NUCLEAR EXPERTS GROUP OPENS GENEVA MEETING

A group of 12 experts, appointed by the Secretary-General, began meeting in Geneva this week to look into the effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons.

The study arises from a General Assembly resolution calling for the preparation of a report on such effects, as well as on the security and economic implications of the acquisition and further development of nuclear weapons.

At the opening meeting, M. A. Vellodi, representing the Secretary-General, read out a message from U Thant stressing the importance of the task given to the expert group, and stating his hope that the report to be drawn up would contribute to an understanding of the dangers inherent in the present arms race.

"Upon a clear understanding by the peoples of the world of the problem, may depend the very survival of mankind," the Secretary-General declared.

U Thant said in his message that he had been preoccupied with the problem for some time, and he recalled the conviction expressed in his last report to the Assembly that to know the true nature of the danger might be the most important first step towards averting it.

Participating in the study of the effects and implications of nuclear weapons, and their possible use are experts from Poland, Mexico, the Soviet Union, Sweden, France, Canada, Japan, Nigeria, the United States, Norway, India and Britain.

AUSTRIA OFFERS UNIDO A NEW HOME

The Austrian Government has offered to build a United Nations centre in Vienna to house the UN's new Industrial Development Organization, as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency, which also has Headquarters in the Austrian capital.

The new Headquarters would be situated on a site in the Danube-Park area, offered by the municipal authorities.

A time-limit of four years is envisaged for completion of the whole building complex.

At present, the Secretariat of UNIDO is at UN Headquarters in New York. It is expected to move this year to provisional premises in Vienna which have been offered free of charge by the Austrian Government.

Final arrangements relating to the establishment of UNIDO's permanent Secretariat in Vienna are expected to be announced following a first session of the Organization's Industrial Development Board to be held in New York next month.

MOROCCO REQUESTS UN CONCERN OVER NORTH AFRICA ARMS RACE

Morocco last week proposed the establishment of a United Nations Commission to inspect armaments in Algeria and Morocco and recommend ways of preventing a military build-up.

The proposal was made in a letter to the Secretary General from King Hassan of Morocco, who expressed concern about an arms race in North Africa, particularly in the light of the border dispute between his country and Algeria.

The letter stressed Morocco's support of United Nations' efforts to prevent or reduce the growth of military potential anywhere in the world and to halt the armaments race in certain regions where tension was a particular cause of concern.

It was in line with these efforts, it said, that Morocco wished to see the principle of disarmament extended to her part of the world.

The Commission proposed by King Hassan would seek the renunciation by Algeria and Morocco of any increase in their respective military potentials. It would carry out on-the-spot inspection of armaments held by each of the two parties — both in quality and quantity — and evaluate the level of their respective needs for maintenance of internal order.

King Hassan said Morocco, for her part, was prepared to receive such a Commission and co-operate with it without restriction, thus proving her good faith and peaceful intentions.
SVENSKSKYT

PATRULL UNDER -
HALLNING
SLAR TILL!

SENASTE NYTT I PATRUL-
LYVAG INOM BATALJONEN
PATRULL. Underhållning gamla
det mellan Vladivostok och Khabar-

Solskenet skärmde båtarna av,
och det var en ensam tid för den
skönhet som går in i det
svarta, djupa vattnet.

Vi tittade på en sommargudinnas
ansikte som mellan dess
hårlocken sprängde sig ut.

En ensam flicka i en
svart klänning stod på en
bomberträng, bekant med
helhetens oändliga vatten.

Vi såg hennes ansikte
försvinna i vattnet, men
hennes ögon lyckades inte
att försvinna.

Den ensamma flickan stod
utanför det svarta vattnet,
men hennes ögon fortfarande
lyckades inte försvinna.

Vi tittade på den ensamma
flickan, bekant med
helhetens oändliga vatten,
men hennes ögon lyckades inte
att försvinna.

En ensam flicka i en
svart klänning stod på en
bomberträng, bekant med
helhetens oändliga vatten.

Vi tittade på hennes ansikte
försvinna i vattnet, men
hennes ögon lyckades inte
att försvinna.

Den ensamma flickan stod
utanför det svarta vattnet,
men hennes ögon lyckades inte
att försvinna.

Visste De, att vi hør broder på sommargudinnas ansikte som mellan dess hårlocken sprängde sig ut. En ensam flicka i en svart klänning stod på en bomberträng, bekant med helhetens oändliga vatten. Vi såg hennes ansikte försvinna i vattnet, men hennes ögon lyckades inte att försvinna. Den ensamma flickan stod utanför det svarta vattnet, men hennes ögon lyckades inte att försvinna.
IRISH CONTINGENT NEWS

COMING EXHIBITIONS OF HURLING AND GAELIC FOOTBALL

EXHIBITIONS OF HURLING AND GAELIC FOOTBALL MATCHES WILL BE STAGED AT MORTSFORD on St Patrick's Day for the benefit and interest of spectators from Cyprus and from other UN Contingents who may not have seen the Irish native game before. All are invited to attend.

The first game (football) starts 4 p.m. Each match will take one hour with a short interval at half time. To help non-Irish spectators to follow the following is a broad outline of the rules:

RULES COMMON TO BOTH GAMES
1. Line of pitch, length of 166 yards. Breadth of 100 yards.
2. Goal posts—two wooden sticks 15 ft high and 7 yds apart with cross bar 5 ft above each. Cross bar on goalpost. Cross bar must touch the ground at points 15 ft from the goalposts and be 5 ft above the ground. Under the cross bar a goal, above cross bar one point is scored. Three points scored equal one goal. Under a large goal, one point is scored. Under cross bar, neither goal or point.

HISTORY OF GAELIC GAMES

Gaelic football was developed from the ancient game of parish foot-ball, common throughout Ireland to the present day. The ball is oval and is played on a pitch which can be anything up to 166 yards long and 100 yards broad. The object of the game is to score points or goals by throwing the ball into the goal or through the goal posts.

The origins of the game go back to Cnossus, by the oracle of Thetis. In 1797, the first recorded match was played in Donegal, and the first match was played in 1834 in Glasgow. The first recorded match in Ireland was in 1873. The game is considered to be the national sport of Ireland.

ME MEDI FOR ORD

O N 25TH FEBRUARY, 1957

THE FORCE COMMANDER, LT-GEN A.E. MARTIN, who was present at the opening of the 1957 Irish Inter-Contingent Championships at Clontarf, presented a special prize to ten members of the NO UNIFCYP Canadian Detachment RAOC. This Detachment is responsible for providing all stores and equipment to the vehicle and fuel cell (including petrol), for the whole of the UN Force. (Although both fuelling and Li-112 food and ammunition are directly responsible for providing these to UNIFCYP, the RDF of Canada is responsible for providing them.)

The detachment was responsible for providing the Canadian forces with all the necessary supplies to keep the mission operating efficiently and effectively, and the RDF of Canada was responsible for providing the Canadian forces with all the necessary supplies to keep the mission operating efficiently and effectively.

MYSTERY HOUSE OPERATIONS — Three princes of the 1st Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment, keep watch of the situation from their operations centre in Mystery House outpost. Left to right are Pte. Peto McNeil, Leslie Leeder and Jim Seaton. (Canadian Forces Photo)

“MYSTERY HOUSE” OUTPOST

NOT ALL THE OPERATIONS ESCAPE THE 1ST BATTALION. The Royal Canadian Regiment, are up in “them there hills”, although the Mysteries Mountains do demand most of the resources of this battalion of peace-keeping infantrymen from London, Ontario.

The Royal Canadian Regiment has a small but important post in the Canadian capital. A dozen soldiers operate from the UN outpost on “Mystery House” in the west end of Nicea. For convenience they are under command of the nearby Peacekeeping Force of the Fort Gary Horse from Calgary, Alberta.

Under Sergeant Doug Carley of Texas, Ont., the Royal Canadians from their Mystery House base, man an observation post atop the empty Caroro Hotel on the Green Line and also monitor four vehicle patrols along their sector of the Green Line, two in daylight and the other two at night.

The Royal Canadians have been doing this peace-keeping duty in the big city since October, when the battalion arrived in Cyprus for peacekeeping operations under the UN. They arrived and the 2nd Battalion, the Queen’s Own Rifles of Canada, is the Canadian forces of the Royal Canadian Dragoons. Mystery House is a name taken from the Danish Mist Hiss which the Danish Contingent called the UN post when they were responsible for it.

ROYAL CANADIANS IN CITY — Above, Sgt. Doug Carley (left) and Cpl. Tom Cook (right)Attached to do his share while the driver, Pte. Tom Mills, waits for the order. (Canadian Forces Photo)
LAST RESPECTS TO COLONEL CHETTLE

A MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR THE LATE LIEUTENANT COLONEL CLIVE CHETTLE, MC, Military Public Information Officer of the Force who died in a London hospital on Thursday, 16 February, was held at St. Paul's English Church, Nicosia, last Tuesday.

The service was conducted by the Archbishop of Cyprus, The Very Rev. Peter J. Chandler, Brigadier M. N. Moreton, OBE, UNFICYP Chief of Staff, the Liasion and Mr. Luis Moreno-Verdin, the Force Principal Information Officer, gave the eulogy. The Service was attended by Lieutenant-General A. A. Martin, the Force Commander, Mr. Bibiano F. Osorio-Tafolla, Special Royal Adviser of the Secretary-General, other military and civilian UNFICYP officials as well as members of the diplomatic corps, representatives from the SBAs and from all the information media in Cyprus.

Mr. Luis Moreno-Verdin, in the eulogy, emphasized the frankness and honesty that characterized Clive Chettle, and paid tribute to the presence of his many press friends from all Cyprus and from abroad testified to the spirit in which he carried out his work, for they were there not only as the Press, but as his true friends.

Clive Chettle put his blue beret and the UN emblem patch on his shoulder and became a true United Nations soldier, said his UN colleagues, adding that he lived in the spirit of his life, always to serve and be of service to others, at all times, and for all people.

Under the auspices of Colonel Chettle's office, Mr. Moreno-Verdin mentioned "another great soldier ... Ann Chettle. And I think Ann fills what a soldier's wife - and not only a soldier's, but what a wife should be, always standing by, right up to the very end, as she did."

Ann Moreno-Verdin added that he had just received a letter from him in which he describes Clive Chettle's funeral "and in it she wishes to please remember to all of you, to say many thanks for the winds of the world..." which she received and that she loves you, and loves you all."
NEW FORCE
MPIO

Lieutenant Colonel Douglas Johnson was commissioned from the Royal Military Academy into the Royal Artillery in 1938. He served with a field artillery regiment throughout World War II, taking part in the campaigns in France and Belgium in 1940, Syria in 1941, the Western Desert in 1942 and 1943, Italy in 1943 after the armistice at Salerno, France and the Low Countries in 1944 and 1945, being awarded the MC for services in Normandy.

After the war he was an instructor in gunnery in India before attending the Camberley Staff College. He was on the staff in Berlin during the airlift. Later he commanded a mortar battery in Korea in 1952 and 1953, when his battery supported the 1st Bn The Black Watch during the battle for the "Hook" feature.

Two years on the staff in Singapore, followed by which he commanded a field battery in Germany in 1957 and 1958. He then served on the integrated NATO staff at Northern Army Group and became an MBE for his services there. After two years on the staff in UK, he returned to the Northern Army Group operations staff.

In 1964 he went to SHAPE as a Lieutenant Colonel on the public information staff. In 1966 he went to Borno as public relations Officer to the Director of Borno Operations. After completing temporary duty here, as MPIO he is moving on to Aden as public relations officer Middle East Command.

He is accompanied by his wife, Joan and three year-old daughter. His eldest daughter and two sons are at school in UK. He is a keen sailor and gardener.

LEFT, Mr. Osvaldo Lopez-Neuquen, of Argentina, who is a United Nations Information Officer at the UN Office in Geneva, will be acting temporarily as UNIFCYP Principal Information from 15 March to 1 May 1967, while Mr. Luis Moreo-Verdin (centre) is away on home leave. RIGHT, Lt. Colonel Douglas Johnson, MBE, MC, RA, who will be acting temporarily as UNIFCYP Military Public Information Officer, pending the arrival of a replacement for the late Lieutenant Colonel Clive Chetcuti, MC.

QUINTANA
TO BE ECLA
SECRETARY

Carlos Quintana, newly appointed Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, was in New York for consultations this week before taking up this duties in Santiago, Chile.

In a statement to newsmen, Mr. Quintana said it was essential for the region's development to explore relations with countries outside Latin America and to see how it could export manufactured goods. He spoke of the need to change the industrial structure of Latin American countries and to deal with the technological problems in the area.

At the same time, said the Executive Secretary, great effort was required to produce more food in the region.

APARTHEID INVESTIGATION
COMMISSION URGED

The problems of apartheid figured prominently last week at United Nations meetings both in Geneva and New York. In Geneva, the Human Rights Commission examined a proposal by ten African-Asian nations for the establishment of an international commission of experts to investigate charges of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees or persons in police custody in South Africa.

The ten-nation draft condemned such practices as constituting double injury against victims of apartheid. It asked the Secretary-General to transmit an appeal to South Africa to end such practices immediately; and also asked the Secretary-General to establish a committee of legal experts on the basis of representation of the different legal systems, to inquire further into the situation concerning the ill-treatment of opponents of apartheid. It further called for maximum publicity for all available documents.

Still another proposal, submitted by Jamaica, called for the establishment of a special sub-commission on human rights for action against apartheid.

One of the documents transmitted to the Commission contained a statement made by a South African petitioner to the Special Committee on Apartheid in 1967 in New York. The petitioner, Mr. Dennis Brutus, who is associated with the International Defense and Aid Fund, said he had served prison terms for activities in opposition to apartheid, and prisoners were subjected to extreme hardship, assault and brutality.

Urging an international investigation of prison conditions in South Africa and stronger pressure to secure the release of all political prisoners, he stressed that the ultimate aim must be the complete overthrow of apartheid and its replacement by a just social system.

The Committee last week also heard a report on a meeting of its rapporteur, Abdulrahim Farah of Somalia, with Ambassador Arthur Goldberg of the United States at which the rapporteur expressed the Committee's concern about the renewal of loans to South Africa by United States banks.

The rapporteur has expressed the hope that the U.S. Government would make every effort to prevent a renewal of credits.

He said that Mr. Goldberg, in reply, had said the U.S. "will not cease in its search for a peaceful and practical means to impress on the South African Government the need for a policy of justice for all its peoples."

The U.S., Mr. Goldberg continued, informed potential lenders of its views on apartheid but, except for an embargo on arms, had no basis for restricting freedom of decision concerning normal private and economic relations with South Africa.

Mr. Goldberg added that he would draw the attention of New York banks, participating in a revolving credit arrangement of the concern, to the views of the U.N. Government.