

THE BLUE BERET



Wednesday, 25th August, 1965

Issued by the Information Office of the United Nations Force in Cyprus

Third Edition

No. 19

Peace-keeping

Ireland proposes new formula

IRELAND has proposed a new formula for future authorization and financing of peace-keeping operations by the General Assembly when the Security Council is prevented from acting because of a negative vote of one of its permanent members.

Under the formula, Assembly recommendations in the peace-keeping field would require the supporting votes of at least two of the five permanent members of the Security Council and could not be adopted if opposed by more than two of these members.

Moreover, in apportioning costs of any peace-keeping operation so approved, the share levied on the permanent Council members would be borne only by those who voted in favour of the operation.

The present voting rules of the Assembly make no reference to the permanent Council members and require only that decisions on important questions receive a two-thirds majority vote by members present and voting.

The new formula was put forward by the Irish Delegation for consideration by the XX Session of the Assembly which opens at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 21 September.

The differing views on the relative roles of the Security Council and the Assembly in matters of peace-keeping have led to the present financial difficulties of the United Nations.

Jamacia contribution to UNFICYP

JAMAICA last week informed the United Nations that it will make a voluntary contribution of 2,000 dollars to the costs of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in Cyprus.

Talks aim to end financial crisis

New developments in the problems arising from United Nations peace-keeping operations and the general issues of U.N. financing highlighted United Nations news during the past week.

Following the United States' declaration that it would drop its insistence that those States in arrears as a result of non-payment of peacekeeping assessments be deprived of their votes in the General Assembly, Lord Caradon of the United Kingdom said that the future was more important than the past and that the U.N. membership should concentrate on ending the financial crisis of the United Nations and getting on with the work of the General Assembly.

Speaking in the 33-nation Special Committee established by the General Assembly to examine all aspects of U.N. peace-keeping operations and their financing, Lord Caradon pointed out that Britain and a number of other countries had taken the lead in a cooperative effort by making voluntary and unconditional contributions totalling some 18 million dollars to help the U.N. out of its financial difficulties — and he expressed hope that other contribution would not be delayed.

Lord Caradon, as did Ambassador Arthur Goldberg of the United States, maintained that the primary responsibility of the Security Council did not preclude the General Assembly from playing a peace-keeping role, and stressed continued belief in the principle of collective financial responsibility. but it must be recognized he said that there were differences of view about the Congo and Middle East assessments, and Britain respected the view that it was of overriding importance that the work of the Assembly should go on. Therefore he said his delegation agreed to the Assembly's resuming business in a normal manner without insisting on a resolution of controversy over these peace-keeping assessments.

Ambassador Platon Morozov of the Soviet Union reiterated its position that peace-keeping

decisions were the exclusive responsibility of the Security Council, and, he said, the Soviet Union could not be expected to make any voluntary contribution without a firm guarantee that applicability of Article 19 will not again be raised. Mr. Morozov went on to express satisfaction that statements heard in the Committee earlier in the week showed a very important degree of agreement on the need for the Assembly to return to its normal procedures.

Nigeria, Canada and Japan later welcomed the U.S. declaration and stressed the need for voluntary contributions by the entire U.N. membership to help the organization out of its financial difficulties.

Continued on back page

UN needs \$65m. to meet commitments

The United Nations made it known last week that, in short term, it would require some 65 million dollars to continue to meet all its commitments.

In making this announcement, it was made clear that, despite difficulties encountered as a result of non-payment by some Members of their assessments for operations in the Congo and the Middle East, the United Nations had so far met all its financial commitments on due date. This had been effected by borrowing from sources such as the U.N. Special Fund, and as of this date, all money borrowed had been returned.

It was also pointed out, however, that in the near future, it would probably be necessary to borrow again unless further cash

Continued on back page

UN 1966 Budget estimate seeks 117 million dollars

UN. Secretary-General U Thant has recommended a United Nations budget of 116.7 million dollars for 1966. At the same time, the General Assembly's advisory committee on budgetary matters recommended a reduction of two million dollars in this figure.

Both recommendations will come before the U.N. General Assembly at its XX Session which opens in New York on 21 September.

U Thant noted in his budget report that his estimates for the coming year amounted to 8.3 million dollars more than the level recommended by the Advisory Committee for 1965. This substantial increase, he said, was due mainly to the need to expand staff, particularly in the economic and social fields, and to meet new requirements for the U. N. Conference on Trade and Development.

Stressing the need to meet new demands of Member States for expanded programmes in economic and social fields, the Secretary-General declared:

"At the present state of history

of the Organization, when its value and effectiveness are frequently called into question and its inherent strength is being put so severely to test, our only and overriding purpose should be not only to husband our present resources to their maximum effect, but to welcome, foster and make unstinting provision for the natural and inevitable growth in our global responsibilities."

The report of the Advisory Committee agreed on the need for sound growth, but added that the possible extent of the Organization's activities, and more especially the growing needs of the developing countries, are so vast in relation to available resources that not all desirable programmes can be undertaken immediately.



TAKE TIME AND NOT YOUR LIFE

Oberleutnant Erich Baeumel of the Austrian Civilian Police Contingent has been driving for some sixteen years on all types of vehicles. He is the Technical Officer for the Tyrol District of Austria. Himself a rally and sports car driver — he has been successful in many local race meetings — he also instructs drivers in handling this type of vehicle. He is a member of an Austrian committee for improving the techniques of driving and the rules of the road. Now, Oberleutnant Baeumel has called on his experience to compile this article for the 'Blue Beret'.

Road safety matters

Austrian Police safety specialist makes some new suggestions for increased UNFICYP safety campaign

SINCE the UN Force has been serving in Cyprus almost 600 traffic accidents involving Force vehicles have occurred, in which sixteen people have been killed and over 200 injured. It is time to find a new system to stop these accidents.

There are two sources of danger; the objective and subjective dangers.

The objective danger: This can be subdivided under three headings - Climate, vehicle, and in the case of all contingents except the British and Swedish driving on the left.

Climate: Heat is a major factor in tiring drivers. Loss of salt through perspiration means that calcium is built up in the body. The result is that the driver becomes tense, exhausted and tired. Reactions become slower and concentration difficult. The lost body salt must be replaced with salt and vitamin tablets (vitamins A, B and C). Drivers should carry a reserve of chocolate, glucose and dried fruit. The driver should be changed every three hours on a long journey or at least have a fifteen minute rest. He should not be used for any other duties than driving.

Vehicle: The condition of the vehicle is of immense importance. Every morning the driver should check tyre pressures, brakes, water, oil, petrol and lights. Tyre pressures are particularly important and a careful check should be carried out. The most suitable arrangement of the canopy on Landrovers and similar vehicles is to cover the vehicle top, but leave the sides uncovered. To give the best all round view, the vehicle should have two mirrors - one inside and one outside the cab. To protect the driver from sweating, a seat-pad should be fitted. The driver should wear a comfortable duty dress and particularly important are good shoes. All ve-

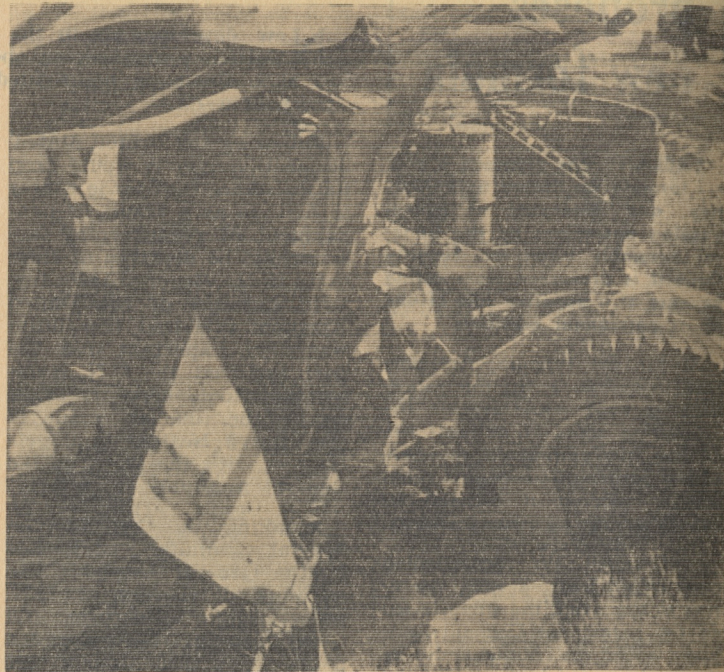
hicles should carry a first aid kit.

The vehicle itself should have a diaphragm check or it should be throttled (governed). This could be done very easily by the installation of a spring or offset on the accelerator pedal. Thus the driver would be able to 'feel' the speed limit without looking at the speedometer which in most vehicles is in an extremely bad position, causing the driver to take his eyes off the road. The resistance of such a spring or offset could be easily broken but it would serve its purpose in that constant checking of the speedometer would not be necessary. Lastly, wherever possible, the driver should not be alone in the vehicle.

Driving on the left: Each vehicle should have a traffic rule book in English. Responsible persons should train the driver and test his knowledge of these rules. The Island is very sandy. In case of rain of humid weather, roads become slippery. Stopping distances therefore will be much longer than under normal conditions.

The subjective danger: A major reason for accidents is over-confidence and the under-estimation of the objective dangers. Many drivers are young and without a great deal of experience. MTOs should test drivers on their arrival and regular tests should be given.

The technique of the hands is most important in good driving. When the vehicle is in motion, both hands should be constantly on the wheel in the correct - the 'ten to two' - position. Smoking while driving or unnecessary movements should be strictly forbidden. If the driver has to adjust anything he should stop. The driving position should be erect, the shoulders against the backrest. Sunglasses should be worn where necessary.



Recommendations for SAFETY

These are my recommendations for road safety:

Contingents should: (a) Appoint an MTO who should be responsible for observing all the points mentioned. (b) He should train newcomers in driving, traffic rules, objective and subjective dangers, special orders issued by the Force, etc. (c) He should be responsible for co-ordinating all interesting experiences with an HQ Safety Committee. (d) He should where necessary, contribute to a joint MTO newsletter or to the 'Blue Beret'. (e) Drivers should be responsible for the observation of all rules issued by UNFICYP on driving.

Drivers should: (a) Be comfortably dressed, with good shoes. (b) Whenever necessary wear good, polarized sunglasses. Cheap plastic glasses hinder as much as they help. (c) Build up their conditions with salt and vitamin tablets. (d) If you have to drive for more than three hours at one stretch, take at least a fifteen

minute rest after the first period. (e) Your first and only duty is driving the vehicle. You should not be taken for other duties. (f) Always observe the basic rule of driving - both hands on the wheel. (g) No smoking whilst driving - and above all no alcohol. (h) Use the same gear downhill as you use uphill. (i) Use half the speed on a bend for the distance you can see in metres (a metre is just over a yard). Thus if you can see only 40 metres, your speed should be about 20 mph.

Vehicles should: (a) Be checked every morning for air, brakes, oil, petrol, water and lights. Special attention should be paid to tyre pressures. (b) Observe the normal servicing checks. (c) Have the canopy rolled up, but covering the top. (d) Have a seatpad. (e) Have two mirrors. One in the cab and one outside. The positions of these mirrors should be carefully checked. (f) A careful check should be made on accelerator resistance.

Swedish PIO leaves



The Swedish AMPIO, Maj Arne Friberg, returned to Sweden recently, to his job as a reporter with "Gefle Dagblad" in the town of Gavle, north of Stockholm. He had completed a tour of almost seven months with UNFICYP. His successor, Maj Kaj Karlholm (left) - journalist and news-caster, working for TT, the central news agency in Swedish, will stay with UNFICYP for a six-months period. Maj Friberg was also seen off by the Finnish AMPIO, Capt. "Nappi" Kaukonen (right).

Huhu osattautui perättömäksi

L'hemme viime numerossa (n:o 18) ollut huhuun perustuva vihjeenomainen tieto pataljoonan ns. welfare-asioita hoitavan elimen lakkaamisesta on, kuten huhuilla aina on tapana, osoittautunut täysin perättömäksi ja asiallista tietopohjaa vailla olevaksi.

Saman lehden takannella ollut englantilaiseen kuvatekstiin pujahtanut virhe urheilujoukkueen muodostajakontingenteista lienee joutunut saksankielisellä palstalla oleesta leikinomaisesti käsitellystä otteluselostuksesta. YKSP 3:n joukkueessa ei nimittäin ollut yhtään itävaltalaisista.

Blue Beretin toimitus valittaa syvästi tapahtunutta ja vakuuttaa, ettei se enää milloinkaan tule uskomaan tai julkaisemaan huhuun perustuvaa uutisaineistoa.

• • •

Perjantaina 20.8 vieraili pataljoonan eri komppanioissa poikia piri-

stämässä kahden suomalaistaiteilijattaren: näyttelijätär Liena Kaarina ja rouva Outi Simbergin muodostama viihdytysryhmä.

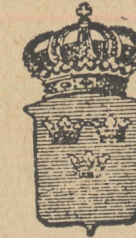
Televisiosta tuttu Outi Simberg esitti kauniita operettilauluja, kun taas Liena Kaarina näytti puheojelman kuuluvassa osassa, "luin-ka pimu pyrkii filmiin". Tämän lisäksi hän lauluillaan "all of me" ja "mä oon, mikä oon" lauloi itsensä poikien sydämiin. Suosioitusten runsaudesta päätellen työtöjen esittämään ohjelmaan tunnuttiin ollun kohtalaisen tyytyväisiä, missä tahansa he esiintyivätkin.

Mainittakoon, että Liena Kaarina käväisi meitä viihdyttämässä

Norrländska söker brevvän

I Vännäsby i Västerbotten sitter 18-åriga Margaretha Bäckström och längtar efter brev från någon svensk FN-soldat på Cypern.

Margaretha berättar i ett brev om sig själv att hon är 180 cm lång och att hon gillar "pop" i alla utföranden - det spelar tydligen sedan mindre roll om det är Beatles, Jerry Lewis, Tages eller Lollipopps.



NEWS IN SWEDISH

Till och med Elvis Presley håller sig alltiämt kvar på Margarethas "pop-lista".

Och skulle det vara två kompisar som är intresserade av att brevväxla med en pigg norrländska går det också utmärkt. Margaretha lovar nämligen att i så fall "dela med sig" till sin "kamrat-tjej".

Adressen är Margaretha Bäckström, Box 10 18, Vännäsby, Sverige.

Ny stabsredaktör

Den svenska FN-bataljonen får en ny stabsredaktör den 1 september. Han heter Åke Sundström och kommer närmast från Läns-tidningen i Östersund.

Grattis svenska förare

Enligt den officiella UNFICYP-statistiken över trafikolyckor, som publicerades i Blue Beret den 4 augusti (nr 16), har FN-fordon varit inblandade i över 570 trafikolyckor, sedan UNFICYP började sin verksamhet på Cypern för närmare 17 månader sedan. Enbart för i år var siffran i början av augusti 272. Hittills har 16 döds-offer krävts.

Svenska kontingenten ligger glädjande nog sist i statistiken för i år med lägsta antalet trafikolyckor, endast 30. Högst på listan kommer britterna med 64, och sedan följer Finland med 49, Kanada med 47 samt Irland och Danmark, vardera med 39.

Vi lyckönskar den svenska kontingentens förare till denna "ledarställning". Men den förpliktar också. Vi skall alltiämt vara främst - genom att ytterligare nedbringa antalet trafikolyckor.

De flesta olyckorna hittills har berott på att fordonen framförts med alltför hög hastighet. Och i alltför många fall har rattfylleri förekommit!

Ett absolut krav är alltiämt detta: Ingen sprit vid ratten! Och bilförare bör helst också undvika ölet!

En annan god trafikmaning: Kör inte som om Du äger vägen - kör istället som om Du äger bilen!

DANSKARNA FLYTTAR

Med anledning av att Nicosia Zone upplöses den 1 september evakuerar danskarna Elizabeth Camp och flyttar istället in i det gamla zon-högkvarteret på Nicosia Club vid golfbanan, nära Coronado och Irish Bridge. Denna nya danska "camp" skall vara fullt färdig för sitt ändamål den 20 september.

Den danska personalen får genom flytningen bl.a. åtskilligt bättre förläggingsförhållanden. Och så får de ju tillgång till klubbens swimming-pool....



NEWS IN FINNISH



PRESENTATION TO IRCON MEMBERS AT HQ UNFICYP

At a ceremony at UN Headquarters in Nicosia last week, the Force Commander, General K.S. Thimayya, presented UN (Cyprus) Service medals to 21 Officers and men of the Irish Contingent serving in the Headquarters. Pictured left, General Thimayya presents the medal to Commandant Maurice Shanahan, the Chief Engineer, UNFICYP.

Negotiations continue on Dominican dispute

THE United Nations Security Council meeting which had been scheduled for last Wednesday on the situation in the Dominican Republic was postponed indefinitely.

The meeting had been called following a request received from the Caamano authorities in the Dominican Republic. The meeting was put off following further con-

sultations between the President of the Council and its members.

Meanwhile, U. N. Secretary-General U Thant submitted a report on the situation in the Dominican Republic for the period from 22 July to 17 August.

The report said that, with exception of a few minor incidents, the cease-fire had been generally maintained during this period; that the general situation regarding the question of Human Rights has recently shown some signs of improvement; and that negotiations for a political settlement are continuing.

UN needs \$65m. now

from page 1

was forthcoming, and that continuation of the process of finding *ad hoc* solutions to recurring financial problems could lead in a matter of months or a year to a financial crisis.

In addition to the approximately 65 million dollars estimated as required to meet short-term commitments — that is those which must be met within about a year—the United Nations also has a long term debt of approximately 154.7 million dollars in relation to the bond issue floated in 1962 to raise money to for the Congo and Middle East costs. The bond issue has to be amortized within 25 years — that is by 1987.

Amortization payments which fell due in 1963, '64 and '65 have already been met and have reduced the initial indebtedness on the bonds of 168 million dollars to the present figure.

U.N. FINANCIAL ISSUES

from page 1

Canada, which has promised four million dollars, suggested that an appeal for funds be launched at one of the two pledging conferences which are scheduled to be held at the United Nations in September or October.

Nigeria pledged, 20,000 dollars. Chief S.O. Adebo of Nigeria said the U.S. statement was a good omen that future sessions of the Assembly would operate normally and that they would not be troubled by a revival of the controversy that had made its normal work impossible at the last session.

Nigeria, he said, was no less dedicated to the principle of collective responsibility and rule of law than any other country, but it had come to the realization that application of sanctions under Article 19 could bring disaster to the organization.

Ambassador Paul Tremblay of Canada said his country was not insisting on the application of Article 19 in respect of peace-keeping costs. But this, he said, was without prejudice to future application of the Article in respect of the regular budget.

The Canadian representative emphasized that collective financial responsibility continued to be the best system for financing peace-keeping operations, and that the U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East, in particular, should continue to be financed on that basis.

Ambassador Akira Matsui of Japan said the United States had taken a realistic stand without giving way on fundamental legal principles, and that the new U.S. position was virtually identical in substance with the Afro-Asian proposal of last December.

Mr. Matsui suggested that the new, favourable situation be crystallized in the form of a statement of consensus by the Chairman of the Committee. The Committee then adjourned until a date remaining to be fixed.

In the meantime, the United Nations announced that the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations, Mr. E.R. Richardson, had informed the Secretary-General, U Thant, that his Government had decided to make a voluntary and unconditional contribution of 10,000 dollars to the United Nations towards expenditures "which you have incurred on peace-keeping operations under authority of organs of the United Nations".

Meanwhile, in a communique issued in Oslo, the Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Sweden and Norway said it might now be assumed that the Assembly would function normally at the coming session. The Nordic foreign ministers also expressed hope that all Members would make voluntary contributions to the U.N.

**Secretary —
General
appoints
political affairs
Under-Secretary**

UN. Secretary-General, U Thant, has announced the appointment of Alexei Efremovitch Nesterenko of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as Under-Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs. He succeeds Vladimir Pavlovich Suslov, whom the Secretary-General released for return to the Soviet Union diplomatic service.

Born in 1915, Mr. Nesterenko is a graduate of the Lenin Electrotechnical Institute in Leningrad. He held a number of important posts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in USSR diplomatic missions abroad.

He was a member of Soviet delegations at international conferences and the United Nations General Assembly sessions.

In 1960—61, Mr. Nesterenko was Senior Counsellor of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations.

Since 1961, Mr. Nesterenko has been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Pakistan.



The BLUE BERET is published by the Information Office of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, (UNFICYP).

Communications, articles or enquiries should be addressed to:—

The Editor

THE BLUE BERET
WOLSELEY BARRACKS
HQ UNFICYP
NICOSIA Cyprus