VOTELESS ASSEMBLY RECESSIONS

THE United Nations General Assembly went into recess until January 18th after a series of meetings last week which dealt with unfinished business which had to be completed before the New Year. Following intensive private consultations, the Assembly acted to complete composition of the Security Council for 1965, and to provide temporary budgetary authorization to the Secretary-General. It also acted to establish permanent U.N. machinery for trade and development. All this action was taken without resorting to a formal vote.

The reason for which the Assembly has been voteless since it convened on December first is to avoid a showdown on the issue of peacekeeping arrears and voting rights. Therefore, their refusal to help defray costs of the U.N. military operations in the Congo and the Middle East — under which they consider politically flawed and unconstitutionally financed — the Soviet Union and six other East European nations are resisted as more than two full years in arrears in U.N. financial statements. A U.N. Charter provision states that members whose disloyalty reaches this level shall have no vote in the Assembly, and a number of countries, prominent among them the United States, have found, by no means rashly, a way of avoiding the no-vote issues if a formal Assembly ballot is taken.

Consequently, the Assembly resorted to the device of acclamation to elect Alex Quarton Sackey of Ghana as President of the Assembly for the start of the month, and agreed to avoid any formal vote while the general debate was going on. It is still not completed.

Meanwhile, intensive negotiations have been going on to find a way out of the financial and constitutional crisis.

Pending budgetary decisions to be taken in 1965, the Assembly agreed, without objection, and without a formal vote, to authorize the Secretary-General to continue expenditures at the same level as in 1964.

U Thant said this would be done without prejudice to the basic objections of some countries to the budget and certain portions of it.

In this connection, the Soviet Union reaffirmed its reservations with regard to such expenditures as those connected with the U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and the U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East. It reiterated that it would not contribute to such expenditures of bodies which it regards as illegally constituted.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE TO BE U.N. ORGAN

The U.N. General Assembly last week approved — without any reservations — a resolution establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, a Trade and Development Board as a permanent secretariat for serving the subsidiary bodies.

It was agreed that the Conference, which held its first session in Geneva in 1964, should meet at intervals of not more than three years, and with the next session to be held early in 1966. The Trade and Development Board, composed of 55 Member States, will carry on the work of the Conference when that body is not in session.

The functions of the new machinery will include making recommendations for the promotion of international trade, especially with the view to speeding economic development, and initiating action, where appropriate, for negotiations of international agreements in this field.

The 1964 Geneva Conference — which lasted almost three months — made 60 recommendations to enlarge the role of the United Nations in the field of international trade and to evolve new conciliation procedures, all aimed to approach the problems of a comprehensive world-trade organization.

To this end, the Conference enunciated 15 general principles 12 special principles and eight principles dealing with

(Continued page 8 column 6)
CHRISTMAS DAY MEETING WAS FIRST IN TWENTY YEARS

T was a Christmas Day reunion for two former pupils at the Mabua Boys School, Benga, the HTVICTP Burgaw Street Mess, when Captain Alan Gillett, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, commissioner of the UN’s Nicosia UN servicemen detachment and Staff Sergeant Eric Martin, of the same, held a 28 Swedish Battalion Christmas Day meeting in the UN servicemen detachment last night.

Captain Gillett and Staff Sergeant Martin were in the same form, both members of the school’s Army Cadet Force and both left to join the Army in 1944 although their paths almost crossed once before when serving in Germany at the same time.

Staff Sergeant Martin’s path to the traditional Christmas Day visit to the Mess was brought to the UN servicemen detachment for the first time in twenty years.

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3 INF. GROUP ARE TALKING TO US UNCFP

It was announced this week that the UN’s Third Infantry Group will shortly be leaving Cyprus after almost seven months of UN CFIPC. The Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. McKenzie.

UNIT HISTORY

The Irish Government at the request of the Secretary-General, United Nations Organisation agreed, in July 1943, to provide additional troops for service in Cyprus. The raising of the 3rd Infantry Group was authorised on 3rd January 1944. The three battalions of the 3rd Infantry Group were formed as follows:

- 33/7th Royal Gurkha Rifles
- 42nd Highlanders
- 4th Inniskilling Dragoons

In addition to these three battalions, the 3rd Infantry Group also included a number of other units, such as the 3rd Royal Irish Fusiliers and the 3rd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

FINNISH NEWS

Finnish News: (from column 1)

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Last year in the UN

The year 1964, was, for the United Nations, one of the most important in its history. The Blue Berets, the UN Peace Corps, won an overwhelming success in the Congo, and the results of the Congo elections have been a major factor in the continuing peace in that country. The UN Peace Corps, which was established in 1964, has been given many tasks by the Secretary-General, and it has proved invaluable in the Congo issue.

The UN Peace Corps is a voluntary civilian service program for young people who wish to work in the United Nations' humanitarian and development programs. The program is open to young people from all over the world, and it provides them with the opportunity to work in the UN's peacekeeping efforts.

UNIPFYP was the first UN force to be financed through voluntary contributions. Pic: UNFPA

The UNIPFYP was the first UN force to be financed through voluntary contributions. Picture here is an UNIPFYP representative.

Security Council

The Council met this year to consider events relating to the situation in the Congo and the United Nations. The Council was also concerned with the situation in the United States, under which the United States has been involved in the recent conflict in the Congo. The Council was also concerned with the situation in the United States, under which the United States has been involved in the recent conflict in the Congo.

In January, the United States informed the Council that it would not be able to continue its support for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in the Congo. The United States' decision was based on the political and economic situation in the Congo, and the United States' desire to focus its resources on other issues.

The United States' decision has been met with mixed reactions. Some countries have expressed concern about the United States' support for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in the Congo, while others have welcomed the United States' decision.

Peace-Keeping in Cyprus

The Security Council, on 3 March, unanimously recommended that the UN Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus be increased, and the appointment of a Mediator to promote a peaceful solution to the long-standing conflict in that country.

This was the first time that the Council had called for such a force to be established through voluntary contribu-
tions from all Member States.

The Council specified that the Force would be stationed on the whole of the island, and that it would be responsible for additional three-month periods in August and December.

The Secretary-General, in his report on the strength of the Force on the island, reported that 7,000 troops were under the command for additional three-month periods in August and December.

By 23 December, pledges of support for the UN Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus amounted to a total of $15,645,765, which was more than the UN Peace-Keeping Force in the Congo.

Technicians to the UN Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus were requested to submit their names, and the UN Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus announced that it was preparing a list of names for the positions.

New Members

As at 1964, the United Nations had grown to include 191 Member States. In 1964, three new Member States joined the UN: Cambodia, Laos, and Benin. These countries were admitted as the UN member states.

There are the men behind the UN headlines. Left: U Thant, the Secretary-General. Right: Sitting next to him is the Secretary-General, at right. Under Secretary-General C. A. Vorshamlin, the Deputy Secretary-General.

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Pacific and in the Caribbean

The United Nations' work in the Pacific and Caribbean has been important in recent years. The UN has provided assistance in the Pacific and Caribbean, and it has been involved in a number of important issues.

In 1964, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, announced that the UN was planning to establish a new office in the Pacific and Caribbean. The office would be responsible for the UN's work in the region, and it would provide assistance to the Pacific and Caribbean countries.

By the end of 1964, the UN had established a number of important offices in the Pacific and Caribbean. These offices provided assistance to the Pacific and Caribbean countries, and they worked to promote cooperation and development in the region.

Secretary-General

In January, the Secretary-General visited Africa, and he made a number of important announcements during his visit. He announced that the UN was planning to establish a new office in Africa, and he announced that the UN would provide assistance to African countries.

The Secretary-General's visit to Africa was important, as it highlighted the UN's commitment to the development of Africa. The UN was working to provide assistance to African countries, and it was committed to promoting cooperation and development in the region.

Voluntary pledges of con-

(Continued on page 6)
ROUNDUP OF THE YEAR IN UN

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trade of 1964 amounted to $844.6 million, more than three times the amount contributed during the First (1959) year. The Expanded Fund and the United Nations Development Program have supported a number of projects in the fields of education, health, and social welfare.

African Development Bank

The African Development Bank, the result of more than three years of effort by the Economic Commission for Africa, formally enters into existence on 10 September when the 38 member states providing for its establishment enter into force. In November, the Bank moves to the United Nations headquarters in New York City.

Other Action in Economic, Social and Cultural Fields

Meeting midway in the United Nations Development Decade, the Economic and Social Council turned in 1964 to the problems of development, cooperation, and aid. It recommended programmes to accelerate economic development and the growth. Apart from recom- mendations in the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Council directed its consideration of the creation of a permanent Trade and Development Board, the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development within the framework of the United Nations, and the establishment of the Centre for Industrial Development, opening and clearing house operations science in 1964 in order to have an impact on those countries which are dependent on primary products.

KITION DIGGINGS END FOR SEASON THIS YEAR?

The Cyprus Department of Agriculture announced last week that this year's apple crop in the central area of the ancient city of Kilados, near the island of Cyprus, has been harvested. The crop, which includes more than 2,000 tons of apples, has been marketed to the London and Paris markets. The apples were harvested in late September and early October.

DAILY MIRROR CROSSWORD.

CYPRIUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION

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CONGO DEBATE ENDS AFTER THREE WEEKS

The United Nations Security Council last week ended three weeks of debate on the Congo, with the adoption — by a vote of 10 in favor to none against, with one abstention (France) — of a resolution by which the Council:

° Requested all States to refrain or desist from intervening in the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
° Appealed for a cease-fire in the Congo, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on 10 September, and considered that the mercenaries should be withdrawn from that country "as a matter of urgency"; and
° Encouraged the OAU to pursue its efforts to help the Government of the Congo to achieve national reconciliation.

All States were requested to assist the OAU in the attainment of these objectives, and the OAU was asked to keep the Security Council fully informed of any action it might take under this resolution.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations was asked to follow the situation in the Congo in general and to report to the Security Council at the appropriate time.

The Council acted by adopting a revised version of a proposal submitted by its two African members at the time of the Ivory Coast and Morocco, and modified at the request of 18 other African States.

Earlier the Council had taken a separate vote, at the request of France, on the first operative paragraph which was adopted unanimously. This was the paragraph under which the Council requested all States to refrain or desist from intervening in the domestic affairs of the Congo.

The vote, on Wednesday, brought to an end an almost unbroken and often bitter debate on two charges, neither of which were explicitly mentioned in the resolution finally adopted, filed with the Council at the start of the month by 18 African States (and four others), which, the November 1965 Belgian Stanleyville paratrooper operation was not a humanitarian mission to save foreign hostages from rebel hands, but rather an aggressive intervention in African affairs designed to bring about the fall of the insurgent's headquarters. The intervention came from the Congolese Government. It contended that certain African nations, in particular Algeria, United Arab Republic and the Sudan were sending arms and men to the Congolese rebels, in violation of the Soviet Union and Communist China.

AUSTRIA AND NEPAL TO CONTRIBUTE TO COST OF UNFICYP

Austria and Nepal are the latest countries to have responded favorably to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant's appeal for voluntary contributions for the financial support of the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

In a letter, dated 18 December, to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations, Major-General Padma Bahadur Khati said that the Government of Nepal had decided to make a contribution of $400,000 towards the cost of the United Nations operations in Cyprus.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE TO BE AN OFFICIAL UN ORGANIZATION

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When the transit trade of land-locked countries. The Conference dealt with the types and scope of commodities and techniques to be evolved, the granting by developed countries of maximum reductions in duties and tariffs, and the provision of semi-manufactured products of export interest to developing countries, and criteria for financial co-operation to be provided by industrialized countries through bilateral and multilateral programmes of assistance.