

THE BLUE BERET

Wednesday, 9th February 1966

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Third Edition

No. 43



Rolz-Bennett due tonight

Mr. Jose Rolz-Bennett, U.N. Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, is scheduled to arrive in Nicosia this evening as part of a two-week visit to Cyprus, Turkey, Greece and Great Britain.

Mr. Rolz-Bennett is expected to spend several days in Nicosia to review the operation of the United Nations Force in Cyprus with the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Carlos A. Bernardes, and the Acting Force Commander, Brigadier A. J. Wilson, CBE, MC.

From Cyprus he will go to Ankara and Athens for talks with Turkish and Greek Government officials and will stop off in London on his return flight to New York to confer with the British Foreign Office.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE ON MR. ROLZ-BENNETT, PAGE THREE.

Peace-Keeping Committee resumes meetings after five months

SECRETARY-GENERAL STRESSES PROBLEM
AS ONE OF THE MOST "VITAL AND URGENT"

THE Special Committee of thirty-three, set up by the U.N. General Assembly to review the whole question of U.N. peace-keeping operations including its financial aspects, resumed meetings last week at U.N. Headquarters in New York after an interval of more than five months.

Addressing the opening meeting of the Committee, the U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant, said the peace-keeping problem was one of the most "vital and urgent" ones facing the United Nations.

The Secretary-General said that despite some achievements last year — notably putting to rest the related issue of voting rights in the Assembly — the Committee had not been able to come to grips with the vital issues of peace-keeping operations. There are, within the United Nations membership, widely divergent views on how such undertakings should be authorised and financed.

U Thant noted that the most recent General Assembly had urged the Committee of thirty-three to complete its work as soon as possible, and had formally transmitted to it the records of the Assembly debates and in particular

the proposals put forward by Ireland. He said it was unfortunate that the Assembly had not taken a "more positive position" on the problem of putting the financing of peace-keeping operations on a firmer basis; that, he said, was the clear objective of the Irish proposal.

Nevertheless, U Thant said, the Assembly debate had been extremely useful, with many constructive ideas being put forward in its course.

The Secretary-General said the United Nations financial difficulties remained serious, and he deeply regretted that the response to his repeated appeals for voluntary contributions to overcome them had been "far from encouraging". He recalled that the Assembly agreed last September that the financial predicament should be solved through voluntary contributions. To date, 22 nations have paid or pledged a total slightly above 20 million dollars. The UN's financial troubles are due to peace-keeping expenses in the Middle East and in the Congo which some members have declined to help defray for various constitutional and political reasons.

The Committee elected as its Chairman, Ambassador Francisco Cuevas Cancino of Mexico. The new Chairman said that if the Committee could solve the "thorny problems" before it, the United Nations would be able to go forward with renewed energy. However, he went on, the achievement of unanimous decisions would require the cooperation of all its members.



FINANCE EXPERTS MEET

U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant, last week told members of the 14-nation expert committee charged with examining the United Nations' financial situation that he believed such a periodic review conducted independently by a representative group of experts could be especially valuable in enhancing the efficiency of the Organization.

U Thant addressed the opening meeting of the Committee which was established by the last General Assembly to formulate recommendations on ways to improve the use of funds available to the United Nations and its specialized agencies and to recommend financial policies and procedures for the future.

He said it would not be much use to overcome the present difficulties of the Organization if circumstances giving rise to them are allowed to persist. However, he noted that the present financial situation had arisen largely because of differing political and legal views of Member States as to

UNFICYP ACCIDENT STATISTICS-December 1965

The following figures for December, 1965 show the total vehicle accidents for each Contingent in comparison with the total mileage driven by Contingent vehicles.

Contingent	Number of Accidents	Miles per Accident
U.K.	4	45,573
Canadian	6	40,911
Swedish	4	35,711
Finnish	1	89,760
Danish	4	21,250
Austrian	Nil	NOT KNOWN
Irish	Nil	78,900
UNCIVPOL	2	NOT KNOWN

Continued on page eight

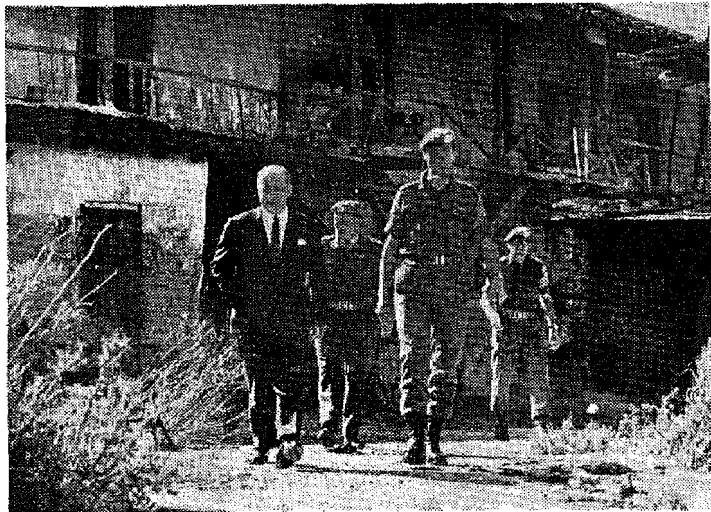
MINISTER - BESOEGET I BILLEDER

Onsdag aften var forsvarsministeren vaert ved en middag paa Ledra Palace Hotel. Alle grader var repræsenteret blandt gæsterne. Her modtager forsvarsministeren konstabel E. A. Borgbjerg fra C-kompagniet.

Posten paa bastionen "Roccas," konstabel H. Evald Pedersen fra Sjællandske Artilleriregiment fatter elegant gevaeret med venstre haand for at kunne modtage et ministerielt haandtryk.



Trods mindre skyer paa den diplomatiske himmel forløb forsvarsministerens besøg i en god — ja, man kan næsten sige munter — atmosfære. Under orienteringen ved de Forenede Nationers Styrkes hovedkvarter blev dette billede taget. Paa første række ses fra venstre: Departementchef C.C.F. Langseth; oberstløjtnant E. Lorenzen; forsvarsminister Victor Gram; ambassadør V. de Steensen—Leth og orlogskaptajn M. Telling.



"Den grønne linie" i C-kompagniets område indenfor murene blev grundigt gennemgaaet. Ogsaa nogle af de meget romantiske men faldefærdige gamle gaarde langs linien blev besøgt. Her ses fra venstre: Forsvarsministeren; oberstløjtnant E. Lorenzen; major J. Højland Christensen og løjtnant O. Joergensen.

Cypern -- Medaillen

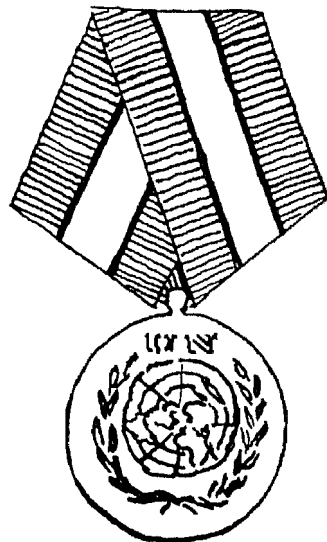
PAA Lørdag bliver der stor medaille-parade. Den fungerende chef for de Forenede Nationers styrke paa Cypern, brigadier A. J. Wilson kommer til stede, og musikkorpsset fra The Royal Highland Fusiliers spiller ved forbidefileringen. Tanken med dette indlæg er imidlertid ikke at skrive en forhaandsomtale af paraden, men at forklare lidt om meningen med denne medaille — et emne om hvilket der vistnok hersker en del ukendskab.

Medaillen tildeles alle, som har forrettet god tjeneste ved den fredsbevarende styrke i tre måneder, og den tildeles i lighed med hvad der er og har været tilfældet ved andre af de Forenede Nationers fredsbevarende aktioner. Hans Majestæt Kongen har godkendt denne ordning og givet dansk personel tilladelse til at modtage og bære denne dekoration.

Selve medaillen bæres ikke til daglig. Her anvendes i stedet det lille baand som udleveres sammen med medaillen. Baandet anbringes ca. 1 cm. over midten af venstre brystlomme. Naar selve medaillen bæres, hæftes den noget højere paa venstre bryst, ca. 7 cm. over lommens øverkant.

Den tildelte medaille er ophængt i et lodret baand. Efter danske bestemmelser bærer disse medaillør imidlertid bæres i "krydsbaand" (se skitsen). Monteringen i krydsbaand kan arrangeres gennem de fleste større juvelerforretninger i Danmark — for egen regning.

Medaillen bæres til uniform, naar det bliver befaleet (ved parader og andre højtidelige lejligheder), men den kan og bærer derudover ogsaa bæres til uniform, uden at det er befaleet, ved passende lejligheder, især kirkelige



begivenheder som bryllupper og begravelser.

Ogsaa som hjemsendt har man ret til at bære sin medaille. Mange tror at medaillen kun maa bæres til "kjole og hvidt". Det er ikke rigtigt. Der stilles ingen krav om særlig paaklædning i forbindelse med bæring af medaillen, men man forventer, at medaillen kun bæres ved begivenheder af en passende højtidelighed eller festlig karakter, og man forventer, at folk møder op i den til begivenheden bedst passende paaklædning.

Ved UNFICYP kan man (om en uges tid) for egen regning købe en miniature gengivelse af medaillen. Miniature - medaillør bæres normalt ikke til uniform eller til kirkelige begivenheder af civil karakter, f. eks. en selv-bryllupsmiddag.

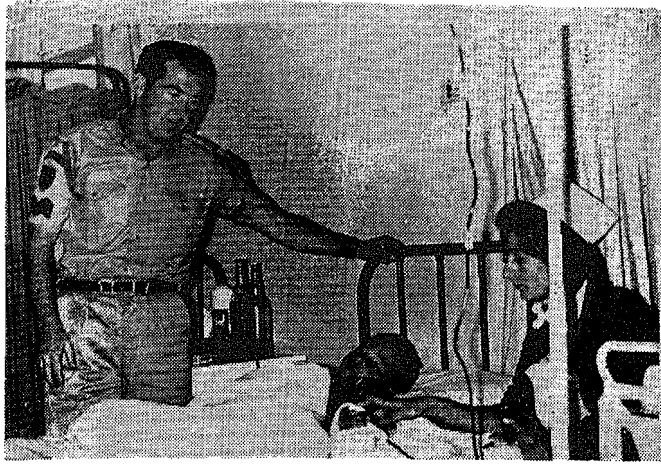
Mere DANCON-nyt paa side tre

Trekantet afloesning

Med SCACYP'en i Tirsdags Mankom kaptajn M.O. Krause fra Sjællandske Trainregiment. Det er meningen at kaptajnen omkring 1 MAR skal afløse major Haxthausen

som presseofficer ved DANCON og som AMPIO (Assistant Military Public Information Officer) ved UNFICYP. Major Haxthausen forlader imidlertid ikke dermed Cy-

pern, men afløser kaptajn Norgreen som velfærdsofficer. Kaptajn Norgreen rejser hjem omkring den 20 MAR for pr. 1 APR at tiltræde tjeneste ved forsvarsministeriet.



NOW ERTACH CAN GET VITAL BLOOD

ERTACH HASSAN, age 9, lives in the little village of Ambellikou, in the foothills of the Troodos Mountains.

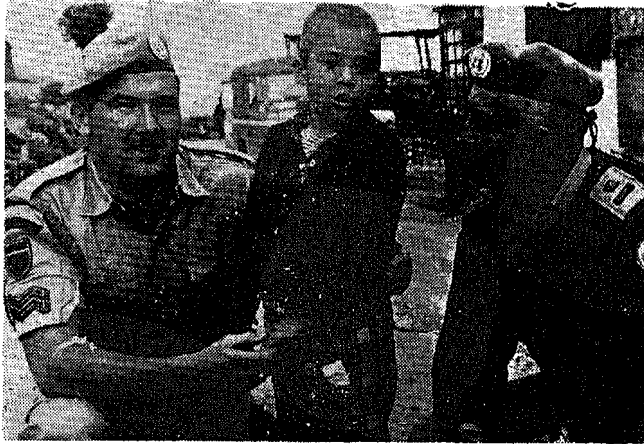
When 5th Irish Infantry Group took over this district as part of its operational area, Commandant Dan Sheehan, Group Medical Officer, undertook health care of the local

children as an additional responsibility to his military duties. His first major task was the alleviation of an epidemic of whooping-cough which had struck Ambellikou and which was causing unusual and serious complications.

It was on one of his visits there that he first heard about little Ertach Hassan. Ever since Ertach had a spleen operation he has had to have regular blood transfusions to keep up his blood count, the blood being usually donated by his father. A stage had now been reached where the father's own health was becoming impaired by this too frequent loss of blood. With the result that Ertach was now long overdue the vital transfusion.

From the medical files of 5th Irish Infantry Group, Commandant Sheehan was able to select a soldier, Corporal Brendan Molloy, of Lefka based 'A' Company, whose blood group matched that of little Ertach's. Speedy arrangements were then made for the boy's removal to Lefka where the transfusion was carried out.

Henceforth, little Ertach will be assured of this life-giving service as long as an Irish Unit remains in the area.



TOP LEFT: Corporal Brendan Molloy, of County Wexford, the blood donor watches whilst nurse Halide Muhiddin transfers his blood to Ertach. ABOVE: After the transfusion, Ertach, up and well again, meets Corporal Molloy and 5th Infantry Group's Medical Officer, Commandant Dan Sheehan.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES:

Mr. Jose Rolz-Bennett

MR. JOSE ROLZ-BENNETT was appointed Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs as of 1 January 1965. While maintaining his regular responsibilities and title, he has also been in charge of the Office of Public Information since 31 May.

Mr Rolz-Bennett was sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, as his special representative for discussions with the parties that were attending the conference on Cyprus in London in January 1964.

A former Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations, Mr Rolz-Bennett has been with the United Nations Secretariat since 1958. From 1 March 1962 to 31 December 1964 he was Deputy Chief de Cabinet in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General. Previously he had been Acting Director of the Division of Trusteeship in the Department of Trusteeship and Information from the Non-Self Governing Territories.

From January to June 1962 he was Chief United Nations Representative in Katanga, Congo (Leopoldville). In September 1962, he served as the Personal Representative of

the Secretary-General in West New Guinea (West Irian) to make preliminary arrangements for the transfer of the administration of the Territory and to set up the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority. Later in 1962 he served as Temporary Administrator of the Territory.

Before joining the United Nations Secretariat, Mr Rolz-Bennett was a member of the Guatemalan Delegation to the General Assembly's regular sessions in 1955, 1956, and 1957 and to the First, Second and Third Emergency Special Sessions.

He was Guatemala's representative on the United Nations Trusteeship Council at six regular and two special sessions, and was a member of several United Nations missions to dependent territories. These latter included the mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific in 1956 and in 1957, the Commission of the General Assembly to the then Togoland, which was administered by France.

Mr Rolz-Bennett has represented Guatemala at many international conferences. They

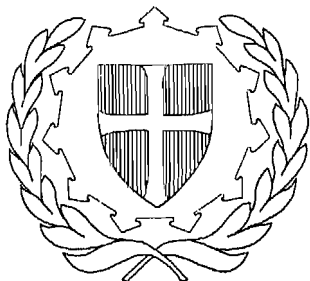
included the First Central American Congress of Universities (San Salvador 1948); First Congress of Latin-American Universities (Santiago de Chile, 1955); Inter-American Social Security Committee (Mexico, 1945); First Meeting of the Organization of Central American States (1955); and the Conference on the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (1956).

Mr Rolz-Bennett has been a professor of the School of Law of the National University of San Carlos, Guatemala and honorary professor of the Faculty of Law of the University of Costa Rica. From 1945 to 1954 he was Dean of the Faculty of Humanities of the University of San Carlos, Guatemala. He was deputy to Guatemala's National Constituent Assembly in 1945, Chairman of Board of Directors of the Social Security Institute of Guatemala (1946-1948) and is author of a number of publications in the juridical field.

Mr Rolz-Bennett, who was born in Guatemala in 1918, is married and has four children.

DANCON-NYT

forsat fra side to



Nye danske til UNFICYP

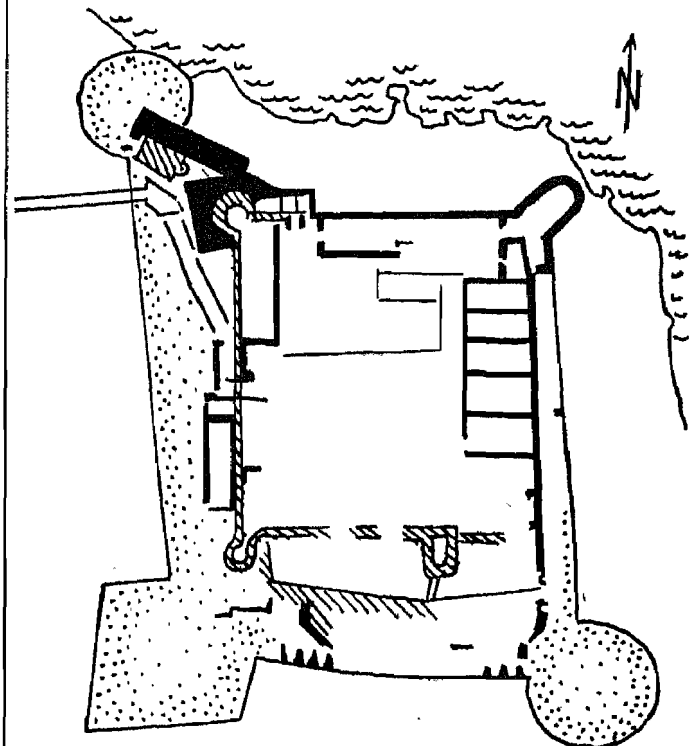
Med SCACYP'en i Tirsdags ankom oberstløjtnant H.H.V. Nielsen fra Jyske Luftvaernsregiment. Oberstløjtnanten skal afloese oberstløjtnant J. Remboel som operationsofficer ved HQ UNFICYP. Oberstløjtnant J. Remboel rejser hjem med SCACYP'en den 24 FEB til Kongens Fodregiment. Med samme fly ankom major J.H. Moeller fra Kongens Fodregiment. Majoren skal afloese major Egander i OPS B ved HQ UNFICYP. Major Egander rejser ligeledes hjem den 24 FEB, han skal tilbage til Fyenske Livregiment.

Major O.H.M. Haxthausen continues his weekly series on the —

CASTLES OF

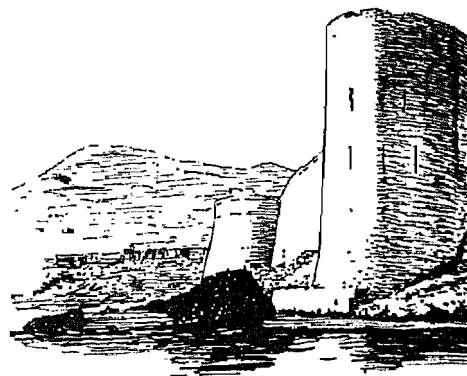
KYRENIA CASTLE

KEY TO PLAN OF CASTLE :
SHADED AREAS OF WALL : BYZANTINE CASTLE
SOLID BLACK AREAS : LUSIGNAN RECONSTRUCTIONS AND ADDITIONS
DOTTED AREAS : VENETIAN RECONSTRUCTIONS AND ADDITIONS



WHERE KOLOSSI as we saw last week — is neither a beautiful nor cunning fortification, the Lusignan work at Kyrenia is of more imposing order. The Byzantines, chose for their site the acropolis of the classical town, a small promontory on the north coast of the island, dominating the little harbour of Kyrenia. Here arose, by a process of reconstructions the most important castle of the island.

For three and a half centuries it played a vital rôle in the internal politics of Cyprus, and was the mainstay of the Lusignans during the Genoese occupation of Famagusta (1372-1464), resisting a vigorous siege in 1374. The characteristic siege weapons of the period were employed. After attempting to take the place by assault with scaling ladders, the Genoese sent for an outside mangon (catapult) which hurled immense stones. The Constable in charge of the castle was an engineer and the damage was successfully repaired. The Genoese then brought up wood assault towers, one of them three storeys high, but the defenders set fire to them. The siege was raised after the Constable invited some of the Genoese knights to a banquet and gave them ocular proof of the impregnability of the defences.



At the time of the Mameluk invasion (1426), members of the royal family with the royal treasure found security in Kyrenia, and from the strength of this single castle, Charlotte, the last legitimate Lusignan queen, with her husband maintained claim to the sovereignty of the island for three years (1460-3).

After the Venetian occupation the fortifications were considerably strengthened. It was to little purpose. At the time of the Turkish invasion the governor betrayed the castle to the Pasha of Cilicia.

Lusignan Kyrenia was rectangular in plan and buttressed by four powerful towers at the corners, those on the north, lapped by the waves, were square and horseshoe-shaped respectively. The castle included a royal palace that over-

looked the harbour and behind its towers survived the Venetian work. The rebuilt the castle with earth resulting in a type ever On the sea provided and added seemed Lusignan survives.

HQs' Medics

THE Royal Army Medical Corps provide two elements at HQ UNFICYP, a HQ Staff and a Medical Reception Station. On the Staff are the Force Chief Medical Officer, Colonel H.R. Miller, RAMC, WO I Jim Cahill and Sergeant Arthur Etteridge. The post of CMO is always filled by a senior officer, who has qualified as a Consultant in Army Health, as such it is Colonel Miller's main task, in addition to acting as Medical Adviser to the Force Commander, to correlate the activities of all Medical Officers in the Force. Colonel Miller is also Senior Medical Officer to BRITCON.

forms of administration required on a HQ Medical Staff.

Colonel Miller and his Staff who are specially trained in medical service in sub-tropical climates and in developing countries are also available, with the sanction of the Force Commander, to give advice and assistance to local authorities if invited.

The MRS is commanded by Major Geoff Slade, RAMC with a Staff of four NCOs and men from the RAMC and three from the RCT. The RAMC personnel, headed by Corporal Bill Temple from the Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot, are now in their fourth month with UNFICYP and will be returning to the UK in April. This Unit provides medical cover for the whole of HQ UNFICYP comprising of some 250 officers, NCOs and men of all contingents. In addition to Medical Inspections, inoculations and vaccinations and normal daily sick parades, the MRS also provides a four bed ward for patients who are under observation or whose condition does



ABOVE: Corporal Bill Temple on one the HQ UNFICYP personnel. (second from left) supervises the

evacuation of a patient to hospital, assisted by, left to right, Private John Wells, Private Joe Lenacre and Lance-Corporal Larry Cannock. **RIGHT:** Privates John Wells and Joe Lenacre in attendance on a patient in the Medical Reception Station hospital ward. **FAR RIGHT:** Major Geoff Slade, right, assisted by Corporal Bill Temple, centre of picture, carry out a vaccination



pr

not required to Field Hospital Military

Col Bill qualified

BRITCON

CYPRUS

of Crusader building. The north curtain, with its two fighting galleries below a parapet whose merlons are pierced for fire, and the elegant horseshoe-shaped tower at the north-east, still indicate the formidable character of the Lusignan fortress.

The impregnability of the castle commended itself for use as a state prison. About twenty nobles and knights were confined there in 1310. The leaders were later sent to the "oubliettes" (dungeons) to die a lingering death by starvation. In 1343 Aimery de Minars employed his imprisonment in the castle on transcribing the *Gestes des Chiprois* (The History of Cyprus) and happily so for his is the only copy that has survived. In 1349 Hugh IV imprisoned his two sons as punishment for their abortive attempt to pay a clandestine visit to Europe. One of them when he succeeded to the throne as Peter I must therefore have found special satisfaction in committing his enemies to the cells, among them the ambassadors sent by the Mameluk Sultan in 1368. They were followed, during Peter's absence in Europe, by his own mistress, Jeanne Laleman, who had been sent to the castle by Eleanor his jealous queen, and during the sad crisis which ended in his assassination, the dungeons at Kyrenia were seldom empty.

How others see UNFICYP:

THE TIMES (London) published the following dispatch from "A Correspondent" in its Saturday (5 February) issue which the editors of **THE BLUE BERET** thought might be of interest to our readers. We, of course, take no responsibility for the editorial content:

"But I'm not British". The cockney voice was loud and indignant. "I'm United Nations—you can't stop me". The Greek Cypriot policeman at the Nicosia road-block smiled and waved the vehicle with its driver from a famous English county regiment to drive on. It was a phenomenon of 1965 that once the British soldier put on the pale blue beret of the United Nations, in a remarkably short time he was thinking and acting as "U.N." and not "British".

UNIFYING BADGE

In Cyprus today there are Finns, Danes, Swedes, Irishmen, Canadians, Austrians, Australians and New Zealanders. Yet somehow the round cap badge with its world design binds everyone together. Language problems have not proved a great obstacle; for example, an incident in the Swedish zone reported to a Canadian armoured car commander on to the Finnish duty officer for the British officer to tell the Danish officer to brief the Irish to take action generally gets the right results.

Having taken the major role in peace keeping before the U.N. arrived, it was initially harder for the British contingent to become accepted. Not only were the Greek and Turkish Cypriots convinced that Britain was biased towards the other side, but the other U.N. contingents were perhaps even more suspicious.

The Irish arrived greatly troubled at the thought of supporting the British in some sinister plot to impose partition on yet another newly independent island. The Canadians, worried at the idea of being mistaken for "Brits", immediately painted all their vehicles a different khaki and displayed hundreds of maple-leaf emblems.

The Swedes, fresh from the Congo, believed no promise of help until the item was delivered to their camp and had been examined, and on disembarking the Finns brought out their own bicycles and cycled 50 miles to Nicosia rather than use the British lorries waiting for them.

SUSPICION DISPELLED

Gradually, however, as the weeks passed, the barriers broke down. The Swedes proving the most reserved—until the day of the big parade. It was a Swedish national day and for weeks they had been practising and had asked the British to supply flag poles. On the eve of the parade a crisis arose. One of the flagpoles was too long. It upset the symmetry of the saluting base and spoilt the whole effect.

An anxious Swedish officer telephoned the British suppliers officer, and after he had explained the situation he was assured that something would be done. Early next morning a Land Rover arrived at the Swedish camp. It held one man and one saw. Watched by the battalion he climbed the flagpole, sawed off the required length, and climbed down. A spontaneous cheer went up, and thereafter cooperation with the Swedes was no problem.

The British are also required to give ration support to the U.N. force; as well as being an unusual challenge, this has revealed some interesting national tastes. A review of what each contingent chooses to eat shows that the Irish in general eat the same as the British but insist on an extra daily ration of Kerrygold butter. The Swedes are the big beef-eaters, the Finns prefer pork, and the Danes, as might be expected, are top bacon eaters.

The Finns evidently like fish, consuming large quantities of frozen fish, smoked haddock, salmon and sardines; the rest of the force, however, stick to fish fillets. The Danes are fond of cooked meats and have a special issue of luncheon meat (Danish) and salami; the Swedes and Austrians also take luncheon meat (ordinary) but nobody else wants salami.

Ice cream is on issue; the Swedish soldiers eat the most, the Austrians and Finns do not take it at all, and

A REPORT FROM 'THE TIMES' OF LONDON

the British have it as an optional issue to macaroni.

Apart from the Finns, everyone likes spaghetti, but only the British and Swedes will take baked beans. Solid apple pack and jelly powder go well with the Danes and Swedes but do not tempt the Finns; only the Austrians refuse curry powder.

In cheeses the Danes require Danabo and Havarti, the Swedes cheddar and Emmenthal, the Finns also have Emmenthal and Edam, and the British have a choice—processed, canned or Mars bars. One can understand why, after complicated negotiations, rye bread is flown out from Europe for the Scandinavians, but why is it the Danes are the only ones to get bay leaves, the Swedes cinnamon, and the Finns black pepper?

GOOD WEEKEND

However, in spite of these digestive differences, it is a remarkably close family force and when you have had a sauna bath with the Finns, played football with Scandinavians, watched a hurling match with the Irish, and drunk with the rest in the United Nations Mess, you have had a very good weekend.



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THE BLUE BERET
WOLSELEY BARRACKS
HQ UNFICYP
NICOSIA Cyprus

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the evacu-
Austrian
the British
the Helia.

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by Male

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Nurse, is specially trained in hospital work and his chief assistant Lance Corporal Larry Cannock, a Medical Assistant First Class, is responsible for running the Dispensary and Treatment Room. Private John Wells of Chester, another of the trained Medical Assistants, who has previously served in Swaziland, is at present taking part in a Free Fall Parachuting Course in addition to his normal duties in the MRS.

An interesting feature of the MRS is that some 70% of its equipment and materials are of the variety which is used

once only and then discarded. Such items as needles, syringes, instrument packs, dressing packs and saline-drip packs are all sterilised and hermetically sealed at the Army Medical Equipment Supply Depot at Ludgershall in

expert service

Hants, where they are also subjected to an irradiation test to ensure that they are entirely free from bacteria before being issued. These processes, apart from ensuring sterilisation and inspection under the most up-to-date methods known to modern medicine, provide equipment and materials available for instant use, thereby saving time and labour. This has all been effected with the achievement of a decrease in the costs of provision.

A Motor Ambulance remains available at the MRS on 24

hour standby with a second available for further emergencies. These are also held ready to meet any additional ambulance requirements by the six contingents or the Austrian Field Hospital. Lance Corporal Malcolm Guy, the senior of the three attached RCT drivers is in charge of the standby ambulance while Drivers Ham-mick and Tuck drive the CMO and Major Slade and are also available to take over ambulance driving should an emergency arise.

UK FORCES PAY REVIEW

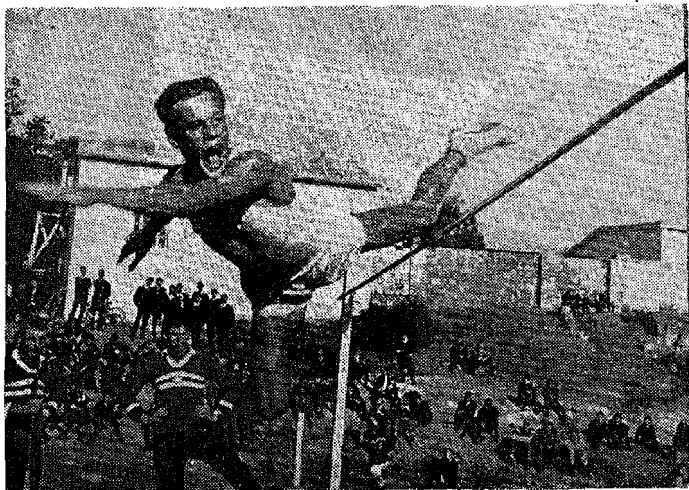
The text of a British Ministry Defence Signal is as follows:—"The Cabinet has approved the recommendation of the National Board of Prices and Incomes that for the 1966 pay review due to

take effect on 1 Apr next the Grigg formula should be applied in full. Below the rank of Brigadier this means that taking basic pay and emoluments together the normal increases will be of the

order of twelve and half per cent. On basic pay alone for these ranks the normal increase for the great majority will be of the order of eighteen per cent".

ZM i friidrott i Famagusta

2. komp. suveraan segrare



Lars Grevmar, Malmö, och 1. komp. visar här upp sitt fighting face i segerhoppet 1.70 m.



Enar Jonasson, Kristinehamn, spränger målnöret i den svenska stafetten, och ger 2. komp segern. Lars Ahlmark, Göteborg, 1. komp, Anders Molin, Lyckeby, 3. komp och Bengt Ohlsson, Stockholm, STR, kämpar hårt för sina resp platser.



Segraren i längdhopp Sven Olof Frölander, Stockholm och 3. komp, beundras här av froga supporters.

Bataljonen har haft Zonmästerskap i friidrott på Gold Fish Stadion med 2. komp som förträfflig arrangör. Först några ord om Stadion, som för tre månader sedan endast var en grusgrop. Det ligger många frivilliga arbetstimmar bakom det nuvarande resultatet och eldsjelen Stålnacke har stått i spetsen för det hela.

På förmiddagen den 31 januari, första tävlingsdagen, dränktes planen av en mindre syndaflod, varför banorna blev mycket tungsprungna. Detta till trots presterades många goda resultat. Tävlingsarna inleddes med hälsningsord av kapten Enkullen, som bl.a. framhöll vilka svårigheter man haft att iordningsställa arenan, så att den kunde ta emot arrangemang av denna typ.

Det bjöds på god kamp och bland de mera anmärkningsvärda resultaten får väl räknas Stålnackes 9.44.8 på 3.000 m. Vidare var den svenska stafetten en historia för sig. Vid sista växlingen hade man svårt att tänka sig 2. komp. som segrare. Men fallskärmsjägaren Jonasson visade sin

Kulstötning: 1) fu Jansson, STR, 12.28, 2) 591 Blom, 2. komp 11.02, 3) 812 Nilsson, 3. komp 10.95

Längdhopp: 1) 967 Frölander, 3. komp 6.06, 2) Mårtensson, STR, 5.75, 3) Ytterberg, 1. komp 5.51.

Löpning 3.000 m: 1) öfu Stålnacke, 2. komp 9.44.8, 2) Perlefelt, STR, 9.58.2, 3) 915 Holm, 3. komp 10.15.3.

Svensk stafett: 1) 2. komp 2.16.7, 2) 1. komp 2.18.3, 3) 3. komp 2.18.7, 4) STR, 2.18.08.

Totalt: 2. komp 75 poäng, 3. komp 60 p. STR 45 p, 1. komp 36 p.



NEWS IN SWEDISH

speciella teknik och hans medtävlare tycktes stå stilla. En verklig kämpainsats.

Chef för tävlingsjuryn var givetsvis utbildningsofficeren överstelöjtnant Håård.

Här kommer de bästa resultaten. Tyvärr finns det inte utrymme för alla i denna spalt.

Löpning 800 m: 1) It Jonasson 2. komp 2.08.0, 2) 869 Gustavsson, 3. komp 2.08.4, 3) 628 Persson, 2. komp. 2.10.8.

Höjdhop: 1) serg Grevmar, 1. komp 1.70 m, 2) fu Jansson, 3. komp 1.65, 3) 832 Mårtensson, STR, 1.60.

Diskus: 1) krp 534 Olsson, 2. komp 32.35, 2) 812 Nilsson, 3. komp 31.60, 3) 591 Blom, 2. komp 31.40.

Löpning 100 m: 1) fu Jansson STR, 11.7, 2) 967 Frölander, 3. komp 11.7, 3) Bringnäs, STR, 11.8.

Löpning 1.500 m: 1) öfu Stålnacke, 2. komp 4.30.2, 2) fu Leijon, 2. komp 4.35.6, 3) fu Holm, 3. komp, 4.37.2.

Löpning 400 m: 1) It Jonasson, 2. komp 56.1, 2) serg Mohlin, 1. komp 57.1, 3) 869 Gustavsson, 3. komp 57.8.

RADIO - PROGRAM PAA FEM SPRAAK

Peter von Kohl, en ung dansk som tjänstgör på Movement Control, HQ, Nicosia har tagit ett trevligt initiativ. Han är professionell radioman hemma i Danmark och står nu i spetsen för ett femspråkigt radio-program, som kommer att sändas varannan söndag med början den 13 febr.

I fredags sammanstrålade Sakaria Stress Band med zonpressofficeren för att göra den första inspelningen. Bandet som blev berömt vid FN-shoven på Ledra Palace består av gitarristerna Sture Jari, Karlskoga, Jan Thörnblom, Enköping, Leif Ringqvist kommer från Visby, spelar munspel och är dessutom ledare för gänget, göteborgaren Kjell Walin spelar basfiol och Håkan Näslund, från Hälsingborg är batterist.

Avsikten är att varje språkgrupp, svenska, engelska, danska, finska och tyska ska få disponera c:a sex minuter vardera och presentera sång och musik samt litet aktuell och intressant från resp. bataljoner. Programmet kommer att sändas kl. 19.30 över Cyprus Radio.

Det är ett trevligt initiativ och det ska bli inte intressant att se hur det faller ut.

MORE SWEDISH NEWS AND PICTURES ON FACING PAGE



Lahden hiihtokaupungista kotoisin ovelat 'kaimamies' Eero Kolehmainen, 27 ja Onni Hiljanen, 26 purkamassa täyteenlastattua Bedfordia Neapoliksen postin pihassa.

Swedish News

...from page six

Helikopterövning på 2. komp



Vid snabb utryckning till något område inom bataljonen är det meningen att man skall kunna använda helikoptertransport. Detta redskap är emellertid litet speciellt, som kanske alla vet, och därför försiggår s.k. helikopterträningarna. D.v.s. soldaterna får lära sig att snabbt embarkera och debarkera helikoptern. Häromdagen var det 2. komp tur och på bilden syns fem tuffingar från 3. plut, som rusar ut för att gå i ställning. Fr.v. Bill Bladh, Hälsingborg, Kurt Friberg, Stockholm, Roland Andersson, Kalix, Martin Sundberg, Norsjövallens, och John Lundkvist, Leksand.



Hannu Himanen, 24 Mikkelistä, runhka-apulainen 'Lennu' Karhusuo, 23 Helsingistä, laiha Lapin poika Onni Lamminparras, 26 Kemijärveltä aj tirehtööri Tommi Toikka, 33 Helsingistä pkettiljittelussa toimistoon kaikkein pyhiimmässä.

Satoi tai paistoi Posti kulkee aina

Suomalaiskontingentissa on tuskin toista toimistoa jonka joka-päiväistä työskentelyä seurattaisiin yhtä suurella mielenkiinnolla ja samanlaisella hartaudella kuin postitoimiston. Sillä totuuden nimessä meistä jokainen tarkkailee kelloaan ja käyttäytyy enenmän tai vähemmän hermostuneesti silien asti, kunnes posti on saapunut.

Jos sitten sattuu, ettei posti jonain iltana saapuisikaan tai tulee vasta lähempänä puolta yötä, ollaan kuin istumalihaksiin ammuttuja susia ja tiuskitaan postia tuovalle kirjurille tai postiljoonille aivan kuin viivästyminen olisi ollut yksinomaan hänen saamattomuutensa ansiolta. Kuitenkin suomalaiskontingentin postitoimiston palvelussuoritukset ja postin kulun nopeus ovat osoittautuneet parhaiksi koko UNFICYP: issa.

Suomen Posti Paras

Minkään muun kontingentin postilienkilöstö ei nimittäin pysty toimittamaan perille saapuvaa postia tai sanomalehtiä lähestulkoonkaan sellaisella nopeudella kuin me suomalaiset. Siinä suhteessa olemme monta askelta edellä muita

Tämän huomaa parhaiten Turvajoukkojen esikunnassa, jossa Hufvudstadsbladetin kärkeäimpiä odottajia ovat muihin pohjoismaisiin kontingentteihin kuuluvat ja jotka postiasioista keskusteltaessa ovat suomalaisten parhaita puolesta-puhujia. Ja ihastelijoita riittää.

Meidän on myös syytä muistaa, että ennenkuin posteljooni sydämyön hetkellä saapuu lämpimään messiin tai majapaikkaan, hän on saanut tuntikaupalla värjötellä lentokentän laidalla sateessa ja tuulessa, sen jälkeen kiiruhtaa Neapolikseen lajittelemaan tuhannen miehen postit ja vasta sitten pääsee tuomaan luoksenme kaivatun kirjeen tai sanomalehden.

Täytyy sanoa, että pitkämiehisiä miehiä nuo postiljoonit, kun kaiken tuon työn jälkeen saapuvat minuutiksi messimme, saavat monastikin haukkumisia osakseen



NEWS IN FINNISH

ja sittenkin jaksavat hymyillä ja olla ystävällisiä.

Postiljoonille Nostettava Hattua

Se palvelussuoritusten jous-tavuus ja ammattialan asiantuntemus, joka käy ilmi Kyprokselle saapuvan postin perille toimittamisessa, on havaittavissa niin kotimaahan menevän postin kulun liukkaudessa kuin postitoimiston suorittamien muitten palvelusteltävien yhteydessä. Vai onko kukaan kuullut valituksia koti-maastakaan päin.

Sietääpä meidän siis seuraa-valla kerralla postilaisen tavates-samme ottaa kasvoille ystävälliner ilme ja nostaa hänelle kohteliaasti hattua, vaikka posti sattuisikin olemaan hieman myöhässä. Sillä, jos me muut omilla tomissamme olisimme yhtä edistyneitä ja taitavia kuin postilaiset omissaan, olisi kunnian kukko, niin omien kuin vieraittenkin herrojen suulla, laula-nut meille mykyistä paljon ahke-rammin.

SECRETARY-GENERAL APPLAUDS MOON-SHOT SUCCESS

In a message to Premier Alexei Kosygin of the Soviet Union, the United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, conveyed his warmest congratulations to the Soviet people and Government, to its scientists and engineers, on the "brilliant success" of Luna-9 — the instrument vehicle that landed safely on the moon last week.

U Thant said the achievement seemed "to turn the page of history for all of us", and "opened still wider the door of discovery, research and development" which he hoped would lead to "greater peace and prosperity" for man on Earth.

The Secretary-General spoke of the already outstanding achievements of the USSR in the exploration of outer space and said he had followed "with ever increasing admiration" its efforts to land an instrument vehicle on the moon.

HOW UNFICYP's EXPENSES ARE PAID

41 Countries have given or pledged over 36 million dollars

Following is a list of amounts pledged by the various countries to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) Special Account for the period 27 March 1964 to 26 March 1966, as at our PRESS date (given in United States dollar equivalents):

Government	1 to 4th Periods 27 March 1964 to 26 March 1965	5th Period 27 March to 26 June 1965	6th Period 27 June to 26 December 1965	7th Period 27 December 1965 to 26 March 1966	Total
Australia	\$411,875	\$100,000	\$200,000	—	\$711,875
Austria	160,000	—	40,000	—	200,000
Belgium	462,321	180,000	180,000	—	822,321
Cambodia	600	—	—	—	600
Cyprus	280,000	—	—	—	280,000
Denmark	300,000	75,000	150,000	—	525,000
Finland	25,000	—	50,000	—	75,000
Fed. Rep. of Germany	2,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	—	3,500,000
Greece	2,050,000	400,000	800,000	—	3,250,000
Iran	10,000	—	—	—	10,000
Ireland	—	—	50,000	—	50,000
Israel	10,000	—	10,000	—	20,000
Italy	542,145	136,000	—	—	678,145
Ivory Coast	10,000	—	20,000	—	30,000
Jamaica	—	—	2,000	—	2,000
Japan	300,000	—	—	—	300,000
Rep. of Korea	13,000	—	3,000	—	16,000
Lebanon	—	997	—	—	997
Liberia	3,000	—	—	—	3,000
Libya	15,000	—	—	—	15,000
Luxembourg	20,000	5,000	5,000	—	30,000
Malawi	5,590	—	—	—	5,590
Malaysia	2,500	—	2,500	—	5,000
Malta	700	280	840	280	2,100
Morocco	10,000	10,000	—	—	20,000
Nepal	400	—	—	—	400
Netherlands	438,000	105,000	218,000	—	761,000
New Zealand	42,000	—	—	—	42,000
Nigeria	2,800	2,200	2,800	—	7,800
Norway	219,190	60,035	134,056	—	413,281
Pakistan	2,800	—	—	—	2,800
Sweden	460,000	120,000	240,000	—	820,000
Switzerland	300,000	65,000	—	—	365,000
Thailand	—	—	2,500	—	2,500
Trinidad and Tobago	2,400	—	—	—	2,400
Turkey	300,000	—	250,000	—	550,000
United Kingdom	4,170,452	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	8,170,452
United States	8,600,000	2,000,000	4,000,000*	—	14,600,000*
Venezuela	2,000	—	1,000	—	3,000
Rep. of Viet-Nam,	2,000	—	1,000	—	3,000
Zambia	2,000	2,000	4,000	—	8,000
	21,175,773	4,761,512	9,366,696	1,000,280	36,306,061

* Maximum amount pledged, part of which may be dependent on contributions of other Governments.

VIET-NAM

Security Council
accepts US request:
9-6 VOTE APPROVES INCLUSION IN
COUNCIL'S AGENDA - NO DATE SET

THE UNITED NATIONS Security Council, after two days of deliberation, decided last week to take up the situation in Viet-Nam as requested by the United States.

The U.S. request was formally submitted earlier in the week immediately following President Johnson's announcement that the United States had resumed its bombing of North Viet-Nam, after a pause of thirty-seven days, in view of the negative response of North Viet-Nam to U.S. efforts to bring the conflict to the negotiating table.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria flatly opposed placing the question of Viet-Nam on the Council's agenda, arguing that the United States was trying to use the U.N. as a cloak for its aggression. They supported the view voiced by the North-Vietnamese Government in Hanoi that the United Nations had no competence to deal with the Viet-Nameese question, international provisions for which had been laid down by the Geneva Conference of 1954.

Objections were also raised by France, Mali, Nigeria and Uganda, all of which questioned the validity of any U.N. discussion since among the parties involved who had participated in the Geneva Conference, some — in particular, North and South Viet-Nam and the People's Republic of China — were not represented in the U.N.

Jordan, after requesting a day's postponement of the de-

cision, joined the United Kingdom, Argentina, Uruguay, China, Japan, the Netherlands and New Zealand in supporting the Council's consideration of the situation in Viet-Nam. This provided the nine votes for inclusion of the issue on the Council's agenda.

Following the vote, the Council adjourned at the suggestion of its President, Mr. Akira Matsui of Japan, so that private consultations might be held.

No date was set for the next Council meeting.

FINANCE
EXPERTS
MEET

from page one

the financing of U.N. peace-keeping operations. It was for the thirty-three nation Committee on Peace-keeping and the General Assembly itself, he said, to find a solution.

Apart from the special issue of peace - keeping, U Thant said, there exists on the part of the membership as a whole, a strong conviction that a more rational and useful *modus vivendi* must be sought between the unlimited needs of the Organization and the costs which Member States must bear.

The mandate given to the Committee, he went on, was therefore an open and challenging invitation to examine the entire range of the U.N.'s financial problems. He said it was challenging because if meaningful results are to be achieved, boldness and imagination may have to temper the strict norms of administrative managements.

NARCOTICS BUREAU REPORTS ADDICTION FIGURES 'DISQUIETING'

Control improvements difficult

THE U.N. Central Narcotics Board noted in its report for 1965 that despite improvements in the control of legal narcotics trade, there was still an extensive international illicit traffic in drugs and that drug addiction had taken on disquieting dimensions in many countries.

The principal drugs in illicit

traffic, the report stated, were heroin and morphine most of which came from the illegal cultivation of opium in South-East Asia. It concluded that the overall illegal harvesting of opium from that region as well as from countries of the Middle East, Latin America and North Africa could well exceed the world's annual to-

tal legal harvest for medical needs.

The report also said that lack of interest on the part of some Governments along with the lack of understanding of narcotics problems made progress in the controlling of the legal drug trade very difficult.