Office of Legislative Services. He was also Security Director and Executive Manager of Industrial Relations of the Fairchild Corporation.

Mr. Begley was educated at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut. He also attended the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Police Academy, the New York Institute of Photography and the Army Air Forces Intelligence School.

The following is the text of a message of condolences sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Mrs. Begley on the death of her husband.

"The United Nations was an integral part of the life of your husband, Frank Begley, and he served it for 18 years with a dedication of which you can justly be proud. I join with his colleagues and countless friends throughout this Organization in expressing our condolences and sincere sympathy in your bereavement."

DELEGATES PAY HIGHEST TRIBUTES TO CHURCHILL AT SPECIAL MEETING

A special meeting of the General Assembly of United Nations Headquarters in New York on Wednesday morning 2 April long list of speakers paid a high tribute to Sir Winston Churchill, who died at his London home last week, aged ninety.

Delegates representing every group of countries rose one after the other to honour the former British Prime Minister, whom Adlai Stevenson of the United States, the former Prime Minister, declared the "Universal Man," a statesman, historian, writer, painter and even a dedicated bricklayer.

Foreign Minister Halvard Lange of Norway, also speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, the Benelux nations, and several other European countries said that Sir Winston was one of the first to war against totalitarianism, and during five terrible years of war, he was the champion of all humanity.

" Prophet and hero"

On behalf of the Latin American countries, Peru's Ambassador Belaunde said Sir Winston was a prophet and a hero, a man with a sense of duty who embodied British tenacity and bravery and devotion to freedom.

Ambassador Michael G. of Israel said that Sir Winston was actually aware that the struggle against Nazi tyranny was a matter of life and death to the Jews and that Sir Winston had steadfastly supported the cause of Zionism, but Ambassador Rifai of Jordan, speaking on behalf of the Arab countries, while expressing their condolences on the death of Sir Winston, added that it was 'unfortunate' that an earlier speaker had introduced an element of controversy at this juncture. He said it was 'impossible' to maintain that Sir Winston, who had fought against Hitlerism, could have supported " Zionist tyranny.

In the Soviet Union, said Ambassador Petrowetsky, Sir Winston was regarded as the " unscrupulous statesman, and one of the leaders of the wartime anti-Hitler coalition. He said all would remember his wartime efforts to attain victory over the common enemy.

" Architec of victory"

Speaking for the African group, Ambassador Soce Dipo of Senegal paid tribute to Sir Winston as one of the principal architects of victory in 1945 which later enabled the African countries to achieve independence.

Ambassador Seydoux of France said Sir Winston had restored hope and turned the tide. "The forces were unleashed throughout Europe and threatened an entire civilization built up over centuries."

Dimitri Bitios of Greece said all freedom loving men felt moved by the passing of Sir Winston, "whose memory would be forever cherished."

His message to Greece during the darkest days of the war gave faith to Greek soldiers, said Bitios.

" Inspiring"

The Cypriot Ambassador, Zenglezis, said the Churchill had saved man kind from Nazi tyranny by inspiring his people and the world with the word of victory. His words had found an echo in Greece and Cyprus, Rossides said.

"I am pleased to inform you that the body of Mr. Churchill, also speaking on behalf of Turkey, said that Churchill left a deep impression on Turkey, that his death was mourned as one of the losses of the free world. Many similar tributes were paid other speakers.

State Funeral

The President of the General Assembly, Mr. Valerian Giscard d'Estaing, flew to London on Thursday night to attend on behalf of the United Nations Sir Winston's state funeral at St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday, U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant, also invited to attend, was cited by the British authorities because of continuing sultations on the U.N. official-constitutional crisis.